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A

DICTIONARY

OF

PRACTICAL

MATERIA MEDICA

10727

BY

JOHN HENRY CLARKE, M.D.

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME I.

LONDON
THE HOMŒOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
12, WARWICK LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.
1900

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

PREFACE

In the preface to the fourth edition of my *Prescriber*, which appeared in 1893, I mentioned that I was then engaged in writing a "Materia Medica," and I stated that it was to take the form of a *Materia Medica Companion to the Prescriber*. Such, indeed, was the original idea with which I started the work, soon after the first edition of the *Prescriber* was published in 1885. But as the materials accumulated, the scope of the work developed beyond the original intention, and it became apparent that to produce anything short of a complete Materia Medica would only be to add to the number of condensed and abridged Materia Medicas, of which there is already a sufficiency of excellent examples. I therefore determined to include in the new work all the remedies of which definite use had been recorded in homœopathic literature. If some are inclined to object that I have inserted too many, I reply that my work is a *Dictionary*, and I have never yet found a dictionary that explained too many words. Under the name of each remedy will be found all practical information regarding that remedy that I have been able to bring together, so arranged that every part of it is at once accessible, the information about one remedy in no way interfering with the information about any other. In Farrington's classical work, *A Clinical Materia Medica*, to which I am very deeply indebted, the matter is so arranged that in order to find all the author has to tell about a single remedy, search must be made under a large number of different headings; in the case of Ipecacuanha, for example, twelve other remedies must be consulted. The plan on which the *Dictionary* is based obviates this result.

Name of the Work.

I have named this work a Dictionary of "Materia Medica" because no other name would have been intelligible. But the name, nevertheless, in homœopathy, is somewhat of a misnomer. We are dealing with forces which, though derived from materials, are anything but "material" in the common acceptation of the word. Our agents are forces of a higher order than any known to Old Physic, and it is important that homœopathists should know them as such. Homœopathy is from first to last an art of individualising. We have to individualise patients, and individualise remedies. However convenient it is to think of remedies in

connection with the diseases in the treatment of which they are most frequently called for, it must never be forgotten that this is a convenience and nothing more. To allow our conception of our remedies to be limited by any list of nosological terms is to accept again the mental fetters of old-school therapeutics. To understand and utilise our remedies to the fullest extent, we must know them as powers ready to serve us in any case, no matter what the name of the disease may be, when the indications for them come to the front. And we must be prepared to find these powers hidden in common articles of food and drink, which we are constantly taking into our bodies in large quantities with complete impunity; and even in the tissues and secretions, morbid and healthy, of our bodies themselves. My object in the *Dictionary* has been to so present the picture of each remedy that it may be at once recognised and distinguished from any other by those who consult its pages. In doing this I have considered first those points which seem to me to have a *practical* bearing; points which have seemed of academic interest only I have left in the main to other works.

The Schema.

The body of every homœopathic Materia Medica must consist of a *Schematised list of the Symptoms* belonging to each remedy. This is known, in brief, as "The Schema." In the *Dictionary* it comprises all that portion given under the heading, Symptoms.

Abridged Materia Medicas and lists of keynotes, though of very great value, cannot take the place of a full Schema. The prescriber is constantly requiring to know the exact symptoms produced or cured by a drug, and very often these are not to be found among the recognised keynotes. Again, when a prescriber has found his correspondence in some leading symptom, he may wish to test the correspondence in other particulars. For these purposes nothing short of a detailed list of symptoms in each section of the Schema is of any service. My work in no way lessens the value of the abridged works; on the contrary, it very greatly enhances it, by providing the necessary complement to their usefulness.

The Schema arrangement adopted by Hahnemann was a necessary evolution of his method. Day-to-day records of provings, though of much interest, are of little use in practice, from the impossibility of finding individual symptoms in them. The Schema adopted by me is arranged under 27 numbered headings: 1, Mind; 2, Head (including sensorium and scalp); 3, Eyes; 4, Ears; 5, Nose; 6, Face; 7, Teeth; 8, Mouth; 9, Throat; 10, Appetite; 11, Stomach; 12, Abdomen; 13, Stool and Anus; 14, Urinary Organs; 15, Male Sexual Organs; 16, Female Sexual Organs; 17, Respiratory Organs; 18, Chest; 19, Heart; 20, Neck and Back; 21, Limbs (in general); 22, Upper Limbs; 23, Lower Limbs; 24, Generalities; 25, Skin; 26, Sleep; 27, Fever. The sources from which the Schema is compiled are mainly, Timothy, Field Allen's *Encyclopædia of Pure Materia Medica*, and Constantine Hering's *Guiding Symptoms*. Without these two monumental works my work would have been scarcely

possible. Allen includes all the symptoms of Hahnemann's *Materia Medica Pura* and *Chronic Diseases*, with all the later provings up to the date of his work's completion (1879). Hering's *Guiding Symptoms* includes, in addition to the chief symptoms of the older works, many clinical additions and glosses. Hale's *New Remedies*, 2nd and 5th editions, have rendered me services scarcely less important. In my Schema I have sometimes indicated when symptoms are of clinical origin but not always, as the distinction is more academical than practical. I have also sometimes inserted in the Schema names of diseases. These will be taken as clinical suggestions depending for their value on the appropriateness of the remedy in other respects.

Clinical Symptoms.

In regard to the inclusion of *Clinical Symptoms* without always distinguishing them, my reasons are these: I *know* that symptoms removed by a remedy in a patient who is taking it are an indication of the remedy's power, even though the remedy may not have produced those symptoms in a prover. I *know* that many of the best indications we possess for different remedies were found out during the provings by the disappearance of symptoms from which the provers themselves were at the time suffering. I *know* that a remedy when being taken by a patient will often produce some new symptoms of its own whilst removing the others. I *know* that these new symptoms are available for practice; and what is more than this, I know that the practitioner who cannot recognise drug symptoms in his patients loses the best materia medica teacher he is ever likely to find, and will spoil many of his cases by supposing them worse when they are really doing well on the right medicine and only require to have the medicine suspended or partially antidoted. Those who have scruples about prescribing on clinically observed symptoms have the *Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesy* at their disposal. It is a work which has rendered me excellent service in compiling much of my *Dictionary;* but it seems to me to need digesting and schematising if it is to be of much use in daily practice. Those again, who like to know the authority for every symptom, have Allen's *Encyclopedia* to supply their want so far as the vast bulk of the materia medica is concerned. In the case of the less well known remedies, I have named the authorities; in regard to the old-established remedies, I take for granted that the authorities for these are known.

Authorities.

In addition to the works of Allen and Hering and the *Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesy*, Dr. Curie's edition of Jahr's *Materia Medica*, the *Materia Medicas* of Lippe and Guernsey, Cowperthwaite's well-known *Text-Book*, and many others have been consulted. But the account of many of the remedies in the *Dictionary* has been compiled from sources inaccessible to the general reader, being scattered up and down the periodical literature of Homœopathy, and throughout the writings of original workers, among whom I may name Dr. Comp-

ton Burnett and Dr. Robert T. Cooper as pre-eminent, each in a line of his own. Throughout the *Dictionary* will be found accredited to these authorities many guiding symptoms of their observation, some already recorded in their published works, very many communicated to me in private conversations, and verified by myself in practice. And I am no less indebted to Dr. Thomas Skinner for generous help in materia medica studies. Years ago when I was making a special investigation into the action of the high attenuations, Dr. Skinner gave me the greatest possible assistance. We went over a large part of the materia medica together, and the notes I then made have been of great service in compiling this work, especially the introductory sections.

The Introductory Sections.

Whilst the Schema is the essential feature of the materia medica, it is of great assistance in the understanding and using of it, to have, in addition, some introductory guide. This I have supplied in each instance, and the combination of the two is one of the main objects of this work. Hitherto narrative accounts of remedies have been provided independently in works like Dr. Hughes's classic *Pharmacodynamics;* and through no fault of their authors, practitioners have endeavoured to make these works do service for a complete materia medica, dispensing with the use of both schema and repertory. I think my method will obviate this risk.

Names and Preparations of the Remedies.

Under the name of each remedy I have given the synonyms, mentioned its place in nature and the preparations of it that have been used. In regard to the last, I wish it to be understood that I give the actual preparations used in the experiments or in practice. I offer no opinion as to whether these may be the best or not. Some contend that acetic acid is a better solvent of the native alkaloids of plants than is alcohol. When acetic preparations have been used I have mentioned the fact. Dr. Cooper has used fresh-plant tinctures, made from young shoots, with other actively growing parts of plants, in the case of remedies of which the usual preparations are made from roots or dried specimens; and he maintains that in such cases the fresh-plant tinctures are superior. The same may be said of animal preparations. I have used a preparation of Sepia made from the fresh ink-bag, given me by Dr. R. Swallow, of Ningpo, and I can confirm his opinion that it is a better preparation than that made from the ordinary dried ink.

"Clinical."

Next, under the head Clinical, I have given an alphabetical list of the diseases in relation to which the remedy has manifested, or seems likely to manifest, some curative power. This list is of no independent authority, many of the items being merely suggestions of my own. It is not to be regarded either as inclusive or exclusive,

but rather as suggestive. But the list serves further purposes; and first, it enables me to save space. If I were to describe the sphere of a remedy in each of the diseases in which it has been used, I should be obliged to repeat the same indications many times over in slightly varied form. The main indications of a remedy are the same in any disease, and the fine indications will be found on referring to the headings under which they occur in the Schema. Further, the list enables me to relate the *Dictionary* to the *Prescriber*. A number of the names of diseases in the list will be found printed in italics. This does not mean that the medicine is more indicated in these diseases than in the others; it is merely to indicate that under that particular heading the drug will be found mentioned in the *Prescriber*, and that there its special indications are given and compared with those of other remedies. For example, under ATROPINUM is the following list: "Blepharospasm. Convulsions. Enuresis. Epilepsy. Eyes, affections of. *Gastric ulcer.* Locomotor ataxy. Mania. Neuralgia. *Pancreatitis.* Spinal irritation. Tetanus. Vision, disorders of." On referring to the *Prescriber*, under GASTRIC ULCER and PANCREATITIS, Atropinum will be found mentioned along with other remedies. Finally, the lists will afford a convenient basis for compiling a clinical index.

"CHARACTERISTICS."

Following the heading CLINICAL, comes one which I have named CHARACTERISTICS. Under this I have endeavoured to bring together the leading individual features of each remedy, sketching its outlines with as firm a hand as I can command. It is not a bare list of keynote symptoms, although it includes all of these that are known to me. But it is written in a more or less connected, narrative form, so that it will not have the effect of a catalogue on the reader's mind. This part will contain an account of the leading *Conditions* of aggravation and amelioration which characterise the remedy;—an essential portion of a practical knowledge and understanding of homœopathic remedies. In indicating these I have made use of the signs "<" (aggravation) and ">" (amelioration), for the double reason that they readily catch the eye, and, at the same time, save space. These and other signs and abbreviations are explained more fully on p. xi. This section, more especially, I intend to supply a kind of introduction and guide to the Schema.

"RELATIONS."

Following this section is another headed RELATIONS. Under this will be found an account of the chief allies of each remedy. The older homœopaths appreciated the value of this knowledge much more than do the moderns; and a very great assistance it often is in prescribing. When a remedy (*e.g.*, Belladonna) has done all that it can in a case, it is of very great use to know of a remedy (*e.g.*, Mercurius) that is likely to follow out and complete its action, where both are related to the case. When this relationship is very

close the two related remedies are said to be *complementary* to one another, as is the case with Iodine and Lycopodium. On the other hand some remedies have a very injurious effect on each other's action when one is given immediately after the other. I have known a chronic case which was doing well on Calcarea, irretrievably spoiled by a prescription of Bryonia immediately following. Further, it is necessary to know the antidotal relations of remedies in order to be able to control the over-action of any remedy administered. I once experienced very disagreeable symptoms from a dose of Natrum mur. in potency, and suffered for some days before I realised the cause. As soon as I did, I looked up Jahr, and found that smelling Sweet Nitre was one of the antidotes. I put it to the test, and the magical way in which the symptoms were wiped out was a revelation to me of the importance of this branch of homœopathic knowledge. In this section I have also pointed out many of the characteristic differences distinguishing between medicines that have symptoms in common.

"Causation."

Under the further heading Causation I have mentioned (when such relation is known to exist), the conditions to the effects of which the action of a remedy is particularly suited. For it not unfrequently happens that the *cause* of any state is the keynote indication. A case of Rheumatism, for example, supervening on a wetting, will probably not be cured by the same remedy which would have cured if exposure to *dry* cold had been the cause. The effects of over-eating may resemble the effects of over-drinking, but a different remedy will probably be needed in each case. Shock due to physical injury will probably need Arnica ; if due to fright, Opium will most likely be called for. I have often, in practice, wished for a tabulated list of "causes," and I think this section will be found of value.

Type.

It will possibly be remarked that I have seldom indicated the relative importance of symptoms by difference of type. My reason is this: while not denying the utility of emphasising by conspicuous type symptoms of proved characteristic value, this can only be done at the cost of apparently depreciating symptoms not so marked. I have so often found my indications in symptoms not distinguished by special type at all, that I hesitate to put any under this ban. My arrangement, however, meets the difficulty to a great extent. If it is considered that, in a general way, all the symptoms I have mentioned under the heading Characteristics are deserving of heavy type, and that the symptoms mentioned only in the Schema are worthy of italics, a very fair estimate of their value will be obtained.

Grades of Homœopathy.

Having had experience of every grade of homœopathic practice,

and knowing the possibilities that lie in all, I have sought in this work to supply the materials needful for the application of the Law of Similars in any of its modes. It is possible to obtain the needed correspondence in a great variety of ways and degrees, and one practitioner will find it in one way and another in another. Homœopathy uses phenomena as guides to reach the unseen activities operating below the surface. Keeping my attention steadily on the plane of phenomena, and disregarding all the hypothetical and ever-changing explanations of pathology and physiology, I have endeavoured to portray every feature of drug-activity that is likely to find its correspondence in the manifestations of disease. It may be in organ-affinity; it may be in coarse tissue changes; it may be in the finest sensations: my object has been to supply the practitioner of every grade with sufficient data for practice.

Repertories.

If time serves, I may in the future provide a special Repertory to this work. In the meantime all the fuller repertories now in use will be available. It is impossible to practise homœopathy as it should be practised without the aid of repertories, and the best repertory is the fullest.

The Test of a Homœopath.

Complaints are not unfrequently made that the homœopathic materia medica is too vast for practical utility; that the schematised lists of symptoms are unprofitable, if not impossible reading. I do not think so. Indeed, I think that the test of a genuine homœopath might not unfairly be said to lie in his capacity to read through a Schema with both profit and *enjoyment*—because of the possibilities it reveals of dealing with cases occurring every day in practice. Again and again in the course of my work I have come across symptoms in the Schemas of remedies reminding me of cases in the past which I might have cured had I but known the remedies then. And many a time a case has turned up in my practice calling for a particular remedy at the very time I have been working upon it, and a cure has resulted, when, but for my study of the Schema, I might more than likely have failed to find what was wanted. I think that the introductory sections preceding each Schema will make the study of the Schema profitable and enjoyable to some who have hitherto only found it dry. And when we consider that the Materia Medica is the very *raison d'être* of the homœopathist, and that in it he must live and move and have his being, it is not too much to expect of him that he shall at least give as much mind to its cultivation as is required for maintaining high proficiency, say, in billiards, or in golf.

Every Homœopath his own Materia Medica Maker.

And now I have a final word to my readers. Every homœopath, in the last resort, must make his own materia medica for himself.

It is not alone what an author offers to a reader, it is what the reader can get out of his author that tells. I have done my best to put the matter in an orderly and tangible shape, but nothing short of hard work can make a proficient homœopath, no matter how handy his tools may be. I have selected paper for the book which will take ink, so that any reader may make annotations, corrections, or additions, as his experience or reading may suggest. If I had chosen to wait a few more years before publishing, I have no doubt I could have improved my work; but if I had waited till doomsday I could not have made it perfect. In the meantime I want it every day for my own use; and if I could have found any one else to do the work for me I should most gladly have spared myself the task.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I have already named some of the authorities whose labours have been freely drawn upon, but there are many others to whom my acknowledgments are also due. Among these must be mentioned that therapeutic genius only recently departed from us, Alphonse Teste, whose *Homœopathic Materia Medica Arranged Systematically and Practically*, I have largely quoted from. Whenever Teste's name is mentioned in the *Dictionary*, this is the work in which the reference will be found. I have used C. J. Hempel's translation. To Dr. E. B. Nash's *Leaders in Therapeutics* and *Leaders in Typhoid* I am indebted for many illustrations of remedial action. When not otherwise specified, all references to "Nash" will be found in the *Leaders in Therapeutics*. Dr. Oscar Hansen's *Rare Homœopathic Remedies* has supplied me with useful information regarding some of the less well-known remedies. Dr. H. C. Allen's *Keynotes of Leading Remedies*, his *Intermittent Fever*, and the pages of his journal, the *Medical Advance*, have been constantly drawn upon. Lastly, I must express my indebtedness in numberless ways to Dr. Dudgeon, whose unique knowledge of the Materia Medica has time and again stood me in good stead at the bedside; and whose original works and translations of Hahnemann's writings have become part of the daily bread of modern homœopathy.

JOHN HENRY CLARKE.

30, CLARGES STREET, LONDON, W.,
July 4, 1900.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

Books.

M. M. P.—Materia Medica Pura of Hahnemann, Dudgeon's translation.
C. D. P.—Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesy.
B. P.—British Pharmacopœia.

Journals.

H. W.—Homœopathic World.
H. R.—Homœopathic Recorder.
H. P.—Homœopathic Physician.
Med. Adv.—Medical Advance.
Amer. Hom.—American Homœopathist.
N. A. J. H.—North American Journal of Homœopathy.
H. M.—Hahnemannian Monthly.

Words.

N. O.—Natural order.
A. W.—Atomic weight.
Esp.—Especially.
R.—Right.
L.—Left.

Roman figures following the name of a work signify the volume of the work, Arabic figures signify the page.

Signs.

< means "aggravation," "worse," or "increase."
> means "amelioration," "better," or "decrease."

These signs are used in the sense indicated, either as nouns, verbs (present or past tense), or adjectives. For instance: "Pain < by rest" may be translated "Pain *aggravated* by rest," or "Pain *worse* by rest." Here the sign is used in the adjective way. "< By rest" means that there is "*aggravation* by rest." Here < takes the place of a noun. "Motion < pain" means "Motion *aggravates* or *increases* pain." Here it is a verb. The idea is the same in all cases, and the sense obvious. "> By rest" means *amelioration* or *relief* by rest. "Motion > pain" means "Motion *relieves* or *decreases* pain." "Toothache > by cold" means "Toothache *relieved, ameliorated,* or *lessened* by cold." Sometimes the particle is omitted, but the sense is the same. "> Rest" means "Relief by rest." "Rest >" means "Rest relieves." "*Kali bi.* has blindness with headache; blindness > as headache <." This means that the blindness of the *Kali bi.* headache *becomes better* as the headache *becomes worse.* I think the utility of these signs will be generally recognised, and the sense cannot be in doubt in passages where they occur.

Another sign which I have often found useful in my private notes I have introduced occasionally into the *Dictionary.* I mean the equation sign "=" in the sense of causation. "Causation" and "aggravation" are not always identical, though the influences which set up a morbid condition will generally aggravate the condition if existing already. I have used "=" as an indeclinable verb: "Motion = vomiting" means "Motion *causes* vomiting." "Heat = all eruptions to itch intolerably," means "Heat *causes* all eruptions to itch intolerably."

LIST OF REMEDIES

	PAGE
Abies Canadensis	1
Abies Nigra	2
Abrotanum	3
Absinthium	5
Acalypha Indica	6
Acetanilidum (*see* Antifebrinum)	
Aceticum Acidum	7
Aconitinum	9
Aconitum Cammarum	11
Aconitum Ferox	12
Aconitum Lycoctonum	13
Aconitum Napellus	15
Actæa Racemosa	25
Actæa Spicata	29
Adonis Vernalis	30
Adrenalin	31
Æsculus Glabra	31
Æsculus Hippocastanum	32
Æthiops Antimonialis	35
Æthusa Cynapium	35
Agaricus Emeticus	38
Agaricus Muscarius	39
Agaricus Phalloides	44
Agave Americana	45
Agnus Castus	46
Agraphis Nutans	48
Agrostema Githago	48
Ailanthus Glandulosa	49
Aletris Farinosa	51
Allium Cepa	53
Allium Sativum	56
Alnus	59
Aloe Socotrina	60
Alstonia Constricta	65
Alumen	65
Alumina	67
Ambra Grisea	74
Ambrosia Artemisiæfolia	79
Ammoniacum	79
Ammonium Aceticum	81
Ammonium Benzoicum	82
Ammonium Bromatum	82
Ammonium Carbonicum	84
Ammonium Causticum	90
Ammonium Muriaticum	91
Ammonium Phosphoricum	95
Ammonium Picricum	96
Ampelopsis	96
Amphisbæna	97
Amygdalæ Amaræ Aqua	98
Amylenum Nitrosum	98
Anacardium Occidentale	101
Anacardium Orientale	101
Anagallis Arvensis	107
Anantherum Muricatum	109
Ancistroden Contortrix (*see* Cenchris Contortrix)	
Angophora	111
Angustura Vera	112
Angustura Spuria (*see* Brucea Antidysenterica)	
Anhalonium Lewinii	115
Anilinum	117
Anisum Stellatum (*see* Illicium)	
Anthemis Nobilis	117
Anthoxanthum	118
Anthracinum	118
Anthrokokali	119
Antifebrinum	120
Antimonium Arsenicicum	121
Antimonium Crudum	121
Antimonium Iodatum	126
Antimonium Muriaticum	127
Antimonium Sulphuratum Aureum	127
Antimonium Tartaricum	128
Antipyrinum	134
Aphis Chenopodii Glauci	136
Apis	138
Apium Graveolens	145
Apocynum Androsæmifolium	146
Apocynum Cannabinum	147
Apomorphinum	149
Aqua Marina	150
Aquilegia Vulgaris	150
Aralia Racemosa	150
Aranea Diadema	152
Aranearum Tela	154

	PAGE
Aranea Scinencia	154
Arbutus Andrachne	155
Arctium Lappa	155
Areca	156
Argentum Cyanatum	157
Argentum Iodatum	157
Argentum Metallicum	157
Argentum Nitricum	161
Aristolochia Milhomens	168
Aristolochia Serpentaria	168
Armoracia Sativa	169
Arnica	171
Arsenicum Album	177
Arsenicum Bromatum	187
Arsenicum Hydrogenisatum	187
Arsenicum Iodatum	188
Arsenicum Metallicum	191
Arsenicum Stibiatum (*see* Antimonium Ars.)	
Arsenicum Sulphuratum Flavum	193
Arsenicum Sulphuratum Rubrum	193
Artemisia Abrotanum (*see* Abrotanum)	
Artemisia Absinthium (*see* Absinthium)	
Artemisia Contra and Judaica (*see* Cina)	
Artemisia Vulgaris	195
Arum Dracontium	196
Arum Dracunculus	198
Arum Italicum	199
Arum Maculatum	199
Arum Triphyllum	200
Arundo Mauritanica	202
Asafœtida	203
Asarum Europœum	206
Asclepias Syriaca	209
Asclepias Tuberosa	210
Asimina Triloba	213
Asparagus	213
Astacus Fluviatilis	216
Asterias Rubens	217
Astragalus Menziesii	220
Athamantha	220
Atropinum	221
Aurantium	223
Aurum Arsenicicum	223
Aurum Bromatum	224
Aurum Iodatum	224
Aurum Metallicum	224
Aurum Muriaticum	229
Aurum Muriaticum Kalinatum	231
Aurum Muriaticum Natronatum	231
Aurum Sulphuratum	233
Avena Sativa	234
Aviaire	235
Azadirachta Indica	235
Bacillinum	237
Bacillinum Testium	239
Badiaga	239
Balsamum Peruvianum	242
Baptisia Confusa Acetica	242
Baptisia Tinctoria	243
Barosma	247
Baryta Acetica (*see* Baryta Carbonica)	
Baryta Carbonica	248
Baryta Iodata	253
Baryta Muriatica	254
Belladonna	256
Bellis Perennis	269
Benzinum	270
Benzinum Dinitricum	272
Benzinum Nitricum	273
Benzoicum Acidum	274
Benzoin	277
Berberis Aquifolium	278
Berberis Vulgaris	280
Bismuthum	287
Blatta Americana	290
Blatta Orientalis	290
Boletus Laricis	290
Boletus Luridus	291
Boletus Satanas	291
Bombyx Processionea	292
Boracicum Acidum	292
Borax	294
Bothrops Lanceolatus	298
Bovista	299
Brachyglottis Repens	303
Brassica Napus	305
Bromium	305
Brucea Antidysenterica	308
Brucinum	310
Bryonia	310
Buchu (*see* Barosma)	
Bufo	321
Bursa Pastoris (*see* Thlaspi Bursa Pastoris)	
Cactus Grandiflorus	323
Cadmium Bromatum	327
Cadmium Sulphuratum	328
Cainca	330
Cajuputum	330
Calabar (*see* Physostigma)	
Caladium	332
Calcarea Acetica	335
Calcarea Arsenicosa	335
Calcarea Bromata	337
Calcarea Carbonica	337
Calcarea Caustica	351

	PAGE
Calcarea Chlorinata	353
Calcarea Fluorata	353
Calcarea Hypophosphorosa	355
Calcarea Iodata	356
Calcarea Muriatica	357
Calcarea Ovi Testæ	358
Calcarea Oxalica	358
Calcarea Phosphorica	358
Calcarea Picrica	363
Calcarea Renalis	364
Calcarea Silicica	364
Calcarea Silico-fluorica (*see* Lapis Albus)	
Calcarea Sulphurica	364
Calendula	366
Calotropis	368
Caltha Palustris	370
Camphora	370
Camphora Bromata	375
Cançer Fluviatilis (*see* Astacus Fluviatilis)	
Canchalagua	375
Cannabis Indica	376
Cannabis Sativa	380
Cantharis	383
Capsicum	388
Carbo Animalis	392
Carbo Vegetabilis	397
Carbolicum Acidum	405
Carboneum	408
Carboneum Hydrogenisatum	409
Carboneum Oxygenisatum	410
Carboneum Sulphuratum	411
Carduus Benedictus	415
Carduus Marianus	417
Carlsbad	421
Carya Alba	424
Cascara Sagrada	425
Cascarilla	425
Castanea Vesca	426
Castor Equi	427
Castoreum	427
Caulophyllum	430
Causticum	432
Ceanothus Americanus	441
Cedron	443
Cenchris Contortrix	446
Centaurea Tagana	447
Cereus Bonplandii	449
Cereus Serpentinus	451
Cerium Oxalicum	452
Cervus	453
Cetraria Islandica	453
Chamomilla	453
Chaparro Amargoso	461
Cheiranthus Cheiri	462
Chelidonium	462
Chelone	467
Chenopodium Anthelminticum	468
Chenopodium Vulvaria	471
Chimaphila Maculata	472
Chimaphila Umbellata	473
China Boliviana	475
China Officinalis	476
Chininum Arsenicosum	487
Chininum Muriaticum	490
Chininum Salicylicum	491
Chininum Sulphuricum	492
Chionanthus Virginica	499
Chloralum	502
Chloroformum	504
Chlorum	505
Cholesterinum	507
Chromicum Acidum / Chromium Oxidatum	508
Chrysophanicum Acidum	510
Cichorium	511
Cicuta Maculata	511
Cicuta Virosa	512
Cimex	517
Cina	520
Cinchoninum Sulphuricum	524
Cineraria Maritima	525
Cinnabaris	526
Cinnamomum	527
Cistus Canadensis	530
Citrus Limonum	532
Citrus Vulgaris (*see* Aurantium)	
Clematis Erecta	533
Cobaltum	537
Coca	539
Coccinella Septempunctata	543
Cocculus Indicus	544
Coccus Cacti	550
Cochlearia Armoracia (*see* Armoracia Sativa)	
Codeinum	554
Coffea Cruda	556
Coffea Tosta	559
Coffeinum	561
Colchicinum	562
Colchicum	563
Collinsonia Canadensis	568
Colocynthinum	570
Colocynthis	572
Colostrum	577
Comocladia	577
Conchiolinum	579
Coniinum	579
Coniinum Bromatum	580
Conium Maculatum	581
Convallaria Majalis	589
Convolvulus Arvensis	591
Convolvulus Duartinus	591

	PAGE
Copaiva	592
Corallium Rubrum	594
Coriaria Ruscifolia	597
Cornus Alternifolia	597
Cornus Circinata	599
Cornus Florida	601
Corydalis	603
Coto Bark	603
Cotyledon	603
Crataegus Oxyacantha	605
Crocus Sativus	606
Crotalus Cascavella	611
Crotalus Horridus	613
Croton Chloral	618
Croton Tiglium	618
Cubeba	627
Cucurbita Pepo	629
Culex Musca	629
Cundurango	630
Cuphea Viscosissima	632
Cupressus Australis	632
Cupressus Lawsoniana	633
Cuprum Aceticum	633
Cuprum Arsenicosum	636
Cuprum Metallicum	638
Cuprum Sulphuricum	643
Curare	644
Cyclamen	647
Cypripedium	653
Damiana (*see* Turnera Aphrodisiaca)	
Daphne Indica	655
Datura Arborea	658
Datura Ferox	658
Datura Metel	659
Derris Pinnata	659
Diadema (*see* Aranea)	
Dictamnus	661
Digitalinum	661
Digitalis	664
Digitoxinum	669
Dioscorea	671
Diphtherinum	675
Dirca Palustris	675
Dolichos	677
Doryphora	678
Drosera	679
Duboisinum	683
Dulcamara	686
Echinacea Angustifolia	691
Echinacea Purpurea	694
Elaeis Guineensis	694
Elaps Corallinus	696
Elaterium	699
Electricitas	700
Ephedra Vulgaris	704
Epigea Repens	705
Epilobium Palustre	705
Epiphegus	706
Equisetum	707
Erechthites	709
Ergotinum	710
Erigeron	711
Eriodictyon Glutinosum	712
Erodium	713
Eryngium Aquaticum	716
Eryngium Maritimum	716
Erythrinus	717
Erythroxylon (*see* Coca)	
Eserinum	717
Etherum	718
Ethylum Nitricum	719
Eucalyptus	720
Eugenia Jambos	722
Euonyminum	724
Euonymus Atropurpurea	725
Euonymus Europæa	725
Eupatorium Aromaticum	727
Eupatorium Perfoliatum	727
Eupatorium Purpureum	730
Euphorbia Amygdaloides	733
Euphorbia Corollata	734
Euphorbia Cyparissias	735
Euphorbia Heterodoxa	735
Euphorbia Hypericifolia	735
Euphorbia Ipecacuanhæ	736
Euphorbia Lathyris	736
Euphorbia Peplus	736
Euphorbia Pilulifera	737
Euphorbium	737
Euphrasia	741
Eupionum	743
Fagopyrum	749
Fagus Sylvatica	751
Fel Tauri	752
Ferrum	753
Ferrum Arsenicicum	759
Ferrum Bromatum	759
Ferrum Iodatum	761
Ferrum Magneticum	764
Ferrum Muriaticum	767
Ferrum Pernitricum	769
Ferrum Phosphoricum	770
Ferrum Phosphoricum Hydricum	774
Ferrum Picricum	775
Ferrum Pyrophosphoricum	776
Ferrum Sulphuricum	776
Ferrum Tartaricum	778
Ferula Glauca	778
Ficus Religiosa	779

	PAGE
Filix Mas	780
Fluoricum Acidum	782
Formica	786
Fragaria Vesca	788
Franciscea Uniflora	789
Franzensbad	790
Fraxinus Americana	791
Fucus Vesiculosus	792
Gadus Morrhua	793
Galega Officinalis	794
Galium Aparine	795
Gallicum Acidum	795
Galvanismus	796
Gambogia	800
Gastein	802
Gaultheria	804
Gelsemium	805
Genista	814
Gentiana Cruciata	815
Gentiana Lutea	816
Gentiana Quinqueflora	819
Geranium Maculatum	819
Gettysburg	820
Geum Rivale	820
Ginseng	820
Glonoinum	824
Gnaphalium	829
Gossypium Herbaceum	831
Granatum	832
Graphites	835
Gratiola	845
Grindelia	849
Guaco	851
Guaiacum	852
Guarana	856
Guarea	857
Gummi Gutti (*see* Gambogia)	
Gymnema Sylvestre	859
Gymnocladus Canadensis	859
Hæmatoxylon	862
Hall	864
Hamamelis	866
Hecla	870
Hedeoma	872
Hedera Helix	873
Hedysarum Ildefonsianum	874
Helianthus	874
Heliotropium	876
Helix Tosta	877
Helleborus Fœtidus	877
Helleborus Niger	878
Helleborus Orientalis	884
Helleborus Viridis	884
Heloderma	885
Helonias	890
Hepar	894
Hepatica	902
Heracleum	903
Hippomanes	905
Hippozæninum	906
Hoang-nan	909
Homarus	910
Homeria	914
Hura Brasiliensis	914
Hura Crepitans	916
Hydrangea Arborescens	917
Hydrastininum Muriaticum	918
Hydrastinum Muriaticum	918
Hydrastis Canadensis	919
Hydrocotyle Asiatica	924
Hydrocyanicum Acidum	926
Hydrophobinum	930
Hydrophyllum Virginianum	938
Hyoscyaminum	938
Hyoscyamus	940
Hypericum	947

A DICTIONARY OF PRACTICAL MATERIA MEDICA

Abies Canadensis.

Pinus canadensis. Hemlock Spruce. Canada Pitch. *N. O.* Coniferæ.
Tincture of fresh bark and young buds.

Clinical.—Indigestion. Liver disorder. Uterine displacement.

Characteristics.—*Abies can.* has been only imperfectly proved, but it has marked symptoms which will serve to indicate it in any case of disease in which they may be prominent: Great appetite, tendency to over-eat; gnawing, hungry, faint feeling in epigastrium. According to Hale it has cured: "A light-headed feeling, attended with a gnawing, hungry, faint feeling at epigastrium, craving hunger which, if gratified, was followed by distension of the stomach and hard beating of the heart." Among the peculiar sensations are: A feeling as if the right lung and liver were small and hard; pain beneath right scapula. The patient lies with the legs drawn up. Shivering as if the blood turned to cold water.

Relations.—*Compare:* Abies nig., Sabina, Thuja, and other Conifers, Nux vom.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Quiet, careless, but easily fretted.
2. **Head.**—Tipsy feeling, a swimming of the head; light-headed.
3. **Eyes.**—Sensation as of a stye in outer canthus of l. eye.
8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of the mouth.
10. **Appetite.**—Gnawing, hungry, faint feeling at the epigastrium.—Craving for meat, pickles, and other coarse food.—Some thirst.—A tendency to eat far beyond the capacity for digestion.
11. **Stomach.**—Distension of the stomach and epigastrium; burning.
12. **Abdomen.**—Sick feeling in the bowels.—Rumbling in the bowels after eating, with great appetite.—Sensation as if the liver were small and hard; as if bile were deficient.
13. **Stool and Anus.**—Burning in rectum.—Constipation.
14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urinates frequently day and night; urine straw-coloured.

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16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Thinks the womb is soft and feeble (thinks would cause abortion).—Sore feeling at the fundus of uterus; > by pressing.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Breathing laboured.—Sensation as if the right lung were small and hard.

19. **Heart.**—Action of the heart laboured.—Increased action of the heart with distension of the stomach.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain behind the right shoulder blade.—Weak feeling in sacral region.—Feeling as of cold water between the shoulders.

24. **Generalities.**—Hands cold, shrunken.—Skin cold and clammy.—Lies with the legs drawn up.—Great prostration, wants to lie down all the time.—Very faint, as if top of head were congested.—Twitching of the muscles.

26. **Sleep.**—Gaping, drowsy.—Great restlessness at night, with tossing from side to side.

27. **Fever.**—Cold shivering all over as if blood turned to ice-water.—Chills down back.

Abies Nigra.

Black or Double Spruce. (Northern part of North America.) *N. O.* Coniferæ. Tincture of the gum.

Clinical.—Constipation. *Cough. Dyspepsia. Eructations.* Hæmorrhages. Hypochondriasis. Malarial fevers. Tea, effects of. Tobacco, effects of.

Characteristics.—The grand characteristic of *Abies nig.* is a sensation in the cardiac end of the stomach, or in the œsophagus where it enters the stomach, as if a hard body, as a hard-boiled egg, had lodged there. (*China* has the lump under the sternum, but higher up. Feeling in the epigastrium as if food were lying there. *Pul., Bry.*) Where this symptom is present, whether in dyspepsia, lung disease (when the sensation is as if there was a hard substance to be coughed up) with or without hæmoptysis, constipation, &c. *Ab. n.* will be the most likely remedy. The dyspepsias caused by abuse of tea or tobacco have been cured by it. Wakeful at night with hunger. Distress in the head, with flushed cheeks, often accompanies the dyspeptic symptoms of this remedy. In one patient to whom I gave it chilliness round stomach was removed and general chilliness greatly lessened. < After eating. "Pain in the stomach always comes after eating," says Guernsey.

Relations.—*Compare:* Abies can., Cupressus, Thuja, Sabina (all have painful indigestion), and other Conifers; Nux v., Bry., Puls., Kali c., Nat. m.; (effects of tea) Thuja.

Causation.—Tea. Tobacco.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Very low-spirited and melancholy.—Nervousness.—Unable to think or study.

2. **Head.**—Dizziness.—Bad feeling in head.—Dull headache; severe.—Head hot, with flushed cheeks.

4. **Ear.**—Pain in l. external meatus.

9. **Throat.**—Choking sensation in throat.—Sensation of something sticking in œsophagus toward its lower end.

10. **Appetite.**—Hungry and wakeful at night.—Total loss of appetite in the morning, but great craving for food at noon and night.

11. **Stomach.**—Pain in the stomach always comes after eating.—Painful sensation as if something were lodged in chest, mostly on r. side of sternum, which had to be coughed up, though nothing comes, after taking food that disagreed.—Frequent eructations.—Continual distressing sensation about stomach as if everything was knotted up; worse whenever debilitated.—Sensation of an undigested hard-boiled egg in the stomach.

13. **Stool.**—Constipation.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menstruation delayed three months.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Easily gets out of breath.

19. **Heart.**—Heavy, slow beating of heart; sharp, cutting pains.

20. **Back.**—Pain in small of back.

24. **Generalities.**—Rheumatic pains, and aching in the bones.—Alternate heat and cold.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepy during the day, but wakeful and restless at night.—Very bad dreams.

Abrotanum.

Artemisia abrotanum. Lady's Love. Southernwood. (Southern Europe.) *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture of fresh leaves and stems.

Clinical.—Boils. Chilblains. Epilepsy. Gout. Hæmorrhoids. Hectic fever. Hydrocele. Indigestion. Lienteria. Marasmus. Myelitis, chronic. Nose-bleed. Paralysis. Rheumatism. Umbilicus, oozing from. Worms.

Characteristics.—The most prominent symptom of *Abrot.* is the wasting it causes, most marked in lower extremities. It has also an intense indigestion and morbid appetite. There are burning, gnawing, constricting pains, and sometimes vomiting of offensive matters. A peculiar sensation is as if the stomach were hanging or swimming in water. After a checked diarrhœa, rheumatism may ensue. Another great characteristic of *Abrot.* is metastasis; metastatic rheumatism. Metastasis of rheumatism from joints to heart; to spine. There is a sudden aching pain in back > by motion. Symptoms are < at night and in cold air. The face is wrinkled, pale, old-looking; feels cold; blue rings round eyes. It is suited to affections of newborn children, and especially little boys; hydrocele; epistaxis; emaciation. Oozing of blood and moisture from navel of newborn. I have cured with it indigestion with vomiting of large quantities of offensive fluid in a middle-aged woman.

Relations.—*Compare:* Absinth., Cham., Cina, Gnaphal., and other Compositæ; Nux and Agar. (chilblains); Bry., Bar. c. *Follows well:* Acon. and Bry. (pleurisy); Hep. (boils).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great anxiety and depression.—Child cross, depressed, very peevish.—Feels she would like to do something cruel; no humanity.—Thinking difficult.—Feels as if brain softening.—Excited, loquacious, like shouting, good-humoured, happy (secondary, after ceasing the drug).

2. **Head.**—Cannot hold the head up.—The l. brain seems esp. weak, easily tired by conversation or mental effort.—Sensation as of creeping chills along the convolutions of the brain, accompanied by prickling sensation.—Scalp sore, esp. l. side; itching.

3. **Eyes.**—Blue rings around dull-looking eyes.

5. **Nose.**—Nose dry.—Nose-bleed with boys.

6. **Face.**—Face wrinkled, as if old.—Comedones, with emaciation.

8. **Mouth.**—Slimy taste; acid.

10. **Appetite.**—Gnawing hunger; craves bread boiled in milk.—Ravenous appetite, and all the while emaciating.—Gastralgia with loss of appetite.

11. **Stomach.**—Sensation as if stomach were hanging or swimming in water, with coldness.—Pains cutting, gnawing, burning; < at night.

12. **Abdomen.**—Great distension of abdomen.—Weak, sinking feeling in bowels.—Hard lumps in different parts of abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Food passes undigested.—Rheumatism after suddenly checked diarrhœa.—Alternate diarrhœa and constipation.—Protruding piles, with burning, from touch or when pressing.—Piles appeared, and became worse as rheumatic pains abated, with frequent inclination to stool, hardly anything but blood being passed.—Destroys worms, esp. ascarides.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Hydrocele of children.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Darting pain in left ovary.—Twitching in both ovarian regions, seems to extend to back.—Blood and moisture oozing from navel of newborn.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cold air causes a raw feeling in respiratory tract.—In pleurisy when a pressing sensation remains in affected side, impeding free breathing (after *Acon.* and *Bry.*).

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Pain across chest sharp and severe in region of heart; rheumatism.—Metastasis of rheumatism to heart.—Pulse weak and small.

20. **Back.**—Pains in sacrum.

21. **Limbs.**—Inability to move.—Marasmus of lower extremities only.—Soreness and lameness; worse mornings.—Chilblains itch; frost-bitten limbs.—Gout in wrists and ankles.—Inflammatory rheumatism before swelling begins.

24. **Generalities.**—Weak, sickly feeling; when excited, trembling.—Lame and sore all over.—Weak and prostrated after influenza.—Inability to move.—Numbness.

25. **Skin.**—Flabby; hangs loose; marasmus.—Furunculus; after *Hep. s.*

26. **Sleep.**—Restless; frightful dreams.

27. **Fever.**—High fever (rheumatism).—Hectic fever, with chilliness, very weakening; (marasmus).

Absinthium.

Artemisia absinthium, Linn. Common Wormwood. (Europe.) Not to be confounded with Artemisia vulgaris, which is also called Wormwood. *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture of fresh young leaves and flowers.

Clinical.—Brain, congestion of. Chlorosis. Dyspepsia. Epilepsy. Nervousness. Otorrhœa. Restlessness. Sleeplessness. Spine, congestion of. Typhoid.

Characteristics.—*Absinthium* has been proved, but a number of the symptoms are taken from observations made on absinthe drinkers. The convulsions of *Absinth.* are preceded by trembling; the patient makes grimaces; bites tongue; foams. Halbert regards *Absinth.* as of especial service in cases of minor epilepsy, where consciousness is not entirely lost. The characteristic is "a peculiar vertigo on rising, with a tendency to fall backward." In a case of epileptoid vertigo, signs of constant cerebral and spinal congestion; nausea and tendency to frequent vomiting, persistent tremors; epileptoid attacks of hysterical character and opisthotonos, *Absinth.* first in ϕ, and later in 3, completely cured. Tremor is a marked feature of the remedy: tremor of tongue; of heart. Magnan, who has studied absinthism, says the characteristic symptoms of absinthe are: Sudden and severe giddiness, epileptiform seizures, delirium with hallucinations, and loss of consciousness. For some time after the attack there is loss of memory. The giddiness and epileptiform attacks are the most important of the symptoms. He adds that those who take absinthe are liable to hysterical manifestations. There is exhilaration followed by horrible delirium (*Bell.*); patient obliged to walk about (*Artem., Cham., Cin.* have > moving about). Patient walks about in distress, seeing all sorts of demons. Sleeplessness; typhoid with congestion of base of brain. It corresponds to nervousness, excitement, and sleeplessness in children.

Relations.—*Compare:* Artem. vulg., Abrot., Cicut., Hyosc., Bell., Stram. Strong urine, Benz. ac., Nit. ac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—After recovery has no recollection of taking the poison, nor of the cause of his doing so.—Forgets what has recently happened.—Insane; idiotic; brutal.—Idiotic manner, doesn't care whether she dies or not.—Wants nothing to do with anybody.—Frightful visions and terrifying hallucinations.—Stupor alternating with dangerous violence.—Insensible with the convulsions.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo; when she rises up; tendency to fall backward.—Confusion in head.—Headache.—Wants to lie with the head low.—Congestion of the brain and spinal cord.

3. **Eyes.**—Injected conjunctiva.—Pain in the eyes.—Itching.—Lids heavy.

4. **Ears.**—Otorrhœa; esp. after hemicrania.

6. **Face.**—Foolish look.—Rush of blood to the face.—Makes grimaces, and foams at the mouth in epilepsy.

8. **Mouth.**—Jaws firmly fixed.—Bites his tongue in epilepsy.—Tongue thick, protruding; can scarcely talk.—Tongue trembling; feels paralysed.

9. **Throat.**—Scalded feeling in the throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Loss of appetite; loathing of food.—Food lies heavy.—Stomach feels cold and oppressed.—Eructations; nausea; vomiting.—Nausea, apparently in region of gall bladder.—Uncomfortable, irritated feeling of stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Liver feels swollen.—Pain in spleen; it feels swollen.—Bloated around waist and in abdomen, as after ague.—Immense accumulation of flatulence in abdomen; wind colic.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Constant desire to urinate.—Urine deep orange, of a strong smell, like horse's urine.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Pains in uterus.—Darting pain in right ovary.—Chlorosis.—Promotes menses.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough with liver complaint.

19. **Heart.**—Tremor of the heart felt toward the back.—Heart thumps; can be heard in scapular region.

24. **Generalities.**—Feet very cold.—Falling down, as in epilepsy, unconscious, with distortion of the features, followed by spasms of the body and limbs, bloody foam at mouth, and biting of the tongue; stupidity and loss of memory afterward.—Opisthotonos; grinding teeth; followed by stupor.—Paralysis of inner organs.—(Horses kick with hind legs towards the belly.—Ascarides.)

Acalypha Indica.

Cupameni. Indian acalypha. (East Indies.) *N.O.* Euphorbiaceæ.
Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Cough. Diarrhœa. Flatulence. Hæmoptysis.

Characteristics.—The chief employment of this Euphorbian has been in violent dry cough followed by bloody expectoration. Expectoration of pure blood in the morning, and dark clotted blood in the evening. Cough most violent at night. Dulness of chest on percussion; constant severe pain in chest. Progressive emaciation. A proving by several Indian physicians has brought out a number of symptoms in the alimentary tracts characterised by: burning, sense of weight at stomach, flatulence, and sputtering diarrhœa.

Relations.—*Compare:* Mercurialis ann., Mancin., and other Euphorbians. Ham., Ipec., Millefol., Phos., Aco.

Acetanilidum, *see* Antifebrinum.

Aceticum Acidum.

Glacial Acetic Acid. $HC_2H_3O_2$. (Distilled water is used for attenuations 1 x and 1; very dilute spirit for 3x and up to 4; rectified spirit for 5 and higher.)

Clinical.—Anæmia. Anæsthetics, antidote to. Ascarides. Burns. Corns. Croup. Debility. Diabetes. Diphtheria. Dropsies. Fevers. Hydrophobia. Nævi. Narcotics, antidote to. Phthisis. Sausage-poisoning, antidote to. Scalds. Stings. Stomach, cancer of. Varicosis. Warts.

Characteristics.—The leading features of acetic acid are excessive wasting and debility; anæmia with waxy pallor of face; intense thirst; burning in throat; nausea; retching, and sour rising as met with in cases of cancer and debility. There are gnawing, ulcerative pains in stomach; pain and burning in abdomen. Profuse, exhausting diarrhœa. It has been used in diabetes. It corresponds to putrid and hectic fevers with night sweats; hæmorrhages, varicose swellings, and dropsies. As a type of vinegar effects may be mentioned the following: A plump and blooming young woman took a small glass daily to reduce size. Soon lost flesh and colour. In a month cough set in with white concocted phlegm, fever, dyspnœa, night sweats, anorexia, dropsy, diarrhœa, death. Lungs after death were found stuffed with non-suppurating tubercles. A young German, after working twelve months in a vinegar factory, was obliged to leave from indigestion, dyspnœa, and ready fatigue. It is suited to children and old people; to lax, pale, lean persons. (Equal parts of vinegar and hot water make a refreshing sponge-down for many conditions of fever, with or without perspiration.)

Relations.—*Compare:* Apis, Ars. (but Acet. ac. has more preponderant gastric symptoms than either); Carbol. ac., Lac. defl., Lact. ac., Uran. nit. Large doses of Acet. ac. are best *antidoted by* Magnesia or Calcarea either as fluid magnesia or as lime-water. Antidotes to potencies are: For depressing, agonising feeling, Tabac., Acon.; for gastric, pulmonary and febrile symptoms, Nat. m., and afterwards Sep. *It antidotes:* Anæsthetics, Acon., Asar., Coffea, Euphorb., Ignat., Opium, Plumb. (colic), Sep., Stram., Tabac. *It counteracts* sausage-poisoning. *It aggravates* the effects of Bell., Merc., Arn., Lach. *Disagrees* when given after Borax, Caust., Nux v., Ran. b., Sars.: Scilla, Colch., and Sang. have more effect in curing some diseases when prepared with Acet. ac. than with Alcohol.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Very dull and low-spirited; irritable.—Alternate stupor and delirium.—Confusion of ideas.—Grieves much; sighs often.—Horrible attacks of anxiety with difficult breathing.—Vertigo with feebleness and fainting.

2. **Head.**—Heaviness and dull pains in forehead and vertex.—Headache from abuse of tobacco, opium, coffee, or alcohol.

5. **Nose.**—Liable to frequent catarrhal attacks.—Nose-bleed, esp. from a fall or a blow.

6. **Face.**—Expression wild, pupils dilated.—Face pale, waxen.

emaciated.—Left cheek (esp.) very red during fever.—Bright red flush on both cheeks.—Sweat on forehead in spots.

8. **Mouth.**—Teeth feel dull, breath foul.—Scorbutic ulcers; toothache.—Taste sour.—Epithelium of mouth quite white.—Tongue pale and flabby.

9. **Throat.**—Children thirsty, but swallow with difficulty even a teaspoonful of water.—White false membranes in throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Insatiable burning thirst.—Shrieks for water at night.—Intense thirst; nausea, and frequent vomiting.—Disgust for salted things and cold victuals.—Cold drinks lie heavy.—Vegetables, except potatoes, disagree, also bread and butter still more.—Contents of stomach feel as if in a ferment; violent burning pain in stomach and in chest, followed by coldness of the skin and cold sweat on forehead.—Indurations in stomach.—Scirrhus of pylorus.

12. **Abdomen.**—Distension of the abdomen; colicky pains.—Ascites.—Abdomen feels as if sunken in when lying on his back.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa, with great thirst, drinking large quantities with apparent impunity.—Diarrhœa, with swelling of legs and feet (phthisical subjects).—Diarrhœa, with colic pains and tenderness of the abdomen.—Hæmorrhage from bowels.—Chronic constipation.—Ascarides.—Chronic diarrhœa of children with great emaciation.—Constipation, with great thirst and excess of pale urine.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine increased in quantity; pale; phosphatic; diabetes, with intense, burning, unending and unquenchable thirst and great debility.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Weakening emissions; semen passes at stool.—Prepuce thickened, fissured, can't be retracted and itches fearfully.—Sexual passion, but feeble erection.

16.—**Female Sexual Organs.**—Metrorrhagia; after parturition, with great thirst.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarse, with laryngeal irritation.—Lining membrane of larynx and trachea covered with a fibrinous exudation as in true croup.—Hissing respiration, with rattling in the throat.—Croup-like cough; a hollow sound with each inhalation.—Hæmoptysis.

20. **Back.**—Myelitis, with profuse urine; the pain in the back relieved only by lying on the abdomen.

21. **Limbs.**—Œdematous swelling of the feet and legs.

24. **Generalities.**—Convulsions.—Jumps out of bed like a madman, and crawls on the ground, howling with pain.—Great emaciation.—Skin pale and waxen.—General anasarca and dropsical affections.—Burning in inner and outer parts.

25. **Skin.**—Sugillations.—Tetter-like eruptions.—Nævi; warts; corns.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepless.

27. **Fever.**—Skin cold.—Slow fever with night sweats.—Profuse perspiration.—Hectic.—Putrid and typhous fevers.

Aconitinum.

Aconitine. Aconitia. C_{33} H_{45} NO_{12}. An alkaloid obtained from the roots and stems of Aconitum napellus. It is contained in all species of Aconite except A. lycoctonum.

[German Aconitine is amorphous; French Aconitine is crystalline, and 170 times stronger than the German. Morson's "English Aconitine" is a secret preparation believed to be made from A. Ferox. The alkaloid in A. Ferox differs somewhat from ordinary Aconitine chemically, and is called pseudo-Aconitine. Aconitine of T. H. Smith, of Edinburgh, is probably identical with Morson's. Symptoms from Morson's are marked (M) in the Schema.]

Clinical.—Blindness. Chill. Convulsions. Deafness. Dyspnœa. Ears, noises in. Hemicrania. Hydrophobia. Landry's paralysis. Liver, enlargement of. Neuralgia. Œsophagus, spasms of. Spasms. Spleen, enlargement of. Tetanus. Tongue, affections of. Trismus. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—Our knowledge of this alkaloid is chiefly derived from cases of poisoning and over-dosing. The numbness, tingling, prickling and heat of the *Aconite* provings are produced by the alkaloid, but with increased intensity. On local application, first there is sensation of warmth, then of burning with sharp pains and itching; finally numbness and anæsthesia. The symptoms often proceed from below upwards: "A tingling, prickling sensation, running up leg to spine and head, and tingling of fingers." "Ice-cold sensation creeps up from his feet." Fear of death, anguish, intense chilliness; feeling of sickness; constricting burning sensation, extending from mouth to stomach. Twitchings and spasms over whole body, especially in face. All symptoms are > by vomiting. In one poisoning case "vomiting recurred every two or three minutes, and was performed by a sudden jerking action of abdominal muscles, accompanied by a loud shout, probably dependent on a sudden contraction of the diaphragm. Every attempt to swallow was followed by the spasmodic contractions so characteristic of hydrophobia, but they were not renewed by the sight of water. The slightest touch renewed the spasms." *Aconitine* should be helpful in cases of hydrophobia, whether of the convulsive or the paralytic kind. The senses are disordered or lost—sight, hearing, smell. In one poisoning case the blindness was coincident with sudden dilatation of the pupils, and sight partially returned as the pupils contracted. A heavy feeling as of lead all over the body. All parts except head and stomach feel as if filled with lead. Neuralgia of 5th nerve. Creeping on face with feeling of swelling and tension. Pains in supraorbital nerve were especially prominent. Post-mortem examinations show the spleen very much enlarged; posterior part of liver dark and almost black. Kidneys hyperæmic.

The symptoms of *Aconitine* set in with great rapidity, and develop with extreme intensity. If recovery occurs it is rapid and complete. There is relaxation of the limbs and every exertion < the symptoms. < By mental exertion; by agitation. < By touch. Erect position = nausea (M).

Relations.—See Acon. n. Hydrophobia symptoms, Bell., Canth., Hyo., Lach., Fagus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anguish; fear of death.—Intellect perfect, even vivid.—Flow of ideas sluggish, long reflection impossible, power of attention impaired.—Feels like one sleeping and dreaming.—Forgetfulness and trembling of limbs.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo and confusion, with ringing in ears; falls almost immediately.—With giddiness, dimness of vision, and muscular weakness (M).—Fulness in the head, with noises in the ears.—Head- and faceache; often darting pains in face, sometimes accompanied by vomiting.—(Hemicrania cured).—Weight about head; unable to hold it up.

3. **Eyes.**—Strained feeling in eyes.—Pupils dilated (both from internal and external use).—Complete blindness; accompanying dilatation of pupils, sight returning when pupils contract.—Vision hazy, with giddiness and nausea (M).—Pupils insensible to light.

4. **Ears.**—Sense of pressure in ears.—Roaring in ears.—Complete deafness.

6. **Face.**—Fulness in cheeks and temples gradually changing to painful sense of tension, formication, and prickling.—Face tense and swollen.—Creepings in face and forearms.—Peculiar drawing, stretching, pressing sensation in cheeks, upper jaws, forehead—in short, through whole tract of trigeminus, increasing by degrees in intensity, alternating with actual pain, which, at first occasional and fugitive, finally became steady and severe.—Pain at temple and along course of supraorbital nerve.—Darting pains in face accompanied by vomiting.—Beginning in fingers, then in face, tonic contractions, trismus; after a while clonic convulsions over whole body.—Eyes closed, lips dry and fissured, tongue stiff; felt chilly and as if dying; breathing became rattling, moaning, quick.—Facies hippocratica.

8. **Mouth.**—Burning on tip of tongue and lips.—Burning, constricting, acrid, dry sensation in mouth and fauces.—Tongue stiff.—Taste disagreeable and disgustingly bitter.—Taste completely lost.—Taste impaired; teeth more sensitive when biting.—Salivation.

9. **Throat.**—Burning anguish in throat.—Constriction and burning from mouth to stomach.—Every attempt to swallow followed by spasms like hydrophobia but not renewed by sight of water.—Difficulty of swallowing and a pain in back of neck and behind jaws in parotid region, so that in eating he had to press back of neck with hand (M).—Burning in gullet as if a hot coal were there (M).

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations immediately.—Severe vomiting, which recurred every two or three minutes and was performed by a sudden, jerking action of abdominal muscles accompanied by a loud shout.—Nausea induced by erect position (M).—Vomiting relieves all symptoms.—Warmth most marked in region of stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Rumbling in bowels (immediately in one case, two hours after dose in another).—Sudden contraction of diaphragm.—Liver and spleen greatly enlarged.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Copious diuresis.—Difficulty in voiding urine (M).—Dysuria and occasionally retention with hypogastric pain (M).

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Nocturnal pollutions (unusual to prover).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Respiration difficult.—Oppressive anguish in precordial region.—Sighing breathing.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse at first, on entering a warm room, more frequent, then sinks far below normal, small, weak, intermittent.—Sounds of heart only heard at apex.

21. **Limbs.**—Weakness, trembling, burning, creeping, tingling, numbness of limbs.

24. **Generalities.**—Malaise; feebleness; muscular prostration.—Twitchings and convulsions over whole body.—Heaviness as of lead all over body.

25. **Skin.**—General formication.

26. **Sleep.**—Somnolence.—Sleep disturbed.—Throws himself continually around in bed.

27. **Fever.**—Surface cold, sweating, and quite pale.—Intense coldness.—Head and face became suddenly warm; warmth extended over rest of body, was more intense in region of stomach, and was accompanied by sweat.

Aconitum Cammarum.

A. cammarum, Linn. (includes A. neomontanum, Willd.; A. intermedium, D.C., and A. stoerckianum, Reich.). *N. O.* Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Catalepsy. Eruption. Headache. Neuralgia. Pollutions. Salivation. Tongue, paralysis of. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—The main symptoms of *Aconitine* are reproduced in *A. camm.* Formication begins on tongue and lips and spreads to face and thence over whole body; with this are distortion of features and dry skin. There is headache < by bending body forward; and faceache accompanied by tinnitus aurium and vertigo. Walking causes weariness and, if continued, causes pains in elbows, knees, and hips. Violent eructations; inclination to vomit without vomiting; spasmodic contraction of stomach and abdominal muscles. Great sensitiveness to light. Erections and pollutions without voluptuous dreams. On lower extremities small papules and vesicles, filled with serous fluid, very painful. Memory weakened; sense of touch diminished.

A. neomont. produced: Peculiar sharp taste followed by violent shooting pains from lips to stomach. The eructations and rumbling in bowels of the alkaloid were reproduced, but in addition the mucous membrane of the mouth was red, studded with small whitish yellow vesicles surrounded with bright red areola; salivation came on. Pupils, at first mobile, became persistently dilated; vision dim; unable to look at highly illuminated objects without winking; near and distant objects seem to swim. Extreme restlessness; it seems as if it were a tickling which impels him to constant movement; > in equable temperature, < on entering warm air from cold and *vice versâ*. Apathetic, indifferent to all the world. Sleep disturbed or impossible. Vomiting > all symptoms.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Rage.—Fear.—Apathy and indifference.—Thought and power of concentration disturbed.—Memory weak.

6. **Face.**—Blackish blue colour of face; blue swollen lips.—Most remarkable sensation of contraction of face.

8. **Mouth.**—Paralysis of tongue.—Salivation.—Fuzzy sensation where the crawling was.—Taste and sensation diminished.

12. **Abdomen.**—Burning in abdomen and sensation of ants crawling round in it.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice hoarse and rough.—Respiration slow, difficult, with sensation as if chest and throat constricted.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse frequent; afterwards depressed; slow; irregular; intermittent.

24. **Generalities.**—Subsultus tendinum.—Twitchings.—Catalepsy.

Aconitum Ferox.

A. ferox, Wall. A. virosum, Don. Bisch, or Bikh, Ativisha. (The most poisonous species known, containing greatest proportion of Aconitine; from the Himalaya Mountains.) *N. O.* Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Burning pains. Cheyne-Stokes breathing. Chill. Dyspnœa. Gastralgia. Neuralgia. Numbness.

Characteristics.—*A. ferox* was proved by Dworzack, who also proved *Aconitine*. The *Ferox* developed burning pains in greater intensity than the alkaloid; more intense mental activity followed by greater depression. The *Aconite* note of unendurability of suffering was marked. Anxiety and fear of suffocation from paralysis of respiratory muscles; obliged to breathe half-sitting up with head resting on palms of hands. Cold drinks >; sitting up >; warm food <; coffee >.

Relations.—*Compare:* Curare and Phosph. (respiratory paralysis; Cheyne-Stokes breathing).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Mind very active; sequence of ideas rapid; talked constantly, remembered easily the minutest circumstances of his former experiment, compared them with present one, and readily drew conclusions (6 h.). In intervals of relief from distressing symptoms laughed and joked about his very comical condition; but when the dyspnœa, anxiety, &c., returned, he could not seem to endure them, and abused heartily Aconite and toxicology in general (4 to 6 h.).—Incapable of any mental work, even the simplest addition; comprehension and understanding confused (2nd day).

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue almost insensible; feels like a piece of raw leather in mouth (6 h.).—Tongue covered with a thick yellowish-white fur.—Violent burning in mouth (in two minutes), renewed by eating (2nd day); > by drinking cold water.

9. **Throat.**—Violent burning in pharynx.

11. **Stomach.**—Pressure in stomach with pain.—Warmth in stomach.—Violent drawing pain in region of stomach and sacral region, soon spreading over whole abdomen; < by pressure on epigastrium.—On pressing in stomach, an internal, dull pressing pain.

12. **Abdomen.**—Rumbling in bowels (5 m.); constant gurgling (4 h.).

13. **Stool.**—Two half-watery, dark, not copious stools (2nd d.).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent and copious evacuations of urine.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dyspnœa increased to such a degree that he was obliged to breathe half-sitting up, with head resting on palms of hands; constantly feared suffocation from respiratory paralysis.

21. **Limbs.**—Gait tottering; remarkable weakness in lower extremities, esp. r.

24. **Generalities.**—Formication spread over whole body, least noticeable on parts that had been cold; <, or excited by, change of temperature or motion. Having changed from one nerve to another, reached its greatest severity from 7 to 7.30 p.m. It caused a painful unrest so that he could not possibly lie quietly more than a few minutes. Getting up set up all the train of symptoms, which were > immediately on lying down.—Benumbed sensation, as if he had on gloves; on pinching cheeks no pain felt; seemed to walk on woollen carpets (2nd, 3rd, and 4th d.).

26. **Sleep.**—Sleeplessness.—On waking, violent burning in mouth and throat, warmth in stomach, dull sensation in head.

27. **Fever.**—Icy coldness of body (4 h.), objective and subjective, no amount of wraps and external warmth relieved. Desire to get warm drove him to get out of bed and sit near stove. Tottered to stove and warmth was pleasant, but vertigo, trembling, oppression, and nausea ensued and compelled him to return to bed. This experience was repeated.—Fierce heat (calor mordax) on forehead, cheek, and hands, with sensation as if numerous glowing hot wires were stuck into him; > by perspiration (4 to 6 h.).

Aconitum Lycoctonum.

A. lycoctonum, Linn. A. telyphonum, Reich. Wolfsbane. *N. O.* Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant when coming into bloom. (The only aconite which does not contain Aconitine.)

Clinical.—Breasts, inflammation of. Constipation. Diarrhœa. Glands, enlargement of. Hodgkin's disease. Liver, disorders of. Pork, effects of. Strangury.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *A. lycoct.*, whilst resembling those of the other aconites in some respects, show a marked absence of the cutaneous-nerve affections so prominent in their provings. The most notable symptoms are swelling of the cervical, axillary, and mammary glands. I have used it with good effect in cases of scrofulous glands, and even where Hodgkin's disease has been suspected. Diarrhœa after eating pork: Itching is prominent in the proving: of eyes, nose, anus, vulva. The skin of the nose is cracked. There is a cough leaving a taste of blood in the mouth. The symptoms are < in afternoon (like *Lycop.*); < from mental

exertion; < during digestion, especially of pork, onions, and after wine.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cistus, Lap. alb., Con., Iod., Spo., Lyc., Carb. an.; Puls. (effects of pork).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Mania.—Ferocity.—Laughter.—Distraction.—Instability of ideas.—Dread of work.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo with nausea.—Lancinating pain in head extending across eyes.—Sensation as if a nail were driven into head when moving it.—Hammering in temples.—Pain like rheumatism in scalp < by touch.

3. **Eyes.**—Lancinating pain in eyes from without inward.—Painfulness of lids.—Itching in lids.—Pressure on lids and difficulty of raising them.—Smarting in canthi; dryness at inner canthus.

4. **Ears.**—Purulent discharge from ears; redness behind them.

5. **Nose.**—Itching on nose; sensitiveness; lancinations.—Compression at root of nose.—Skin of nose cracked.—Muco-purulent discharge from nose.

6. **Face.**—Face pale; shining.—Pain of excoriation round mouth.—Pain in facial bones.—Tension in facial muscles.—Hard tuberculous pimples on face.—Pimples on lips.—Skin of face becomes light brown.—Numbness of jaw, like incipient paralysis, > by compression and by drinking wine.

7. **Teeth.**—Burning pain in upper teeth.—Pressing in teeth.—Tearing in lower teeth when opening mouth.—Gums bluish; ulcerated.

8. **Mouth.**—Taste, clayey; astringent.

10. **Appetite.**—Strong relish for dainties, fruits, cabbage.—Increased relish for tobacco in a smoker.—Aversion to food in general, esp. fatty things and milk; they cause uneasiness.—Keen hunger very soon satisfied.—Constant thirst even when drinking.—Burning thirst.—Thirst at night.

11. **Stomach.**—Risings: rancid; like rotten eggs; acid with weight on stomach.—Painful eructations.—Hiccough.—Inclination to vomit after eating; with shivering; with vertigo.—Vomiting: of mucus on getting out of bed; yellowish after drinking; with copious urination.

12. **Abdomen.**—R. hypochondrium: bruised pain; tearing pain; starting.—When breathing both hypochondria feel bruised.—Sensation of compression referred to diaphragm.—Anxiety; beatings in abdomen.—Lancinating pain after milk.

13. **Stool.**—Constipation; anus feels as if strongly contracted.—Diarrhœa, with violent cutting after eating pork.—Whitish stools.—After stool, pain in anus as if there was a crack there; shivering.—Cramp at anus.—Itching at anus.—Tenesmus during night.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Desire to urinate with copious emissions.—Urging with ineffectual efforts.—Urine: hot; turbid, depositing a white sediment.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Itching at vulva.—Menstrual blood fetid.—Excoriation of bend of thigh after menses.—Leucorrhœa: viscid.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Difficult respiration.—Slight cough with watery expectoration.—After a slight chill, cough leaving a taste of blood in the mouth.

18. **Chest.**—Swelling of the mammary glands.

20. Neck and Back.—Swelling of the cervical glands.—The neck seems to grow larger.—Swelling of the neck on one side only.—Pressing pain at the nape of the neck.—Shivering in the back.—Jerking in the region of the kidneys.

22. Upper Limbs.—Swelling of axillary glands.—Pressure; lancinating pains in shoulder joints.—Tearing pain in elbow joints.—Stiffness in elbows and wrists.—Sensation of fulness in hands.—Sweat on hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—On stretching legs ham-muscles feel as if much shortened.—Jerking in legs.—Itching at ankles in evening.—Lancinating pain at instep when standing.—Eruption of hot, red, slightly painful spots on legs and toes.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness; he sleeps too long.—Aberration of hearing during sleep.—During sleep, numbness of the parts he lies on.

27. Fever.—Horripilation.—Chilliness of one side only as soon as he is uncovered.—In morning external coldness with feeling of heat.—Coldness alternating with heat, succeeded by sweat.—During heat, pale face, strong appetite, thirst, pain in bowels, restlessness.—Sweat continues after fever.

Aconitum Napellus.

Common Aconite. Monkshood. Wolfsbane. (Moist pastures and waste places in mountainous districts, Central and Southern Europe, Russia, Scandinavia, and Central Asia.) *N. O.* Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of whole plant with root when beginning to flower.

Clinical.—*Amaurosis. Anger. Apoplexy. Asthma.* Blindness, sudden. *Bronchitis.* Catalepsy. Catheter fever. *Chest, affections of.* Chicken-pox. Cholera. *Cholera infantum. Cold. Coldness. Consumption.* Convulsions. *Cough. Croup.* Cystitis. *Dengue fever. Dentition.* Diarrhœa. *Dropsy.* Dysentery. Dysmenorrhœa. *Ear, affections of.* Enteritis. *Erythema nodosum. Excitement. Eye, affections of.* Face, flushing of. *Fear, effects of. Fever. Fright, effects of.* Glands swollen. Glossitis. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhages. *Hæmorrhoids; strangulated. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hip-joint, diseased. Hodgkin's disease. Hyperpyrexia. Influenza.* Jaundice. *Joints, affections of. Labour. Lactation. Laryngitis.* Liver, inflammation of. *Lumbago. Lungs, affections of. Mania. Measles. Meningitis. Menstruation, disorders of. Miliaria. Miscarriage. Mumps. Myalgia. Myelitis.* Nephritis. *Neuralgia. Numbness.* Œsophagus, inflammation of. *Paralysis. Peritonitis. Phlegmasia alba dolens. Pleurisy. Pleurodynia, Pneumonia. Pregnancy. Puerperal fever. Purpura. Quinsy. Remittent fever. Roseola. Scarlatina. Shivering. Sleeplessness. Smell, disorders of. Stiff-neck. Testicles, affections of. Tetanus.* Tetany. *Thirst. Throat, affections of. Tongue, affections of.* Toothache. *Traumatic fever. Urethra, spasmodic stricture of.* Urethral fever. *Urine, suppression of.* Uterus, prolapsus of. *Vaccination, effects of. Vertigo. Whooping-cough. Yawning. Yellow fever.*

Characteristics.—The *Wolfsbane* "grows in the damp and covered parts of almost every mountainous country in north or middle of Europe, especially in the Jura, Switzerland, Germany, and Sweden." Teste mentions that it has the reputation of being much more poisonous to carnivorous animals than to the herbivora. This he partly endorses, and it has recently been apparently confirmed by a vain attempt to poison an elephant with *Aconitine* in this country. A carrot was scraped out and enough *Aconitine* to poison 2,000 men was put in. The elephant ate it readily, but nothing at all happened,

and three hours later a large dose of prussic acid had to be administered, which proved fatal in a short time.

Before Hahnemann's time *Aconite* had a reputation as a sudorific, and in cases of rheumatism, sciatica, and tumours, but it was not till Hahnemann proved it that its properties were really understood. *Aconite* is more closely associated with the rise and progress of homœopathy than any other member of the materia medica. If *Cinchona* was the "Newton's apple" of the homœopathic discovery, *Aconite* was the remedy by means of which Hahnemann was able to meet most of the conditions which in his day were treated by blood-letting. It was *Aconite* more than any other remedy which paved the way for the disappearance of blood-letting from general medical practice. One of the deadliest and most rapidly acting of poisons, through Hahnemann's discoveries has been turned into the best friend of the nursery. *Aconite* in potencies above the 3rd is a perfectly safe medicine for any age. Sensitive patients complain of its depressing action when repeated, and I have known instances in which the characteristic prostration of mind and body has occurred after *Aconite* had been given in the potencies. But such cases are exceptions, and are not attended with danger when they do occur. The great majority of patients to whom *Aconite* is given in the potencies experience nothing of the kind.

The rapidity of action of *Aconite* determines its appropriateness for conditions in which the symptoms set in with great intensity, such as Asiatic cholera, certain fevers, and acute inflammations. To this list may be added attacks of sudden blindness. But it must not be supposed that the sphere of *Aconite* is limited to acute cases. When the symptoms correspond it will cure cases of great chronicity—for example, cases of indurated glands.

Dr. Hughes has acutely remarked that the condition to which *Aconite* is homœopathic is one of *tension;* and this word gives the best idea of the action and sphere of *Aconite.* There is emotional and mental tension, as shown in fright or fear and its consequences, anxiety, and fear of death ; tension of the systemic vessels, as in the effects of a chill, Asiatic cholera, and hæmorrhages ; muscular tension, as in tetanus ; tension of involuntary muscles, as in heart spasms, and tension of the semi-involuntary muscular apparatus of respiration, as in asthma ; and finally tension of the special senses in heightened sensation and heightened sensitiveness to pain ; in a feeling of numbness in parts, as if bound tightly, and also a sensation of being tightly bound in the limbs and in other parts. Hence it is that *Aconite* in its therapeutic action corresponds to the effects of a number of conditions which excite a state of tension. Plethora may be classed under this head. Plethoric persons of a lively character, bilious and nervous constitutions, high colour, brown or black hair, are specially suited to *Acon.* Active, sanguineous congestions of all kinds, especially those following chill. Guernsey puts it in another way: "The pure and fully developed blood globule, in its most perfect type, when diseased, has a great affinity for *Acon.* When the blood globules are disorganised it is seldom indicated. We think of *Acon.* in sudden inflammation, especially if caused by cold, *dry air,*

suppressing exhalations of the body." Teste relates a remarkable case of an Englishman who had been obliged to take a long sleigh journey in North Russia in midwinter, who suffered thereafter for two years from violent paroxysms of palpitation and acute stitching pains in the heart region, threatening cerebral apoplexy. Aneurism had been diagnosed by leading physicians in England and on the Continent. Teste localised the affection to neurosis or spasm of the pectoralis major muscle, and proved his diagnosis by promptly curing it with *Acon.* The keen, cutting winds of the mountains amongst which the plant flourishes give the signature of this remedial action.

There are not many drugs which have causation so strongly marked among their characteristics. Chill, fright, injury, or surgical operation—the effects of these will be met in large majority of cases by *Acon.*, the timely administration of which will ward off serious results.

The reaction from the primary effect of chill gives another characteristic of *Acon.*—that of fever. With the *Acon.* fever there are: Restlessness and tossing about, and the tension state is evidenced still in the anxiety with which it is accompanied, sometimes amounting to fear of death. The mental exaltation sometimes goes so far as to the predicting of the day and hour of death. Clairvoyance. Extreme sensitiveness to light and sound and all sensations including pain. When the sickness is borne with calmness and patience *Acon.* is not likely to be required. It was the feverish restlessness of the *Acon.* provings that led Hahnemann to infer its homœopathicity to so many fever states; and it is the presence of this restlessness, anxiety, fear, and exalted sensibility which are its leading indications in cases of all kinds.

Some characteristics of *Acon.* are the following: Active hæmorrhages in stout, plethoric people. Passes almost pure blood by stool. In hæmoptysis the blood comes up with great ease by hemming and coughing, bright red in large quantities, from cold, dry winds, with great fear, anxiety, and palpitation. Every inspiration increases the cough. After the cough tingling sensation in chest. Unquenchable thirst: everything tastes bitter, except water (*Chi.* everything, *including* water). In croup the child grasps the throat with every coughing fit. Coldness, numbness, and tingling characterise the paralyses and neuroses of *Acon.* Facial paralysis from exposure to cold, dry winds. The fear and apprehension of *Acon.* is shown in dread of crossing streets. There is intolerance of music. Some curious symptoms are: Imagines some part of body is deformed. Imagine they do all their thinking from the stomach. Predicts the hour of death (clairvoyance).

Acon. is one of the great *pain* remedies, vying with *Cham.* and *Coffea* in the intensity of the pain it causes. Pains are intolerable, driving to desperation. The pains of *Acon.* are tearing, cutting; are attended with restlessness; accompanied by numbness, tingling, or formication. *Acon.* cannot bear the pain, cannot bear to be touched, cannot bear to be covered. The toothache of *Acon.* is one-sided, with red cheek on same side.

Guernsey gives the following excellent directions: "If a child is

suffering from a watery diarrhœa, is crying and complaining very much, biting his fists and is sleepless, *Acon.* will usually settle this trouble in a short time. The disturbed condition of the mind will cease and quiet sleep will follow. The mother will now remark: 'Doctor, he is all right, except his bowels, and they are as bad as ever.' Now, do not give another remedy, but wait and see if *Acon.* will not complete the cure by itself." Again: Scanty, red, and hot urine, arising from taking cold, especially in children. The child screams and appears to be in great pain because it cannot urinate. *Acon.* will ease the pain, quiet the child, and the urine will flow some time after. In adults, incontinence of urine will sometimes be relieved by *Acon.*

There is a great and sudden sinking of strength; fainting on attempting to get up; with anxiety, restlessness, numbness, tingling, formication.

Acon. has a very wide sphere of usefulness in affections of the eye. Inflammations of many kinds, from cold, injury, dust, surgical operations, scrofulous inflammation with enlarged glands, all come within its range. Some remarkable cases of sudden blindness have been cured by it. Hirsch of Prague records two such cases, one in a man of thirty, who went to bed well, having walked home in rough and stormy weather after spending the evening in a hot room. *Acon.* 3 was given, and the following night he perspired freely, and in the morning his sight was thoroughly restored. Hirsch himself suddenly lost his sight whilst bathing in hot weather. He took *Acon.* 3 in water as he had given it to his patient. In two hours he began to perspire, and after a six-hours' sleep awoke well. Lippe has recorded the case of a lady whom he found much distressed, anxious, fearing paralysis. In her usual health she had taken a full dinner, and when reading afterwards, the letters danced before her eyes, and the print became blurred; then face and nose became numb; pulse small, 120 a minute. One dose *Acon.* c.m. (Finke) was given. The numbness disappeared in half an hour; pulse 72; the sight was perfect when she closed either eye, but everything looked indistinct when she kept both open. This symptom disappeared next morning; a slight lightness of the head remaining that day.

The time of the aggravation of *Acon.* symptoms is chiefly night and about midnight. *Heat*, as well as *cold*, is injurious to the *Acon.* patient; sunstroke is among the conditions which call for it; and *Acon.* will cure many headaches caused by exposure to the sun, and also sun-erythema. Headaches are generally > in open air, < in warm room; toothache and cough < in open air. > From uncovering. Warm room < chill; in fever, the bed is intolerable; he wants to uncover. Sweat on affected or covered parts. There is < from wine or stimulants; < from drinking (any kind of liquid). *Rest* > the symptoms generally, but during the night the pains are intolerable, limbs feel tired and rigors are worse. Lying relieves headache and vertigo, and aggravates other complaints. Lying on back > cough and stitches in chest; lying on side < stitches in chest and cough: the cheek lain on sweats. Rising from a seat = vertigo. Vertigo, pallor, faintness on sitting up in bed. Bending double > colic

and dysmenorrhœa pain. Motion < pains in muscles, joints, and stiffness.

Relations.—Aconitum napellus is related in its action to the other Aconites and to Aconitinum, and also to the Ranunculaceæ, Actæa rac., Actæa spic., Pæon., Podoph., Ranunculus, Staph. Teste places in the Aconite group: Coccul., Cham., Dulc., Cannab. i., Con. But he admits that the relationship is not close, and that Acon. is really without analogues. *It is antidoted by:* Acet. ac., Alcohol, Paris. *It antidotes:* Bell., Cham., Coff., Nux v., Pet., Sep., Spo., Sul. *It is often indicated after:* Arn., Coff., Sul., Verat. *It is complementary to:* Coff. (in fever, sleeplessness, intolerance of pain); Arn. (bruises, injury to eye); Sul. *It relieves ailments from:* Act. rac., Cham., Coff, Nux v., Pet., Sep., Sul. Abuse of Acon. calls for Sul. Acon. should be compared with Stram. and Op. in effects of fright; and with Sul. in most of its symptoms. Sul. is the chronic of Acon.; it will often complete an action that Acon. begins, and will cure cases in which Acon. is apparently indicated but fails to relieve. *Compare also:* Pul., Lyc., Sec., and Camph. (> from uncovering). Hep. and Coff. (intolerance of pain). Chi. (white stool). Gels. (effects of bad news, fright, anger). Nux and Bry. (diarrhœa from anger). Bry. (effects of cold, dry winds).

Causation.—Fear. Fright. Chill. Cold, dry winds. Heat; especially of sun. Injury. Surgical operation. Shock.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great agitation and tossing of the body with anguish, inconsolable irritability, cries, tears, groans, complaints, and reproaches.—Sensitive irritability.—Fearful anticipations of approaching death; predicts the day he is to die.—Sadness.—Presentiments, as if in a state of clairvoyance.—Anthropophobia and misanthropy; has no affection for anybody.—Maliciousness.—A strong disposition to be angry, to be frightened, and to quarrel.—The least noise, even music, appears insupportable.—Humour changeable; at one time sad, depressed, irritable, and despairing; at another time gay, excited, full of hope, and disposed to sing and dance.—Vexed at trifles; takes every joke in bad part.—Dislike to talk; answers laconically.—Alternate paroxysms of laughter and tears.—Great, inconsolable anxiety.—Anxiety respecting one's malady, and despair of a cure.—Fear of spectres.—Fear of the dark.—Disposition to run away from one's bed.—Mind, as it were, paralysed, with incapability of reflection, and a sensation as if all the intellectual functions were performed in the region of the stomach.—Paroxysms of folly and madness.—Unsteadiness of ideas.—In the delirium is unhappiness, worry, despair and raving, with expression of fear upon the countenance; but there is rarely unconsciousness.—Delirium, chiefly at night; with ecstasy.—Weakness of memory.—Ailments from fear, fright, vexation.

2. **Head.**—Head affected, as if the brain was nailed up, principally in the heat of a room.—Vertigo, particularly on rising from bed, or else on getting up from one's seat, on stooping, on moving or shaking the head, and often with a sensation of intoxication or dizziness in the head, loss of consciousness, dimness of the eyes; nausea, and sensation of weakness at the pit

of the stomach.—Vertigo, with inclination to fall to r. side.—Vanishing of sight; bleeding of the nose.—Sensation, as though the brain were rolling loosely in the skull; increased by the least motion, and even by speaking and drinking.—Pain in the head, with inclination to vomit, also vomiting.—Head, as if bruised, with sensation of bruising in the limbs.—Stupefying pain in the head with sensation of compression and drawing together as from cramp, principally in the forehead and at root of the nose.—Weight and fulness in the forehead and in the temples, with expansive pressure, as if everything was going to issue forth through them, chiefly on stooping forward.—Feeling as of a board before forehead.—Shooting, blows and beatings in the head.—Drawing cephalalgia, sometimes semi-lateral.—Sensation as if a ball were mounting in the head, and spreading a coolness over it.—Congestion of blood in the head, with heat and redness of face, or with a sensation of heat in the brain, sweat on a shrivelled skin, and paleness in the face.—Sensation of heat in the head, which perspires, with pale face.—Inflammation of the brain.—Sensation of fulness and heaviness in the forehead, with the sensation as if the whole brain would start out of the eyes, with nausea and giddiness, aggravated by talking and from motion.—Heat and ebullition in the head, as if there were boiling water in the brain.—A roaring and cracking in the head.—Sensation in the vertex, as if dragged by the hair.—Sensation as if the hair were standing on end all over the head.—Pain in the head, as if in consequence of cold or suppressed perspiration, with a buzzing in the ears, cold in the head and colic.—Aggravation of the pains in the head by movement, by speaking, by rising from a recumbent position, and by drinking; relief experienced in the open air.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes red and inflamed, with deep redness of the vessels, and intolerable pains.—Profuse lachrymation.—Heat and burning in the eyes, with pressive and shooting pains, esp. on moving the balls.—Swelling of the eyes.—Dilated pupils.—Lids feel dry, hard, heavy; sensitive to air.—Red, hard swelling of the lids.—Eyes sparkling, convulsed, and prominent.—Look fixed.—Cannot bear the reflection of the sun from the snow; it causes specks, sparks, and scintillations to dance before the eyes.—Excessive photophobia; or a strong desire for light.—Black spots and mist before the eyes.—Disturbed by flickering; fears he may touch others passing by.—Vision as if through a veil; difficult to distinguish faces; with anxiety and vertigo.—Sudden attacks of blindness.—A sensation of drawing in the eyelids with drowsiness.—Ophthalmia, very painful, with blear-eyedness, or from foreign bodies having come into the eyes (dust, sparks); from operations.

4. **Ears.**—Tingling and buzzing in the ears.—Tickling and sharp pain in the ears.—Sensation as if something was placed before the ears.—Excessive sensibility of hearing; all noise is intolerable.—Music goes through every limb; makes her sad.—Tearing (l. ear). Roaring in the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Stunning compression or cramp at the root of the nose.—Bleeding at the nose; bright red; esp. in plethoric persons.—Excessive sensibility of smelling, esp. for unpleasant odours.—Violent sneezing, with pain in the abdomen, and in the l. side.—Coryza, with catarrh, pain in the head, buzzing in the ears and colic.—Coryza caused by cold, dry winds.—Checked coryza with headache; > in open air, < from talking.—Fluent coryza, frequent sneezing; dripping of a clear, hot water; fluent mornings.

6. **Face.**—Anxious expression; frightened.—Face bloated, hot, and red, or bluish; or alternately red and pale; yellow.—On rising, the face, previously red, assumes a deadly paleness; afterwards becomes red.—Red and pale alternately.—Redness of one cheek, with paleness of the other, or red spots on both cheeks.—Sweat on the forehead, upper lip, and on the cheek which has pressed the pillow.—Distortion of features.—Crawling pain and sensation of swelling in the cheeks.—Tense drawing in trigeminus nerve, then shooting, wandering, intermittent, then constant pain, sometimes pressure.—Pain, as of ulceration, in the cheek-bones.—Semi-lateral prosopalgia, with swelling of the lower jaw.—Lips black and dry, peeling off.—Tingling in the cheeks.—Burning, tingling, and shooting pains, with successive drawing in the jaws.—Dropping of jaws.—Trismus.

7. **Teeth.**—Lancinating shocks or throbbing pains in the teeth, often with congestion of blood towards the head, and heat in the face.—Toothache from cold, with throbbing in one side of the face, intense redness of the cheek, and great restlessness.—Grinding teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Sensation of dryness, or dryness in the mouth and on the tongue.—Tongue white.—Coated, or thick yellow-white.—Itching, prickings and burning sensation in the tongue; with accumulation of saliva in the mouth.—Paralysis of the tongue.—Numbness of tongue; also about lips.—Speech tremulous and stammering.—Pain, as of excoriation, in the orifices of the salivary ducts, as if they were ulcerated.—Trismus, with salivation.—Uvula feels elongated and coming in contact with tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Pain in the throat, with deep redness of the parts affected, and difficult deglutition.—Tingling in the œsophagus.—Scraping, tingling sensation of strangling, burning and pricking in the throat, chiefly in swallowing.—Acute inflammation of the throat (palate, tonsils and fauces) with high fever, dark redness of the parts, burning and stinging in the fauces.—Burning and numbness in throat; throat almost insensible.—Pricking, burning in throat and along Eustachian tubes, compelling swallowing.—Sensation of contraction in the throat, as if caused by acrid substances.—Stinging in the throat when swallowing and coughing.—Almost entire inability to swallow, with hoarseness.

10. **Appetite.**—Taste in the mouth bitter; or putrid.—All kinds of food and liquids, except water, tasting bitter.—Burning and unquenchable thirst; sometimes with a desire for beer.—Excessive hunger and thirst, but eats slowly.—Generally < from drinking.—Gastric catarrh from drinking ice-water when over-heated.—Generally > from cold drink, esp. anxiety.—Loss of appetite and a distaste for food.—Beer lies heavy on the stomach.—Desires: wine; brandy; beer; bitter drinks.—Wine generally >.

11. **Stomach.**—Hiccough.—Eructations of wind, and abortive risings in the throat.—Flow of water from the stomach, as in water-brash, with nausea.—Inclination to vomit, as after having eaten something sweetish or fat.—Bilious vomitings, greenish, or mucous and bloody.—Vomiting of pure blood.—Vomiting of bloody mucus, or of what has been drunk, followed by thirst.—Gagging and retching.—Vomiting of lumbrices.—Vomiting, with nausea and thirst, heat, profuse perspiration and increased micturition.—Pains in the stomach after eating or drinking.—Sensation of swelling, tension, and pressure as of a weight in the precordial region and in the stomach, sometimes with

difficult respiration.—Pressure in the stomach and pit of the stomach, as from a hard stone.—Pit of stomach sore to touch and meteorismic.—Sensation of contraction in stomach, as is from acrid substances.

12. **Abdomen.**—Constriction, tension and pressure in the hypochondriac region, sometimes with fulness and a sensation of weight.—Burning pain, shootings, stinging and pressure in the hepatic region, with difficult respiration.—Painful sensibility to touch in the region of the liver.—Inflammation and sensation of soreness in the liver.—Pressure in the region of the liver, with obstruction of breathing.—Jaundice: of newborn; from fright; from chill.—Drawing pains in the abdomen while in a crouching posture (as when at stool).—Constriction, pinchings and burning in the umbilical region, sometimes with retraction of the navel.—Unbearable cutting pains in the morning while in bed.—Tension and painful throbbing in the abdomen, principally in the epigastrium.—Swelling of the abdomen as in ascites.—Painful sensibility of the abdomen to the touch, and to the least movement.—Flatulent colic, chiefly at night, and pressure, tension, and borborygmus, with rumbling in the abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Suppression of stools.—Frequent, soft, small stools, with tenesmus.—Loose, watery stools.—Stools like chopped spinach.—White stools, with dark red urine.—Choleraic discharges with collapse, deathly anxiety, and restlessness.—Involuntary stools, from paralysis of the anus.—Constipation; clay-coloured stools.—Nausea and sweating before and after loose stools.—Pains in the rectum.—Violent pain in rectum, with chill and fever, inflammation, tenesmus, bloody discharges (dysentery).—Pressure and pricking in the anus.—Bleeding piles, with heat and sharp stitches; blood bright.—Diarrhœa, with flux of urine and colic.—Sensation as of a warm fluid escaping from anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Suppression of urine, with pressure in the bladder and pains in the loins.—A frequent desire to discharge urine, accompanied by anxiety and pain.—Flow of urine, with sweat, diarrhœa, and colic.—Involuntary emission of urine, from relaxation of the neck of the bladder.—Enuresis, with thirst.—Urine scanty, burning, deep red, and with a sediment of a brick colour (arising from taking cold, esp. in children); suppression of, from cold.—Bloody sediment in the urine.—Scanty, red, hot urine, without sediment.—Heat and tenesmus in the neck of the bladder.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Venereal inclination alternately increased and diminished.—Amorous paroxysms.—Smarting in the parts.—Contusion-like pains in the testicles.—Testicles feel swollen, hard, as if surcharged with semen.—Orchitis.—Gonorrhœa, first stage.—Itching in the prepuce.—Shootings and pinchings in the glans when making water.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses too abundant and too protracted.—Suppressed menstruation from fright; from cold feet.—After-pains too painful and too protracted.—Milk fever (with delirium).—Puerperal peritonitis.—Maniacal fury on the appearance of the menses.—Stitching pains move to r. of fundus uteri; sharp shooting pains, abdomen exceedingly sensitive.—Ovaritis from suddenly checked menstrual flow.—Labour-like pressing in womb (dysmenorrhœa).—Uterine hæmorrhage; active, much excitability; giddy, cannot sit up; fear of death.—Vagina dry, hot, sensitive.—Leucorrhœa, copious, tenacious, yellow.—Increase of milk in breasts.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Sensation of numbness in the trachea.—Attacks of paralysis in the epiglottis, with a tendency to choking.—Pain in the larynx.—Larynx sensitive to touch and to the inspired air, as if denuded.—Laryngeal complaints after straining the voice.—A croaking voice.—A constant desire to cough, produced by an irritation or a tickling in the larynx.—Inflammation of larynx and bronchia.—Cough from having drunk or smoked.—Short and dry cough, principally at night.—A convulsive cough, hoarse or croaking, sometimes with danger of suffocation, and constriction of the larynx.—Angina membranacea, with dry cough and quick breathing.—Croup.—Expectoration of thick and whitish matter, or of bloody mucus, or spitting of blood while coughing.—Shootings and pains in the chest on coughing.—Cough, with stitches in the chest or small of the back.—Cough: ≤ after eating or drinking; when lying; evening; night, more after 12; during sleep; from tobacco smoke; from vexation, esp. fright; when over-heated; from dry, cold winds; from walking in open air; assuming upright position; from deep inspiration; from speaking.

18. **Chest.**—Short breathing, chiefly during sleep, and on getting up.—Breathing painful, anxious, and attended with groans, rapid and superficial, or full, noisy, and with the mouth open.—Breathing slow during sleep.—Breath hot.—Breath fetid.—Constriction and anxious oppression of the chest, with difficulty of breathing.—Asthma of Millar.—Attack of suffocation, with anxiety.—Sensation of heaviness and of compression at the chest.—Painful pricking in the chest, chiefly when breathing, coughing, and moving (even the arms).—Stitches through the chest and side, esp. when breathing and coughing.—Prickings in the side, with a lachrymose and plaintive humour, soothed, in some degree, by lying on the back. Pleurisy and pneumonia, esp. with great heat, much thirst, dry cough and great nervous excitability, only somewhat relieved when lying on the back.—Itching in the chest.—Pains as of a bruise in the sternum and in the sides.—Sensation of anguish in the chest, which interrupts respiration.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart, with great anxiety, heat of body, chiefly in the face, and great weariness in the limbs.—Shootings in the region of the heart when moving or going upstairs.—Sensation of compression and blows in the region of the heart.—Inflammation of the heart.—Chronic diseases of the heart, with continuous pressure in the l. side of the chest, oppressed breathing when moving fast and ascending steps, stitches in the region of the heart, congestions to the head; attacks of fainting and tingling in the fingers.—Fainting with tingling.—Pulse full, strong, hard; slow, feeble; threadlike with anxiety; quick, hard, small.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Weakness and pain, as from a bruise in the nape of the neck.—Pain, as if from a bruise, in the back and loins.—Painful stiffness in the nape of the neck, the loins, and the hip joints.—Pain, as of boring in the back and in the loins, tingling, and of pricking in the back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain, as from a bruise, and weakness in the arms, principally in the shoulders, with swelling.—Heaviness in the arms, with numbness in the fingers.—Numbness of the left arm; he can scarcely move the hand.—Paralytic weakness of the arm and hand, esp. in writing.—A sensation of drawing in the arms.—Hands dead.—Swelling of the hands.—Heat in the hands with cold in the feet.—Cool sweat on the palms of the hands.—Icy

coldness of the hands.—Tingling in the fingers, particularly when writing.—Inflammatory swelling of the elbow, with numbness, and a paralytic state of the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain, as from a bruise in the hip joints, esp. after having slept, or having lain down for some time.—A sensation of drawing with paralytic weakness in the legs.—Shooting pain in the hip joint, even to the knee; pain which forces a cry at every step.—Want of strength and of stability in the joints of the hip and of the knee.—Drawing, tearing pains in the knee-joint.—Inflammatory swelling of the knee, with shining redness, shooting pains, stiffness, and great sensibility to touch.—Sensation of stiffness in the legs on moving them.—Pain in the insteps, with despair and fear of death.—Numbness in the legs.—Heaviness of the feet.—Cold in the feet, chiefly in the toes, and sweat on the soles of the feet.—Tingling, commencing in feet and spreading upwards.

24. **Generalities.**—Shooting, or rheumatic pains, which are reproduced by wine or other stimulants.—Sufferings which, particularly at night, seem unbearable, and which generally disappear in a sitting posture.—Attacks of pain with thirst and redness of the cheeks.—Distressing sensibility of body, and esp. of the parts affected, on every movement, and on the slightest touch.—Pain as from a bruise, and sensation of heaviness in all the limbs.—A sensation of drawing with paralytic weakness in the arms and legs.—Failure of strength and stability, pains and cracking in the joints, principally of the legs.—Rapid and general decay of strength.—Fainting, esp. when rising, with paleness of the cheeks, which were red when lying.—Attacks of fainting, chiefly on rising from a recumbent posture, and sometimes with congestion of blood in the head, buzzing in the ears, deadly paleness of countenance, and shuddering.—Congestions (head, chest, heart).—Uneasiness, as if from suppressed perspiration, or in consequence of a chill, with pain in the head, buzzing in the ears, colic and cold in the head.—Sensation of cold and of stagnation of blood in all the vessels.—Shaking in the limbs.—Cataleptic attack, with cries, grinding of the teeth, and hiccough; rigor of the body and loud lamentations.—Tetanus.—Swelling of the whole body, which assumes a blackish colour.

25. **Skin.**—Crawling sensation in the skin, with itching and desquamation, principally in the parts affected.—Skin dry and burning.—Swelling and burning heat of wounded parts.—Yellow face.—Yellowish colour of the skin.—Red, hot, swollen and shining skin with violent pain.—Shootings, with a sensation of excoriation here and there.—Spots similar to flea-bites on the hands, on the body, &c.—Small pimples, red and broad, attended by itching.—Morbilli.—Rash of children.—Purpura miliaris.

26. **Sleep.**—Great desire to sleep, even while walking, and principally after dinner.—Drowsiness, with anxious thoughts and rapid respiration.—Confused reveries, in which the eyes are closed, without sleeping.—Sleeplessness from anxiety, with constant agitation and tossing.—Sleeplessness, with restlessness (eyes closed) and constant tossing about.—Startings in sleep.—Anxious dreams, with nightmare.—Anxious dreams, with much talking and moving while sleeping.—Dreams with a sort of clairvoyance.—Light sleep.—Impossibility of lying on the side.—During sleep, lying on the back, with the hand under the head; or in a sitting posture, with the head inclined forward.

27. **Fever.**—Dry, burning heat, with extreme thirst, sometimes (esp. at

the beginning of the disease), preceded by shiverings, with trembling.—Heat, chiefly in the head and face, with redness of the cheeks, shuddering over the entire body, oppressive headache, temper lachrymose, disposed to complaining and to contradiction; or, a sensation of heat in the whole body, with redness of the cheeks, pain in the head on turning the eyes, and levity of mind.—Shivering, if uncovered in the least while the heat exists.—Cold over the whole body with internal heat, forehead cold, and tips of the ears hot; or with redness of cheeks and pains in the limbs; or with stiffness of the whole body, heat and redness of one cheek, and coldness and paleness of the other; eyes open and fixed, pupils contracted, and dilating with difficulty.—Sensation of coldness in the blood vessels.—Cold and shivering in the fingers, followed by cramps in the calves of the legs and in the soles of the feet.—Heat of face, with mournful and despairing thoughts, and an inclination to vomit, preceded by cold and shiverings in the feet and hands.—Shuddering runs up from the feet to the chest.—Frequent shudderings, with burning heat and dryness of the skin.—Inflammatory fevers and inflammations, with much heat, dry, burning skin, violent thirst, red face, or alternate red and pale face, nervous excitability, groaning and agonised tossing about, shortness of breath, and congestion to the head.—Continual sweat, esp. on parts that are covered.—Sour sweat.—Pulse hard, frequent, and accelerated; full, sometimes intermitting; when slow, almost imperceptible (threadlike).

Actæa Racemosa.

Cimicifuga racemosa. Actæa monogynia. C. serpentaria. Macrotys racemosa. Botroflus serpentaria. Black snake root. Black Cohosh. (Canada, Georgia, Western States of America.) *N. O.* Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of the root. Trituration of the resinoid, Macrotyn.

Clinical.—Abortion, tendency to. *Angina pectoris. Appetite, disordered. Back pains. Breast, affections of.* Cerebro-spinal meningitis. *Change of life. Chest, pains in. Chorea.* Delirium Tremens. *Diaphragm, rheumatism of.* Dyspepsia. *Epilepsy. Faintness. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hyperpyrexia. Hypochondriasis.* Hysteria. *Lumbago. Melancholia. Meningitis. Menstruation, disorders of. Myalgia.* Neuralgia. *Ovaries, affections of. Perichondritis. Pleurodynia. Pregnancy, disorders of. Puerperal mania. Rheumatic gout. Rheumatism.* Sciatica. *Side, pain in. Sinking sensation. Sleeplessness. Spinal irritation. Stiff-neck.* Tinnitus aurium. *Tremors. Uterus, affections of. Vomiting of pregnancy.*

Characteristics.—One of the most marked symptoms of *Actæa rac.* is found in the mental sphere: a sense of gloom and dejection, as if there was a black pall over everything; showing the appropriateness of the remedy in hysteria and hypochondriasis. There is also fear of death, as with *Acon.* Incessant talking, changing from one subject to another, as in delirium tremens. I have greatly relieved an inveterate case of epilepsy in which the aura was a "waving sensation in the brain," which is a leading symptom of the remedy. Many symptoms appear in the head and eyes. Feeling as if going

crazy with headache. Headache reflected from pelvic organs. The headache is frontal, vertical, or occipital, and is accompanied by great pain in eyeballs > pressure ; < slightest motion. Peculiar sensations are : as of lifting up of skull ; as if top of head would fly off ; as of a bolt through from base of skull to vertex. Inspired air seems to penetrate skull and into brain, causing a cold sensation. Intense pain in and around eyes (lancinating), < moving head or eyes. In cases of tinnitus aurium it has proved curative in old-school practice, in 15 to 30 drops of the tincture, whether due to direct or reflex irritation (*L'Art Méd.*, July, 1898). In the face there is malar neuralgia, ceasing at night. There are many symptoms of disordered digestion, bad taste and breath and coated tongue ; sticky saliva, viscid mucus in throat. Sinking at epigastrium is very marked. The generative organs in the female are particularly affected by *Actæa*. Uterine and ovarian pains are very marked. Infra-mammary pains. Tenderness of uterine region. Pains fly across hypogastrium, extending from one side to the other. Painful and irregular menstruation. Leucorrhœa, with feeling of weight in uterus. Labour-like pains. Left ovarian pains. Given before term it renders labours easier ; cures sickness of pregnancy, and prevents after-pains and over-sensitiveness. According to Lippe a characteristic indication is : "The recently delivered uterus becomes actually jammed in the pelvis with great pain." Puerperal mania has been cured by it. It has also ensured living births in women who have previously borne only dead children, from no discoverable cause, given in daily doses of 1x for two months before term. In the respiratory sphere a dry, teasing cough, < at night, and < on every attempt to speak, is the most characteristic feature. The rheumatic action of the drug is shown in chest and heart pains and pains in the joints and limbs. I have found a pain at the nape of the neck very characteristic. Rheumatism affecting the vertebral joints and especially in the neck. Cerebro-spinal meningitis ; head and neck retracted. There are sharp pains in chest, especially in heart region and down left arm, which is numb (*Aco.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus*) as if bound to the side. Palpitation from least motion. Heart ceases suddenly. A patient who was taking 6-drop doses of the ϕ tincture complained of a feeling "as if his heart had stopped." The pains of *Act. r.* are like electric shocks here and there : sharp, lancinating in various parts ; chest and uterine pains shoot from side to side. There is a general bruised feeling all over as if sore ; < by touch. Rest >, motion <. Cold air seems to penetrate the system ; is very sensitive to it. But headache is > in open air ; < in warm room. The symptoms are < at night (malar neuralgia > at night) ; in the morning. Pains in arms and tendo Achillis, < as evening approaches. < During the menses. Eating >. It is suited to the climacteric period ; to nervous persons ; to children during dentition.

Relations.—It is allied to Act. spi. and the other Ranunculaceæ. Acon. *antidotes* the sleeplessness, and Bapt. relieved the headache and nausea of the drug. It is like Acon. in fear of death and restlessness ; Bry. and Puls. in rheumatism ; Cauloph. in uterine affections, also Sep., Nat. m., Lil. t., Ign., Gels. (uterine headache) ; Lyc. (pains go

from side to side); Ars. (fears to be alone); Calc. (visions of rats and mice). In a case of Tansy poisoning (taken by a pregnant woman in fifth month to procure abortion), with high fever, rheumatic pains, bearing-down sensation, and abdominal soreness, Act. r. promptly relieved after failure of Acon. and Bry. Pregnancy went to term.

The resinoid of Act. r., Macroytn, has been used in the lower triturations in preference to the tincture, in cases of lumbago more especially.

Causation.—Anxiety. Fright. Disappointed love. Business failure. Over-exertion. Child-bearing.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—In all mental symptoms there is a want of natural coherence. —Thinks she is going crazy; with headache on vertex.—Miserable, dejected feeling.—Gloom as if a black pall over everything.—Feels grieved and troubled, with sighing.—Mania following disappearance of neuralgia.—Puerperal mania.—Suicidal.—Incessant talking, changing from one subject to another.—Visions of rats, &c.—Fear of death.—Not disposed to fix the attention on anything.—Irritable.—Indifferent, taciturn.—Feels faint at epigastrium when meeting a friend.—Effects of fright; disappointed love; business failures.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, fulness, and dull aching in vertex.—Waving sensation in brain.—When sleeping head swims.—Rush of blood to the head; brain feels too large for the cranium.—Head dull and heavy as after a debauch.—Dull aching, particularly in occiput, during afternoon and evening; < indoors, > in the open air.—Headache through the whole brain, with distinct sense of soreness in occipital region.—Sensation of a bolt through from base of brain to vertex.—Constant dull pain in occiput extending to vertex.—Severe pain in head and eyeballs increased on slightest motion.—Excruciating pain in right side of head, back of orbit.—Top of head feels as if it would fly off.—Headache > in the open air.—Headache of students. —Sensation as if vertex opened and let in cold air.

3. **Eyes.**—Intense aching pains in the eyeballs; > by pressure, < by slightest motion.—Pain over eyes, extending to occiput.—Ciliary neuralgia; acute pains in eyeballs or in temples, extending to eyes, so severe, esp. at night, it seemed as if patient would go crazy.—Dilated pupils, with dark spots before the eyes.—Peculiar wild look out of eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Sensitive to least noise.—Singing in l., later in both ears.—(Tinnitus from irritation of auditory nerve, direct or reflex.)

6. **Face.**—Pale, eyes large, sunken, surrounded by dark rings.—Forehead feels cold; deadly pale.—Neuralgia affecting malar bone; pain goes off at night and reappears next day.—Frequent flushes of heat; wants to be in the open air.—Lips dry; lower lip cracked as if bitten.

8. **Mouth.**—Breath offensive.—Mouth and tongue feel warm and dry. —Thick mucus on teeth.—Spitting of thick, sticky saliva.—Tongue swollen.

9. **Throat.**—Viscid mucus in throat; hawking.—Dry spot in throat, causing cough; dryness of pharynx, with constant desire to swallow; fulness in pharynx; mouth and palate swollen; neck stiff.—Inflamed throat; pains wake him at night.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, eructations, headache, and tremor (more in women).—Nausea with uterine affections.—Sharp pains across the hypogastrium.—Sinking or goneness in the epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Periodical colicky pains, better bending double and after stool.—Excruciating pains in the bowels, small of back, and limbs.—Abdominal muscles sore.—Sharp pains across hypogastrium.

13. **Stool.**—Alternate diarrhœa and constipation.—Frequent, thin, dark, offensive stools.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Incessant flow of urine.—Urine frequent and quantity increased.—Pressing in region of kidneys and small of back.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses profuse, early; dark, coagulated; scanty, irregular, delayed, or suppressed.—Hysterical or epileptical spasms at time of menses.—Feels strange, talks incoherently, screams, tries to injure herself.—Pains in uterine region shoot from side to side.—Pains in ovarian region shoot upward.—Bearing-down in uterine region and small of back; limbs feel heavy, torpid.—Severe pain in lower part of abdomen.—Rheumatic dysmenorrhœa.—Leucorrhœa, with sensation of weight in the uterus.—During pregnancy: nausea; false labour-like pains; sharp pains across abdomen; sleeplessness.—During parturition "shivers," first stage; pains too strong; spasmodic cardiac neuralgia; lochia suppressed (by cold or emotions); rigid os; puerperal mania.—Tendency to abort at third month.—Infra-mammary pains, worst on l. side.—Burning in the mammæ.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Night cough, dry, constant, short, < on every attempt to speak.—Tickling in throat, with violent cough.—Pains in (r.) side of chest, < from motion, extorting cries.—(Rheumatism of diaphragm.—Pleurodynia.)

19. **Heart.**—Pain in region of heart, followed by palpitation; pains extend down l. arm, which is numb as if bound to side.—Pulse weak and irregular; or quick and full.—Palpitation from least motion.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Severe pain in nape of neck (rheumatic fever; cerebro-spinal meningitis).—Rheumatic pain in the muscles of the neck and back; a feeling of stiffness and retraction.—Violent lightning-like pains in posterior spinal sclerosis.—Stiff-neck from cold air, from moving even the hands.—Sensitiveness of the spine; esp. in the cervical and upper dorsal regions.—Severe aching pain in the lumbar and sacral regions; down the thighs and through the hips, with heavy pressing down.—Head and neck retracted (in spotted fever).

21. **Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains in the joints, with heat and swelling.—Aching in the limbs.—Excessive muscular soreness.—Rheumatism affecting the bellies of the muscles.—Trembling of the fingers when writing.—Trembling in the limbs, is scarcely able to walk.—Uneasy feeling in limbs, causing restlessness.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pains down arms with numbness as if a nerve compressed.—L. arm feels as if bound to side (chorea).—Constant irregular motion of l. arm; is useless (chorea).—Cold sweat on hands.—Trembling of fingers, esp. when writing.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Aching in sacrum, lumbar region, and down l. leg.—Pressure round hips with pain in sacrum.—Towards evening soreness,

aching, and stiffness in region of tendo Achillis.—Dull, aching, burning in second joint of r. great toe, extending up the limb.

24. **Generalities.**—Rheumatism.—Weakness, trembling, and spasmodic action of the muscles.—Nervous shuddering; tremor all over the body.—Alternate tonic and clonic spasms.—Epileptic and hysterical convulsions.—Sharp, lancinating pains in various parts, associated with ovarian or uterine irritation.—Affects the l. side most.—Pains come on suddenly.—Pains like electric shocks here and there.—Chorea.—General bruised feeling of the whole body, as if sore.

26. **Sleep.**—Obstinate insomnia.—Sleepless, cannot rest, must change position, jerking of limbs.—Unpleasant dreams of being in trouble.—Restless sleep.

Actæa Spicata.

Baneberry. Herb Christopher. (Europe and Asia.) *N. O.* Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of root obtained in autumn.

Clinical.—Cancer of stomach. Fright, effects of. Hepatitis. Pleurisy. Rheumatism. Toothache.

Characteristics.—This is a rheumatic remedy like the other Actæa, but affecting more prominently the small joints and wrists. I have several times cured wrist-rheumatism with it. The joints swell after slight fatigue. The pains are tearing, drawing. The right arm and right wrist are specially affected; and there are pains like rheumatism in face. Pains are of a violent, tearing, drawing character, < by touch or movement. Pains of this kind running from decayed tooth to temples. Swelling of the joints from slight fatigue may be regarded as very characteristic. It is especially suited to men (*Act. r.* to women). < From motion; from change of temperature; cold air.

Relations.—*It follows well:* Nux v. *Compare:* Other Ranunculaceæ; Arn., Bry., Caulo. (rheumatism of fingers), Lyc., Rhus t., Salic. ac., and Sticta (small joints).

Causation.—Fright. Fatigue.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Fear of death, esp. at night in bed.—Furious delirium; also during the fever.—Effects of exertion of mind; fright; mental anxiety.

2. **Head.**—A kind of drunkenness.—Dizziness; forehead feels empty when stooping.—Twitching in temples; pain from a decayed tooth to temples.—Pressure in forehead after having been in sun.—Head symptoms < at night; from walking; return periodically; also after fever.—Warm sweat on head.—Small pimples on scalp.

3. **Eyes.**—Objects seem coloured blue.—Sharp pains through eyes into head.

4. **Ears.**—Twitching pain in ears when blowing nose or sneezing.

6. **Face.**—Pains as of rheumatism in face; violent tearing and drawing pains in the upper jaw; pulling, tearing from a decayed tooth to temples; < from slightest touch or movement of the muscles.—The cheek he lies on sweats.—Yellow round mouth.—Lips chapped.—Submaxillary glands hurt when chewing.

8. **Mouth.**—Increased salivation.—Fetid odour.

9. **Throat.**—Throat sore when speaking; when breathing cold air.

11. **Stomach.**—After drinking, shuddering.—Sour vomiting.—Tearing, darting pain in epigastric region with vomiting.—Cancer of the stomach, with characteristic pains—tearing, drawing, &c.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain and tenderness in liver region.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Throbbing in region of kidneys.—Urine deposits a white sediment.—Urinary calculi.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses suppressed by fright; by cold.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Difficult inspiration; stitches in epigastrium during deep breathing or a painful shock; or pain in the hip.

19. **Heart.**—Urging sensation in heart towards abdomen and region of liver, with great anxiety at night.—Pulse 120.

21. **Limbs.**—Swelling of joints after slight fatigue (after walking).—Rheumatism of small joints (ankle, toe-joints, and esp. joints of hands).—Pain as from paralytic weakness of hands.—Lameness of r. arm.—R. wrist pains intolerably, swollen, red, touch intolerable; motion impossible; pressure on palm intolerable.

27. **Fever.**—Shuddering after drinking.—Belching during the chill.—Shuddering followed by heat, during which vomiting supervenes.

Adonis.

Adonis vernalis. *N. O.* Ranunculaceæ. Infusion or tincture of fresh plant; an extract, Adonidin.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Dropsy. Heart, affections of.

Characteristics.—Like *Convallaria*, *Adonis* is a popular heart remedy in Russia. It has not been proved, but the indications for its use have been defined by experience as follows: Rapid and feeble action of the heart; dropsy; scanty urine with albumen and casts. Valvular disease and cardiac asthma. There is no record of its use in the potencies. Cash gave great relief to "a water-logged patient of seventy-four" with mitral regurgitation, with one-grain doses of *Adonidin* at eight-hour intervals, after failure of *Arsenicum* and *Digitalis*. Urinary secretion rose from half a pint to 2½ pints in twenty-four hours. Breathing was relieved; sleep returned.

Relations.—*Compare:* Digit., Conval., Stroph.

Adrenalin.

Extract of supra-renal bodies. A Sarcode. Tincture or trituration.

Clinical.—Addison's disease. Adrenal neuralgia. Bronzed skin. Debility. Hæmaturia. Hyperæmia. Palpitation. Tachycardia.

Characteristics.—*Adrenalin* has cured a number of cases of Addison's disease and has arrested others. The leading features of this affection may be taken as guides for its use: Bronzing of skin; loss of strength; wasting; exceedingly rapid pulse. It has cured a case of hæmaturia accompanied by pain in the adrenal region. It has been used locally in cases of hyperæmia of the conjunctiva, dissipating it almost immediately, and thus rendering operations possible. It appears to possess a very powerful local action over dilated blood-vessels. When injected into the circulation blood pressure rises, the arteries being contracted. The general muscular system is affected, a slight stimulus producing prolonged contraction.

Æsculus Glabra.

Fetid or Ohio Buckeye. (States of North America watered by Ohio River.) *N. O.* Sapindaceæ. Part employed, whole ripe fruit.

Clinical.—Constipation. Cough. Cramp in stomach. Hæmorrhoids. Meningitis. Paralysis. Speech, thick. Vertigo. Wry-neck.

Characteristics.—*Æsculus glabra*, like the Horse-chestnut, has a marked action on the rectum. It produces hard, knotty stools; very painful. Dark purple hæmorrhoidal tumours, with lame back and lower limbs. Hale gives the indication: "Very painful external tumours, dark purple, with constipation and vertigo; weakness of sacrum and lower limbs." At the same time there is fulness and heaviness of the head without pain; the sight may be dim or lost; eyes fixed and expressionless. The speech is thick and the tongue as if lame. In cattle it produces wry-neck and paresis of hind limbs. There is a cough produced by sudden irritation of throat, sensation as of a feather tickling the throat, causing hawking and raising of mucus finally streaked with blood.

Relations.—*Compare:* Æsc. hipp., Alo., Collins., Ign., Nux v.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Confusion, with vertigo, often followed by stupefaction and coma.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, with staggering, reeling, unconsciousness.—Vertigo, with full, heavy head, dim sight; thick speech, nausea and vomiting; faintness; towards evening.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes fixed and dead; expressionless.—Sight dim or lost.

8. **Mouth.**—Speech thick, and tongue as if lame.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, with loathing of food and vomiting.—Distension (in cattle).—Full sensation.—Cramp-like pain.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Hard, knotty stools; constipation.—Very painful, dark purple, hæmorrhoidal tumours, with lame back and lower limbs.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Sudden irritation of the throat; a sensation of a feather tickling the throat causing hacking and raising of mucus, finally streaked with blood.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Wry-neck (cattle).—Great lameness and weakness of back.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Trembling of lower limbs.—Hind limbs lame; paralysis.—Strong tendency to contraction of legs.

24. **Generalities.**—Spasms and convulsions, followed by lameness.—Trembling.

Æsculus Hippocastanum.

Hippocastanum vulgaris. Horse-chestnut. (Northern India and North America.) *N. O.* Sapindaceæ. Tincture of ripe kernel; trituration of dry kernel. Tincture of fruit with capsule (according to Hering, this is the best).

Clinical.—*Anus, affections of. Back, affections of. Constipation. Cough. Hæmorrhoids.* Headache. *Hernia.* Intermittents. Jaundice. Liver, affections of. *Lumbago.* Prostate gland, affections of. *Sacrum, pain in. Taste, altered. Throat, affections of. Tongue, affections of.* Uterus, prolapse of.

Characteristics.—*Æscul. hip.* is a great pile remedy. In some districts it is a popular custom to carry a chestnut in the pocket as a preventive. It produces many symptoms of disordered liver: Malaise; dulness of head and mind; fulness at root of nose. Follicular pharyngitis with dryness; burning; roughness; contraction in throat, as in follicular pharyngitis. There is soreness and fulness in liver region; the abdomen is sore to touch. There is jaundice with bileless stools. Throbbing in abdomen, especially hypogastrium.

The most intense action is on the lower bowel and pelvic organs. There are hæmorrhoids, blind or bleeding; if they bleed it gives relief. Feeling of dryness in rectum as if little sticks or splinters were pricking the folds of mucous membrane; with weak feeling in sacro-iliac joints, as if legs would give way. (*Arg. n.* has also pain in sacro-iliac joints and sensation as if the bones were loose.) Constipation, stools large, hard, followed by feeling of prolapse of rectum. General aching in lumbar and sacral regions, with stiffness in the back, almost impossible to walk. Tearing in the small of the back and hips.

Poisoning with the green rind of horse-chestnut has produced the following symptoms in a boy: Pupils widely dilated in bright light. Face flushed; pulse full. Drowsy and apparently slept, but the sleep was interrupted at short intervals by sudden awakenings and screams. Great terror as from a dreadful dream, or apparition on

opening his eyes. Questioning failed to elicit the cause of his terror.

Æsc. h. patients are, as a rule, despondent and irritable. Walking greatly < all symptoms. Cold air and cold seasons <; nose and throat very sensitive when inhaling; < after washing. > Summer; < winter (hæmorrhoids).

Relations.—*Compare:* Æsc. gl., Alo., Collins., Merc., Nux v., Pod., Sul. Nux v. *antidotes* the pile symptoms. It *follows well:* Collins., Nux v., Sul. *Compare* also: Kali bi. (throat; but Æsc. h. has not the stringy mucus); Phytolacca (follicular pharnygitis).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Depressed; gloomy; low-spirited; irritable.—Loses temper easily, regains it slowly.—Unable to fix his attention.

2. **Head.**—Dull pressure in forehead; slight nausea in stomach, followed at once by stitches in right hypochondrium.—Severe lancinating headache at base of brain, as if too full; tympany; tongue white.—Confused feeling, with giddiness; < rising from a seat.—Frequent flying pains through the temples.—Flushes of heat over the occiput, neck, and shoulders.—Head too heavy to hold up without balancing; all head symptoms accompanied by hæmorrhoidal, rectal, or sacral symptoms.

3. **Eyes.**—Weight in the eyes; they feel heavy and dull.—Eyes feel heavy and hot; balls sore.—Painful aching over l. eye.—Flickering before the eyes.

5. **Nose.**—Stinging and burning in posterior nares and soft palate.—Dryness of posterior nares and throat; sneezing, followed by severe coryza.—Pain in r. nasal bone; soreness in l.

6. **Face.**—Pale, miserable appearance.—Flying heat and redness of l. side of face.—Face swells enormously after washing in water.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue coated white or yellow.—Thick yellow phlegm in the mouth.—Taste sweet; bitter; metallic (coppery, with salivation).—Tongue feels as if it had been scalded.

9. **Throat.**—Pricking, formication, burning and stinging in fauces; shooting in l. side.—Feeling as if something had lodged in fauces causing constant inclination to swallow.—Feeling of dryness and roughness (or rawness and burning) in throat, as from taking cold.—Constrictive feeling in fauces.—Neuralgic pains in fauces.—Dark congested fauces with a full feeling and irritation.—Sore throat, chronic, with hæmorrhoidal difficulty.

11. **Stomach.**—Belching, nausea, vomiting.—Violent vomiting; great burning distress in the stomach.—Heartburn and gulping up of food after eating.—Pressure as from a stone in pit of stomach.—Eructations of wind; empty.

12. **Abdomen.**—Tenderness in the right hypochondrium.—Much distress in liver and epigastrium.—Fulness in liver and abdomen.—Constant severe aching from pit of stomach to r. lobe of liver.—Abdomen and liver region tender to touch.—Sensation of fulness, flatulency, and colicky pains; hæmorrhoidal colic.—Emission of fetid flatus; rumbling in bowels.—Cutting in r. inguinal region (hernia).

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Dry, uncomfortable feeling in rectum, as if it

were filled with small sticks.—Soreness, burning, itching, raw-feeling, and fulness at anus.—Pain like a knife sawing backwards and forwards through anus.—Hæmorrhoids like ground nuts, purple; painful sensation of burning; generally blind; aching and lameness or shooting in the back.—Hæmorrhoids blind and painful; rarely bleeding; < standing or walking.—Stool hard, dry, and passed with difficulty.—Sensation of rigid hardness before stool.—Stools hard and black; natural consistence and white.—Backache after a difficult, large, and hard stool.—Prolapsus ani after stool.—Several large piles which seem to block up the rectum, little or no bleeding, great suffering, constipation.—Chronic diarrhœa, with characteristic backache or hæmorrhoids.—Piles develop and become particularly troublesome in climacteric years.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pain in region of l. kidney.—Frequent scanty urination.—Urine dark and muddy; dark-brown sediment; yellow, with thick mucous sediment.—Urine hot.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Discharge of prostatic fluid at every stool, and at micturition; seminal loss during sleep.—A variety of suffering about the generative organs.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Inflamed cervix uteri, retroversion, prolapsus, enlargement and induration, when characterised by great tenderness, heat and throbbing.—Old cases of leucorrhœa, of a dark yellow colour, thick and sticky, worse after menstrual period, increased by walking, corrodes the labia, with aching in the sacrum and knees.—Uterine soreness with throbbing in hypogastrium.—During pregnancy sacro-iliac symphysis gives out while she walks; must sit down; feels best lying.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Short cough, increased by swallowing and breathing deeply.—Hoarseness.—Raw feeling in chest.—Tightness in chest.—Abundant raising of mucus in morning.—Cough, with sensation of stiffness in the throat and suffocation in the upper chest.—Oppression, stitches, soreness and other troubles of chest.—Catarrhal affections causing hoarseness and cough.

19. **Heart.**—Twitching over region of heart.—Stitches and neuralgic pains in region of heart, esp. apex; and forehead.—Functional disturbances of the heart from hæmorrhoidal complaints.

20. **Back.**—Constant backache affecting the sacrum and hips, very much aggravated by walking and stooping forward; almost impossible to rise after sitting down.—Back gives out when walking.—Aching between the shoulders.—Spine feels weak.—The sacrum, back, neck, head, chest, heart, and abdomen, all seem in remarkable sympathy with the rectum and its vessels.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains in r. scapula and r. side of chest; worse during inspiration.—Shooting, drawing, and tearing pains in shoulders, arms, hands, and fingers.—Paralytic feeling in arms, legs, and spine.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Legs so weak she can hardly walk.—L. knee swollen, painful, stiff; cannot bear slightest pressure.—Tendo Achillis sore.

24. **Generalities.**—Paralytic feeling in arms, legs, and spine.—Feels faint, weak, and weary.—Disposition to stretch and yawn.—Fulness in various organs, as if they contained too much blood.—Mucous membranes dry, swollen; burn and feel raw.

27. **Fever.**—Chill at 4 p.m.; fever from 7 to 12 p.m.—During fever no thirst, bursting headache, photophobia, profuse hot sweat, heart beats violently.

Æthiops Antimonialis.

Made by triturating two parts of sulphuret of antimony with one of quicksilver. (Berliner, *Zeit. f. Hom. Aerzte.*, vol. ii. *Hom. Recorder*, 1894, p. 28.) Trituration.

Clinical.—Ophthalmia. Otorrhœa. Scrofula. Skin, affections of. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—This remedy has not been proved, but it has been used with signal success in scrofulous, herpetic, eczematous eruptions and discharges. Favus-like eruptions. Eruptions from fright. Painful, irritating, scabby eruptions of face. Scrofulous ophthalmia. Scrofulous otorrhœa, offensive. Hereditary syphilis. It seems to combine the powers of its various components. I have confirmed its utility in many aggravated skin affections.

Æthusa.

Æthusa cynapium. Fool's Parsley. (Europe.) *N. O.* Umbelliferæ. Tincture of whole flowering plant.

Clinical.—*Brain-fag. Cholera infantum. Convulsions.* Cough. Delirium. Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Ear, discharge from. Epilepsy. *Excoriation.* Eyes, affections of. Glands, affections of. *Headache.* Herpes. *Hiccough.* Idiocy. Infantile paralysis. Mind, weakness of. Sleeplessness. Stomach, disorders of. Trismus. *Vomiting.*

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Æthusa* are particularly clearly defined, in fact *violence* is one of the notes of its action—violent vomiting, violent convulsions, violent pains, violent delirium. On the other hand there is prostration and somnolence. "Fool's parsley" has not received its name for nothing—it is indeed a medicine for "fools." There is great weakness of mind or body. One very characteristic symptom is: *Inability to think or fix the attention.* Guided by this symptom I once gave it to an undergraduate preparing for an examination, with complete success. He had been compelled to give up his studies, but was able to resume them, and passed a brilliant examination. To a little waif in an orphan home who suffered from severe headaches and inability to fix his attention on his lessons I sent single doses of *Æthus.* at rare intervals, with very great relief. The little boy asked for the medicine himself subsequently on a return of the old symptoms. Other mental symptoms are: Idiocy; in some cases alternating with furor. Hallucinations. Delirium; sees cats and dogs; wants to jump out of bed, or out of the window. Irritability, especially in open air. Guernsey says: "The mental symptoms peculiar to children, and frequently of adults, are, great anguish and crying. As the disease progresses the patient becomes more and more retired in his disposition, and more inclined to weep." Somnolence. Dotage. Another marked characteristic

is: Intolerance of milk; vomiting of everything taken, especially milk, which is ejected in yellowish or greenish curds. There is great weakness and exhaustion after vomiting; the child is so exhausted it *falls asleep at once.* It awakens hungry, eats, and vomits again. "Hungry after vomiting" is the keynote here. There is also griping, with diarrhœa, vomiting, crying. For adults who complain of regurgitation of food an hour after it has been taken *Æthus.*, says Guernsey, is invaluable. Also copious vomiting in adults, with a great feeling of distress; can't tell what the distress is about but still it exists. Adults complain of a sensation as though the stomach was turned upside down, accompanied by a burning feeling up to the chest. Tearing pains in stomach extending into œsophagus; abdomen tense, inflated, sensitive. There is an herpetic eruption on tip of nose. Along with the gastric symptoms there is a peculiar expression of great anxiety and pain (*Linea nasalis*), a surface of pearly whiteness on upper lip bounded by distinct lines from wings of nose to angles of mouth. Other symptoms are: Sensation of swelling in head and face on entering a room. Sunken cornea. Eyeballs convulsed and directed downwards. Sleep after attacks. Sensation of swelling in hands after walking. Convulsions, with cold limbs. The pains are lancinating Swelling of mammary or axillary glands, with lancinating pains. Prostration; stupid. All symptoms < 3 to 4 a.m. Heat = all eruptions to itch intolerably. As with *Bovist.* and *Aster. r.* symptoms are < by coffee, wine, drunkenness, cold water, and warmth of bed; > by a walk in the open air, and by conversation. > In open air (except mental symptoms). The remedy is suited to teething-children and choleraic affections in old age.

Relations.—*Compare*: Cicut.; Coni.; Œnan. croc.; Ant. crud. and Calc. c. (vomiting of milk); Ars.; Asar.; Cupr.; Ipec.; Op. *It antidotes* Opium; and *is antidoted by* vegetable acids. Teste places Æthus. in the Sulphur group with Cicuta, Con., Aster., Bov., Lobel, Merc., Kreas.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Incapacity to think; confused.—Loss of comprehension; as if a barrier between the senses and external objects.—Idiocy, in some cases alternating with furor.—Great anxiety and restlessness, followed by violent pains in head and abdomen.—Bad humour; irritability.—Irritability, esp. in the afternoon, and in the open air.—Delirium: sees cats and dogs; tries to jump out of the window.—Loquacious gaiety.

2. **Head.**—Head confused; brain feels bound up.—Vertigo, with sleepiness, can't raise the head.—Headache in whole front part of head.—Heaviness in the forehead.—Sensation, as if both sides of the head were in a vice.—Distressing pains in the occiput, down nape of neck, and spine.—Heat rises to the head; the body becomes warmer; the face becomes red and the giddiness ceases.—Stitches and pulsations in the head.—Can't hold head up, or sit up.—Sensation as if constantly pulled by the hair.—The head symptoms are > by expelling flatus.

3. **Eyes.**—Looking up < headache and vertigo.—Dilated pupils.—

Pupils dilated but sensitive to light.—Eyes brilliant and prominent.—Cornea sunken.—Pustules on cornea.—Scrofulous ophthalmia; edges of lids inflamed and agglutinated at night; swelling of Meibomian glands.—Chronic photophobia.

4. **Ears.**—Stitches in the ears, esp. in the r. ear, as if something hot were streaming from it.—Yellow discharge from r. ear, with stitching pains.—There is great > by inserting the finger and drawing the parts asunder.

5. **Nose.**—Herpetic eruption at tip.

6. **Face.**—A drawn condition beginning at the alæ nasi, and extending to the angles of the mouth, giving the face an expression of great anxiety and pain.—Tearing in the face, in the malar bones.—Jaws spasmodically fixed.—Face pale, puffed, and spotted red.—Chin and corners of mouth feel cold.

8. **Mouth.**—Sticking and tearing in gums.—Taste: bitter; like cheese; like onions; sweetish in morning when awaking.—Tongue: moist; white coat; black; feels too long.—Speech slow; embarrassed.—Aphthæ in mouth and throat.—Copious salivation which > poisoning symptoms.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation of constriction, preventing deglutition.—Stinging in the throat, between the acts of deglutition.—Soft palate red, swollen.—Pungent heat in mouth and throat.—While eating, sudden heaviness in forehead.—Spasmodic hiccough.

11. **Stomach.**—Intolerance of milk; it is forcibly ejected almost as soon as swallowed; then weakness causes drowsiness; in nursing children.—Violent vomiting of curdled milk and cheesy matter.—Violent vomiting of a frothy matter, white as milk. This we may find in men, children, or pregnant women.—Violent vomiting of green mucus.—Violent vomiting, with diarrhœa, of green mucus, or (in children) bloody substances.—After vomiting, cold and clammy.

12. **Abdomen.**—Coldness of the abdomen and lower limbs, esp. l., with aching in bowels; > by warm wet applications.—Sensation of coldness in the abdomen.—Swollen and tense abdomen.—Cutting, with distension.—Cutting, with violent vomiting.—Black-bluish swelling of the abdomen.—Colic, followed by vomiting, vertigo, and weakness.

13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa: stools bright yellow, or greenish, watery, and slimy, with violent tenesmus.—Undigested stool or partly so.—Loose stools, preceded by cutting in the abdomen, with tenesmus in the morning, after rising.—Diarrhœa: discharges green, thin, bilious, with violent tenesmus.—Bloody stools.—Most obstinate constipation, with feeling as if all action of the bowels had been lost.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Sufferings of patient render him almost speechless.—Respiration very difficult and short.—Sensation as if chest were encircled by a band, causing difficult breathing.—Stitches in l. side of chest.—Cough, producing stunning pain in head.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Violent palpitation of the heart, with headache.—Pulse full and rapid; hard, small, and rapid; small and frequent; irregular; imperceptible.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Distressing pain in occiput and nape of neck, extending down the spine, > by friction with hot whisky.—Swelling of glands round neck like a string of beads.—Sensation as if the small of the back were

in a vice.—A feeling as if pain in back could be > by straightening out and bending stiffly backward.

21. **Limbs.**—Eruption round the joints, esp. knee, elbow, and ankle.—Axillary glands swollen.—Stiffness of elbow joints.—Swelling of forearms and hands.—Thumb and fingers bent inwards.—Excoriations of thighs from walking.—Paralytic pains in lower extremities; formication in feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Epileptiform spasms, with clenched thumbs; red face; eyes turned downward; dilated, staring, immovable pupils; foam at the mouth; teeth set; pulse small, hard, accelerated.—Spasms, with stupor and delirium.—Cold limbs and body convulsed.—Great weakness; children cannot stand; cannot hold up their heads.

25. **Skin.**—Tettary eruptions, which bleed easily.—Black and blue spots, sometimes like ecchymoses all over body.—The whole body may be of bluish-black colour.—Anasarca.

26. **Sleep.**—Dozing of child after vomiting spells, or after the stool.—On falling asleep, rolling of the eyes, or slight convulsions.—Sleepiness all day; sometimes > in open air.—Sleep prevented by pains in limbs.

27. **Fever.**—Complete absence of thirst, though there is great heat.—Cannot bear to be uncovered during the sweat.—Fever, esp. in morning, with shuddering; shuddering, weariness in extremities, internal coldness with hot and flushed face; malaise; disposition to delirium during cold stage; sweat, after the breaking out of which the previous symptoms disappear.—Sweat on least exertion.

Agaricus Emeticus.

A small acrid species, found in woods in Europe. *N. O.* Fungi.
Tincture of fresh fungus.

Clinical.—Gastritis. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Agar. emet.* resemble those of the other Agarics, but they have this characteristic, that whilst *cold water* < the symptoms of *Agar. musc.* it *speedily and permanently relieves* those of *Agar. emct.* Violent burning pains are caused in the stomach. There is sudden and violent longing for ice-cold water (during the worst attacks of anxiety), which causes gradual relief; violent vomiting, with anxious sensation, as if the stomach hung on threads which would be momentarily torn in two, with ice-cold sweat of face, and faintness < by moving head; < by smelling vinegar, which is unbearable. Most marked is the vertigo, which is so severe one must be carried to bed; is not able to sit or stand.

Relations.—Anxiety partially > by cold drinks, Acon., Sul. < From vinegar, Ant. c., Ars., Bell., Brom., Fer., Sep., Sul.

Agaricus Muscarius.

Amanita muscaria. Agaricus muscarius. Fly Agaric. Bug Agaric. Champignon fou. (Europe, Asia, and America ; in dry places, especially in dry pine woods.) *N. O.* Fungi. Trituration of the carefully dried-up cap (pileus) ; or tincture of the fresh fungus.

Clinical.—*Acne rosacea.* Blepharospasm. *Brain, softening of.* Bunion. *Chilblains. Chorea. Coldness. Cough. Cramp.* Delirium tremens. Dysmenorrhœa. *Enteric fever.* Epilepsy (with great exertion of strength). Gangrene. General paralysis. *Hyperpyrexia.* Itching. Jaundice. Lachrymal fistula. Lichen. *Lumbago.* Meningitis. Myopia. Neuralgia. Numbness. Nystagmus. Phthisis. Rheumatism. *Sacrum, pains in.* Sebaceous tumours. Sexual excess, effects of. *Spinal Irritation. Spleen, affections of. Starting.* Stitch in side. Tic Convulsif. Toothache. *Tremors. Typhoid fever. Typhus.*

Characteristics.—As *Agaricus* is used in many parts for making an intoxicating drink, we find in alcoholism a sphere for its action, and also in all states of delirium, mania, and even idiocy. A peculiarity of the delirium is to make verses and prophesy ; also silly merriness, and incoherent talk, with mania ; kisses companions. Talcott considers *Agaric.* gives the nearest approach to general paralysis of all remedies ; exalted notions of grandeur and power, hilarity, and excitement followed by depression, confusion, imbecility. Accompanying bodily symptoms are vertigo (marked and persistent), with constant impulse to fall backward ; twitching about eyes and face, redness without heat, puffy and distorted. Ravenous appetite, with bolting of food. Sexual appetite enormous and enthusiastic, with relaxed penis and impotence. Throughout the body there are spasmodic twitchings, followed by waning tremulousness ; finally relaxation and exhaustion. In all these respects the drug accurately corresponds with the disease. Typhoid states often call for it, and also epilepsy. Rolling of the head is a leading indication for it in brain affections and fever. Peculiar headaches are : "Throbbing headache, with sensation of stiffness of muscles of face." "Dull, drawing headache in the morning, extending into root of nose, with nose-bleed or thick mucous discharge." "Pain as from a nail in right side of head." One of the most characteristic of the *Agaricus* effects is the muscular jerking and twitching it sets up. This renders it appropriate in large numbers of cases of chorea. Twitchings are especially marked in the eyes, eyelids, and facial muscles ; and *Agaricus* has cured many cases of blepharospasm and *tic convulsif.* Pain as if touched or pierced by needles of ice is very characteristic. Belonging to a low order of vegetation *Agar.* produces fetidity of breath, eructations, and stools. Sweat may be oily but is not offensive. *Agar.* is a spleen medicine, causing stitch in the side, and it has cured stitch in runners, enabling them to run further. The symptoms of *Agaricus* are apt to appear at the same time on opposite sides of the body but diagonally (right upper and left lower, or *vice versâ*). The

nervous patients requiring *Agar.* pass little urine (opp. *Ign.*), though the bladder may be irritable.

Mushrooms are among the articles of diet forbidden by Granvogl to persons having the "hydrogenoid constitution," as described by him, in which the patients are exceedingly sensitive to cold and damp. Agreebly with this we find in the provings of *Agaricus* great sensitiveness to cold air. All symptoms are < in cold weather, especially headache. Looking out of an open window causes tooth-ache and pains in the limbs. Drinking cold water <. Symptoms are < before a thunderstorm. At the same time many symptoms of intense coldness are produced : cold and blue; sensations as if touched with ice, or ice-cold needles. All the symptoms of frostbite and chilblains (itching, redness, and burning). Somewhat allied to chilblains is bunion, for which *Agar.* has been found specific by many practitioners. Many symptoms appear when walking in the open air; this is a very general and characteristic aggravation. On the other hand, all symptoms are < indoors and at rest, except vertigo, which may be either < or > in a room. Conversely to sensitiveness to cold there is sensitiveness to the rays of the sun, and sunstroke is within the curative range of *Agaric.* < After moving, and by pressure from without.

Relations.—*Compare :* Bovista ; Sticta pulmon. ; Act. r. ; Can. ind. ; Op. ; Stram. (alcoholism, chorea) ; Coff. (ecstasy) ; Cicut. (spasm of eyes) ; Codein (spasm of eyelids) ; Mygale ; Tarent. ; Verat. alb. (icy-cold feeling in head) ; Ars. (*hot* needles ; Agar. ice-cold needles) ; Agar. stands between Stram. and Lach. *It is antidoted by :* Charcoal ; coffee ; wine ; brandy ; camphor ; fat or oil (relieves stomach) ; Calc. c. (relieves icy coldness) ; Puls. ; Rhus (nightly back-ache). *It follows well :* Bell., Calc. c., Merc., Op., Puls., Rhus, Sil. *Is followed by :* Tarent. (typhoid with "rolling of the head"). Teste includes Agar. in his Belladonna group.

Causation.—Coitus, subjective symptoms arising after. Frost. Sun. Fright. Mental application or excitement. Over-exertion. Sexual excess. Alcoholism. Blood poisoning.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Aversion to conversation.—Indisposed to perform any kind of labour, esp. mental.—Exuberant fancy.—Ecstasy.—Inclination to make verses and to prophesy.—Mania, timid, or furious, with great display of strength.—Embraces companions and kisses their hands ; alternately with vexation.—Silly merriness.—Great loquacity ; sings, talks, but does not answer questions.—Delirium, tries to get out of bed.—Delirium constant, knows no one, throws things at the nurse.—Delirium tremens.—Morose, self-willed, stubborn, slow in learning to walk and talk.

2. **Head.**—Dizziness, as from intoxication, principally in the open air, in the morning, and on reflecting.—Vertigo, with impulse to fall backward.—The bright light of the sun instantly produces a dizziness, so as to occasion falling.—Piercing pains in the head when seated.—Dull pain, chiefly in the forehead, with drawing of the eyelids.—Drawing pains in the head, extending

to the eyes and root of nose, principally on waking in the morning.—Pain, as if a nail were driven into the head; < when sitting quietly; > by slowly moving about.—Digging pain and sensation as from a bruise in the brain.—Semilateral cephalalgia; pulling and pressing with confusion in the head.—Beating in the vertex, with almost furious despair.—Pressure in the head to the bottom of the brain, increased by pressure or contact of the hair, and accompanied by a complete loss of energy.—Sensation of icy coldness in the head; on the scalp, r. side of frontal bone.—A jerking sensation in the forehead and in the temple.—Great sensitiveness of the scalp, as from subcutaneous ulceration.—Itching of the hairy scalp, esp. early in the morning.

3. **Eyes.**—Itching in the eyes.—Burning sensation in the internal corners of the eyelids, which are painful on being touched.—Pressure in the eyes.—Humour in the corners of the eyes, and agglutination of the lids.—Twitching of the eyelids and eyeballs.—The cleft of the eyelids growing narrower.—Canthi itch, burn, are red; < from touch; stick together (lachrymal fistula).—A viscid yellow humour glues the eyelids together.—Weakness and confusion of vision, as from a mist before the eyes.—Brownish spots (like flies) before the eyes.—Black motes before the eyes.—Myopia.—Diplopia.—Muscular asthenopia; nystagmus; squint.—Clonic spasms.

4. **Ears.**—Otalgia excited and aggravated on the admission of free air.—Itching in the ears, with redness and burning pain, as from chilblains.—Buzzing in the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Excoriation and inflammation of the nostrils, with painful sensibility.—Itching in the interior and on the exterior of the nose.—Blood on blowing the nose, and bleeding at the nose.—Increased acuteness of smell.—Frequent sneezing without coryza.—Dryness of the nose.—Flow of clear water from the nose, without coryza.

6. **Face.**—Tearing in the face and jaw bones.—Twitching in the (r.) cheek.—On waking, pain in l. jaw-joint, so violent, he can scarcely open his mouth.—Itching, redness, and burning in the cheeks, as if from chilblains.—Palpitations and pulsations in the cheeks.—Bluish lips.—Burning fissures in the upper lip.—Herpetic eruption, principally on upper lip.—Spasmodic drawing in the chin and in the lower jaw.—Needle-like prickings in chin; chin covered with minute blisters.

7. **Teeth.**—Tearing pains in the teeth, aggravated by cold.—Tearing in the lower molar teeth, < from cold air.—Shooting from r. lower teeth up to r. side of head.—Gums swollen, painful, and readily bleeding.

8. **Mouth.**—Pain, as from excoriation in the mouth and in the palate.—Excoriation of the tongue.—Tongue, after a meal, covered with aphthæ of a dirty yellow, with a sensation as if the skin were being taken off.—Tongue coated white.—Neuralgic splinter-like pains in tongue with salivation.—Ulcer on the frænum of the tongue.—Offensive smell of the mouth, as after eating horse-radish.—Foam about the mouth.—Flow of bitter saliva.—Speech inarticulate.

9. **Throat.**—Dry fauces and pharynx, causing contraction and difficulty of swallowing; with ravenous appetite.—Pressure in fauces as though a foreign body stuck there which could not be removed by swallowing.—Induration of tonsils.—Tension in thyroid gland; < towards evening; feels

cravat too tight.—Throws up small floculi or solid lumps of phlegm almost without any cough.

10. **Appetite.**—Insipid and fetid taste in the mouth.—Want of appetite for bread.—Hunger, with want of appetite.—Attacks of bulimy, chiefly in the evening.—After a meal, pressure in the stomach and the abdomen, with fulness.—Very drowsy after dinner.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations alternately with hiccough.—Eructations, with the taste of the food that has been taken.—Frequent empty eructations; or with the taste of apples; or with the taste of rotten eggs.—Nausea, with cutting pains.—Inclination to vomit immediately after a meal.—Pressure on the stomach, and in the precordial region, after a meal.—Pain resembling cramp and oppressive heaviness in the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Shootings (sharp needle-like pains) in the hepatic region.—Prickings in the region of the spleen during and after inspiration.—Stitch in side from running.—Cutting and pinching pains in the abdomen as from diarrhœa.—Moving about and rumbling noise in the abdomen.—Abundant expulsion of flatulency of a fetid odour, like that of garlic.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Hard stools of a dark colour after a period of constipation.—Loose stools in the form of pap, with flatulency and severe colic.—Loose stools, a painful drawing in the stomach and in the abdomen.—Tingling in the anus.—Itching in the anus, as from worms.—Dysenteric flux.—Diarrhœa of children, with grass-green, bilious stools.—Fetid stools.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine scanty and infrequent.—Urine clear, and of a yellow (lemon) colour.—Flow of viscous mucus from the urethra.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Increase of sexual desire, with flaccidity of the penis.—Scanty emission in coition.—After coition great weakness and nocturnal sweat.—Itching in the genitals.—A sensation of drawing in the testes.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Awfully bearing-down pains almost intolerable.—Menses too profuse and early, with tearing, pressive pains in back and abdomen.—Itching and irritation of the parts with strong desire for an embrace.—During menses: headache, toothache, pain and itching in l. ear, > by boring; labour-like pains, ; pains in l. arm; itching; palpitation; salivation.—Leucorrhœa, with much itching internally and externally.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Expectoration of small globules of mucus, almost without cough.—Spasmodic, convulsive, nervous cough, which may provoke secondary hæmorrhage.

18. **Chest.**—Respiration short and laboured, with difficulty of walking, even slowly.—Respiration difficult, as if the chest were full of blood.—Oppressive constriction of the chest, with a necessity for frequent and deep inspirations. Pain principally in the lower part of the chest, as if its contents were compressed.—Prickings in the chest.—Copious nocturnal sweat upon the chest.—Itching of the nipples.

19. **Heart.**—Stitches; burning, shooting pains in region of heart, extending to l. shoulder blade; < by coughing, sneezing, or deep inspiration.—Oppression in cardiac region as if thorax narrowed.—Painful palpitations of the heart.—With heart symptoms, paralysed feeling in l. arm and hand.—Pulse weak, dicrotic, intermittent.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain as from fatigue and dislocation in the

back, at the nape of the neck and in the loins, esp. when sitting or lying down.—Painful weakness in the muscles of the back.—Sensation of soreness and great weakness in the back.—Paralytic pain in the loins, increased by walking or by standing.

21. Limbs.—Limbs affected diagonally; l. forearm, r. thigh; r. knee, l. hand.—Tearing in limbs, < in rest or sitting, > moving.—Cracking in joints.—Subsultus tendinum.—Feels as if her limbs did not belong to her.

22. Upper Limbs.—Arms weak and without vigour.—Burning pain in the arms, followed by an eruption of small pimples with scaling of the epidermis.—Irregular and hurried movements of arm.—Upper arms shaken as from an electric shock.—Prostration, weariness, and paralytic feeling in l. arm.—Tearing in both hands; on l. wrist.—Trembling of hands; and coldness.—Tearing in the fingers.—Cramp-like pain in the thumb.—Paleness and numbness of the fingers, which are, at the same time, very sensitive to cold.—Itching, burning pain, and redness in the fingers, as if from chilblains.

23. Lower Limbs.—Legs heavy and fatigued, esp. in the thighs.—Twitching, quicksilver sensation, in gluteal muscles.—Pains in legs like electric shocks.—On crossing thighs feels a violent pain in them.—Drawing in the legs, as if in the interior of the bone, esp. when sitting or standing, > by motion.—Painful sensation in the hip on walking.—Drawing in the legs.—Darting pain in the feet and in the toes.—Drawing pressure in the malleolæ.—Burning itching and redness in the toes, as if from chilblains.—Bunion.

24. Generalities.—Painful cramps in the muscles when seated.—Sensation of tearing in the limbs, principally during repose, whether seated or standing, and which disappears on movement.—Twitchings in the eyeballs, eyelids, cheeks, posteriorly in the chest, in the abdomen.—Symptoms which exhibit themselves transversely (for instance, in the r. arm and in the l. leg), > by walking slowly.—Great sensibility in the whole body; the softest pressure produces continued pains.—Pains, as from a bruise in the limbs and in all the joints, after even moderate exercise.—Soreness and sensation of rawness (nose and mouth).—Piercing pains in different parts of the body, chiefly in the head, with desire for sleep, and faintness when seated.—Tearing pains (face, legs) continuous while at rest, disappearing while moving about.—Great weakness and heaviness in all the limbs.—Trembling.—Convulsions.—Epileptic fits.—Epilepsy (with great exertions of strength).—Great sensibility to cool air.—Great sensitiveness of the body to pressure and cold air.

25. Skin.—Itching and titillation, which force the sufferer to scratch himself.—Itching, burning pain, and redness as from chilblains in different parts of the body.—Miliary eruption, whitish and close-grained, with excessive itching.

26. Sleep.—Desire to sleep in the day, particularly after a meal.—Violent yawning, followed by dizziness.—In the morning, a sense of dizziness, and great difficulty in rising.—As a rule sleeps badly and unrefreshingly.

27. Fever.—Disposition exceedingly chilly, and shiverings in the open air, or on raising the bed-clothes, although the limbs may be warm.—Shivering through the body from above downwards.—Easy chilliness on slight movement.—Violent shivering and trembling over the whole body, with heat in the face and cold in the hands.—Sweat from even a moderate walk and slight exertion.

Agaricus Phalloides.

A. bulbosus. Amanita bulbosa. (A small stinking fungus common in Europe and U.S.) *N. O.* Fungi. Tincture of fresh fungus.

Clinical. — Cholera. Chorea. Cramps. Diarrhœa. Gastritis. Trismus. Urine, suppression of. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—Symptoms observed in poisoning cases give a complete picture of Asiatic cholera. There is extreme prostration and chilliness; the sweat is cold; the hippocratic face is marked; the tongue is cold; and there is violent thirst. Very frequent bilious vomiting. *Incessant cramps* in stomach. Hard, tense abdomen. Frequent whitish watery stools; or bilious, bloody stools. The urine is suppressed; the voice is hoarse. Pulse small, intermittent, hardly perceptible. The extremities are cold, and there are violent cramps in legs, feet, and calves. Convulsions are another prominent feature. There is mental excitement, which has in some cases lasted for three days. Sometimes there is stupor, at other times consciousness remains till death.

The effects do not come on till ten or twelve hours after taking the drug (in this it is like *Colchicum*). At times the development of choleraic symptoms saves the patient. General cholera symptoms are developed as with *A. muscarius*. Chilliness also predominates. *Agaric. phal.* is a poison of great intensity and fatality.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo always on rising up.—Frightful pains in head.

3. **Eyes.**—Pupils much dilated.—Eyes sunken, weak, and lustreless.

6. **Face.**—Deathlike pallor; face sunken; cyanotic.—Anxious countenance, hippocratic.—Nose and mouth dry.—Tetanic closure of jaws, with at times grating of the teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Teeth and gums black.—Cold tongue.—Breath cold.—Trismus.—Speech slow, difficult.—Stammering.

9. **Throat.**—Dry throat.

11, 12. **Stomach and Abdomen.** — Violent thirst; nausea; vomiting; then diarrhœa.—Very frequent mucous and bilious vomiting.—Vomiting of an offensive greenish-coloured fluid; of blood.—Pains in stomach and hypogastrium followed by anxiety and vomiting. — Incessant cramps of stomach.—Violent pains in epigastrium, which spread rapidly over the whole abdomen; greatly < by pressure.—Abdomen tense; swollen; painful.—Unendurable pain in hypogastrium and lumbar region.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Anus inflamed.—Stools: frequent, bilious; whitish as in Asiatic cholera; frequent, watery; bloody.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Suppression of urine.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice hoarse.—Respirations short.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Pulse: small and intermittent; hardly per-

ceptible; slow and somewhat irregular; hard and frequent.—Pulse full and rapid (later action).

21. **Limbs.**—Cold extremities.—Skin of extremities lost its elasticity.—Upper extremities swell and become livid; finger-tips livid.—Cramps of the legs; of the calves; of the feet with drawing back of the limbs.

24. **Generalities.**—Violent convulsions.—Slight convulsive motions in the legs and arms, which generally extend to the muscles of the trunk and cause irregular distortions of the whole body.—Constant restlessness.—Debility; prostration.—Malaise.—Staggers as if intoxicated, and, with odd gesticulations, labours to express his sufferings but cannot articulate a syllable.

25. **Skin.**—Body covered with livid spots.

26. **Sleep.**—Somnolence.

27. **Fever.**—Marked chilliness.—Sweat cold.—Skin cool, afterwards hot.

Agave Americana.

American Aloe. Century plant. *N. O.* Amaryllidaceæ. Tincture of fresh-chopped leaves.

Clinical.—Gonorrhœa. Hydrophobia. Scurvy. Stomacace.

Characteristics.—*Agave* is an unproved remedy. The juice of it fermented is the Mexican intoxicating beverage called "Pulque." The plant has a local reputation as a remedy for hydrophobia. A striking case is quoted by the *H. Recorder* from *El Siglo Medico.* A boy developed the classical symptoms of hydrophobia four and a half months after being bitten: Quarrelsomeness, excitement, fright, inability to swallow, small frequent pulse, great anxiety. Finally swallowing was impossible, restraint had to be used to prevent him biting his nurses in the hospital, when, as a last resource, a piece of *Agave* was offered to the boy by the doctor in attendance, cut from a hedge of the plant with which the hospital grounds were fenced. To the astonishment of all, the boy reached for it and ate it greedily, almost without chewing. By evening a decrease in the violence of the nervous attacks was manifest, though they remained as frequent as before. The improvement was slow but continued. On the fourth day he took some nourishment, but also continued chewing *Agave* and swallowing the juice. On the fifth day he recovered consciousness by still demanded *Agave.* On the eighth day he said he did not want any more as "it tasted too bitter and caused a burning in the mouth." He had no further symptoms of the disease. According to Hansen *Agave* is indicated in scurvy, stomacace, and painful erections in gonorrhœa.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lyssin, Fagus, Lach., Aloe, and other Liliaceous plants.

Agnus Castus.

Verbena verticillata. Vitex agnus castus (Linn.). The Chaste Tree. (Shores of Mediterranean, Provençe, and Greece.) *N. O.* Verbenaceæ. Tincture of ripe berries.

Clinical.—Agalactia. Anus, excoriation and chaps of. Ascites. Dislocations. Gonorrhœa, secondary. Gouty joints. Gums, ulcerated. Impotence. Knees, coldness of. Leucorrhœa. Mouth, ulcers in. Rheumatic nodes. Spleen, swelling of; induration of. Sprains. Sterility. Testicles, swelling of; induration of. Toothache.

Characteristics.—As its name implies, *Agnus castus* produces its chief effects in the sexual sphere, causing depression of function. General debility and depression of vital power are marked. There are very characteristic symptoms in the mental sphere. Great sadness with a fixed idea of approaching death. This fear is not of *immediate* death as with *Aconite*, but the patient thinks it is sure to come after a while, and there is no use in doing anything. When this mental state is found after confinement and the milk fails to appear, *Agn. c.* is the remedy. Absent-mindedness. Drowsiness. It corresponds to lymphatic constitutions. Premature old age, with apathy and melancholy, self-contempt from sexual abuse. Nervous debility in unmarried persons. Impotence and gleet in old offenders. Among other peculiar symptoms are: Illusion of smell as of herrings; or musk; ulcers in mouth and on gums. Tearing pain in lower jaw. Toothache from hot food or drink. Swelling and induration of spleen. Rumbling of flatus during sleep. Discharge of prostatic fluid whilst straining at stool. Suppressed menses with abdominal pain. Leucorrhœa staining yellow. Sterility. Deficiency of milk, with despair of recovery. Pain as if dislocated in joints. Joints easily twisted. Rheumatic and gouty nodosities on joints.

Relations.—Agnus is the only proved member of the Verbena family, though the Labiatæ or Mint family are closely allied. *It is antidoted by:* Camphor, Nat. mur. (headache); strong solutions of table-salt. *It is followed well by:* Ars., Bry., Ign., Lyc., Pul., Sul., Selen. *Compare:* (Leucorrhœa staining yellow), Nux, Chel., Carb. an., Kreas. Teste groups it with Mur. ac. and Hyo.

Causation.—Sexual excesses. Repeated attacks of gonorrhœa or gleet. Sprains or over-lifting.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Extreme absence of mind; unable to recollect things; finds it difficult to read or keep up the train of thought.—Despairing sadness; low-spirited; fears of approaching death; keeps repeating that she will soon die.

2. **Head.**—Tearing pain, with pressure in the temples and forehead (in the brain); < during motion.—Pain in the temple, as from a blow.—Heaviness in the head, and pressure, as if the head would fall forward.—Pain in the

vertex, as from staying in a room filled with a thick and smoky atmosphere.—Tension and chilliness in the scalp, which is warm to the touch.

3. **Eyes.**—Corrosive itching or gnawing itching over and on the eyebrows, on the eyelids and under the eyes; > by scratching, but it soon returns.—Dilated pupils (and photophobia).

4. **Ears.**—Roaring in the ears.—Hardness of hearing.

5. **Nose.**—Odour before the nose, like herrings or musk.—Hard, aching pressure on the dorsum of the nose; > by pressure.

6. **Face.**—Corrosive itching of the cheeks, under the eyes, and on the chin.—Formication in the cheeks.—Rending, tearing pain under the alveoli of the r. lower jaw.

8. **Mouth.**—Ulcers in the mouth and on the gums.—The teeth are painful when touched by warm food or drink.

10. **Appetite and Taste.**—Thirstlessness and aversion to drink.—Metallic, coppery taste.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea in pit of stomach when standing; later in the abdomen, with a sensation as if the intestines were pressing downwards; constant inclination to support bowels with the hands.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen sore to touch.—Swelling and induration of the spleen, esp. after intermittent fevers.—Ascites.—Rumbling of flatulence during sleep.—Fear as if entrails were sinking down; constantly wants to to support bowels with hands.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Difficulty of passing soft stools.—When pressing at stool, discharge of prostatic fluid.—Sensation as of subcutaneous ulceration near the anus, only when walking.—Corrosive itching of the perineum.—Rhagades at the anus.—Deep fissures of the anus, often giving pain when walking.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent micturition.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Diminution of sexual power.—The penis is small and flaccid; so relaxed that voluptuous fancies excite no erection.—Feeble erections without sexual desire.—The testicles are cold, swollen, hard, and painful.—Impotence, with gleet (esp. with those who have frequently had gonorrhœa).—Gleet, without sexual desire or erections.—Emission of prostatic fluid when straining at stool; during micturition.—Drawing along the spermatic cords.—Pollutions from irritable weakness with prostatorrhœa.—Itching of the genital organs.—Yellow discharges from the urethra.—Gonorrhœa, with suppressed sexual desire.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Transparent leucorrhœa; parts very relaxed.—Leucorrhœa spotting linen yellow.—Sterility, with suppressed menses, and want of sexual desire.—Milk scanty or entirely suppressed.—Deficient secretion of milk in lying-in women.—Swelling and inflammation of the uterus.—Retained placenta.

18. **Chest.**—Hard pressure in the region of the sternum, esp. during a deep inspiration.—Cough in the evening in bed, before going to sleep.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Hard pressure in right axilla and upper arm; worse from touch and motion.—Swelling of the finger joints, with arthritic, tearing pains.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Lancinating pain in the right hip-joint.—Heaviness of right foot, as from a weight.—Stitches in the legs (left big toe).—Tearing pain in points of toes; worse when walking.

24. **Generalities.**—Great debility.—Inflammatory, rheumatic swelling of the joints.—Gouty nodosities.—Sprains, bad results from lifting too much.—Feet turn under when walking.

25. **Skin.**—Corrosive itching on different parts of the body, > by scratching, but it soon returns.—Itching around the ulcers, in the evening.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse small, slow, imperceptible.—Chilliness, internal with trembling, the external skin is warm.—Much chilliness, with cold hands.—Flushes of burning heat, principally in the face, with cold knees in the evening in bed.—Perspiration almost only on the hands, when walking in the open air.

Agraphis Nutans.

Bluebell. Wild Hyacinth. Scilla nutans. *N. O.* Liliaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant and growing shoots.

Clinical.—Adenoids. Catarrh. Deafness. Diarrhœa.

Characteristics.—*Agraphis* is one of the remedies introduced by Dr. Cooper. It partakes of the characters of the lilies and corresponds to catarrhal conditions. Obstruction of the nostrils, especially from adenoids, and throat deafness I have frequently seen relieved by the remedy. The action of it is felt towards the root of the nose. The plant grows in sheltered places, and Dr. Cooper gives > from shelter as a leading indication. It also corresponds to chill from cold winds, and is very like *Silica* in this. I regard it as one of the leading remedies in cases of adenoids. Dr. Cooper gives: "Adenoids with enlarged tonsils; frequently accompanying dentition." He has cured with it mucous diarrhœa following a suppressed cold.

Relations.—*Compare:* All. cep., All. sat., Scilla, &c.

Agrostema Githago.

Lychnis githago. Corn-cockle. *N. O.* Caryophyllaceæ. Trituration of the seeds, which are poisonous and contain Saponine. Preparations of an active principle Githargin.

Clinical.—Gastritis. Paralysis. Tenesmus.

Characteristics.—Our knowledge of this plant is derived almost entirely from cases of poisoning in persons who have eaten bread containing the seeds. Sensations of burning predominate. There is also vertigo and headache and in some cases coma. Locomotion is impaired, and there is difficulty in remaining erect.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lathyrus, Secale.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo.—Headache.—Sensation of heat and burning rises into vertex from l. lower jaw; almost makes her crazy.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth dry and hot.—Palate has a red margin.—Burning on palate in a short time (Githargin).

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea and vomiting.—Burning from stomach along œsophagus to throat and in chest.—Knife-like pains in stomach at times.

13. **Stool and Rectum.**—Constipation with tenesmus.—Diarrhœa with tenesmus.—Burning in bowels and rectum.

20. **Back.**—Tearing along spine.

24. **Generalities.**—Difficult to remain erect.—Locomotion impaired.

Ailanthus Glandulosa.

The Tree of Heaven. (Eastern Asia; cultivated as a shade-tree in North America.) *N. O.* Simarubaceæ. Tincture from flowers beginning to open.

Clinical.—Acne. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Chancre. Coryza. Diphtheria. Headache. Mumps. Puerperal fever. Rheumatic fever. *Scarlatina.* Syphilis. Typhoid fever. Typhus fever.

Characteristics.—Corresponds to conditions characterised by certain livid or purpled appearances of the skin. Rash coming out in patches. Eruptions which are slow in appearing. Low adynamic forms of disease with extreme prostration, torpor, vomiting. Prostration at the outset of a disease is a leading indication for it. The patient is stupid, dull, delirious, weak. It has proved of signal service in cases of malignant and suppressed scarlatina. The head is burning hot, with piercing pains. The parotid glands are sensitive and enlarged. The attacks are characterised by fulness of head with heat; pains burning, darting in temples and occiput; vertigo and nausea. The rash of *Ailanth.* often returns annually. A feeling of fulness everywhere, and a sensation of passage of electric current from head into limbs are prominent in the provings. With the low fever of *Ailanth.* there is stupor or indifference with sighing. There is constant frontal headache of a neuralgic character. Paroxysmal headache with drowsiness during day, confused mind, depression. The throat is severely affected: thick, œdematous, dry, choky feeling. Dry, rough, scrapy, < morning. Livid, swollen, with ulcers oozing a fetid discharge.

The symptoms are > lying on right side (bronchial affections). Sitting up = vomiting, dizziness. Motion = staggering. Walking about > toothache.

It is suited to nervous, sensitive persons. Bilious temperament. Stout and robust.

Relations.—Ailanth. is *related botanically to:* Ptelea and the

Xanthoxyleæ. *It is antidoted by:* Alcohol, Rhus t., Nux. *Compare:* Am. c., Arn., Arum tr., Aloe (dull frontal headache), Bap., Bry., Gels., Hyo., Lach., Nit. ac., Nux v., Phytol., Hydrocy. ac., Rhus t., Stram., Echin. a

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anxiety and restlessness.—Low-spirited; continually sighing.—Extreme irritability.—Semi-conscious, cannot comprehend what is said to him.—Stupor, delirium, and insensibility.—Constant muttering delirium, with sleeplessness and restlessness.—Since the poisoning all antecedents are forgotten; or remembered as matters belonging to another, or read about.—Raging delirium with brilliant eyes.

2. **Head.**—Severe headache, delirium, with fever and anxiety.—Severe headache, with dizziness, and red, hot face; cannot sit up.—Dizzy when rising up.—Dull, heavy pressing in forehead; disinclined to think or act.—Darting through temples and occiput, with confusion of ideas.—Head burning hot with piercing pains.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes suffused and congested; startled look when aroused; pupils dilated and sluggish.—Photophobia.—Conjunctivitis; smarting, aching, lachrymation, purulent discharge.

4. **Ears.**—Pain in ear when swallowing.—Parotid gland sensitive and enlarged.

5. **Nose.**—Copious, thin, ichorous, and bloody discharge from the nose.—Nostrils congested.—Nose dry; secretion suppressed.—Coryza, with rawness in nostrils; sneezing.—Loss of smell.

6. **Face.**—Face sallow, jaundiced; blue circles round eyes.—Face red and hot, covered with a rash.—Face mahogany-coloured.—Great prostration, and countenance indicative of much distress.—Purplish face.—Irregular spots.—Lips swollen, cracked; ulcers near commissures.

8. **Mouth.**—Teeth covered with sordes.—Tearing in teeth (l.) and face < lying down, > walking about, and by external pressure.—Tongue dry, parched, cracked.—Tongue moist; furred white; tip and edges livid.

9. **Throat.**—Throat tender and sore on swallowing, or on admission of air.—Throat sore on swallowing, hawks up a greenish purulent matter.—Diphtheria, with extreme prostration.—Throat livid, almost purple; swollen; tonsils prominent, and studded with many deep, angry-looking ulcers, oozing a scanty, fetid discharge; external neck swollen and sensitive.—Irritability of the throat, and hawking up of mucus; puruloid; hard white lumps.—Thick, œdematous and dry choky feeling in throat.—Throat dry, rough and scrapy; < in morning.

11. **Stomach.**—Vomits food speedily during the chill; suddenly and violently when sitting up; with stupor.—Thirst for cold drinks; for brandy.—Peculiar feeling of emptiness in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Tenderness over liver region.—Burning in stomach and bowels.—Tympanites.

13. **Stool.**—Thin, watery, offensive diarrhœa, passing involuntarily with the urine.—Stools frequent, watery, forcibly expelled.—Tapeworm.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Scanty or suppressed urine; passed unconsciously; acid.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sore on prepuce, looking like incipient chancre.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Malignant puerperal fever.—Vomiting of pregnancy.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Breathing hurried, irregular, heavy.—Cough deep, exhausting, dry, hacking; in violent fits, before retiring or on rising, until sputum is raised.—Sputa: blood-mixed; yellow; bitter; < morning.—Aphonia.—Croupy choking.

18. **Chest.**—Stitching and aching in chest.—Lungs sore and tender.—Tired feeling in lungs, almost too much exertion to breathe.—Burning in r. lung; contracted feeling in l.—Chest feels strapped; or as if air-cells stuck together.

19. **Heart.**—Rapid, small pulse, weak, frequent, and irregular.—Dull pain and contracted feeling in region of base of heart and through centre of l. lung.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Neck tender, and very much swollen.—Constant sharp pains through small of back and hips.

24. **Generalities.**—In low adynamic forms of disease, with extreme prostration, torpor, vomiting, pulse small and rapid, purplish appearance of the skin.—Prostration at very onset of the disease.—Stupid, dull, delirious, weak.—Puerperal fever characterised as above.

25. **Skin.**—Skin cold, dry, livid.—Eruption scanty with sore throat; of a bluish tint; livid; forehead and face of a purplish colour.—Body and limbs covered with an irregular patchy eruption of a livid colour, disappearing on pressure, returning very slowly.—Large blisters filled with dark serum.—Eruptions of miliary rash in patches of dark, almost livid colour; most on forehead and face.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsy, restless, soon passes into insensibility.

Aletris Farinosa.

Star Grass. Blazing Grass. Colic Root. Unicorn Root. (United States.) *N. O.* Hæmodoraceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Abortion. Anæmia. Colic. Constipation. Convulsions. Debility. Dysmenorrhœa. Dysuria. Endometritis. Fever. Hæmorrhoids. Hysteric colic. Indigestion. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Myalgia. Pregnancy, vomiting of. Sterility. Uterus, pain in; prolapse of.

Characteristics.—*Alet. far.* is said to be the most bitter of all plants. It is characterised by weariness of body and mind. Want of appetite, especially in connection with uterine disorders. The least food distends the stomach. There are fainting attacks with vertigo. Emaciation is marked in some cases. Disgust for food, nausea; constipation. Obstinate vomiting of pregnancy. Many symptoms appear in the uterine sphere: uterine atony, menses profuse and premature with labour-like pains or amenorrhœa, debility from loss of fluids, protracted illness. Menorrhagia, black clots, fulness and

weight. Leucorrhœa, with debility. Sterility. Habitual tendency to abortion. Sensation of weight in uterine region and tendency to prolapse. Sensation of weight in occiput as if it would draw the head back. It is most suited for chlorotic girls and pregnant women. Weak, emaciated people.

Relations.—*Compare:* Helonias dioica ("False" Unicorn, not to be confounded with Alet. f.), Chin., Hydrast., Sabin., Senec., Puls., Caulo.; Dioscor. (colic < bending forward); Caust., Puls., Fer., (discharge of urine during cough); Alumina (constipation; grasps the seat tightly, despairs of having a stool. During stool terrible pains as if a passage were being forced, Al. f.).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Weariness of body and mind.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, with sleepiness, vomiting, purging; even stupefaction.—As if head in a vice.—Weight in occiput; as if it would draw the head backward.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes feel sore and look dim.

4. **Ears.**—Ears feel as if open through from one to the other.—Deaf in l. ear with stuffed feeling.

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite lost; with weakness.

11. **Stomach.**—Least food distresses the stomach; fainting attacks with vertigo; sleepy, emaciated; disgust for food, nausea; obstinate indigestion.—Vomiting during pregnancy.—Eructations of food in evening with burning in throat.—All-gone feeling in morning on rising, > by eating.—Nausea is > by coffee; is > by dinner, but returns with gagging at sight or thought of grease.—Nausea, with pressure in forehead.

12. **Abdomen.**—Cramps.—Griping.—Pain all through abdomen, settling into lower part, > passing flatus and scanty diarrhœic stool; pain < bending forward, > bending backward, then the pain increased and it seemed as if all the insides had settled into lower abdomen and were cut with knives; > scanty diarrhœic stool.—Aching in hypogastrium and across back of hips.—Hysteric colic.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Scanty diarrhœic stool; tenesmus during and after stool, with feeling as if lower part of rectum closed.—Fearful pains in rectum and anus; during a movement terrible pain as if forcing a passage.—Inveterate constipation as from rectal atony.—Frequent ineffectual urgings.—Stool: loose, painful, offensive, frequent; thin with hard lumps in it; hard, delayed, small, scanty, difficult.—Hæmorrhoids.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Micturition rare.—Incontinence, < walking fast or sneezing.—Urine scanty, phosphatic.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Premature profuse menses with labour-like pains.—Amenorrhœa or delayed menses from atony; weariness of mind and body; abdomen distended, bearing-down.—Menses too soon with colic, light-coloured.—Menorrhagia, profuse, black with coagula; fulness and weight.—Leucorrhœa, white stringy.—Prolapsus.—Sterility.—Habitual tendency to abort; sensation of weight in uterine region; tendency to prolapse.—Myalgic pains like "false pains."—Before menses: cough.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Raises a good deal of froth, feels as if wanted to cough and couldn't.—Tickling, short, dry, hard cough on waking, becoming spasmodic, < by talking; = discharge of urine.—Later, cough incessant, like whooping-cough; loses breath; cyanotic; > suddenly on occurrence of menses eight days too soon.

18. **Chest.**—Pain in l. breast as if a knife ran into it.—Pain in l. breast, then extending through into back to l. of lower part of r. scapula.—Pulse irregular and intermittent.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain in centre of nape, running into l. shoulder; then pain in nape moved up to occiput, and remained there all evening.—Sharp pain from point of l. scapula through to l. breast.—Sensation as if back would break just above waist; afterwards same pain higher up.—Backache with dragging in sacral regions, and stringy, colourless leucorrhœa, beginning when walking.

21. **Limbs.**—Sharp pain in r. shoulder joint, streaked down arm, then into l. chest, settling above nipple.—Knees painful sitting.—R. leg feels paralysed below knee, numb, could not bear weight on it.

25. **Skin.**—Itching papillary eruption across chest and back, < by scratching, > by rubbing.

26. **Sleep.**—Restless fore part of night.

27. **Fever.**—Chilly, face flushed.—Limbs cold, head and face hot and flushed.

Allium Cepa.

Cepa. Common Red Onion. *N. O.* Liliaceæ. Tincture of the onion; or of whole fresh plant gathered from July to August.

Clinical.—Anus, fissure of. Ascites. Catarrh. *Cold. Coryza.* Cough. Diarrhœa. Facial paralysis. Feet, easily galled. Hay-fever. Hernia. Influenza. Laryngitis. Panaritium. Pneumonia. Trauma. Whitlow. Whooping-cough. Yellow fever.

Characteristics.—*Allium cepa* covers more symptoms of common cold than any other remedy, as the well-known effect of onions in producing tears would suggest. It will cure a large proportion of cases of cold in the head, but the conditions which most particularly indicate it are: Cough, or cold, or headache < in warm room, > in open air, < again on returning to warm room. It causes burning of eyelids, nose, mouth, throat, bladder, skin. Inflammation and increased secretion of mucous membranes: neuralgic pains like *a long thread;* in face, head, neck, and elsewhere; < evening; towards ear from deep within head. The toothache of *Cepa* is > by cold air or cold washing. It is suited to traumatic neuritis. Hurts do not heal. The feet are easily galled by walking. It was recommended by Dioscorides as a remedy for this condition, and homœopathy has confirmed his observation. Desire for raw onions is an indication for it. Thread-like pains are common in various parts and are characteristic of *Cepa.*

Thread-like pains in face. Left-side facial paralysis has been cured by *Cepa*. The cough of *Cepa* is caused by tickling in larynx; constant inclination to hack in order to relieve it. It has cured violent catarrhal laryngitis; hoarse cough with feeling as if it would split and tear the larynx, causing watering of eyes. Cough from inhaling cold air. *Cepa* has yawning and drowsiness. A raw onion eaten just before going to bed is a popular remedy for sleeplessness. *Cepa* is a left-side medicine primarily. Symptoms go from left to right. Left eye; left facial paralysis; left inguinal ring. Rest <; motion >. < Afternoon and evening; when lying down. Damp cold wind and weather = colds and toothache. But cold water and open air >; warm room <. Picking or sucking teeth > toothache. Eyes sensitive to touch.

Relations.—*Compare:* Al. sat., Alo., Conval., Lil. tig, Scilla (botan.); *Antidoted by:* Arn. (toothache); Cham. (abdominal pains); Nux v. (coryza recurring in August); Verat. (colic, with despondency); Thuja (offensive breath and diarrhœa after eating onions). Roasted coffee will remove onion breath. Followed by Calc. c. and Silic. in polypus. *Incompatible:* All. sat., Alo., Scilla. *Complementary:* Phos., Puls., Sars., Thuj. *Compare also:* Aco., Chlorum, Ipec.; Lach. (left to right).

Causation.—Effects of exposure to damp cold winds and weather. Colds of spring; hay-fever of August; epidemics of spasmodic cough in autumn. Wet feet. Eating spoiled fish. Injuries. Surgical operations (fine shooting pains after).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Very melancholy.—Fears pains will become unbearable.—Often very anxious, with catarrh, dulness of intellect.

2. **Head.**—Dulness.—Dull headache, with coryza, < in the evening; > in the open air; but < when returning to a warm room.—Pains in temples, most in right; aggravated by winking; extending over forehead, worse on l. side.—Pain in occiput and down the neck.

3. **Eyes.**—Flow of (mild) tears.—Excessive non-excoriating lachrymation; l. eye worse, with redness of the eyeball; sensitive to light; worse evenings.—Sensation as if eye were hanging by a string or torn.—Itching, biting, burning in the eyes.—Dulness of the eyes, with aversion to light, and coryza.—Letters appear smaller.—Near objects seem distant with yawning.—Swelling around the eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Earache.—Discharge of pus from the ear.—Hardness of hearing.

5. **Nose.**—Profuse watery discharge from the nose, with sneezing, acrid burning, excoriating the nose and upper lip.—Fluent coryza, with running of water from the eyes, headache, heat, thirst, cough, trembling of the hands; < in evening and in a room; > in the open air.—Ichor oozing out of nose; second stage of scarlatina.—Bleeding of the nose.—A sort of hay-fever every August, morning coryza, violent sneezing, sensitive to the odour of flowers and skin of peaches.—Nasal polypi.

6. **Face.**—Paralysis of l. half of face, also in limbs of same side.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation as of a lump in the throat.—Expectoration of a lumpy mucus through the posterior nares.—Pain in throat extending to the ear.—Bad odour from the mouth and throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Canine hunger.—Appetite, increased or diminished.—Strong craving for raw onions; cannot take any other nourishment.—Pressure in stomach.—Pain in region of pylorus.—Thirst, with heat and coryza.—Nausea, coming from stomach up the throat into the fauces.—Weak, empty feeling in stomach.—Sour eructations.

12. **Abdomen.**—Rumbling in bowels.—Very offensive flatus.—Belching, with rumbling in and puffing up of the abdomen.—Violent cutting pain in the left lower abdomen, with frequent desire to micturate, and burning micturition.—Pains in hepatic region, spreading into the abdomen.—Violent pains in l. hypogastrium, with urging to urinate, urine scalding.—(Strangulated hernia has been known to follow the eating abundantly of cooked onions.)—Abdomen distended, rumbling, urging, and finally diarrhœa.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa after midnight and in the morning.—Flatus very offensive.—Hæmorrhoids, tearing, jerking pains in anus.—Stitches in the rectum.—Rhagades at the anus.—Itching at the anus (worms).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Strangury after wet feet.—Dribbling or spouting of urine in old people.—Frequent and copious urination.—Urine red, with much urging and burning in urethra.—Pressure and other pains in the region of the bladder.—Sensation of weakness in the bladder and urethra.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Oppressed breathing, from pressure in the middle of the chest; worse in the evening.—Cough when inhaling cold air.—Catarrhal hoarseness.—Acute bronchitis going from l. to r.—Tickling in throat, with aching in larynx.—Constant inclination to hack.—Hacking cough from inhaling cold air.—Violent catarrhal laryngitis; the hoarse cough seemed to split and tear the larynx.—Much sneezing; he inflates the lungs, raises himself on his toes, then gives a *hearty* sneeze.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Intense pain in nape of neck.—Chilly crawls run down the back, most at night, with frequent urination, followed by heat and thirst.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Much pain under r. shoulder-blade.—Sore, tired feeling of the limbs, esp. arms.—Trembling of the r. hand.—Panaritium.—Painful affections of the fingers about the nails, red streaks running up the arm.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Soreness; the skin is rubbed off by the shoes, esp. on the heel.—Pain on most external soft part of r. big toe and l. middle finger.

24. **Generalities.**—Stitches and burnings; aching.—Stitches (head, eyes, ears, rectum, skin).—Burning (eyelids, throat, nose, mouth, bladder, skin).—Bad effects from wet feet.—Phlegmasia alba dolens.—Traumatic neuritis, pains violent and continuous, wearing out patient.—Inflammation and increased secretions of the mucous membranes.—Senile gangrene.—Trismus after injuries.—Weak and tired; has to lie down.—Aching throughout the body.—Neuralgia from old injuries.—Neuralgic pains, like a long thread, in face, head, neck, and elsewhere; < evenings.

25. **Skin.**—Pricking as from pins.—Redness; nettle-rash, measles, scarlatina, when the complaints are characterised by the characteristic

catarrhal symptoms.—Panaritia of lying-in females, red streaks running up arm, very painful.

26. Sleep.—Yawning; with headache and cramp in stomach; with sleepiness; near objects seem distant.—Gaping in deep sleep.—Wakes 2 a.m. —Dreams: of being near water; of battles, precipices, deep wells; of storms, high waves; annoying in convalescents.

27. Fever.—Pulse full and accelerated.—Heat, with rumbling in the abdomen, coryza, and thirst.—Flitting heat over whole body, and thirst.—Coldness alternates with heat during catarrh.—Sweats easily and copiously.

Allium Sativum.

Garlic. *N. O.* Liliaceæ. Tincture of fresh bulb.

Clinical.—Alopecia. Asthma, periodical. Bronchitis. Catarrhs. Colic. Constipation. Cough. Coxalgia. Dandriff. Diabetes. Diarrhœa. Dypepsia. Fevers. Headache. Hip, rheumatism of. Hoarseness. Menorrhagia. Menses, disorders of. Ophthalmia. Rheumatism. Salivation. Scurvy. Skin, affections of. Sprains. Whitlow. Worms.

Characteristics.—Teste places *All. sat.* in the *Bryonia* group along with *Lyc.*, *Digit.*, *Nux v.*, *Coloc.*, *Ign.*, all of which act with much power on carnivorous animals and hardly at all on herbivora. All are suited to persons who are disposed to excesses at table, have strong constitutions, dark complexions, firm flesh, though occasionally disposed to obesity. The *All. sat.* patient is rather a gourmand than a glutton. It suits persons who eat a great deal more than they drink. In the mental sphere there is anxiety and impatience. Fears he won't recover; that he won't be able to bear any medicine; fear of being poisoned. Teste has cured with it, chronic dyspepsia in old, fleshy persons, whose bowels were deranged by the least irregularity of diet; chronic bronchial catarrh with profuse mucous expectoration; periodical asthma; a case of permanent dyspnœa; rheumatism of hip; swelling of breasts after weaning. He also greatly relieved with it cases of diabetes mellitus. The pains of *All. s.* are mostly pressive from within outward (*i.e.*, distensive, like those of *Bry.*); stinging, or stinging and burning; or stinging with paralytic weakness; or tearing and crampy. Sometimes they increase gradually to a high point and then decrease gradually (like *Sul.* and *Stan.*). Garlic has been used as a condiment from ancient times, and also as a remedy against worms and fevers. Though closely related to *All. cep.* it is incompatible with it, and not very like it in action. It produces headache in connection with digestive troubles and also with menstruation. Heavy headache, can hardly open eyes, > onset of menses, < after. Catarrhal ophthalmia returning every night on trying to read. Coryza, moist, dry, thin, fluent, with pressive pains above root of nose. Scurvy gums; sore mouth. *All. sat.* is one of the remedies for "hair" sensation: Sensation of hair on tongue, < reading. (Many of the pains of *Cepa* are *thread-like.*) Copious

sweetish saliva. The digestion is disordered by slightest irregularities in diet. Pressure in epigastrium and transverse colon > by pressure and sitting bent. The menses are profuse. During menses there is soreness of vulva aud thighs, mammæ swollen and painful to touch. There are some characteristic respiratory symptoms. Bronchial catarrh with gelatinous, difficult expectoration. Cough, giving rise to most fetid breath like *Capsicum*. Cough when smoking. The hip is the seat of many rheumatic pains. Tearing in hip. Pain in psoas and iliac muscles < least movement, though he can lift the limb with the hands. The skin is sensitive, dry, shrivelled. Herpetic itching, burning, red or whitish spots on swollen surface. Baldness; scurf, skin peels off hand. The skin over joints is tight.

It is suited to fleshy people and those used to high living. Change of temperature <. Open air < chest complaints. Moist heat < pains in limbs. Damp cold weather = tearing and stinging in different parts of body. Reading < eye and mouth symptoms. Aggravation from reading is noteworthy. It is found also under *Cina*. The vertigo of *All. sat.* is brought on by looking long and steadily at anything: this is probably, in essence, the same modality as < by reading. Many symptoms are < in evening and night; also in the morning on waking. Sitting bent >; pressure < pains in abdomen. Every step = excruciating pain in intestines. Walking < pains in limbs.

Relations.—*Compare:* All. cep. (*which see*). Ornithogalum umbellatum (stomach affections); Bry., Caps. (fetid breath with cough), Coloc. (colic; hip-pain); Ign.; Kali bi. (ropy expectoration; hair on tongue); Rhus and Hyo. (fear of being poisoned); Lyc., Nux v., Seneg. *Antidoted by:* Lyc. *Complementary:* Ars. *Incompatible:* Alo., All. cep., Scilla.

Causation.—Drinking bad water. Gluttony.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sadness.—Weeping during sleep.—Fears he will never get well; fears he cannot bear any medicine; fear of being poisoned.—Sensitive.—Impatient.—Impulse to run away.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo on looking steadily at anything for a long time.—Short-lasting vertigo, and only on rising from a chair.—Heaviness in forehead, almost preventing him from opening his eyes.—Dull pain in occiput in morning, while lying on the back.—Headache: with mucus in the throat; before menses, ceasing when they occur and returning after; in dyspeptic subjects.

3. **Eyes.**—Catarrhal ophthalmia at night; smarting, burning lachrymation; agglutination; returns every night when he tries to read.—Tarsi sore with irritation.

4. **Ears.**—Catarrhal deafness.—Hardened ear-wax and crusts.

5. **Nose.**—Coryza rather dry than fluent, with pressive pain from above the root of the nose.—Smarting at junction of alæ nasi and face.—Blowing blood from the nose in the night.

6. **Face.**—Lancinations on one side of the face.—Dry lips.

8. **Mouth.**—Tickling sensation in the lower teeth.—Swelling of lower

gums.—During night, and in the morning, troublesome feeling as of a hair on her tongue; renewed on waking.—Tongue pale-red with effaced papillæ.—Dryness of palate.—Very copious flow of sweetish saliva into the mouth in the forenoon, after meals; more esp. after supper and during the night.—Hot taste in mouth, proceeding from throat, strongly reminding him of garlic, immediately after taking the medicine, and returning after breakfast to such a degree as to cause a flow of saliva.—The symptoms of the mouth are < by reading.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation as of something cold rising in throat.—Sensation as of a hot and smarting vapour rising in the throat.—Mucous accumulations in the throat, in the morning, with heavy head.—Sticky feeling in throat with dryness, tickling, heat, and raw feeling in larynx.

10, 11. **Appetite and Stomach.**—Voracious appetite.—Great hunger from weakness of stomach without appetite.—Desire for butter.—Thirst; preventing sleep.—Burning eructations, after a meal.—Eructations exciting copious salivation.—The slightest deviation in diet disturbs the bowels and digestion.—Complaints from bad water; from gluttony.—Chest complaints < after eating.—Burning in stomach, which is not painful when not touched, but is very sensitive to the least pressure.—Lancinations.—Weight in stomach which prevents sleep.—Pressure inward as from a stone in epigastrium.—Pressure in upper abdomen; > by sitting bent and pressing with both hands; pain became unendurable on walking out.

12. **Abdomen.**—Wind colic; twistings and pinchings round navel.—Incomplete (as if interrupted) emission of fetid flatus.—Every step on the pavement caused excruciating pain as if the intestines would be torn apart, > by lying down.—Everything seemed to drag downward.—Weight in hypogastrium, immediately after a meal, without urging to stool or urinate.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Expels flatus.—Stool first fecal, then watery and hot.—Involuntary stools.—Diarrhœic stool, 3 a.m., preceded, accompanied, and followed by cuttings in abdomen and loins.—Normal stool immediately after a meal.—Stool delayed from morning until after dinner, great urging; with stool heat in rectum.—Constipation with almost constant dull pain in bowels.—Hæmorrhoids.—Prolapsus ani.—Worms.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine increased.—Whitish very abundant urine, becoming cloudy from nitric acid.—A kind of diabetes.—Dark brown with copious sediment.—Lessened urine.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses too early; headache and dizziness lessen as the flow becomes established.—Suppurating pimples on vulva.—Suppurating pimples on vulva during menses.—During menses extensive excoriations of skin of internal portions of thighs.—Bright red spots, with itching and smarting on the inside of the labia majora and at entrance of vagina.—(Said to be injurious during pregnancy and nursing.)—Retained placenta.—Dull stitches in r. mamma.—Breasts swell after weaning.—Swelling of breasts, sensitive to touch.—Eruption of red blotches between the breasts and around the nipples.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Difficult respiration as if sternum compressed.—Periodic asthma.—Painful irritation of windpipe when coughing.—Scraping in larynx exciting dry cough.—Almost continuous mucous râles in bronchi.—Cough seeming to come from stomach.—Cough giving rise to perceptible fetid smell.—Dry cough after eating.—Morning cough, after leaving

his bedroom, with extremely copious mucous expectoration.—Sudden paroxysms of hard, dry cough while smoking, compelling him to desist.—Great difficulty in expectorating a glutinous mucus.—Expectoration of thin, yellowish, purulent-looking blood-streaked mucus of putrid odour.—Cough < bending head; after eating; by open air.

18. **Chest.**—Pain in l. chest with dark urine.—Darting pain in the chest which prevents sleep.

19. **Heart.**—Leaping beats of the heart.

20. **Back.**—Red spots like ringworm on the back.—Itching between shoulders.—Tearing pain in sacrum.—Cutting pain in sacrum in morning.—Simple pain in coccyx.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Painful feeling of contraction in arm.—Pain in forearm; seems as if paralysed.—Burning, then moisture in palms.—Some red spots appear on hands.—Skin peels off the hands.—Tearing pains in fingers extending below the nails.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Rheumatism of hip.—Tearing pain in hip.—Intolerable pain in common tendon of psoas and iliacus muscles; < from least movement; trying to cross legs causes him to cry out; but this causes no pain if he lifts the limb gently with his hand; < 8 p.m. in bed, cannot then change his position or sleep.—Weakness in lower limbs; painful weariness in the thighs.—Legs do not grow as rapidly as the rest of the body.—Pain as from a sprain in ankle-joint; in toe-joints.—Tingling in feet; burning in soles; stiffness in feet.—Pains < by changes of temperature.

25. **Skin.**—Skin sensitive.—Loose; dry; wilted skin.—Swelling with itching and burning.—Red spots; on hands, on chest, on back.—Herpetic itching burning, red or whitish spots on a swollen surface.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness after a meal.—Muscles twitch on falling asleep.—Sleep prevented by: stitches on chest; weight on stomach; thirst.—Coldness felt in sleep and awakening him frequently.—Dreams: of water and storms; of rapid transit from place to place; anxious; continuing after waking.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness on one side only.—Shivering before midday and in evening.—During coldness, redness of face.—Vomiting during the fever.—Sweat in afternoon.—Sweat: acrid; causing itching; fetid.

Alnus.

Alnus rubra, Tag Alder; and Alnus glutinosa, Common Alder of Europe. *N. O.* Cupuliferæ. (Not to be confounded with certain of the Rhamnaceæ, which are also popularly called "Alders.") Tinctures of the bark, and of the young shoots.

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Glands, enlarged. Gleet. Hæmorrhage. Herpes. Impetigo. Leucorrhœa. Prurigo. Psora. Rheumatism. Scrofula. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—*Alnus* is an unproved remedy. The bark-tincture of *Alnus rubra* is used by eclectics as an "alterative" in

scrofulous conditions, in chronic skin affections, rheumatism, syphilis, gravel, and gleet. The plant grows in swamps and marshes. Among its indications are: Leucorrhœa with erosions which bleed easily; amenorrhœa with burning pains from back to pubis. Hæmaturia. Cooper, who has used a fresh plant tincture of *A. glutinosa*, gives: "Pain in rectum after stool"; and "heaviness in head as after being drunk the night before" as having been produced by it. Hale gives as particularly indicating it: "Eruptions on the skin alternating with diseased conditions of mucous membrane."

Relations.—*Compare:* Hamam., Stilling., Phytol., Kali i., Merc., Nux v., Bapt. Alternating conditions, Alo., Pod., Kali bi.

Aloe.

Aloe socotrina. Common Aloes. *N. O.* Liliaceæ. Trituration or solution in spirit of the gum.

Clinical.—Abdomen, plethora of. Anus, affections of. Bronchitis. Colic. Constipation. Cough. *Diarrhœa. Dysentery.* Gleet. Gonorrhœa. *Hæmorrhoids.* Hysteria. Lumbago. Onanism, effects of. Phthisis. Proctitis. Prolapsus uteri. Prostate, affections of. Sacrum, pain in. Tenesmus.

Characteristics.—*Aloe* is one of the oldest and most famous drugs. It is in worldwide use as a purgative at the present day, and forms a leading ingredient in a large number of patent medicines for regulating the bowels and menstrual functions. The habitual use of these medicines leads to all kinds of pelvic ailments, and the fact that *Sulphur* antidotes *Aloe* accounts for the success of *Sul.* as a medicine to commence with in many chronic cases where purgatives have been used. *Aloe* resembles *All. s.* somewhat closely. It causes congestion of various parts, especially abdomen, pelvic organs, and head. A periodicity enters into many of its complaints. There is a periodic headache which alternates with lumbago. As winter approaches each year it manifests itself. *Aloe* has the antipsoric property of throwing out internal complaints to the skin. Among the leading mental symptoms are: Bad humour, especially in cloudy weather. Dissatisfied and angry with himself < when constipated. Aversion to labour. Lassitude alternating with great mental activity. Among the other head symptoms are: Darting pains in left temple < every step. Carroll Dunham cured a heavy frontal incapacitating headache in an old man occurring in winter and alternating with a diarrhœa which occurred in summer when he was free from headache. A peculiar dull, heavy, pressing pain in forehead, but which indisposes to, or incapacitates for, all exertion, especially intellectual. Heaviness in the eyes as with *All. s.* Pressure in vertex and forehead as from a weight. Compelled to make the eyes small during pain in forehead. There are yellow rings moving before eyes. As there are illusions of sight, so there are cracklings in the ears. One symptom is very

peculiar: Just before getting into bed, sudden explosion and clashing in left ear, as from breaking of glass; the clink of the glass was heard at the bottom of the head and extended thence toward the right ear. *Aloe* exerts its most marked influence on the abdominal and pelvic organs. It causes uneasiness and pains in liver region. Fulness, heaviness, heat and inflammation. The whole abdomen is painfully sensitive to touch. Rumbling. Feeling as of a plug wedged in between pelvis and coccyx. Sudden and continued desire to go to stool. Desire for stool after each meal (*Ars.*, *Chin.*, *Lyc.*, *Pod.*, *Trombid.*; *while* eating, *Fer.*). Rumbling and cramp in abdomen before and during stool. The hard stool falls out without being noticed, urging to stool whilst passing water; every time on passing water feeling as if stool would pass. A hard stool may be passed involuntarily. A child, constipated from birth, screams all the time he is being held to stool, cannot pass it, even after enema; yet when not trying passes solid pieces in bed without knowing. Cured with *Alo.* 200 (Nash). Involuntary soft stool while passing wind. With the diarrhœa, flatulency, pinching in abdomen, pain in back and rectum and chilliness. Flatus offensive, burning, copious; much flatus with small stool. Burning in anus with passing of flatus. Stools like mush, bright yellow, grey, hot, undigested. Mucus and blood in fæces. Profuse with jelly-like lumps. Watery stools < standing or walking. Watery stool containing lumps "like frog-spawn." Bilious yellow fæcal, bright yellow diarrhœa, great rumbling in bowels and escape of much wind, < morning; evening; in damp weather; from overheating; after cold taken in damp room; after chagrin. Diarrhœa driving one out of bed very early in morning (*Sul*). Diarrhœa with sense of insecurity (*Phos.*) Faintness after stool; with cold sweat. Griping may (*Nux v.*) or may not (*Merc.*) cease after stool. Heaviness, heat, pressing, burning in rectum. Itching, burning, pulsating as from fissures at anus. After stool: cutting; feeling as if more would come; protruding piles. Hæmorrhoids: protrude like a bunch of grapes; constant bearing-down in rectum; bleeding; sore; tender, hot; < by cold water. Carroll Dunham has cured incontinence of urine in an old man with enlarged prostate with the *Aloe* diarrhœa. Increased sexual desire in males, with erections. Penis shrunk and testicles cold. In females pain in hypogastrium as if menses coming on. Labour-like pains drawing into legs. Menses too early and too profuse. During menstruation: headache > by application of cold water; earache; pain in small of back; pressing down in rectum. Fulness in pelvis. Leucorrhœa of bloody mucus preceded by colic. Pain in small of back, < sitting or awaking at night, > moving about. Lumbago alternating with headache. There is < in afternoon, especially of symptoms of mucous membranes. Many symptoms, again, appear in the evening, < yawning, or masticating. There is a diarrhœa < in the early morning (like *Sulph*). Diarrhœa < immediately after eating; < walking (*Æsc.*, *Thuj.*), or standing (*Sul.*). Like *Phos.*, it has feeling of insecurity on passing wind or before stool. Symptoms are < from heat; in hot, damp weather; > from cold applications; in cold weather. > From pass-

ing flatus. *It is suited to:* old people; to women of relaxed phl matic habit; to persons of lymphatic or hypochondriac tempe ment.

Relations.—Aloe is *related to:* All. cep., All. s., Agave, Sci Colch. *It is antidoted by:* Sul., Mustard, Camph. relieves for a wh Lyc., and Nux v. relieve the earache. *It resembles:* Sul. in m: symptoms, and is of equal importance with Sul. in chronic disea with abdominal plethora; Ailanth. (dull, frontal headache); Gamb (diarrhœa); Ammon. mur. (abdominal and diarrhœic sympton Nux v. (gastric, abdominal and uterine troubles: bad effects sedentary habits); Æsc. (hæmorrhoids); Merc. (dysentery); P (alternations between head symptoms and abdominal symptoms

Causation.—Sedentary habits.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anxiety and ebullition of the blood.—Restlessness, fear, of man.—Bad humour, esp. in cloudy weather.—He is dissatisfied and a about himself; more so when he is constipated or when he suffers f pain; better in the open air.—Suffering makes her frantic, often l consciousness.—Seems to have a presentiment of approaching death.—An revengeful, wishes to destroy the object of her wrath.—Aversion to lab —Great disinclination to mental labour; it fatigues him.—Disinclined to m —Exhaustion, alternating with activity.—Children much enlivened, chat laugh.—Annoying amorous thoughts present themselves.

2. **Head.**—Giddiness and starting.—Giddiness, with anxiety v moving; he feels as if he were sitting too high (after dinner).—Dulne the forehead with chilliness.—Dull headache across the forehead, heaviness in the eyes, and nausea.—Pressure in the forehead and verte from a weight (and in occiput).—Pressing pain above the eyes.—Conges to the head, compelling one to sit up.—Headaches are worse from heat better from cold applications.—Stitches above the eyebrows.—Pressing o the temples, with flickering before the eyes and heat in the face.—Stit in the temples at every step.—Headache after pain in the abdomen; afte insufficient) stool; worse from heat, better from cold.—Sensitiveness o scalp (in small spots).—With the pain in the forehead the eyes become s patient compelled to close them.

3. **Eyes.**—Congestion to the eyes; pressure in the orbits.—Lachr tion.—Pain deep in the orbits, as if in the muscles; worse r. side.—Occas attacks of twitching of l. eyelids during the day, spasmodic jerk of whole on falling asleep at night.—Flickering before eyes, with heat of the —Yellow rings moving before the eyes.—Compelled to make the eyes s with pain in forehead; heaviness of eyes, and nausea.

4. **Ears.**—Hates musical sounds and noises, they set her all in a tre —Earache.—Stitches in the ears; first in the l. ear, afterwards in the Internal and external heat of the ears.—Cracking in the ears when re aloud or moving jaws.—Just before getting into bed, sudden explosion clashing in l. ear, as from breaking of glass; the clink of the glass was l at the bottom of the head and extended thence towards r. ear.

5. **Nose.**—Redness of the nose in the open, cold air.—Coldness of the point of the nose.—Bleeding of the nose in bed after awaking.—Dryness of the nose in the morning in bed.

6. **Face.**—Heat of the face when excited, or during headache.—Face pale during cloudy weather.—Lips dry; cracked; swollen; pustular; sore at corners.

7. **Teeth.**—Great sensitiveness of a decayed molar tooth (lower) r. side.—Teeth yellow.

8. **Mouth.**—Concave edges of teeth seem sharp, and hurt the tongue.—Metallic taste, with dry, irritative hacking.—Lips dry, peeling off, cracked, bleeding.—Yellow spots in mouth; yellow ulcers on the tongue.—Tongue painful.—When moving the tongue, stitches from below to the tip.—Dry tongue and mouth, with increased thirst and greater redness of the lips.—Tongue red and dry.—Accumulation of saliva in mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Throat rough, scraped, hot, as if burnt.—Pain, when yawning, masticating solid food; worse in the evening and in the morning, when awaking.—Thick lumps of tough jelly-like mucus in the throat and posterior nares.

10. **Appetite and Taste.**—Taste bitter, sour, like ink.—Aversion to meat; desire for juicy things (fruits); for salt food.—Hunger unusually keen in the evening.—Thirst while eating, after eating, and during the night.—After eating, flatulency, pulsations in the rectum, and sexual irritation.—As soon as he eats anything, must hurry to stool.—Sweats after drinking.

11. **Stomach.**—Pain in the stomach after drinking water.—Sour things disagree with him.—Vomiting of blood.—Eructations; tasteless, bitter, sour.—Pain in the pit of the stomach from a mis-step.—Painful pressure under the sternum.

12. **Abdomen.**—Tension in the region of the liver.—Uneasiness, heat, pressure, and tension in the region of the liver.—Pain in the liver, < on standing, so that he bends forward.—Stitches in the liver, when drawing a long breath.—Congestion to the abdomen.—Sensation of fulness, heaviness, heat and inflammation.—The whole abdomen is painfully sensitive to the touch.—Abdominal muscles pain when touched, when pressing at stool, or on rising from a recumbent position.—Bloated abdomen, more on the left side, or along the colon, worse after eating.—Distension of the abdomen, esp. the epigastrium; with flatus moving about.—Pulsation in the region of the navel.—Pain around the navel, worse from pressure.—Rumbling in the abdomen.—Discharge of much flatulency, burning, smelling offensive, relieving the pain in the abdomen; after each meal, in the evening and morning, before stools.—Much soreness in the whole abdominal cavity, so that a false step hurts clear to the pit of the stomach.—Cutting in the abdomen with disinclination to go into the open air, which relieves the pain.—Heaviness, fulness, and pressing down in the pelvis.—Sensation of a plug wedged in between symphysis pubis and coccyx; with urging.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Sudden or continued urging to stool; < immediately after eating; feeling of fulness and weight in pelvis; only flatus passes.—Desire for a stool after each meal.—Rumbling and cramp in the abdomen, before and during stool.—The hard stool falls without being noticed.—Involuntary soft stool, while passing wind.—With the diarrhœa, flatulency,

pinching in the abdomen, pain in the back and rectum, and chilli
Diarrhœa very early in morning, driving him out of bed.—Stools like
thin, bright, yellow, grey, hot, undigested.—Frequent stools of bloody
violent tenesmus; fainting; passing of mucus in jelly-like lumps, much
—During the stool, congestion to the head and red face, or hunger.—
ness, heat, pressing, burning in the rectum.—Want of confidence in spl
ani; rectum seems full of fluid which feels heavy, as if it would fall
When passing wind, feeling as if stool would escape with it.—Itching, bu
pulsations, pain as from fissures, at the anus; preventing sleep.—Hæmor
tumours, protrude like bunches of grapes, very painful, sore, tender, hot, r
by cold water.—Fulness and pressing out in anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Increased secretion of urine, esp. at
—Frequent urging; burning when urinating.—Every time on passing
feeling as if some thin stool would escape with it.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sexual desire increased; < after aw
after eating; in the evening.—Erections in the morning, and after
water.—Involuntary emissions during the siesta; towards morning; fo
by sexual excitement, micturition, and stool, and restless sleep.—Penis
and testicles cold.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Pain in the hypogastrium, as if
were coming on.—Fulness and heaviness in the uterine region, with
like pains in the loins and groins; worse standing.—Labour-like pains d
into the legs.—Catamenia too early, and too profuse.—During menst
headache, which is relieved by the application of cold water; earach
in the small of the back; dragging down in the rectum; fulness in the
—Fluor albus.—Leucorrhœa of bloody mucus, preceded by colic.—Pr
uteri with the above symptoms.—Uterine hæmorrhage about the ch
life.

18. **Chest.**—Congestion to the chest.—Breathing impeded by sti
the l. side of the chest.—Expectoration of blood.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Lumbago, alternating with headache.—
the small of the back, < sitting, or when awaking at night; > movin

21. **Limbs.**—Cold hands with warm feet.—Lameness in all the
Pricking, dull twitching, drawing pain in the joints (fingers, knees,
—Sensation of weakness in the joints of the hands and feet.—Pains
duration, as if bruised or dislocated (l. forearm, r. shoulder-blade, l. ri

24. **Generalities.**—Great weakness, and weak pulse after von
Bad effects from sedentary habits.—Esp. suitable for persons of a ly
or hypochondriac temperament.

25. **Skin.**—Itching, esp. of legs.—Spots which, when scratched,
become sensitive.

26. **Sleep.**—Cannot get to sleep for a long time, thoughts crov
him and keep him awake.

27. **Fever.**—Chills, with coryza, in the cold open air; at stool, sl
Heat in spots, on scalp or face. Sweat: smells strong; offensive on
at night, after drinking.

Alstonia Constricta.

Bitter Bark. Native Quinine Bark. (New South Wales and Queensland. A. scholaris, growing in India and Malabar, is probably identical in effects.) *N. O.* Apocynaceæ. Tincture of the bark.

Clinical.—Debility. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Fevers. Lactation, excessive, effects of. Leucorrhœa. Lienteria. Palpitation. Pregnancy, vomiting of Uterus, debility of.

Characteristics.—*Alstonia* was proved by Dr. Cathcart, of Australia, who found it produce great debility and prostration, or low fever, often with diarrhœa. It is exceedingly bitter. Dr. Dietz, who has tested it clinically, gives the following as leading indications: Debility from lack of digestive power in the stomach or general assimilative power. Tongue generally has a dirty white coat, especially at base; though it may be clean. It has no relation to purely nervous debility. The nausea is < morning, before breakfast, or at irregular times, especially when depending on reflex irritation from disturbance of pelvic organs. An empty, gone feeling in stomach or whole abdomen at irregular times; generally with tearing, dragging-down sensation in hypogastrium, as if everything would escape from the vulva. Pale face, flushing on least excitement. Food seems to remain in stomach a long time undigested. Diarrhœa of undigested food immediately after eating; has to leave table before finishing a meal. (This symptom was cured by *Alston. c.* 1 x in a patient who had taken much iron, after the failure of *Puls.*, *Sep.*, *Sul.*, *Sil.*, *Nat. m.*) Leucorrhœa and bearing-down < by walking. Swollen feeling in right ovarian region. Sharp shooting pain from left side of stomach through to back (spleen). At the moment she falls asleep, wakes up suddenly, becoming wide awake, with violent palpitation of the heart and throbbing in blood-vessels, accompanied by a numb sensation of the tongue. < By exertion. > Lying down.

Relations.—*Compare:* Alet. f., Lil. t., Helon., Cedron, Ceanoth., China, Fer.

Alumen.

Potassic-Aluminic Sulphate. Potash Alum. $K_2SO_4Al_2SO_4 24H_2O$. Trituration of the pure crystals.

Clinical.—Alcohol, effects of. *Anus, affections of.* Bronchitis. Catarrh. Cancer. Chilblains. *Colic.* Constipation. Cough. Diabetes. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. *Eczema. Eyes, affections of.* Eyes, operations on. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhages. Hoarseness. *Lead colic.* Leucorrhœa. *Locomotor ataxy.* Noma. Œsophagus, stricture of. *Paralysis.* Polypus. Pruritus. Scurvy. Skin, rough. Strabismus. Teeth, operations on. Throat, affections of. Typhoid, hæmorrhage in. Ulcers. Uterus, affections of. Uvula, relaxed. Vaginismus.

Characteristics.—The well-known astringent action of *Alum.* gives a leading indication for its use in practice. Sensations of dryness

and contraction are prominent in various parts. I have fre removed with it constipation of the most aggravated kind, as i of cancer of uterus and rectum. Stools as hard as stones is the indication. No desire for stool for days. Contractive sensa abdomen and pelvis, and retraction of abdomen as in lea Paralytic states with the sensation as if bound with a tight ban the other hand, it is equally available for the states of rel which corresponds with its secondary action: sluggish ac muscles; hæmorrhages of various kinds; large clots in ty relaxed mucous membranes; relaxed uvula; hoarseness an chial affections; diarrhœa. Catarrhal conditions prevail thr the remedy. The *Alum.* patient is very sensitive to cold; exp air roughens and chaps the skin. Slight scratches bleed. B after tooth extraction. There is a tendency to indurations w inflammations occur, hence: scirrhous indurations; indurated Pains are insupportable. Attacks come and go suddenly; p Many complaints come on during sleep. There is nightmare. on r. side > vertigo. Lying on r. side brings on palpitation. is sensitiveness to all sorts of weather changes, and especially W. P. Wesselhœft has cured bronchitis characterised by s from upper sternum to throat, with free expectoration of thick mucus, paroxysmal cough, morning cough with gagging, ac chest and in the lower part of the back in region of lower peculiarity was the profuse expectoration with the scrapi scraping coughs are usually dry. *Cepa* had helped the prel sneezing and coryza.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Cham. (cramps in abdomen); Ipec. (nausea and vomiting); Sul. *Antidote to:* Lead poi calomel and other mercurials; Aloe (vomiting blood). *Sin* Alumina, Aluminium; Alo. (rectum); Caps. (long uvula); Fer. abdominal walls, prolapsed uterus); Kali bi. (stringy discl Merc. (prolapsed uterus, vagina, rectum; tenesmus); Me Mur. ac., Nit. ac., Nux v., Op., Plat. (lead poisoning); Plumb., Stan., Sul., Sul. ac., Zinc (eyes).

Causation.—Bad news. Operations on eyes; on teeth.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Unpleasant news cause nervous tremors.—Lectophi

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, lying on his back, with weakness in pit of > opening eyes, > turning on r. side.—Headache > drinking cold Burning pain and weight on vertex > ice-cold cloths pressed on the

3. **Eyes.**—R. eye squints towards nose.—Prolapse of i cataract operation.—Sees double by candle-light.

4. **Ears.**—Purulent otorrhœa.

5. **Nose.**—Nasal polypus l. side with rough skin all over the body and neuralgic headache.—Lupus or cancer on nose.

8. **Mouth.**—Teeth loose.—Gums swollen, inflamed, spongy.—T gums rather scorbutic.—Profuse hæmorrhage after extraction of Tongue dry (black); burning in evening; sour feeling; stitches (scirrhus of tongue).—Spreading ulcers in mouth; noma.—Profuse

9. **Throat.**—Tonsils inflamed.—Uvula elongated, relaxed.—Spasm of œsophagus, liquids can scarcely be swallowed.—Prickly sensation both sides of throat and great dryness with constant desire to drink.—Scraping in throat with cough.—Throat covered with mucus, causing cough.—Spitting up of a coagulated lump of blood morning after rising.—Enlarged indurated tonsils from frequent colds.

11. **Stomach.**—Vomits large quantities of glairy mucus or tough, colourless slime, and often everything he eats; blood; habitual hæmatemesis in hard drinkers.—Sinking sensation > by eating.—Burning heat > by drinking cold water.—The pain is > by pressing on stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Colic < by walking, with fulness and heaviness. (Potter's colic, lead colic.)—Abdomen retracted, > from pressure.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—No desire for stool for days.—Violent, ineffectual urging to stool.—Stool hard as stones.—Difficult stool, with some blood and subsequent beating in anus.—Diarrhœa ichorous, mixed with blood of an offensive odour, great exhaustion.—Very exhausting diarrhœa.—Masses of coagulated blood in typhus.—Putrid dysentery.—Pains from rectum going down thighs.—After stool: scarcely endurable pain with scirrhous induration in rectum.—Itching in anus all evening.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine voided with difficulty.—(Diabetes mellitus.)—Oily iridescent film on urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Erections while at dinner.—Frequent emissions.—Gonorrhœa; gleet.—Shooting pain from middle line of belly, as along a thread, down into penis.—Cutting pain in l. side of penis.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Affections of l. ovary (with constipation), insupportable pain.—Weight and prolapse of uterus.—Indurations, ulcerations, of uterus, even scirrhus.—Copious leucorrhœa.—Leucorrhœa and emaciation, with yellow complexion.—Menses scanty, watery.—*During* menses hands weak.—Vagina very sensitive, and narrowed by swellings of various size (vaginismus).—Pruritus.—Flooding after childbirth; sore, inflamed nipples; cancer of the breasts.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness < from talking.—Aphonia.—Croup and bronchitis.—Cough from tickling in larynx caused by talking.—Scraping from upper sternum to larynx, thick, yellow sputa, paroxysmal cough.—Ropy sputa.—Atonic hæmoptysis.

19. **Heart.**—Pain from heart to lower part of r. leg.—Strong pulsation through whole body.

25. **Skin.**—Proud flesh; chilblains; indolent ulcers.—(This remedy is particularly applicable to old people.)

27. **Fever.**—Slow pulse.—Furious delirium.

Alumina.

Argilla. **Oxide** of Aluminium. Pure Clay. $Al_2O_3\,3H_2O$.
Trituration.

Clinical.—Anus, affections of. Boils. Bubo. Catarrh. Chlorosis. *Constipation.* *Constipation* of **nursing** infants. *Cough.* Disappointments, effects of. Dysentery.

Dyspepsia. Eczema. Eyes, affections of. Fissures. Fistula. Headache. Hernia. Irritation. Leucorrhœa. Locomotor ataxy. *Nails, affections of.* Otorrhœa. Ozæna. Paralysis. Pregnancy, constipation of. Pregnancy, toothache of. Prostatorrhœa. Rhagades. Scrofula. Strabismus. Taste, disordered. Tetters, moist and itching. Throat, affections of. Trismus. Typhus.

Characteristics.—Like its relative *Alumen*, *Alumina* produces irritation of mucous membranes with dryness or extreme secretion and paralysis of involuntary muscles, as those of the rectum and of the nervous and muscular systems generally. *Alumina* paralyses the bowels in the same way as lead, to which it is an antidote. Even small and soft stools are passed with great difficulty. Pregnant women and children are liable to this kind of constipation. A very prominent characteristic is that a person *must strain at stool* in order to *urinate*. Teste groups *Alumina* with *Sepia* and *Copaiva*. He considers it the chronic of *Sepia* as *Silic.* is of *Puls.* Paralysis of the internal rectus muscle of the eye, causing squint. Also ptosis. Drawing pains appear in the limbs; a sensation of constriction in several organs. Several painful symptoms show themselves after the midday meal, and continue till evening, when they disappear or are replaced by others which begin only then. On the other hand the pains which appear in the morning or in the evening are abated after eating. Trembling, convulsive movements of the limbs and head; spasms, with tears and laughter alternately. There is exaltation of the whole nervous system. Trembling of the whole body with desire to lie down, which, however, < the fatigue. Great general fatigue, even after a short walk, but chiefly after speaking. Frequent stretching while sitting. The nates go to sleep while sitting. Drags legs (especially left). Many of the symptoms of locomotor ataxy are reproduced by *Alumina*, and it is one of the most useful remedies in that disease. Bœnninghausen cured a case with *Aluminium*. Sluggishness of action is characteristic of this medicine; urine is slow in passing; great straining to pass even a soft stool; can only evacuate bowels when standing; has to strain as if abdomen and rectum were paralysed. (*Caust.* has defecation only when standing; but the straining is less.) Sensations are slow in being transmitted to the centres. In the mental sphere there is confusion. "When he says anything he feels as if another person had said it, and when he sees anything, as if another person had seen it, or as if he could transfer himself into another, and only then could see." A feeling of hurry follows, things do not move fast enough. Impulses. Suicidal tendency, a sudden impulse from seeing blood on a knife. Sad; apprehensive; wants to get away; fears going crazy. Mental symptoms mostly come on in the morning on waking. Vertigo on closing eyes. Catarrh is a very general feature. Catarrh with dryness of mucous membranes. The throat looks parched and glazed. The nose is stopped, feels dry, and the point of it is cracked. *Alm.* has the fish-bone sensation in the throat on swallowing. There is profuse leucorrhœa running down to the heels, sometimes excoriating. As with the mucous membrane so with the skin: itching eruptions < from warmth of bed. Eruptions of all kinds, indurations, ulcers. Granular eyelids. Hairs

fall out all over body. The skin of the face feels as if covered with dried white of egg, or as if a cobweb was on it. Fissures. *Alumina* has some curious symptoms in the digestive sphere. There is a craving for dry rice and dry food. It has < from starch, especially the starch of potatoes. < From salt, wine, vinegar, spirits. Burning pains in the back are very characteristic, and especially a sensation as if a hot iron were forced through the lower vertebræ.

There are pulsations in various parts. The pains go upward. Upper left; lower right affected (opposite of *Lyc.*).

The symptoms are < on alternate days; periodically. Guernsey describes a characteristic periodicity thus: "Patient gets along nicely for a time, then, from no apparent cause, gets worse for a time, then better, and soon a relapse may be worse than the original illness, another relapse not so bad, and so on with longer intervals between." In afternoons; at new or full moon; < in the morning on waking. < After coitus. < In cold air, out of doors; in dry weather. They are > by cold washing; by moistening the part; by warm food or drink; by warmth generally.

Alumina is *suited to* persons of sedentary habits who suffer from chronic ailments; to constitutions with diminished animal heat. Psoric persons. The action of *Alumina* is slow in developing, and the remedy must not be changed quickly.

Relations.—*Compare:* Aluminium (which has been used on indications taken from the proving of Alumina). *Antidote to:* Lead. *Antidoted by:* Bry., Camph., Cham., Ipec. *Complementary:* Bry. *Follows well:* Bry., Lach., Sul. *Similar to:* Alumen; Arg. nit. (clergyman's sore throat, paralysis); Bar. c. (hypochondriasis of aged; constipation); Bry., Calc.; Cham. (useful as an intermediate remedy); Con. (old people; squint); Ferrum (chlorosis; relaxed abdomen; disgust for meat, &c.); Fer. iod. (profuse transparent leucorrhœa); Graphit. (chlorosis, skin rough, chapped, itching; nails; blepharitis, &c.); Ipec.; Kali bi. (clergyman's sore throat); Lach. (sad on waking; climaxis); Lyc. (clergyman's sore throat); Pic. ac., Plumb. (colic, constipation); Puls. (tearful, peevish; head, &c., > in open air; ozæna; taste lost; averse to meat; scanty menses; complaints at puberty; lack of animal heat; soles of feet sore, < walking; toes red, itching, &c.); Ruta (loss of power of internal recti); Sepia (irritable, tearful; ozæna; scanty menses; puberty; prolapsus uteri; inactive rectum; weakness in urinary organs, &c.); Sil., Sul., Zinc. (inner canthus; granular lids; < from wine).

Causation.—Anger. Disappointments. Lifting. Bodily exertion.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Humour morose, sad, with despair of cure.—Involuntary tears.—Anguish and anxiety as if one were threatened with some fatal accident, or had committed some crime.—Time passes too slowly; intolerable *ennui;* an hour seems half a day.—Seeing blood on a knife she has horrid ideas of killing herself, though she abhors the idea.—Apprehensions.—Dis-

position to be frightened.—Air sorrowful and morose.—Ill-humour, with unfitness for labour.—Disposition to be angry.—Obstinate, and contradictory humour.—Taking everything in bad part.—Humour changeable; at one time bold, at another timid.—Weakness of memory.—Distraction, inadvertence, and incapability of following up an idea.—Absence of ideas.—Blunders in speaking.—Great vivacity of apprehension, alternately with inadvertence, and deprivation of sight and hearing.—Sensation, as if self-consciousness were outside the body.

2. **Head.**—Dizziness, whirling sensation, everything turns in a circle, most frequently so as to cause falling; sometimes with nausea, or tension in the nape of the neck; < before breakfast; on opening eyes; when closing eyes.—Easily made drunk.—Vertigo, with white stars before the eyes.—State of intoxication after smoking tobacco, or after having taken the weakest spirituous drink, and principally in the morning.—Headache, as if one were dragged by the hair; or smart shootings in the brain, with inclination to vomit.—Stitches in the brain with nausea.—Heaviness of the head, with paleness of face, and fatigue.—Compressive cephalalgia.—Headache with constipation.—Headache from chronic catarrhs in the head.—Beatings and pulsations in the head.—Congestion of blood towards the eyes and nose, with pressure in the forehead and epistaxis, with a chill when walking in the open air; better after lying or eating.—Headache < while walking in the open air; > lying down, the head being softly supported.—Itching in the forehead.—Pain, as from excoriation, in the scalp.—(Moist crusts on the temples.)—Dryness of the hair.—Itching in the scalp, with profuse desquamation.

3. **Eyes.**—Pressure on the eyes, which renders it impossible to open them.—Pressure, as from a grain of sand, in the corner of the eye, in the evening.—Sensation of burning in the eyes, with nocturnal agglutination of the lids, and diurnal lachrymation.—Sensation of coldness in the eyes and eyelids on walking in open air.—Swelling of the eyelids.—Paralysis of the upper lid.—Hordeolum.—Eyelashes fall out.—Inclination to stare.—Spasmodic drawing of the lids at night, with pain in the eyes on opening them.—Stitches in the eyes.—Photophobia.—Confusion of sight, as from a mist, and sparkling before the eyes.—Yellow aspect of all objects.—Coloured reflection round the candle in the evening.—Strabismus of both eyes; esp. loss of power of internal rectus.—Glittering before the eyes on shutting them.—Far sight.

4. **Ears.**—Shooting pains in the ears, principally in the evening, or at night.—Stitches in the (l.) ear (evening).—Itching and sensation of burning in the ears.—Frequently, in the evening, heat and redness of one ear.—Purulent discharge from the ears.—Crackling noise and buzzing in the ears, chiefly when chewing, but also on swallowing.

5. **Nose.**—Pain in the root of the nose and in the forehead.—Pain, swelling, and redness of the nose.—Soreness and scabs in the nose, with discharge of thick yellow mucus.—Discharge of solid, yellow, greenish substances from the nose.—Accumulation and flow of a thick and yellowish matter from the nose.—Nostrils ulcerated.—Furunculus in the nose.—Ozæna.—Blood from the nose when blown.—Epistaxis.—Sour smell in the nose.—Smell either exceedingly delicate or weak.—Coryza, with defluxion from one nostril, with stoppage of the other.—Coryza, alternately dry and flowing.—Stoppage of the nose.

6. **Face.**—Aspect gloomy, morose.—Rapid alternation of redness and paleness of countenance.—Copper-like redness of the cheeks, as in drunkards.—Tingling on the face, and tension of the skin, as if it were covered with white of egg dried.—Sensation of swelling, and of heaviness of countenance.—Bulbous swellings and blood-boils on the face and nose.—Red painful spot on the cheek.—Roughness of the skin of the face, esp. over the forehead.—Heat and redness.—Itching and eruption of small pimples over the face.—Moist scabs on the temples.—Shooting and drawing sensation in the cheek-bones.—Transient heat of face.—Furunculus in the cheeks.—Leprous tubercles in the face.—Lips dry, and cracked, with exfoliation of the skin.—Swelling of the lips.—Pimples and scabby eruptions on the lips.—Swelling of the jaws, with tensive pain on opening the mouth, and on chewing.—Shortening of the lower jaw.—Involuntary spasmodic twitching of lower jaw.—Trismus.

7. **Teeth.**—Pains in the teeth on chewing, or in the evening, in bed.—Tearing in the teeth, extending to other parts, as far as the zygomatic bone, and in the forehead and temples.—Piercing pain in the carious teeth.—Ulceration of the roots of the teeth.—Ulcer on the gums.—Swelling of the gums, which have a tendency to bleed.—Sensation as though the teeth were elongated.—Odontalgia, with nervous irritation, as after a chill, or after the use of *Chamomilla*.

8. **Mouth.**—Pain as of excoriation in the mouth, palate, tongue, and gums, which almost prevents eating.—Small ulcers in the mouth.—Dryness of the mouth, chiefly on waking.—Accumulation of a sweetish or sour saliva in the mouth, like actual salivation.—Musty or putrid smell from the mouth.—Tongue loaded with a black or yellowish coating.—Expectoration of bloody mucus.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, which is aggravated in the evening and at night, but which is ameliorated on taking anything warm, and which is less painful in the morning.—Contractive, or shooting pains in the throat, chiefly on swallowing.—Difficult deglutition, as if the gullet were contracted.—Cramp-like pressure and squeezing in the œsophagus.—Sensation, as if the œsophagus were contracted when swallowing a small morsel of food; it is felt until it enters into the stomach.—Pains in throat < evening and night.—Swelling of the tonsils.—Great dryness in the throat.—Accumulation of a thick and viscous mucus in the throat, with difficult expectoration.—Painful ulcers in the fauces, secreting a brown, badly-smelling pus.—Sensation of a splinter in the throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Sweetish taste, or a taste of blood in the mouth.—Rough taste, astringent, or bitter and insipid.—Bulimy.—Irregular appetite; at one time too strong, at another too weak.—Food appears insipid, esp. in the evening, and principally bread and meat.—Distaste for animal food.—Craving, with want of appetite.—Appetite for dry foods; for starch; chalk; clean white rags; charcoal; cloves; acids; coffee or tea grounds; dry rice.—Desire for hot drinks.—Desire for vegetables, for fruits, and spoon meats.—After having eaten, and chiefly in the evening, hiccough, pressure in the stomach and abdomen, distaste, nausea, and lassitude.—Potatoes excite nausea and bitter eructations.—All irritating things immediately start cough.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations, sour and acrid, and pyrosis.—Chronic tendency to eructation.—Frequent eructations.—Nausea, with faintness.—

Frequent nausea and inclination to vomit, chiefly when speaking, when re-entering the room after walking, and in the morning.—Pressure in the stomach, chiefly in the evening and after eating.—Contraction and constriction in the region of the stomach, often as far as the throat and breast, and sometimes with difficult respiration.—Pain, as from excoriation, in the pit of the stomach and in the hypochondria, principally on turning the body in bed, or on stooping.

12. **Abdomen.**—Painful sensibility of the liver on stooping, followed sometimes by shooting pains.—Colic whenever the body is exposed to a chill.—Colic with drawing pains, principally in the evening, or at night, or after dinner.—Cutting pains, chiefly in the morning.—Flatulent colic.—The colic is ameliorated by heat applied externally.—Painter's colic.—Protrusion and incarceration of inguinal hernia.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stools hard, unfrequent, and scanty, sometimes with pain in the anus.—Constipation and obstruction of the abdomen.—Difficult stool, from inactivity of the intestines.—Difficult evacuations from want of peristaltic motion of the intestines; even the soft stool can only be passed by great pressing.—Constipation of pregnant women, children, and painters.—No desire for, and no ability to pass stool, until there is a large accumulation.—Hard, knotty stools, covered with mucus.—Small stools, sometimes like pipe stems (also *Phosphor.*).—Voiding of much slimy matter with the stool, during the continuance of colic.—Loose stools with pain in the belly and tenesmus.—Green stools in summer complaints.—Loss of blood during and after the stools.—Burning and itching in the anus.—Blind piles protrude, become moist, with lancinating pain; are hard and itch.—Pressure and shooting pain in the perinæum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pain in the kidneys, principally when walking or stooping.—Sensation of weakness in the bladder and in the genital parts.—Eager desire to make water, with increased aqueous evacuation, accompanied sometimes by a sensation of burning.—Frequent ineffectual desire to urinate: the urine can only be passed during a stool.—Urine less copious, with red and sandy sediment.—Nocturnal urination.—Urine turbid, white, as if chalk had been put into it.—Thick whitish sediment in the urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sexual desire increased; or suppressed.—Frequent pollutions and nocturnal erections.—Copious secretion behind the glans.—Excoriation of the prepuce.—Contractive pain in the spermatic cord, with contraction of the testicle.—Hardness and painful sensibility in one of the testes.—Flowing of prostate fluid during difficult stools.—Pains in the perinæum, during coition, and while the erection continues.—Increase of suffering after pollution.—Sweat on perinæum at beginning of erection or during coition.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menstruation scanty, too early, and of short duration; blood pale.—Menses too copious, with inflation of the abdomen.—During the period of menstruation, sleep agitated, with many dreams, great activity in the circulation, heat in the face, headache, and palpitation of the heart.—Before and during menstruation, colics, headaches, and other painful affections.—After the menses great fatigue.—Corrosive leucorrhœa, with smarting in the genital parts.—Leucorrhœa before or after the menses, and often with trembling, fatigue, and colic.—Leucorrhœa flesh-

coloured, or aqueous, and causing stiffness of the linen; transparent mucus before and after menstruation.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dry cough, principally in the morning, sometimes, at a later period, followed by expectoration.—Short, dry cough.—Dry, short cough, esp. in the morning, with dyspnœa.—All irritating foods immediately start cough.—Cough with impeded respiration, or with pains in the head and at the nape of the neck.—Catarrh of the larynx and of the bronchi, with scraping sensation in the throat.—Sudden taking cold, with loss of voice, morning and evening.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression at the chest.—Dyspnœa when seated.—Nocturnal pressure in the chest.—Sensation of constriction in the chest, chiefly when seated in a bending attitude, or while stooping.—Pain, as of excoriation, in the chest and in the pit of the stomach, sometimes with cough.—Pain in the sternum on touching it.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation and shocks at the heart.—Palpitation every morning on waking; irregular beats.—Wakes 4 to 5 a.m. with anxiety at heart, > immediately after rising.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Itching of nape of neck and throat.—Stitches in nape.—Pain in the loins during repose.—Pain like that of a bruise in the loins and in the back.—Shooting pains in the back.—Sensation in the back as if it were pierced with a hot iron; through the lower vertebræ.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pains in the arms while kept hanging down or extended on the bed.—Tearing in the arms from the shoulder to the fingers.—Pain, as if burned by a hot iron, in the elbows and the fingers.—Paralytic weight in the arms.—Swelling of the arm and the fingers.—Tetters and moist scabs on the forearms.—Mealy desquamation of the hands.—Fissures in the hands, which readily bleed.—Gnawing pain under the nails, sometimes with tingling in the arm.—The nails have a tendency to break when they are cut.—Panaris.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Stiffness, numbness, and insensibility of the legs at night.—Sensation of tearing in almost all parts of the lower limbs.—Great heaviness and weakness of the legs, chiefly in the hips.—When sitting, the nates go to sleep.—Drawing pain in the knees when going upstairs.—Tension in the calves when walking, and cramps on crossing the legs and on resting the toes on the ground.—Pain as from fatigue in the joints of the feet when seated.—Pains in the soles of the feet when walking.—Cold in the feet.—Itching and redness in the toes, as if from chilblains.—Sensation of burning under the toes.

24. **Generalities.**—Pulling pains in the limbs.—Sensation of constriction in internal organs (œsophagus, stomach, rectum, bladder).—Aggravation of suffering from potatoes, and often on alternate days.—Several painful symptoms show themselves after dinner, and continue till evening, when they disappear, or are replaced by others, which begin only then.—The pains which appear in the morning, or in the evening, are abated after eating.—Suffering in consequence of disappointments.—Trembling and convulsive movements of the limbs, and even of the head.—Great heaviness in the legs and arms.—Spasms, with tears and laughter alternately.—Exaltation of the whole nervous system.—Illusive sensations; some parts of the body feel as if they had become larger.—Trembling of the whole body, with desire to lie

down, which, however, increases the fatigue.—Great general fatigue, after a short walk, but principally after speaking.—Frequent stretching sitting.—Want of vital heat.

25. **Skin.**—Miliary eruption in the arms and legs, with much itchin serous bleeding after having scratched.—Chapped skin and bulbous erup —Boils or itching exanthemata on perinæum.—The slightest injuries of th smart, and become inflamed.—Leprous pimples.—Scurf and tetters, v itch or become moist chiefly in the evening.—Renewal of cutaneous sym at every new or full moon.—Rhagades.—Brittle nails.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleep tardy, and wakefulness before midnight.—Re sleep, always awakening with palpitation of the heart.—Nocturnal slee light, agitated, with frequent starts.—Deep sleep, not refreshing, with a in the morning to sleep more.—Frequent waking in the night.—Di frequent, anxious, with talking, laughter, tears, lamentations, groans, somnambulism.—Dreams of horses, of quarrels, and of vexations, of fi marriages, of spectres, of death, of robbers.—Dreams, with fear of death waking.—Nightmare.—During the night, anxiety, agitation, and tc about; or heat, toothache, headache, spasms, and oppression of the che diarrhœa, with pains in the stomach, and shiverings.—After sleep, on w in the morning, mind weighed down by vexatious ideas, or nausea, insipidity in the stomach, and feverish movements.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse full and accelerated.—Shivering, even when n fire, and at night, in bed, not able to warm oneself.—Fever toward evening, with predominant chilliness.—Sensation of cold immediately taking soup at midday.—During the day chill; during the night, fe Heat in the evening which spreads from the face; at times only over side of the body.—Perspiration at night, or more towards morning, in mostly in the face, or on one side of the face.—Inability to perspire.

Ambra Grisea.

Ambergris. Most probably a morbid product found in the S Whale or floating in the sea. (Not to be confounded Amber—Succinum.) Trituration and tincture.

Clinical.—*Anus, irritation of.* Asthma. Bashfulness. Brain, softeni Cardiac asthma. Convulsions. *Cough. Deafness.* Emaciation. Epistaxis. *pimples on.* Hysteria. Jaundice. *Menstrual irregularity.* Music, intoleran Nervousness. Nymphomania. Pruritus vulvæ. Puerperal convulsions. R Reaction defective. Spleen, pain in. Tympanites.

Characteristics.—*Ambra* produces faintness (*Moschus*), ner ness, jerks, and twitches. Reflex action is increased. The p has an embarrassed air; the bashful state is very characteris certain connections. Embarrassed in company. Cough worse many people are present. As if in a dream. Forgetful. Th defective reaction in nervous patients. Sensation of icy coldn

abdomen. The pelvic organs are painfully influenced. There is voluptuous itching on the scrotum and some rawness below the thighs in the male. In the female there is discharge of blood between the periods at every little accident, as straining at stool or extra work. Severe itching on pudenda. During urination, itching, tickling, burning of vulva and urethra. Nymphomania, with discharge of bluish white mucus. In childbed, obstinate constipation and tenesmus with bashfulness; cannot make the attempt to stool if any one is present, even the nurse. There is a tickling, spasmodic cough. Cough excited by speaking. Night cough. Cough followed by copious belching. Itching in chest. The limbs go to sleep easily. Finger nails are brittle. Sweat on slightest exertion. Sleepless from worry; retires tired, wakeful as soon as touches pillows. < Warmth; > cold; < from overlifting. Suited to excitable, nervous children. Nervous persons. Lean persons. Old persons. Nervous bilious temperament. "Dried-up" nervous persons. "Thin, scrawny women."

Relations.—*Compare:* Moschus (faintness; hysteric asthma); Castor., Asaf., Pso. and Valer. (defective reaction); Coca (bashfulness); Kali bro., Nux v. (increased reflexes); Calc., Nat. c. (coldness in abdomen); Act. r. (night cough); Nux v. (thin, nervous persons); Ars. (Asthma); Phos. (asthma, nervous excitability; "irritable weakness"; slender build); Bov. (flow of blood between the periods); Lach. and Sep. (< from overlifting); Coff., Chi., Ign., Sul., Puls., Staph.; Sec. (scrawny women). *Antidoted by:* Camph., Coff., Nux v., Puls., Staph. *Antidote to:* Staph. (especially the voluptuous itching of scrotum); Nux v.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great restlessness.—Hastiness and nervous excitement when talking.—Memory impaired.—Slow of comprehension, has to read a sentence over and over again, and then does not understand; thinking powers are quite impaired.—Melancholy.—Inconsolable sadness.—Anxiety, esp. in the evening.—Timidity.—Despair, and disgust of life.—Repugnance to laughter and conversation.—Excitement, agitation, and precipitation, chiefly during intellectual labours.—Imagination occupied with grinning faces and wanton images.—Absence of ideas.—Difficult conception.—Embarrassed manner in society; bashful.

2. **Head.**—Attack of dizziness, esp. on walking in the open air.—Vertigo, which compels the patient to lie down, with a sensation of weakness in the stomach.—In the morning, headache as after a nocturnal debauch.—Sensation of weakness in the head, with external shivering.—Pressive pain in the head, every two days, with heat in the head, burning in the eyes, and paleness in the face.—Pressure in the forehead, with fear of losing one's reason.—Pressing pain in the forehead and vertex, with heat in the head, with pale face on alternate days, with fear of losing his senses.—Pressive squeezing, with perplexity, principally in the forehead and occiput.—Congestion of blood in the head, esp. on hearing music.—Acute sensation of drawing in the head, with ulcers on the scalp.—Dartings in the head.—Pain in the head, as if caused by a strain from lifting a weight.—Pain in the scalp on its being

touched, with falling off of the hair.—The scalp feels sore in the mor when awaking: this is followed by a sensation of numbness, extending the whole body.

3. **Eyes.**—Pressure on the eyes, with heaviness, and a sensation as i eyes were too deep in the head, with a difficulty of opening them i morning.—Insufferable tickling round the eyes.—Itching in the eyelid, a sty were being formed.—Inflammatory redness of the sclerotica, injection of the vessels.—Confusion of sight, like a mist, and obscurity b the eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Acute sensation of drawing in the ears.—Tension in the —Crawling and tickling in the interior of the ears.—Tinkling and bu before the ears.—Increasing deafness; deaf in one ear, roaring and whi in the ear.

5. **Nose.**—Spasms in the alæ nasi.—Nasal hæmorrhage, principa the morning.—Clots of dry blood in the nose.—Frequent sneezing.—Dr and stoppage of the nose, with pain, as of excoriation.—Dry coryza.—Ch suppression of the nasal mucus.

6. **Face.**—Redness and heat, sometimes transient, of the face.—Jaun face.—Convulsive movements in the muscles of the face.—Tickling and itc titillation in the face, with eruption of pimples; the same in the forel and in the region of the whiskers.—Red spot on the cheeks, cramps i lips.—Cramp of the lower lip.—Hot lips.

7. **Teeth.**—Drawing, shooting pains, chiefly in the teeth that are ca and esp. in the open air; increased by taking anything hot.—Drawing t ache, sometimes on one side and then on the other.—Bleeding of the g —Painful swelling of the gums.

8. **Mouth.**—In the morning, on waking, dryness and sensation of n ness in the mouth, in the tongue, and in the lips.—Itching and smartin the mouth.—Vesicles in the mouth, with burning pain.—Nodosities, with like excoriation, below the tongue.—Tongue coated white, or greyish ye —Offensive smell in the mouth (in the morning).—Ranula.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation as of a plug in the throat, with difficul swallowing.—Strangling in the pharynx on swallowing food.—Gnawing scratching in the throat.—Accumulation of greyish mucus in the throat, inclination to vomit, and vomiting when hawking.—In the morning, haw up of mucus.—Asthma in lean and delicate old people.

10. **Appetite.**—Insipid or rancid taste.—Want of appetite.—Sourne the mouth after taking milk.—After eating, pressure at the pit of the th as if a piece had stopped there.—After eating, cough and gaping, and a fe as if food did not go down into the stomach.—Entire thirstlessness.

11. **Stomach.**—Imperfect eructations.—Frequent eructations, often or with the taste of the food which may have been taken.—Hiccough having smoked tobacco.—Pyrosis principally in the evening, or on walki the open air.—Nausea and vomiting.—Pressure and cramp-like pain in stomach.—Sensation of burning in the stomach and in the precordial re —Heartburn from drinking milk.

12. **Abdomen.**—Hepatic pains, most frequently pressive.—Pressive in the epigastrium and in the abdomen.—Heaviness in the belly.—Ten and inflation of the belly, principally after eating and drinking.—Compre

in the belly, sometimes in the morning.—Cutting pains in the evening, after midnight, and in bed in the morning with diarrhœa.—Pain, as from a wound in the abdominal muscles, on coughing and on turning the body.—Pain in the spleen, as if something were torn off.—Sensation of coldness in abdomen, sometimes on one side only.—In the evening sensation of drawing in the abdominal muscles.—Incarcerated flatus.—Flatulent colic in the night.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation and tardy stools.—Fruitless desire to go to stool, with anxiety, and incapability of enduring the approach of any person.—Irregular intermittent stools, often only every two days.—Soft, loose, clear-brown stools.—After the stool, pressure in the abdomen.—Flowing of blood with the stool.—Hæmorrhoidal excrescences in the anus.—Itching and tingling in the anus and in the rectum.—Itching, smarting, and stinging at the anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—In the morning, after getting up, an urgent desire to make water.—Increased secretion of urine, chiefly at night and in the morning.—Increased secretion of urine, much more than the amount of the fluid drunk.—Urine of a yellowish-brown, and turbid, with brown sediment. —Reddish cloud in the urine.—Urine tinged with blood.—Acid smell from the urine.—Burning in the orifice of the urethra.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Voluptuous excitement of, and itching in, the genital parts, without external cause.—Burning in the region of the spermatic vesicles.—Erections in the morning, with numbness of the genital parts. —Sore rawness between thighs.—Violent erections in the morning, without sexual desire, with numbness of the parts.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses too early ; and too profuse.—Discharge of blood between the periods.—During menstruation, increased swelling of varicose veins, with pressure in the legs.—Leucorrhœa thick, slimy, preceded by shooting pains in the vagina.—Running of white-bluish matter from the vagina.—The leucorrhœa more abundant at night.—Burning, pain of excoriation, and itching, in the sexual parts.—Violent itching, with swelling of the external parts.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough, with coryza, and expectoration of a whitish and salt mucus.—Nocturnal cough, excited by excessive tickling in the gullet, cough in the evening, with pain in the l. side, as if something were torn away.—Spasmodic cough from tickling in the throat with expectoration of yellowish, or greyish-white mucus, tasting salt or sour, in the morning ; with expectoration in the evening.—Convulsive cough, with eructations and hoarseness.—On coughing, pressive headache in the temples.—Voice hoarse, harsh, with an accumulation of thick mucus in the air ducts.—Hoarseness and roughness of the voice, with accumulation of thick, tough mucus, easily thrown off by coughing.—Cough < by music.

18. **Chest.**—Breathing short.—Oppression in breathing.—Oppression felt in the chest, and between the scapulæ.—Breath fetid in the morning after waking.—Wheezing in the chest.—Painful oppression in the chest and in the back.—Pressure in the chest, chiefly in the region of the heart.—Sensation of rawness in the chest.—Itching in the chest, and in the thyroid gland.—Asthma of old people, and of children.—At night, trembling in the breast.—Palpitation of the heart, frequently when walking in the open air, with paleness of face, and pressure in the chest as if a lump were lodged

there or as if the chest were obstructed.—Rheumatic pain, as from a bruise in the chest.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pressive drawing pain in the nape of the neck, and in the back.—Shooting pain in the loins.—Stiffness in the loins after sitting long.—Heaviness in the back, with pain in the belly, as if the intestines were compressed.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—The arms become easily numbed, whether they are leant upon or used to carry something, or even in the night, with sensation of torpor.—Paralytic drawing, as from dislocation, in the shoulder-joints, in the elbows, in the fore part of the arms, and in the hands.—Trembling of the arms.—Pain in the bone of the elbow when touched.—Cramp in the hands on taking hold of anything.—Prolonged coldness of the hands.—Contraction of the fingers.—In the evening, attack of trembling in the thumb.—In the morning, the skin at the extremity of the fingers is wrinkled.—Nocturnal weakness of the fingers.—Itchy tetter between the fingers.—Itching in the palms of the hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sensation of torpor in the legs, with an unsteady walk.—Sensation of contraction in the (r) thigh, the limb seems to be shortened.—Nervousness of the legs.—Heaviness, stiffness, and weakness of the legs.—Cramps in the legs, and at night in the calves of the legs.—Acute drawing pain in the legs, from the os sacrum to the feet, with incapability of supporting the foot on the ground: the affected leg seems shorter than the other.—Excoriation in the hams, with pain, principally in the evening.—Tingling in the calves of the legs and in the feet.—Arthritic pains in the joints of the feet and in the great toes.—Tightness in the joints of the feet.—Pain, as of ulceration, in the soles of the feet when walking.—Burning in the soles of the feet.—Itching of the inside of the soles of the feet.—Swelling of the feet.—Shooting pains in chilblains on the toes.—Pain, as of excoriation, in the corns.

24. **Generalities.**—Infantile or other spasms.—Cramps and sensation of drawing in the muscles.—Tearing pains, chiefly in the joints, and often on one side only (from the small of the back through the r. leg).—Spasms and twitches in the muscular parts.—Susceptibility to numbness in various parts.—Many of the symptoms appear during sleep, and diminish after rising.—Many of the pains are mitigated by walking in the open air, or when lying on the part affected.—In the evening, and in a warm temperature, many of the symptoms are aggravated.—Sensation of drawing throughout the body.—Incisive pain in the hands and feet.—Inflation and pulsation over the whole body, with great weakness after walking in the open air.—Ebullitions and pulsations in the whole body, esp. after walking in the open air.—After having talked much, agitation and trembling all over the body, with restlessness.—Fatigue, esp. in the morning, in bed, and at night on waking.—Sensation of numbness and of torpor over the whole surface of the body, chiefly in the morning.

25. **Skin.**—Dry, itching burning.—Burning herpes.—Suppressed eruptions.—Itching, and sensation of burning in several parts of the skin, as from the itch.—Tetters and itchy eruptions appear during the use of this medicine.—Dryness of the skin.—Burning tetters.

26. **Sleep.**—Inclination to sleep during the day.—Restlessness at night.—Worriment from business embarrassments.—Agitated sleep, in consequence

of cold in the body, and a sensation of drawing in the limbs.—Sleep, with anxious dreams and reveries.—On sleeping, startings with fright.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse accelerated with ebullitions.—Chill in the forenoon, with weakness and sleepiness, better after eating.—Flushes of heat, returning every fifteen minutes, worse towards evening.—Feverish shivering in different parts, followed by heat in the face.—Transient heat, sometimes with anxiety at the heart.—Perspiration from slight exertion, esp. on the abdomen and on the thighs.—Nocturnal sweat, particularly on the diseased side, after midnight.

Ambrosia Artemisiæfolia.

Ragweed. Roman Wormwood. Hogweed. (America.) *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture of fresh flower heads and young shoots.

Clinical.—Coryza. Hay-fever.

Characteristics.—Dr. E. T. Marsh and another experimenter suffered severely from symptoms of coryza and hay-fever whilst observing the pollen of this plant. It should therefore be of service in similar affections.

Ammoniacum.

Gum-ammoniac, obtained from Dorema ammoniacum. *N. O.* Umbelliferæ. Trituration of the gum.

Clinical.—Appendicitis. Asthenopia. Asthma. Bronchitis. Eyes, affections of. Glands, affections of. Heart, affections of. Hydrocele. Panaritium.

Characteristics.—Ill-humour is the prevailing mental feature of *Ammoniac.* It acts prominently on mucous membranes, causing first diminished and then increased secretion. There are stars and fiery points before the sight. Sees smoke in circles. Dim sight from a blow on the head. Dim sight from reading. Hydrocele. Heart beat too strong, < lying on left side. Great accumulations of mucus. Stitches are prominent in the provings. Stitches in the cæcum at 7 p.m., alternating with pains elsewhere. This should make it appropriate in some cases of appendicitis. There are many rheumatic pains in the limbs and loins. There is marked sensitiveness to cold and < in cold weather. It is suited to bronchial affections in old people brought on by cold weather.

Relations.—*Compare:* Asaf., Coni., Cicut. (botanical relations); Ambra, Aur.; Arn. (effects of blow); Puls. (< lying on left side); Bell. and Ruta (eyes). *Antidoted by:* Arn., Bry.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Temper sombre and taciturn; repugnance to everything; ill-humour, which induces discontent with everything that is done; incapacity for mental application.

2. **Head.**—Head confused, with incapability of mental labour; heaviness in the head.—Violent pains in the head.—A semi-lateral pressure in the forehead; pressure over the eyebrows.—A sense of confusion in the forehead, with dimness of sight; tearing sensation in the right side.—Pressure in the occipital region.—Pricking in the scalp.—Sensation of swelling at the occiput.—Itching, enforcing scratching of the parts affected, and tingling; pimples at the roots of the hair.

3. **Eyes.**—A sense of pressure, with tickling at the upper part of the globe of the eye; throbbing and tingling at the upper part of l. eye, followed by a sense of pressure.—Feeling of dryness in the eyes, and as of some foreign body under the upper lid of the l. eye.—Stars and fiery points floating before sight.—Sees smoke before him (amblyopia from a blow).—Dimness of sight at night, and chiefly in the morning, immediately on rising, with burning heat in the eyes.—Reading impracticable, at least without considerable effort.—Photophobia, although the weather may be cloudy.

4. **Ears.**—Tearing sensation at the exterior of r. auditory passage.—Gurgling in l. ear, on scratching the occiput. Roaring in the ears, with difficulty in hearing.

5. **Nose.**—Painful dryness in the nose on rising in the morning.—Increase of nasal mucus.—Sneezing, followed by an abundant flow of mucus from the nose.—Constant motion of alæ nasi.

6. **Face.**—Paleness of the face, with a sensation of uneasiness, preceded by frequent change of colour.—Drawing sensation in l. cheek-bone, towards the temple.—Throbbing in the inferior maxillary region, extending into the mouth.

8, 9. **Mouth and Throat.**—Dryness of the mouth and throat in the morning, on awaking.—Sensation of fulness in the back of the throat and gullet, accompanied by nausea.—Sensation, as of a foreign body in the throat, which incites efforts to swallow it.—Scraping and burning in the gullet and œsophagus.

11. **Stomach.**—Frequent risings.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit.—Taste clammy, insipid, or sweetish in the morning, bitter in the gullet, with loss of taste at end of tongue.

12. **Abdomen.**—Borborygmi, with sensation of confusion in the forehead.—Pinching pains.—Violent abdominal pains.—Painful pressure in the region of the pubis.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stools scanty; none until evening, or during two or three days.—Stool relaxed, of the consistence of pap; like pap after a meal.—Soft, with much wind, and preceded by borborygmi in the belly.—Mucous stools, sometimes preceded by shivering, and colicky pains which occasion writhing.—Liquid stools.—Diarrhœa, with mucous evacuations.—Pressure on the rectum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine profuse, containing much lactate of urea.—Burning in the urethra.—Passing drops of urine, after having micturated.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Shooting pains in the right spermatic cord, and in its immediate neighbourhood.—Drawings internally.—Shooting pains at the root of the penis.—Itching in the pubic region.—Hydrocele.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Roughness of the orifice of the throat.—Constant tickling, without inclination to cough.—Bronchial affections of old people in cold weather.

18. **Chest.**—Respiration short, with heaving of the chest, and anxiety; quickened.—During inspiration, a sense of oppression, with lancinating pains in the l. side of the chest.—Pressure in the side.—Great uneasiness at the bottom of the chest, towards the back, on r. side, followed by pressure in the deepest part of the chest.

20. **Back.**—Weight and pressure in the lumbar vertebræ.—Darting pains in the loins, chiefly during inspiration.—Rheumatic pains at the l. of the pelvis.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Shooting and tearing pains in the shoulder-joint.—Sense of weakness in l. arm.—Rheumatic pain.—A sensation of breaking, chiefly in the elbow and l. wrist; sometimes with a tearing pain in r. hand.—Swelling of the fingers.—Dragging sensation in the middle finger of r. hand.—Rheumatic pain in the forefinger of the r. hand.—Panaritium.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Darting pains about the hips while walking, which induce limping; also in r. hip joint, on being seated.—Weakness in the legs.—Jerking pain in l. thigh, along the crural nerve.—Violent pain above the knee while walking.—Sensation of swelling in the knee, at night, on being seated, with pinching pains in the popliteal space.—Shooting pains in r. knee.—Stiffness of the joint while walking.—Darting and pressive pains in the l. tibia.—Tearing pains in the joints of the foot.—Sense of pressure above r. ankle.—Cracking of the joints on moving.—Tearing, burning pains, in the metatarsal bones.—Heaviness in r. foot.—A tendency to stumble on going up stairs.—Pinching, burning, tearing, and drawing in l. foot.—Tingling in r. foot.—Swelling of the toes.—Burning and shooting pains in the great toe.—Drawing in the middle toe.

24. **Generalities.**—Swelling of the joints of the upper and lower extremities.—Neuralgia.—Lassitude after the least exertion.—Physical dulness and lassitude, with mental depression.—Inclination to sleep during the day, sometimes even on rising in the morning, with listlessness; yawning from emptiness of stomach, sometimes attended by weeping; sleep unquiet during the night, disturbed by dreams, unrefreshing; sleep delayed; numerous and sometimes painful dreams.—Coldness and shivering, tendency to perspire.—**Pulse small, wiry, rapid, and hard.**

Ammonium Aceticum.

Ammonia acetate. Spiritus Mindereri. $C_2 H_3 O_2 NH_4$. Aqueous solution.

Clinical.—Diabetes. Fever. Sweat.

Characteristics.—This is a very old medicine in great use in old-school practice for "fever mixtures." It has been experimented

with by Wibmer, who experienced the following symptoms: "Scrap in throat. Increased warmth in abdomen; in the skin, especiall face. Heaviness in the head." It causes profuse flow of urine, to contain sugar. "Bathed in sweat" is a leading indication.

Ammonium Benzoicum.

Benzoate of Ammonia. $NH_4 C_7 H_5 O_2$. Solution in distilled wa

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Dropsy. Gout. Indigestion. Ranula. Rheuma

Characteristics.—The chief symptoms of this salt (which been proved) are: Head heavy, stupid. Urine scanty; sm Right kidney sensitive to pressure. Gout with fluid in great toe-j or with lithates. The right side is most affected.

Relations.—It is *similar* in its action to the Ammonias an Benzoic acid. Also to Gnaphal. (gouty concretions), Caustic., Te Urtica.

SYMPTOMS.

3. **Eyes.**—Feeling of swelling and soreness, apparently in the pu and saccus lachrymalis.—Lids swollen.

8. **Tongue.**—Swelling under tongue, r. side, like ranula.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructation of food without acidity, with apparent v ness of digestion, or acid eructations.—Increased warmth in stomach.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Sensation of internal soreness on pressu leaning the back against the cushioned back of a carriage in region kidney.—Bloated face, eyelids swollen, head heavy, stupid; urine sc smoky.—(Albuminuria.)—Urine smoky-looking, scanty, strong-smelling.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Increased mucus in larynx causes fre hawking and spitting.

20. **Back.**—Pains across sacrum, with urgency to stool.

Ammonium Bromatum.

Bromide of Ammonium. (NH_4 Br.) Solution in distilled wat

Clinical.—Ciliary neuralgia. Corpulency. Coryza. Cough. Epilepsy. ney, pain in. Larynx, catarrh of. Nails, biting. Ophthalmia, scrofulous. O affections of. Pharyngitis. Pterygium. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—This salt has been well proved by A. M. (ing. The eyes and ovaries are markedly affected. In the mo the eyes are red and sore, with mucus in corners (< left eye). T is pain in left ovary, dull, with hard swelling. Chronic lary catarrh of speakers. A sudden desire to cough—so sudden it c

strangling. Sudden short cough when rising in morning, from accumulation of mucus in throat. Cough at 3 a.m. The mucus of *Am. bro.* is apt to be stringy. It is indicated in epilepsy when the aura begins with a fainting or suffocating sensation at epigastrium, rising up both sides of sternum to throat. There is an irritable feeling under finger nails, > only by biting them. The known conditions are: > warmth, warm drinks; < in open air, cold air. Many symptoms occur on waking, 3 a.m. Must walk about for fear of suffocation.

Relations.—*Compare:* Kali bro., Arg. n., Caust., Bufo, Cepa (coryza < in warm room); Lach. (< after sleep). Cough from accumulation of mucus in throat, Æsc. h., Atrop., Grat., Kre., Seneg.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Feared he might die (with stomach symptoms).—Timid, discouraged; lack of self-confidence.—While writing mis-spelled words or numbers.

2. **Head.**—Sensation of band round head pressing hardest just above ears.—Pain in side of head (l.) near eye; as if a nail driven in.—R.-sided headache < by coughing.

3. **Eyes.**—In evening eyes (esp. r.) feel large, with constant blur before them.—Eyes as if sand in them.—R. eye feels as if bathed in hot water; stringy mucus in it.—Pterygium.—Eyes red and sore in morning, with white mucus in corners.—Lids swollen; droop, difficult and painful to raise; adhere.—Pains round eyes into head.—In evening, difficult vision and hemiopia.

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing on moving about in cold room, or on raising arms; thin discharge from r. nostril (next day thicker).—Sneezing on going into warm room; stoppage of nose in warm room.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth and tongue smart severely as if just burned; morning.—Must hold mouth open when walking on account of heat in throat and lungs.—Stringy, tasteless mucus in mouth.—Tastes food eaten several hours before.

9. **Throat.**—During day filled with white sticky mucus, streaked with blood.—Throat sore, mottled look.—Preparing to swallow is painful, the act is not.—Sensation of hot air passing up throat, r. side, though stomach feels cold.—Fauces and tongue feel scalded.—Stinging and irritation in fauces with inclination to cough > by sneezing.

11. **Stomach.**—Belching > faint stomach.—Dyspnœa, with distress in upper epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sharp twisting pain just above crest of r. ilium.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Sudden urgent desire with loose stool.—Transient return of old hæmorrhoid.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Feeling over r. kidney as if something were pressed hard against it; > by pressure, but leaving a pulling sensation.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Dull, constant pain and hard swelling in l. ovary.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—An almost continuous cough for hours, >

lying down at night; sensation of tickling irritation with heat and burnin Sudden desire to cough, coming on so suddenly it strangles one.—Suc short cough when rising from bed in morning, from sensation of mucu throat.—Tickling in trachea and bronchial tubes, attended by cough slight scraping in throat while coughing.—Waked 3 a.m. with cough.

18. **Chest.**—Waked 3 a.m. with pain from sternum to spine, > changing position.

19. **Heart.**—After fatiguing walk, late in evening, irregular actic heart.

24. **Generalities.**—Malaise and fatigue < lying down, < after emi of flatus while urinating.—Nervous restlessness.—Pains in legs at inte < after motion.

27. **Fever.**—Chilly feeling in back of chest and nape of neck.

Ammonium Carbonicum.

Sal volatile. Sesqui carbonate of Ammonia. $_2[(NH_4)_2\ CO_3]$ Solution in distilled water.

Clinical.—Asthma Bronchitis. *Cough.* Dislocations, pains from. E sema. Enuresis. Erysipelas. Gums, sensitive. Hæmorrhoids. H Lungs, œdema of. Measles. Miliary eruptions. Nose affections. P: Rickets. Scarlatina. Spotted fever. Sprains. Sternum, pain on. Too Uræmia. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—*Ammon. carb.* is a right-side medicine venous medicine. A condition of under-oxygenation underlies a proportion of symptoms. Consequently it is a chilly medicin great sensitiveness to cold open air, < in wet, stormy weather washing; from wet poultice; > by warmth. It is suited t women who readily take cold in winter. < At night: 3 a.m. It hæmorrhagic. There is the scorbutic condition of bleeding Bleeding from the nose, especially in the morning on washing a meal. Bleeding piles; at every menstrual period bleedin rectum. The menses are premature and copious, the blood dark (colic and pains in loins, or toothache accompanying). S lence accompanies many conditions. Bloody expectoration panying the cough. Tickling cough. Asthma. Cough fro 5 a.m. Anguish at heart: palpitation and faintness. Pain a fatigue (hip-joint; legs, thighs). Pains as from dislocation o (wrist, great toe). Pain as of contraction of tendons. Numbr stiffness of arms and hands. The pains are ulcerative; sl digging. Miliary eruption. Swelling of glands. Headach morning; with nausea. Hammering, pressing, bursting contents would start through forehead. Feeling of looseness —as if it fell from side to side, whichever way the head was Burning in eyes; dryness; black spots; sparks; myopia; c catarrh. Muscular asthenopia from prolonged use of the e

appearance of yellow spots on looking at white objects. Pterygium, A curious symptom is: Inability to blow the nose, in children. Dry. stuffed coryza, < at night, breathes with mouth open. Boil on the tip of the nose. Skin of face tight, as if swollen. Foul breath. Toothache, pulling or starting (during catamenia). Sore throat, as of something sticking in it; scraping; spasm; difficult swallowing. Nausea, vomiting, fulness, water-brash, < after eating. Flatulence. Slow, hard evacuations in small pieces. Piles during menstrual period. Miliary eruptions. Dry tetters; excoriations; ulcerations, phagedenic. Restlessness; paralytic weakness. Great prostration, with falling temperature. Gout in great toe. Heel painful on standing. The venous under-oxygenated condition of the medicine again appears in the excessive sleepiness produced in the daytime. In the night there are dreams of spectres of death and attacks of anguish. The mental faculties are slow; weak memory; heedlessness, absence of mind. Sadness, disposition to weep. Timidity. Apprehensive. Ill-humour. Desperate and unruly. Dr. Gallavardin has cured *uncleanness* in bodily habits with *Ammon. carb.* The remedy is suited to scrofulous children, stout and sedentary women (most of the carbonates are suited to states of corpulency), women who are always having recourse to the smelling-bottle. Among the ameliorations there are > lying on stomach (*Nit. ac.*). > Lying on right side; on painful side. > From external pressure; in warm room; in dry air. There is < on bending down. Nose-bleed comes on when washing the face.

Relations.—*Compare:* the Ammonias, Ant. t., Ars.; Aur. (crushing weight on sternum, but Aur. has less somnolence and less venous congestion); Lach. (to which Am. c. is *inimical*); Phos., Pul., Sul. *It antidotes:* Rhus and stings of insects, poisoning from charcoal fumes. *Is antidoted by:* Arn., Camph., Hep., Vegetable acids, Fixed oils.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sadness, with disposition to weep, apprehensions and anguish, which often disappear towards the evening.—Fretting in the evening.—Anxiety with weakness and nightmare.—Timidity of character.—Disgust with life.—Ill-humour in the morning, and when it is bad weather.—Morose and passionate humour.—Character disobedient and unruly.—Excessive gaiety.—Heedlessness.—Great absence of mind and weakness of memory.—Tendency to make mistakes in speaking, in writing, or in calculating.—Impairment of the intellectual faculties.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, on reading in a sitting posture, in the morning or in the evening; sometimes with nausea.—Obstinate headache.—Headache with nausea.—The headache often appears in the evening, after walking in the open air, or in the morning, or after a meal.—Pain, as of ulceration in the head, chiefly on moving the head, or on pressing it.—Hammering, pressure, and beatings in the head, with sensation as if its contents were going to start through the forehead, or the head were on the point of bursting; < after eating and while walking in the open air; > from external pressure and in

the warm room; heaviness and beating in the forehead after dir
Shootings at the base of the brain.—Headache, as if from carbonic ac
—Sensation as if the brain moved loosely in the skull.—Soreness of th
and of the hair.—Itching in the head.—Falling off of the hair.

3. **Eyes.**—Burning in the eyes, principally in the evening, or
morning, with photophobia.—Sensation of cold in the eyes.—Hordeo
Nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids.—Dry excretion in the eyelids.-
tions from over-straining the eyes.—Muscæ volitantes.—Eyes weak and
after reading or using them at fine work.—Yellow spots before the
looking at white objects.—Inability to move the eyes.—Confused sig
sparks before the eyes.—Double vision.—Myopia.—Cataract.—Blac
and bright bands before the eyes.—Weeping.

4. **Ears.**—Buzzing in the ears, particularly at night.—Roari
tingling in the ears.—Hardness of hearing, with suppuration and it
the ears.—Hard swelling of the glands of the neck, and of the parotid

5. **Nose.**—Heaviness in the extremity of the nose on stoopi
from congestion of blood.—Itching and purulent pimples in the
Furunculus at the extremity of the nose.—Swelling, sensation of ex
and painful sensibility of the nostrils.—Discharge of sharp, burni
from the nose.—Discharge of pus from the nose.—Excretion of san
mucus.—Bleeding of the nose, particularly in the morning on wa
after a meal.—Obstinate dryness of the nose.—Obstinate coryza.—Di
and stoppage of the nose, chiefly at night, with danger of suffocatio
long-continued coryza, he can only breathe through the mouth.

6. **Face.**—Face pale and bloated, with nausea and fatigue of
mind.—Sickly complexion.—Heat in the face during intellectual
Tension and acute dragging pains, with shootings in the right side of
—Tightness in the skin of the face, as if the face were swollen.—Hi
ing of the (r.) parotid gland.—Distortion of the features.—Eruptions o
with itching.—Furunculi on the cheeks.—Ephelides.—Tetter-like
with desquamation of the skin, on the cheeks, round the mouth, a
chin.—Lips dry, cracked, burning, and bleeding.—The corners of t
and lips are sore, cracked, and burn.—Painful swelling of the sub
glands.—Itching eruptions, with soreness of the sub-maxillary gland

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache on compressing the teeth, or after lyin
the evening, or when the air has penetrated to them, or during c
the pains are, for the most part, drawing or starting, or shooting, or
of ulceration, and they frequently extend into the cheeks and ears.-
tion from warm fluids, during the menses.—Pricking pain, e
molar teeth; worse when masticating or touching the decayed too
tongue.—Obstinate shooting pain in the teeth.—Caries, elongation, a
looseness of the teeth; rapid decay of the teeth.—The edges of the
dull.—Inflammatory swelling, suppuration, and easy bleeding of th

8. **Mouth.**—Redness, inflammation, pain as from excor
sensation of swelling in the interior of the mouth; esp. the in
cheeks.—Eruption of vesicles in the mouth and on the tongue.—
the tongue, at the tip, on the borders, burning, hindering eating an
—Difficulty of speech, as if from weakness of the organs.—Great
the mouth and throat, chiefly at night.—Accumulation of saliva in

and constant spitting.—Offensive smell from the mouth, perceptible to the patient.

9. **Throat.**—When swallowing, sensation as of a foreign body in the throat.—Sore throat, as if something were sticking in it, principally in the morning and evening.—Pain, as from excoriation and scraping in the throat.—Swelling of the tonsils, with difficulty in swallowing (tonsils bluish, much offensive mucus there).—Spasmodic contraction of the anterior muscles of the neck after drinking.—Putrid sore throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Taste of blood in the mouth.—Bitter taste, chiefly after eating, or after waking in the morning.—Acid taste of food and after having taken milk.—Metallic taste of food.—Much thirst.—Constant thirst.—Inability to eat without drinking.—Great craving and appetite.—Want of appetite in the morning.—When eating, one is soon satiated.—Repugnance to milk.—Excessive desire for sugar.—Dizzy vertigo, and heat in the face when eating.—After a meal, pyrosis, with scraping in the throat, and drowsiness.

11. **Stomach.**—Sour, or empty, or abortive risings.—Risings, with taste of food taken.—Pyrosis.—Risings, and vomiting.—Pain as from constriction in the stomach, with nausea, water-brash and chilliness (> by pressure and by lying down).—Nausea and vomiting after eating, with pressure in the pit of the stomach.—Sensitive painfulness of the stomach, even to the clothing.—Violent sanguineous vomiting.—Fulness in the stomach, chiefly after a meal, with nausea, and great tenderness at the pit of the stomach.—Gastralgia.—Contractive pain in the pit of the stomach, when stretching.—Heat and sensation of burning in the stomach.—Heartburn after eating.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pressure, pain as from excoriation and burning in the hepatic region.—Piercing shootings in the liver, when seated in the evening.—Pain in the abdomen, with diarrhœa.—Contractive spasmodic colics, with nausea, and accumulation of water in the mouth.—Pain, as from commotion in the abdomen, when walking.—Noise in the abdomen.—Elastic swelling in the groin, like flatulent hernia.—Flatulent, painful colic.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—Difficult evacuations.—Slow, hard evacuations, in small pieces.—Stool difficult, hard, knotty.—Soft or loose slimy evacuations, followed or preceded by cutting pains.—After and during an evacuation, discharge of blood from the anus. Hæmorrhoids in the anus, sometimes bleeding, with smarting pains.—Protrusion of hæmorrhoids from the rectum during the evacuation, with much pain afterwards.—Hæmorrhoidal tumours protruding before, during, and after stool.—Nocturnal burning and itching in the anus.—Excoriation between the legs and at the anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Constant inclination to make water, even at night, with scanty emission.—Frequent desire to urinate, with continued pressure on the bladder.—Frequent and copious micturition, esp. in the evening.—Passing water at night, during sleep (morning).—Wetting the bed.—White, sandy urine.—Reddish urine, like water mixed with blood.—Emission of blood from the urethra.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Excessive sexual desire, without lascivious ideas or erections; or want of sexual desire and repugnance to the other sex.—Frequent pollutions, and a sense of contracting, dragging, and heaviness in the testes.—Discharge of prostatic fluid, after a difficult evacuation.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Swelling, itching, and burning in the

(external) genital parts of the female.—Excoriation of the skin in the parts, and in the anus.—Premature and too copious menses, with emission of black and acrid blood.—Before and during the catamenia, colic and pains in the loins.—During the catamenia, toothache, pressure on the matrix, cuttings, acute drawings in the back and in the genital parts, desire to lie down, paleness of the face, shivering, coryza, and sadness.—Discharge of serum from the matrix.—Great weakness during the menstrual flow; hæmorrhoids < during.—Acrid, corrosive, or burning leucorrhœa, or watery.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Roughness and hoarseness, with difficulty of speech.—Inability to speak a loud word.—Catarrh, with hardness of hearing, and burning in the stomach.—Cough, with hoarseness.—Dry cough, as if from a feather in the throat.—Cough, with asthmatic oppression, particularly when in bed in the evening.—Tickling cough, with expectoration.—Cough only at night, or only by day, or in the evening, before going to sleep, or in the morning towards three or four o'clock; dry from tickling in the throat, as of dust.—Cough, with spitting of blood, with previous sweet taste and with great dyspnœa.—Cough, with stitches in the small of the back.—When coughing, shootings in the loins, in the sternum, or in the pit of the stomach.—Cough, with mucous and sanguineous expectoration, shortness of breath, and sensation of a weight in the chest.—Expectoration of pure blood, produced by coughing.

18. **Chest.**—Short breath, with choking, principally on going upstairs.—Asthmatic respiration, and dyspnœa, chiefly in the heat of a room, as well as after any exertion, sometimes with palpitation of the heart.—Nocturnal dyspnœa.—Painful sensation of spasmodic asthma, with short and dull cough.—Shootings in the chest and in the sides, particularly when breathing, singing, stooping, walking, or at night, with inability to lie for any time on the side affected.—Feeling of fatigue in the chest.—Congestion towards the chest.—Heaviness in the chest, as from congestion of blood to the chest.—Burning in the chest.—Stitch in the heart, frequently.—Palpitation of the heart, chiefly after exertion, and sometimes with retraction of the epigastrium, and weakness in the pit of the stomach.—Shootings in the integuments of the chest.—Purple miliary eruptions and furunculi on the chest.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pains in the lumbar region, and pains in the nape of the neck, mostly of a dragging nature.—Acute draggings from the side to the scapulary joint.—Painful swelling of the glands of the neck and of the axillary glands.—Goitre.—Drawing tension in the back and in the loins.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Arms and fingers dead and stiff at night, as well as in the morning, and when grasping anything.—Heaviness and paralytic weakness of the arms.—Acute pulling in the joints of the arms, of the hands, and of the fingers, > by the heat of the bed.—Pain, as from a sprain in the wrist.—Attack of trembling in the hands.—Swollen veins and bluish colour of the hands, after having washed them in cold water.—Exfoliation of the skin of the hands.—The skin of the hands becomes hard and cracked.—Cramps in the fingers.—Numbness of the fingers.—Swelling of the hands when the arms are suffered to fall down.—Swelling of the joints of the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Tightness in the legs, as if the tendons were too short.—Jerking and contracting of the legs.—Great fatigue in the legs.—Pain,

as from fatigue, in the coxo-femoral joint, and the thighs, particularly in bed in the morning; > by walking.—Pain, as if bruised in the thighs.—Cramps in the feet, in the calves of the legs, and in the tibiæ.—Jerking of the knees and legs.—Drawing pain in the legs, when seated.—Acute dragging in the joints of the feet, > by the heat of the bed.—Pain, as of ulceration, and shootings in the heels.—Sensation of burning in the feet.—Swelling of the feet.—Sweating of the feet.—Cold and shivering in the feet, chiefly on going to bed in the evening.—Pain (as from dislocation) in the great toe, principally in bed at night, on moving it.—Redness, heat, and swelling of the great toe, in the evening, as if from chilblains.

24. **Generalities.**—Pain, as from subcutaneous ulceration.—Pains, as of ulceration in different parts, or shootings and acute dragging, mitigated by the heat of the bed.—Pains, as of dislocation, drawing and tension of the joints, as if from contraction of the tendons.—The right side of the body appears to be more affected than the left side.—The pains for the most part appear either in the evening or at night, or in the morning.—General restlessness in the body in the evening.—Inclination to stretch out the arms and the legs.—Great fatigue felt from speaking much and from listening to another.—Weariness, bruise-like pain and great weakness in the limbs, chiefly when walking in the open air, or in the evening, sometimes with an inclination to lie down.—Repugnance to exercise.—Convulsions.—Local inflammations.—Tetanus.—Scorbutic dyscrasia.—Tendency of the blood to decomposition.—Emaciation.—Great sensibility to cold.

25. **Skin.**—Violent itching here and there, with burning vesicles and pimples after scratching.—Miliary, chronic eruptions.—Redness like scarlatina on all the upper part of the body.—Scarlatina (malignant), dark red, sore throat, parotids and cervical glands much swollen, stertorous breathing, involuntary stools, vomiting.—Freckles.—Burning, acute shootings and drawings in the corns.—Excoriation of the skin (between the legs, and in the anus, and in the genital parts).—Desquamation of the skin (palms of the hands).—(Ganglia.)—Swelling of the glands.—Rachitis.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness in the daytime.—Sleeplessness, and sleep delayed, esp. after going late to bed.—Sleeplessness till 4 a.m., and when falling asleep, perspiration.—Nightmare when falling asleep.—Frequent waking, with fright (great fear afterwards), and difficulty in going to sleep again.—Sleep full of dreams, both anxious and romantic, historical and lascivious.—Dreams of spectres, of death, of vermin, and of quarrels.—Disturbed and unrefreshing sleep.—At night, attacks of anguish, vertigo, congestion of blood in the head, cephalalgia, toothache, nausea, gastralgia, colic, inclination to make water, spitting of slimy matter, pains in the great toes and in the ganglia, shocks in the body, pains in the limbs, itching and pricking in the skin, restlessness, ebullition of the blood, dry heat, sweat, esp. in the legs, shivering and cold.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse hard, tense, and frequent.—Attacks of shivering in the evening.—Violent shivering with trembling, before going to sleep.—Feverish heat in the head, with cold in the feet.—Sweats, every night and towards the morning.—Perspiration in the morning and during the day, mostly on the joints.

Ammonium Causticum.

Ammonia. Spirits of Hartshorn. NH_4OH. Solution in water.

Clinical.—Aphonia. Nephritis. Œsophagitis. Rheumatism. Sloughing. Thirst. Timidity. Ulcerations. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of caustic ammonia closely resemble those of the carbonate. The caustic nature of the drug is exemplified in the burning sensations experienced, especially in throat, gullet, and rectum. White patches on tongue and inner side of cheeks. There is intense thirst, and excessively violent ejection of stomach contents. Voice low, weak. Speech broken. Aphonia, with debility; or with burning rawness in throat. (A good all-round remedy in aphonia.) Great oppression of breathing; the patient gasps for breath. As with the carbonate there is timidity—great tendency to take fright. Shiverings. In a case of poisoning in a man who took a mouthful of a strong solution of "household ammonia" by mistake there was great swelling of mucous membrane of mouth and throat, stertorous breathing, voice muffled and husky; later, cough with blood-stained expectoration. One night there was headache and delirium, and at the same time the urine contained albumen and hyaline casts. It has been used in muscular rheumatism of the shoulders and thighs. Hæmorrhages occur from mucous surfaces. Great excitement in evening.—< After eating or drinking.

Relations.—*Compare:* the Ammonias, especially Amm. carb. *Antidoted by:* Vinegar and vegetable acids.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Timidity.

2. **Head.**—Sensation as if brain protruded at centre, forward, and on both sides, and the skull was quartered, but without pain and without confusion of the head.

5. **Nose.**—Peculiar redness of skin over nose and frontal sinuses.—Nose stopped.—Watery coryza.

6. **Face.**—Extremely pale face, expressive of the greatest suffering.—Lower lip swollen three times its size; black coating in centre.—Mucous membrane of lips and nose destroyed.—Glands under angle of jaw, each side, swollen.

8. **Mouth.**—Profuse bloody salivation.—Burning and scraping at root of tongue and back of gullet.—Lips, gums, and tongue swollen.

9. **Throat.**—Burning and dryness of œsophagus; great difficulty in swallowing.—Uvula retracted, covered with white membrane.—Tonsils swollen, uvula elongated and swollen.

11. **Stomach.**—Intense thirst.—Vomiting of mucus and blood and great tenderness over epigastric region.—Violent ejection of stomach contents by nose and mouth.—Burning in track of œsophagus, none in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pains, tenderness, distension.—Borborygmi.

13. **Stool and Rectum.**—Copious bloody stools.—Tenesmus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine red, alkaline.—Albuminuria, hyaline casts.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses fifteen days too early and very profuse.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Bronchitis, with profuse expectoration; blood-stained.—Voice deep, weak, or absent.—Great difficulty in breathing.—Gasping for breath.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Convulsive twitches of r. arm.—Muscular rheumatism of shoulders.

24. **Generalities.**—Bleedings from all orifices, which cause faintness.—Affection of the mucous membranes and organs of the chest; contraction of the flexor muscles; contraction of the œsophagus and of the colon.—Great exhaustion and muscular weakness; weakness which hardly admits of an upright posture; great trembling on making the slightest exertion.—Skin hot and dry, afterwards moist, perspiration supervening.—Disturbed sleep.—Shiverings; fever towards evening; pulse, at first feeble and rather accelerated, afterwards quicker from hour to hour.—Great tendency to take fright.

Ammonium Muriaticum.

Sal ammoniac. Ammonium chloride. NH_4Cl.

Clinical.—*Anosmia.* Bronchitis. Constipation. Coryza. Cough. Diarrhœa. *Eyes, inflammation of.* Feet, pains in. Glands, enlarged. *Hæmorrhoids. Liver, affections of.* Melancholia. Menstruation, disorders during. Pneumonia. Sciatica. Scurvy. Spleen, pains in. Sprains. Stumps, neuralgia in. Tonsils, swelling of. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Am. mur.* is less prominently a right-side medicine than *Am. c.*; Guernsey regards it as rather left-sided. It acts specially also on the forehead. It causes ulceration and ulcerative pains; also dislocation-like pains and tension as if tendons were contracted. Both cause paralytic weakness; both are < in open air. *Am. mur* has > from warm bath. *Am. carb.* has greater sensibility to cold and to damp weather than the muriate. Both have itching eruptions of all kinds; drowsiness by day with indolence; shivering in the evening. The mental state is very similar in the two. The muriate has perhaps more melancholy and disposition to tears than the other; and it has peculiar to itself "antipathy to certain persons." *Am. mur.* has fear of darkness, like *Stram.*, which is not noted under *Am. carb.* The muriate has fulness in head; weight in forehead. Burning in eyes in twilight or in morning with photophobia. Keratitis. Ulceration in corners of mouth. Sensation in stomach as if fasting, which nevertheless feels full; < after breakfast. Intermittent pains in both hypochondria. Stitches and burning in liver region, stitches in spleen < sitting. Tension in either groin.

Shootings in scapula and ice-cold sensation between scapulæ, unrelieved by external wraps. In the fever chilliness predominates. Choudhury cured with it a case of intermittent characterised by absence of thirst in all stages. Constipation and piles with bleeding at stool. Sore, smarting hæmorrhoids. Hard stool covered with mucus; mucous secretions generally increased. Menses too early and too copious (*Am. c.*), with pains in loins. Vomiting, diarrhœa, and neuralgic pains in feet during period. Coryza, acrid, watery; scalding hot; with cold feeling between shoulders. Loss of smell. Cough and asthmatic symptom < evening and at night and < in open air. Pain as from ulceration at tips of fingers. Neuralgic pains in stumps of amputated limbs (*Al. cep.*). Ulcerative pains in heels (ulcers from friction *Al. cep.*). (Panaris.) Sciatic pain as if tendons were too short. < Sitting or walking. Tension in legs on lying. Large buttocks. Fatty tumours. Obesity. Body fat; legs thin (*Am. c.*, fat all over). There is > walking crooked, < on walking erect. Most symptoms are < at night and from two to four a.m.

Relations.—*Compare:* Mag. mur., Nat. mur.; Val. and Ac. mur. (pains in feet and heels); Rhus (sprains; < sitting); Seneg. (fat people); Sep., Sul. In "aversion to darkness" compare: Calc., Carb. an., Stron., Val., and Stram. A hot bath relieves aggravation caused by Am. m. *Antidotes to* Am. m.: Bitter almonds; Coffea; Nux v.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great anguish, and melancholy state as from vexation or cares, with inclination to shed tears.—Full of grief, but can't weep.—Morose, apathetic humour, with repugnance to conversation.—Irritability and disposition to be angry.—Antipathy to certain persons.

2. **Head.**—Dizziness and vertigo (flushed face and enlarged veins), which mostly disappear in the open air.—Sensation of fulness in the head and weight over the forehead, chiefly in the morning on rising.—Pressure in the forehead towards the root of the nose, with a sensation as if the brain were bruised.—Acute semi-lateral sensation of pulling in the head and in the face.—Congestion of blood in the head, with internal heat.—Itching in the scalp, which forces to scratch constantly.—The hair falls out; often with dandriff.

3. **Eyes.**—Burning in the eyes, and in the corners of the eyes, in the evening, in the twilight, or in the morning, with photophobia.—Palpitation in the eyelids.—Confused sight, as from a mist.—Fluttering spots and points before the eyes, in the day, and in the evening by candle-light.—Yellow spots before the eyes on looking steadfastly at any object; while sewing.

4. **Ears.**—Shooting in the ears from the inside outwards, esp. in the open air.—Drawing and piercing sensation in the ears.—Eruption in the ears.—Running from the ears.—Hardness of hearing.—Tingling and buzzing before the ears.—Affection of the r. ear commencing in the throat, as if the throat and the ear were connected.

5. **Nose.**—Swelling of the nose, and painful sensibility to the touch, with pain of ulceration and bloody crusts in the nostrils.—Sneezing, with shooting in the nape of the neck, and as far as the shoulders, and crawling in

the throat.—Coryza, with stoppage of the nose (and tenderness of the nose) and loss of smell.—Flow of clear corrosive water during the coryza, corroding the lips.

6. **Face.**—Acute sensation of tearing, violent in the zygomatic bones.—Burning heat in the face in the room.—Eruptions in the face.—Ulcerations in the corners of the mouth, and in the upper lip.—Lips shining, as from grease.—Lips dry, wrinkled, chapped, and excoriated with burning heat, with blotches of the skin, peeling off; the face burns with an eruption which requires cold applications for relief.—Tensive pain in the articulation of the lower jaw on chewing, and on opening the mouth.—Swelling of the submaxillary glands, with throbbing pain.

7. **Teeth.**—Acute sensation of tearing in the teeth.—Swelling of the gums, with shooting pain.

8. **Mouth.**—Burning blisters on the point of the tongue.—Shooting pain in the throat on swallowing.—Tenacious mucus in the throat, chiefly in the morning.—Swelling of tonsils so he can scarcely swallow after taking cold.

10. **Appetite.**—Bitter taste in the mouth, chiefly in the morning, with bitter eructations and anxiety.—Absence of hunger and of appetite.—Much thirst, chiefly in the evening.—After every meal, nausea, flow of water from the mouth, with shuddering, diarrhœa with colic and pains in the limbs, and sometimes with throbbing in the chest, heat in the face, and restlessness.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations, mostly bitter or imperfect.—Regurgitation of what has been taken, or of a bitter and acid water.—Frequent violent hiccough, often with shootings in the chest.—Water-brash.—Drawing or gnawing pains in the stomach, as if from worms.—Sensation of burning in the stomach and in the precordial region.

12. **Abdomen.**—Shooting pains in the region of the spleen, chiefly in the morning on waking, with dyspnœa, which causes the assumption of an erect position.—Inflation of the abdomen.—Pinching in the abdomen.—Tension and swelling in the groins.—Sensation of swelling and pain, as of ulceration in the groins, on their being touched.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—Hard stools, or frequent and soft.—Hard, crumbly stool, or covered with glairy mucus.—Diarrhœa with pain, as if caused by excoriation, or by a bruise in the belly.—Loose, slimy, greenish stools.—Before the stool, pain in the belly round the navel.—Discharge of blood with the stool.—During stool, stitches in anus.—Pustules form beside the anus, with itching and soreness.—Stool often varies in colour at every evacuation, no two being alike.—Pain, as from excoriation in the rectum when sitting; during and after the expulsion of stool, severe burning and smarting.—Pain in the perinæum when walking.—Hæmorrhoids: burning, stinging, smarting, soreness.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Evacuation of urine increased, principally in the night.—Reddish clear urine, without sediment.—Diminished secretion of urine.—Slow flow of urine; more abundant during stool.—Frequent urination, esp. towards morning.—Sediment, like clay.—Urine smells strongly of ammonia; sometimes musty odour.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Shootings and throbbings in the spermatic cord.—Frequent erections.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses too early and too copious, with pain in the abdomen, loins, and pains, compressive or drawing, in the back; continuing during the night, when the menstrual discharge is more profuse.—During the menses, vomiting and diarrhœa, drawing in the feet, or discharge of blood on going to stool.—Leucorrhœa, with inflation of the belly; or like the white of an egg, preceded by pinchings round the navel; or slimy and brown, discharged after making water.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness, with sensation of burning in the larynx.—Violent cough, chiefly in the evening and at night, when lying on the back.—Frequent hawking, with expectoration of mucus.—Dry cough in the morning (with tickling of the throat), with expectoration of whitish and thick matter.—The cough is aggravated after a meal, as well as after a cold drink, and when lying with the head low.—Cough on breathing deeply, esp. when lying on the r. side.—When coughing, shootings in the chest and in the hypochondria.—Spitting of blood, preceded by tickling in the throat.—When breathing, stitches in the shoulder-blades.

18. **Chest.**—Asthmatic state on moving the arms up and down.—Weight and oppression of the chest, with difficulty of breathing, chiefly in the open air, or at night.—Pressure and shootings in the chest.—Pressure, heaviness, and stitches in the chest, sensation as if a swallowed morsel had lodged in the chest.—Throbbing in the chest when standing.—Burning in small spots in the chest, lungs feel sore and as if paralysed.—Tension and pain, as from fatigue, in the exterior of the chest.—Eruption and red spots, burning and itching on the chest.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Acute drawings in the sides of the neck and in the collar-bone.—A fatty swelling on nape of neck, extending from ear to ear.—Stiffness of the neck, with pain on moving it, from the nape of the neck to the shoulders.—Coldness in the back, esp. between the shoulders (which nothing warms).—Pain in small of back as if beaten and shattered.—Pain in coccyx, when sitting, < when sleeping.—Pains, as from fatigue in the loins, principally at night, when lying down, when walking, or after stooping.—Painful stiffness in the loins, which forces one to stoop in walking.—Shootings in the shoulder-blades, esp. on breathing.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Heavy and stiff, as if paralysed.—Tearing in bone of l. upper arm, and afterwards in r. thigh from above downwards.—During the night, acute tearing in the arms, as if it were in the bones.—Swelling and hardness of the axillary glands.—The r. arm is heavy and stiff.—Tearing in the shoulders.—Swelling of the wrists with tearing pain.—Blisters on the wrists, which form crusts.—Pain, as from dislocation, in the wrist.—Sudden jerks, tearings, or shootings, throbbing, tingling and pain as from ulceration at the tips of the fingers.—Exfoliation of the skin between the fingers (and on wrists).

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Tension in the hips and the hams.—Shootings, pain of dislocation (l. hip is painful, as if the tendons were too short, causing limping), and pulling in the hip.—When sitting, gnawing pain in the bone.—Contraction of the tendons of the hams (the muscles under the knee feel too short when walking), and stiffness in the joint of the knee.—At night, acute pulling in the legs, as if in the bone.—Shooting pain in the calves of the legs, after having walked long.—Legs dead and insensible.—Pain of ulceration

and pulling in the heels.—Cold feet, esp. in evening, in bed.—Fetid sweat in the feet.—Sudden jerks, pullings, or shootings, throbbing and tingling in the extremity of the toes.—Ebullitions, with anxiety and weakness, as if paralysed. —Tension in the joints, as from shortening of the muscles.—Burning, stinging. throbbing, as from a boil.—Sensation of soreness in different parts of the body.—Very severe ulcerative pain in the heel, > by rubbing.—The feet get very cold in the evening in bed.

24. **Generalities.**—Pains, as from ulceration in different parts of the body.—Tension in the joints, as by contraction of the tendons.—The r. side of the body appears to be more affected than the l.—Pains in the head and chest, which increase principally towards morning; gastric and abdominal pains after dinner, and pains in the limbs; cutaneous affections; also febrile symptoms, which present themselves in the evening and at night.—Ebullition of the blood with anxiety.—Paralytic weakness and fatigue, chiefly of the lower extremities, sometimes with giddiness, or with tension and dragging of the legs.—Scorbutic cachexia.—Tendency of the blood to decomposition.—Acute dragging pains in the bones, nightly.

25. **Skin.**—Itching and titillation, giving an impulse to scratch, followed by eruption of pimples.—Miliary eruption.—Vesicular eruptions which form scurf.—Exfoliation of the skin in several places.

26. **Sleep.**—Diurnal drowsiness, with indolence and dread of exertion.—Early in the evening, inclination to sleep.—Restlessness before midnight.—Sleeplessness after midnight, from cutting pain in the abdomen, at two a.m.; or from sneezing; pain in small of back.—Waking too early.—Many dreams, anxious, terrific, or lascivious.—At night, colicky pains, frequent sneezing, crawling in the throat, weight and pressure on the chest (nightmare?), violent suffering in the veins, and pains in the trunk and in the limbs, cold feet, heat in the head, shivering, and itching in the skin.

27. **Fever.**—Cold shivering, most frequently in the evening, about six *o'clock*; without thirst.—All stages of fever without thirst.—Shivering after *lying* down in bed, evening, and as often as she wakes.—Cold feeling between *shoulders*.—Heat with thirst, and face bloated.—Nocturnal sweat, after mid-*night*.—Sweat increased by every motion.

Ammonium Phosphoricum.

Ammoniæ phosphas. Hydro-diammonic phosphate $(NH_4)_2 HPO_4$
Solution.

Clinical.—Facial paralysis. Gout. Joints, concretions on.

Characteristics.—This salt has been used in cases of chronic gout with nodes of urate of soda on the joints. C. Voigt took three grains of *Am. phos.*, with this result: In about an hour, attacked by a sense of tightness in the precordia and around the chest; nausea; thirst; a hard, small, frequent pulse; and a collapsed state of the

circulation. Afterwards, fulness and tension in head; heaviness in limbs; unsteady, tottering gait. Allen says it has been used with success in some cases of facial paralysis.

Ammonium Picricum.

Picrate of Ammonia. $C_6 H_2 (NO_2)_3 ONH_3$.

Clinical.—Headache. Neuralgia. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Picric acid* and its combinations are very powerful medicinal substances of the nitric acid group. Allen gives this indication for *Amm. pic.* (which has had only a fragmentary proving): Periodical neuralgia in right side of occiput, boring extending to the ear, orbit and jaw; vertigo on rising, especially in irregular menstruation. Hale, who introduced the remedy to homœopathy, commends it in congestion of brain and spinal cord. Heavy, pressive pains in occiput and mastoid region; on sides of head to temples and eyes. Face darkly flushed. Mind obtuse, disinclined to labour. Periodic bilious headache like that of *Sang.*, and *Act. r.* One case he cured had these symptoms: Middle-aged woman, short, stout, florid, every six or eight days would wake in morning with violent pain in occipital region, heaviness of head, vertigo on rising. Pain < on getting up; extended over sides of head to temples and eyes. In afternoon nausea and vomiting of sour bilious matter. Another case was that of a doctor who had been thrown from his carriage and injured about the back of his head. He seemed more frightened than hurt, but in a few days he noticed that on turning in bed, or stooping, or on any sudden motion, he would be seized with a "wild feeling" in the occiput, trembling beating of heart with intermission, and great alarm. *Am. pic.* completely relieved him after other medicines had been given in vain. *Am. pic* is intensely bitter, and like *Pic. ac.* and other picrates has a strong action on the liver. *Pic. ac.*, like *Am. pic.*, has occipital headache, proceeding down the spine; and also a pain travelling the reverse way. I gave great relief with *Pic. ac.* in a case of spinal paresis in which a pain rising up the spine into the head was complained of. I think it is the *Pic. ac.* element in this ammonia salt that accounts for its action in these cases of Hale's.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc. pic., Fer. pic., Pic. ac., Act. r., Sang.

Ampelopsis.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. American Ivy. *N. O.* Vitaceæ. Tincture of plant. Decoction of chopped inner bark.

Clinical.—Cholera. Dropsy. Hoarseness. Hydrocele.

Characteristics.—Our pathogenetic knowledge of *Ampelopsis* is due to observations on two children poisoned by chewing the leaves

They were quickly seized with violent vomiting and purging, with considerable tenesmus; then collapse, sweating, and faint pulse; then deep sleep for two hours, from which they were aroused by return of vomiting and purging. There was dilatation of pupil for hours after commencement of attack.

Hansen gives as an indication: "Chronic hoarseness in patients who were scrofulous in their youth." S. M. Worthington has cured with it renal dropsies that had resisted other treatment and a case of hydrocele. He found the decoction the most efficient preparation.

Relations.—*Compare:* Vitex agnus castus (botan.); Æthus. cyn.

Amphisbæna.

Amphisbæna vermicularis. *N. O.* Lacertilia. The jaw containing the poison is removed and triturated.

Clinical.—Constipation. Cramps. Headache. Hernia. Jaw, pains in. Toothache.

Characteristics.—*Amphisbæna* is a snake-like lizard, without limbs, and progressing (as its name implies) either backwards or forwards. Mure is the authority for its effects. It is prepared from the jaw as well as the poison of the animal, and has symptoms indicating action on bone like that of *Sil.* It acts most markedly on the jaws, causing swelling and pain, especially in the right jaw, < by air and dampness. Many kinds of severe headaches are complained of, one with a sensation "as if the feet were in the head." Lancinating pains are frequent. Eruptions of vesicles and pimples. It is a right-side medicine. There is generally < from motion.

Relations.—*Compare:* Heloderma, Silica.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Ennui.—Sadness and lassitude in the morning.—Impatience.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo.—Tendency to fall to one side and then to the other; < when turning round.—Horrible headache, with sensation as if the feet were in the brain.—Beating as if from hailstones r. side of forehead.—Lancination and pain all through r. side of head.—Sweat about head.

3. **Eyes.**—Constriction of r. eye, as if strung together with a cord.—Constant twitching of upper eyelids, esp. l.

4. **Ears.**—Pain in meatus auditorius, as if air were rushing in.

6. **Face.**—Painful large pimple l. side of upper lip, suppurating.—Pains in r. lower jaw with swelling < by air and dampness.

8. **Mouth.**—Teeth feel elongated and set on edge, esp. r. lower molars.—Toothache < afternoon and evening.—Chewing is painful, but not contact with liquids.

11. **Stomach.**—Chilliness and pains at epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Protrusion of umbilical hernia.—Tearing pain at navel; lancination as from stiletto.—Suppuration of inguinal hernia.—Hernia is painful and air is felt in it.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Violent pain in whole of vertebral column, < walking, moving arms, or stooping.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Breaking out of little pimples, esp. on forearm.—Painful swelling of arm.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Painless drawing up of the legs.—Cramp in l. leg; it remains behind in walking, as if paralysed.

26. **Sleep.**—Wakes at midnight for ten consecutive nights.

Amygdalæ Amaræ Aqua.

Amygdalus communis. Bitter Almond. *N. O.* Rosaceæ. An ounce of alcohol is added to a pound of bitter almonds; then add six pounds of water and distil down to three pounds. (Hydrocyanic acid is formed by the action of water on the amygdaloids.)

Clinical.—Asthma. Coma. Diphtheria. Epilepsy. Headache. Syncope. Tetanus. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Amygdala* are not very distinguishable from those of *Hydrocyanic acid*, but these may be taken as indicating its use: An excessively brilliant appearance of the eyes without corresponding mental expression. Heaviness in forehead (also *Lauro.*). Dulness of l. half of the head (*Hydro. ac.*, right). Head drawn backward. Eyes drawn to left side. Burning heat in laringo-pharyngeal region. Lancinating pains through tonsils (Farrington). Palate and fauces dark red. Swallowing impossible. Vomiting of undigested food and bile. Convulsive and at intervals very short respiration, with fear of suffocation.—Jerking, hesitating speech: "What's—the mat—matter with me?" Cough with soreness of chest extending down to stomach. Stitches under left nipple, going deep in, making exhalations more difficult. Opisthotonos. Snoring. Surface cold, clammy, pallid or blue. Urticaria.

Relations.—*Compare:* The Prunæ and Pomæ of the Rosaceæ; Laurocerasus, Ac. hydrocy., Opi. (spasms, stertor, slow pulse, stupor), Stram., Tabac., Ant. t., Lach., Naja (heart). *Antidoted by:* Opi. (convulsions); strong coffee; cold water poured over head.

Amylenum Nitrosum.

Nitrite of Amyl. $C_5 H_{11} NO_2$. Dilution with alcohol.

Clinical.—*Angina pectoris.* Blushing. Chorea. Climacteric flushing. Epilepsy. Exophthalmos. Flushings. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hysteria. Sea-sickness. Sunstroke.

Characteristics.—The *Nitrite of Amyl* was introduced into medicine by the old school as a remedy for angina pectoris, and was

supposed to act by lessening arterial tension. Dr. G. W. Balfour has, however, shown that this cannot always be the case, since samples which have been kept for a time in imperfectly sealed bottles, whilst retaining their power to relax tension, have none over the pain. Homœopathic provings have shown that in some cases at any rate *Amyl nit.* has a specific action. The most striking action of the drug is the deep facial flushing it causes and the pulsation all over the body. The specific heart symptoms are: Sensation of swelling of front of chest as if convex, with a feeling as if the lower end of the sternum made a deep depression bent in towards the spine. Precordial anxiety. Accelerated, intensified beating at the heart. Oppression and tumultuous action. Constriction (relieved by *Cactus*) and aching pain. Strong, full pulse. Other prominent symptoms are: Anxiety as if something might happen; must have fresh air. Throbbing in head. Bursting-out feeling in ears. Smacking of lips as if in act of tasting. Munching movement of lower jaw as if chewing. Constriction of throat and heart; from actual fright ran to window for air. Intense fulness in head; sensation of rushing to vertex. Eyes protruding, staring. Exophthalmic goître from grief. Flushing of face. Flushing on least emotion. Nash has cured with it "chronic blushing on least excitement mental or physical." Heat, redness, turgidity. Choking feeling; collar feels tight. Tremor and weakness of limbs. > Open-air exercise; cold water and cold air. < In warm room.

Relations.—*Compare:* Glon., Aco., Ether., Cact., Nit. dulc. spir., Laches., Coca (flushing when excited, as in company); Bell. *It antidotes:* Chloroform (failure of respirations); Strychnine (convulsions). *Antidoted by;* Cactus (cardiac constriction).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anxiety, as if something might happen; cannot sit still; must have fresh air.—Mental confusion, and a trance-like state.

2. **Head.**—Great confusion of the head, with vertigo and drowsiness.—Convulsions with piercing shrieks.—Heat and throbbing in the head, with feeling of intense fulness to bursting.—Beating, throbbing, bursting sensation in the head and ears, with constriction of the throat and heart.—Visible pulsating throbbing in the temples, with sense of tension in the temples.—Sensation of something rushing upward, and throbbing in the vertex.—Sick-headache; < l. side.—Crushing on head, threatening to cause unconsciousness.

3. **Eyes.**—Objects appear pea-green or yellow.—Protruding, staring eyes; conjunctiva injected.—Ciliary neuralgia; eye injected; face or cheek suffused.—Sight blurred, wavering.—Arteries of optic disc small, but the veins enlarged and tortuous.—Aching eyes in sunlight, trembling and wavering of objects, lachrymation and sneezing.

4. **Ears.**—Throbbing in the ears; bursting; burning.

6. **Face.**—Flushing of the face; face scarlet, afterward paler than usual.—Neuralgia of fifth pair of nerves.—Flushing of the face, followed by turgidity of the facial veins.—Surging of blood to face and head; heat and redness of the face; feels as if the blood would start through the skin, with

lachrymation.—Smacking of lips as if tasting.—Munching, chewing movement of lower jaw.

9. **Throat.**—Choking feeling in throat on each side of the trachea, along the carotids; feeling of constriction.—The collar seems too tight; desires to loosen it.

11. **Stomach.**—Hiccough.—Nausea; with dryness of throat.—Crampy pains in epigastrium.—Fulness and pressure with belching.—Cadialgia.—Hot, burning sensation in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Oppression near liver.—Crampy, colicy pains; rumbling.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Contraction of muscles of lower abdomen over uterus.—During menses, violent l.-side headache, beginning morning; most violent at noon; lasting till evening with frequent vomiting.—Neuralgia during menses.—Climacteric blushing.—Convulsions immediately after delivery.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—The feeling of constriction in throat extended to the chest, and produced dyspnœa and asthmatic feeling in larynx and trachea, with desire to eructate.—Asthma.—Hastens and deepens breathing.—Suffocation and cough in paroxysms of several minutes.

18. **Chest.**—Feeling as if a weight on sternum.—Sensation of swelling of front of chest, with a feeling as if lower end of sternum made a deep depression.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Precordial anxiety.—Violent beating of the heart and carotids (is felt up into the ears); with sense of constriction.—Accelerated heart action.—Fluttering of heart on least excitement.—Cardiac oppression and tumultuous heart action.—The heart has an irregular, rumbling sort of sound.—Aching pain and constriction around the heart.—Pulse accelerated, full, hard; quickened in a very variable degree; irregular, jerking.—Angina pectoris, with great agony.—Precordial pain extending to r. arm.

21. **Limbs.**—Tired feeling of limbs.—Veins dilate.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—The right shoulder, scapula, and arm seem to sympathise with the region of the heart very much.—The hands of children in convulsions tremble and grasp at imaginary objects; much trembling and sense of numbness in the hands.

24. **Generalities.**—General relaxed, weak feeling over the whole body.—In chorea every muscle in the body seems in motion.—Succession of spasms, coming more and more rapidly, till, finally, no sooner does one end than another begins.—After an extensive burn, trismus, with horrid tetanic grin, marked opisthotonos and interrupted deglutition, was cured by inhalation.—Can't endure warmth, must throw off all covering, and open the doors and windows, even in cold weather.—In convulsions, muscles become rigid.—Cures some forms of sea-sickness.

26. **Sleep.**—In coma, during an unconscious state, profound, and repeated yawning.—Waking with frequent starts, and feels unrefreshed in the morning.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness and crawlings repeatedly, face pale all day.—Much flushing of heat, whilst some parts of the body feel burning hot.—Sometimes after the flushings the skin becomes cold and clammy.—Heats are often followed by profuse sweatings.—Throbbing throughout the whole body often attends these heats, which are followed by much prostration.

Anacardium Occidentale.

Cashew Nut. (West Indies.) *N. O.* Anacardiaceæ. Tincture of the black juice between outer and inner shell. (This nut is kidney-shaped, that of *Anac. orient.* is heart-shaped.)

Clinical.—Corns. Erysipelas. Imbecility. Itching. Paralysis. Rhus poisoning. Ringworm. Small-pox. Warts.

Characteristics.—The effects of the Cashew nut are known through instances of poisoning. It acts powerfully on the skin, causing erysipelas, blisters, and swelling, and has been used as an antidote to *Rhus* poisoning. The juice has been used locally as an applications to corns, warts, hard excrescences, ringworms, and obstinate ulcers. It causes weakness of memory and mind like *A. orient.* General paralytic state. Tongue painfully swollen. Vesicular eruption, on face especially. Itching almost intolerable; umbilicated vesicles as in small-pox. The erysipelas spreads from left to right, and it cures erysipelas spreading from right to left; *Rhus t.* cures cases spreading left to right.

Relations.—*Compare:* Anac. orient., Rhus, Canth., Mez., Crot. t. *Antidoted by:* Rhus, Iodine locally.

Anacardium Orientale.

Semecarpus anacardium. Marking Nut. *N. O.* Anacardiaceæ. (East Indies.) Preparation: layer of nut between shell and kernel triturated.

Clinical.—Alcoholism. Apoplexy. *Brain-fag.* Constipation. Cough. *Debility.* Dysmenorrhœa. *Dyspepsia.* Eczema. *Elephantiasis.* Examination funk. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Insanity. *Memory, loss of. Mental weakness.* Nervous ailments. Palpitation. Paralysis. Pemphigus. Rheumatism. *Self-abuse.* Skin, diseases of. Smell, illusions of. Spine, affections of. Stiff-neck. Vomiting of pregnancy. Whooping-cough. Warts. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—*Anacardium* has many features in common with its botanical relatives, the different species of *Rhus*, especially in its action on the skin, muscles, and joints, but it has also very distinct features of its own. A very characteristic sensation is a pressing or penetrating pain as from a *plug*, which may occur in any locality in connection with neuralgias and ear affection, piles, &c., and whenever present *Anacardium* will probably be the remedy. Sensation of a hoop or band around the body or about any part is a leading symptom. It has been used with success in diseases of the spinal cord with this sensation and the feeling of a plug in the spine, < by any motion which causes a pain as if the plug were sticking still

further in. Paralysed feeling in knees. Sensation as if knees were bandaged.

The nut is heart-shaped (hence its name), and perhaps this may be taken as the "sign" of its courage-imparting properties. It has at any rate won for itself a reputation in "examination funk" and allied conditions. Brain-fag. Loss of memory is very marked. Deafness with loss of memory. Headache < by mental exertion; > by eating. The *Anacard.* patient has many mental aberrations; is clairaudient, hearing voices of persons far away, or dead; voices behind her. Seems to have two wills. Is as if in a dream. A curious symptom is a great propensity to swear and blaspheme in persons not usually addicted thereto. Irritability. There is also a tendency to suicide by shooting (*Ant. crud.*). Fixed ideas of various kinds: that mind and body are separated; that he is double; that a demon sits on his neck telling him most offensive things; that he sees everybody's face in a glass except his own. The senses are either too weak or too acute, and there are sense illusions: a light has a halo; optical illusions in dark colours; illusions of hearing; illusions of smell: burning tinder, pigeon's dung. I cured with it a man who had a smell of burning wood in his nose, remaining after influenza. There is a headache proceeding from before backward. Stiffness in nape of neck. Stiff-neck < beginning to move. Whooping-cough with gaping and drowsiness after the cough. Morning sickness of pregnancy > by eating, but returns soon after. The *Anacard.* indigestion contrasts with that of *Nux* in a striking way. With *Nux* the pain is worst for two or three hours after a meal, *during* stomach-digestion, and is > when that is over; whereas with *Anac.* it is just then (when digestion is complete) that the pain is worst, and it lasts until the next meal, which again > for a time.

E. S. Breyfogle narrates a striking case (an involuntary proving) illustrating the nerve and skin effects of the remedy. Acting on Bayes' indications, "funk before examination," "nerve-exhaustion from over-study," "nervous prostration from seminal emissions," or sexual excess, Breyfogle had used the remedy with much success. To a patient, for excessive nervousness, he gave the 1st dilution in discs. He took two discs every four hours till eight were taken. Then a sore mouth suddenly developed, mucous membrane inflamed, burning, and acutely sensitive. Vesicles appeared on roof of mouth, and a dirty membrane peeled off easily. Gums were next affected. Mouth dry, taste offensive: at the same time a papular eruption on wrists and ankles, later on inside arms and legs, chest, neck, back, especially defined in bends of knees and elbows, and worst of all about anus. Scratching <, but was compelled to scratch all the same. Water as *hot* as could be borne > instantly. Simultaneously the nervousness disappeared. "I haven't had a nerve since. It has made a profound impression on my nervous system." Later came a sudden sense of complete prostration: knees gave way; had to keep a flask of whisky by him to relieve it. Later: cold chills ran over body at least exposure, even putting arms out of bed; feared

he was going to be ill, slept with hot bottles on chest all night. As eruption in mouth disappeared salivary flow increased; it ran from his mouth on pillow during sleep. "Feels as if a particle of food were in œsophagus; swallows constantly to get rid of it."

There is not the same < by rest and > by motion as with *Rhus*, but many symptoms are < by commencing motion (stiff-neck). Headache is > lying down. Piano-playing caused heaviness and fulness of the whole body. Like *Rhus*, *Anac.* has chilliness, liability to take cold, sensitiveness to draughts, and > from warmth. The symptoms are < morning, and again evening to midnight. 4 p.m.: heat daily. The cough of *Anac.* is > by eating. Symptoms generally > by eating; recur two hours after.

There is intermittence in the symptoms of *Anac.* "The attacks ceased for one or two days, and then continued again for a couple of days." Guided by this indication alone, Custis cured with *Anac.* 200 a case of sleeplessness in a pregnant woman: "Spells of sleeplessness lasting for several nights." *Anac.* is suited to affections of the palms of the hands. There are warts even on the palms.

Relations.—*Compare:* Comocl., Rhus t., Rhus ven. (botan.); Ant. t., Apis, Coriar. rusc., Fer., Iod., Jug. c., Lyc., Nit. ac., Nux v., Phos. ac., Plat., Urt. ur., Puls., Nat. m., Caust., Thuj. (fixed ideas). *It is an antidote* to Rhus if there are gastric symptoms, or symptoms going from r. to l. *Antidoted by:* Coffea, Juglans cin. *Follows well:* Lyc., Puls., Plat. *Followed well by:* Lyc., Puls., Plat.

Causation.—Checked eruptions. Examinations.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Hypochondriacal sadness, and melancholy ideas.—Anthropophobia.—Anxiety, apprehension, and fear of approaching death.—Fear and mistrust of the future, with discouragement and despair.—Disposition to take everything amiss, to contradict, and to fly into a rage.—Frequently screams loudly, as if to call some one; so furious has to be restrained.—Manners awkward, silly.—Disposition to laugh at serious things, and to maintain a serious demeanour when anything laughable occurs.—State as if there were two wills, one of which rejects what the other requires.—Fixed ideas: that he is double; that there is no reality in anything, all appears like a dream; that a stranger is constantly by his side, one to the r., the other to the l.; her husband is not her husband, her child is not hers; fondles, then pushes them away.—Want of moral sentiment (wickedness, impiety, hardness of heart, cruelty).—Irresistible desire to blaspheme, and to swear.—Sensation as if the mind were separated from the body.—Weakness of mind and of memory.—Loss of memory.—Soon forgets everything; consciousness of forgetfulness takes away appetite.—Weakness of all the senses.—Absence of ideas.

2. **Head.**—Head confused.—Fits of giddiness.—Vertigo on walking, as if all objects were too distant, or undulating.—Whirling dizziness, with obscuration of the eyes on stooping.—Headache from noise, and at every (false) step.—Headache with giddiness and vertigo, aggravated by movement.—Digging and throbbing r. side of head, and along border of orbit; > entirely when eating, and when lying down in bed at night and when about

falling asleep; < during motion and work.—Headache in consequence of intellectual labour, with pain as from a bruise in the brain, or tractive pressure in the forehead.—Congestion of blood to the head, with pain in the cerebellum.—Pressive pains, principally in the temples.—Pressive pain in the temple, as from a nail; < after eating, in the cold air, and from exertions of the mind.—Constrictive pains in the head.—Sensation of tearing in the head, chiefly on the right side, and often as far as the face and neck, followed by buzzing in the ears.—In the evening, sensation of digging in the head, disappearing with sleep.—Stitches in the head.—Itching in the scalp.

3. **Eyes.**—Painful pressure on the eyes.—Pressure in the eyes as from a plug.—Objects appear too far off.—Photophobia.—Contraction of the pupils.—Weakness and confusion of sight.—Myopia.—Threads and black spots appear before the eyes.—A nimbus round the candle in the evening.

4. **Ears.**—Shooting and tearing otalgia.—Painful pressure in the ears.—Pain, as of ulceration, in the ears, principally on pressing the teeth close, and on swallowing.—Imagines whispers of blasphemy in his ears.—Discharge (of a browish colour) from the ears.—Itching in the ears.—Tingling in r. ear.—Hardness of hearing.—Buzzing and roaring in the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis.—Diminution of the sense of smell.—Anosmia.—The sense of smell is too acute or illusory.—Constant smell before the nose, as of pigeon's dung or burning tinder.—Stoppage of the nose, with sensation of dryness in the nostrils.—Coryza (sneezing and lachrymation), and discharge of mucus from the nose, both chronic.—Violent coryza, with catarrhal fever, tension in the calves of the legs and in the legs, and palpitation of the heart.

6. **Face.**—Look wild, childish, expressionless; may be red or pale.—Pale, sickly face, with hollow eyes, sunk, and encircled by dark rings; by blue ridges.—Pressure on the eyeballs.—Rough spots, scurfy and mealy, round the mouth and on the cheeks, with crawling-like itching.—Burning sensation round the chin.—Eczema of face and neck, with eruption of small blisters, intensely itching.

7. **Teeth.**—Tearing, jerking odontalgia, principally on taking anything very warm into the mouth.—Tensive, cramp-like pains in the teeth, as far as the ears, most frequently in the evening towards ten o'clock.—Swelling of the gums, which bleed easily.

8. **Mouth.**—Offensive taste in the mouth and also of the food.—Painful vesicles in the mouth; speaks with much difficulty.—Offensive smell from the mouth, not observed by the patient.—Heaviness and swelling of the tongue, with difficulty of speech.—Tongue white and rough.—Accumulation of water in the mouth; sometimes it provokes vomiting.—Dryness in the mouth and in the throat.—Taste lost.

10. **Appetite.**—All kinds of food appear insipid.—Bitter taste with dryness of the mouth and throat.—Fetid taste in the mouth.—Violent and constant thirst, with sensation as of suffocation when drinking.—Want of appetite.—Weakness of digestion.—After a meal, hypochondriacal humour, heat of face, pressure and tension in the precordial region, in the stomach, and in the belly, inclination to vomit or to go to stool, repugnance to exertion, great fatigue and desire to sleep.—Symptoms disappear after dinner; but begin again in two hours.

11. **Stomach.**—In the evening, water-brash and vomiting, followed by

acidity in the mouth.—Morning sickness.—Pressure in the stomach, chiefly after a meal, as well as when engaged in thought and mental exertion.—In the morning, on waking, pressure in the precordial region.—Shootings in the pit of the stomach, chiefly on breathing.—Great thirst, with arrest of breathing while drinking.—Vomiting of the ingesta, which gives relief.—Clucking noise and fermentation in the pit of the stomach.—After a meal, commotion in the precordial region at every step.—Painful sensation in cardiac end of stomach on walking fast.

12. **Abdomen.**—Weak digestion, with fulness and distension of the abdomen and hypochondriacal humour.—Pressure in the liver.—Colic in the umbilical region, mostly pressive, or dull and shooting, aggravated by respiration; cough and external pressure.—Pain, as if a blunt plug were pressed into the intestines.—Hardness of the abdomen.—Flatulent colic with pinching, and borborygmi in the abdomen, and an inclination to go to stool.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Fruitless inclination to go to stool.—Urgent desire which passes away with effort to expel.—Difficult evacuation even of soft stools, from inactivity of the rectum.—Stools of a pale colour.—Evacuation of blood with the stools.—Painful piles (both blind and bleeding) in the anus.—Itching in the anus.—Oozing of moisture from the rectum.– Fissures of the rectum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent discharge of clear, watery urine.—Making water at night.—Sensation of burning in the glans, during the evacuation of urine and afterwards.—Turbid, clay-coloured urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Erections without excitation during the day.—Pollutions.—Voluptuous itching in the scrotum.—Increased or inexcitable sexual desire.—Want of enjoyment during coition.—Flowing of prostate fluid while at stool and after having made water.—Semen passes during a hard stool.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Leucorrhœa, with itching and excoriation in the parts.—Frequent but scanty menses, sometimes with spasmodic pains in abdomen.—Nausea during pregnancy, > whilst eating.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness and sensation of excoriation in the throat, principally after a meal.—Cough, with tickling in the throat and choking.—Cough after meals (with loss of smell and taste) with vomiting of what has been taken, or in the evening, in bed, with congestion of blood to the head.—Shaking cough, like whooping-cough, chiefly at night, or after much speaking.—Violent convulsive cough (whooping-cough), caused by tickling in the pharynx; worse at night, and after eating; after the attacks, yawning and sleepiness.—Cough (short) with purulent expectoration.—Expectoration of blood with the cough.—On coughing, pain in the head.—Yawning after a violent fit of coughing.

18. **Chest.**—Breath short, and respiration asthmatic.—Oppression of the chest, with internal heat and anguish, which causes the patient to seek the open air.—Pressure and sensation of excoriation in the chest.—Pressure in the chest (r. side) as from a dull plug.—Prickings in the region of the heart.—Rattling in the trachæa when lying on the l. side.

19. **Heart.**—Uneasiness in the heart.—Piercing pains (stitches) through the region of the heart, quickly succeeding each other, sometimes they extend to the small of the back.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness at the nape of the neck.—Pains in the back and between the shoulder-blades, for the most part drawing and shooting, or pressive.—Dull stitches in the left shoulder-blade.—Tingling between the shoulder-blades. Pressure upon the shoulder, as if from a weight.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Weakness and tensive pains in the arms.—A very painful thumping on the middle of the l. upper arm.—Trembling of the hand and of the arm.—Trembling of the r. hand.—Pressive pains in the muscles and in the bones of the arms, with a feeling of fatigue.—Shooting and heaviness in the forearm.—Cramp-like pains in the bones and in the joints of the hands and of the fingers.—Sensation of dryness in the hands and in the fingers.—Clammy sweat in the palms of the hands.—Torpor in the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Stiffness of the legs, as if they were bandaged, with agitation.—Trembling, drawing, and jerking in the knees and in the thighs, as if the legs were fatigued by walking.—Quivering pressure in the thighs.—Sensation of paralysis in the knees.—Itchy eruption round the knee, as far as the calves of the legs.—Jerking and cramp-like pressure in the calves of the legs, and in the legs.—Tensive pain in the calves of the legs during the day, on walking, and at night in bed, with sleeplessness.—Burning in the soles of the feet, and in the legs.—Cold in the feet when walking, particularly in the morning.—Chilblains.

24. **Generalities.**—Pressive pains, as from a plug in several places.—Sufferings appear for the most part periodically.—The majority of sufferings disappear during dinner; but a stort time afterwards they return, and many others make their appearance with them.—The least movement occasions much fatigue.—Great fatigue, trembling and extreme weakness in the limbs, principally in the knees, increasing even to paralysis.—Great weariness on walking, and on going upstairs.—Strong disposition to chilliness, and great sensibility to cold and currents of air.—Diminution of the senses (smell, sight, hearing.)—Sensation, as of a hoop or band around the parts.—Cramp-like pains in the muscles.—Contraction of the joints.—Wounded tendons.

25. **Skin.**—Burning itching, increased by scratching.—Covered with blisters, from the size of a pin's head to a pea, often scarlet red, and sometimes sense of burning.—Skin not easily excited by irritants.—Pain, as from an abscess, in the parts affected.—Herpes.—Pemphigus.—Warts.

26. **Sleep.**—Comatose somnolency, night and day.—Inclination to sleep at an early hour, with disturbed sleep in the night.—Goes to sleep late.—Heavy sleep till 9 a.m.—Anxious dreams, disgusting or horrible, with cries, lively dreams, with meditation and activity of mind, followed by a pain, as from a bruise, in the head after waking.—Dreams of projects, of fire, of diseases, of deaths, and of dangers.—At night, toothache; pains in the limbs and in the bones, diarrhœa, cramps in the calves of the legs, and twitching of the mouth and of the fingers during sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse accelerated, with beating in the veins.—Chilliness, esp. in the open air, relieved in the sunshine.—Heat of the upper part of the body, with cold feet; internal chilliness and hot breath.—Strong disposition to shivering, and constant shudderings even in the heat of a room.—Cold and trembling, with sensation of pulling in the head, ill-humour and agitation, every second day.—Internal cold with external heat.—Heat in the face, every

afternoon, towards four o'clock, with nausea and fatigue.—Sweat during the day when sitting.—Perspiration in the evening, on the head, abdomen, and back, even when sitting still.—Nocturnal sweat.

Anagallis Arvensis.

Scarlet Pimpernel. Weather-glass. Red Chickweed. *N. O.* Primulaceæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Cataract. Constipation. Dropsy. Epilepsy. Epistaxis. Gonorrhœa. Gout. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Mania. Neuralgia. Rheumatism. Ringworm. Skin, unhealthy. Snake-bites. Syphilis. Tetters. Ulcers, ill-conditioned. Wounds.

Characteristics.—Like the *Primula obconca*, *Anagallis* has a marked action on the skin. Skin itches all over; becomes dry and rough; has bran-like tetters in rings; ulcers and swellings on joints. Ill-conditioned ulcers. It favours expulsion of splinters. Has been used for snake-bites and hydrophobia. It produces great exhilaration and activity of mind: thinks of everything. Great hilarity. (The Greek name of the plant means to laugh out loud.) Tickling and itching in left ear. Bran-like, ring-shaped tetters on face. Dull pains in gums accompanied by very hard stools. Sensation on tongue as if something cold were placed on it. Dryness and scraping in throat. Scraping, scratching of larynx and trachea with hoarseness; < after eating. Tickling prickling along urethra; orifice agglutinated. Tearing in spermatic cord. Syphilis with nose-bleed, deranged mind, pain in small of back, and itching skin. Soreness on chest with pain. Eruption on chest. Tensive drawing ascending from left shoulder to nape of neck (*Eupat. perf.*). Skin of hands dry, sticky, and dirty-looking. Tetters. Vesicles in groups. Pain and tightness in bend of left knee. It is a vulnerary of some importance. Symptoms are < by touch; < after eating.

Relations.—*Compare:* Prim. obc. and Cyclamen. (bot.); Coff. (joyous; excited); Lith. c. (rough skin, ringworm); Sep., Tellur. (ringworm); Puls. (chilly, catarrh); Rhus t.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Exhilarated, mind active, thinks of everything.—Cannot collect his thoughts whilst listening to sermon on account of jovial feelings.—Great hilarity for several days; everything gives him pleasure.—Despondency.—After mental exertion great prostration.

2. **Head.**—Heat rising to head, slight sweat on forehead, followed by pressing stitching in eyeballs, and a tickling, pricking in urethra, inclining him to coition.—Headache just over supra-orbital ridges with eructations and rumbling in the bowels.—Spasmodic lancinations in both temples, extending to eyes.—Pressive aching in forehead and occiput from a current of air blowing on him.—Intense headache and nausea with pains throughout the body.

—Occiput: dull or tearing pains and inclination to vomit; violent headache, with hard, knotty stools; knocking pain in l. side; dull pain all night.—Headache > by coffee.—Skin of forehead feels too tight.

3. **Eyes.**—Things seem to float to and fro, he cannot write.—Glittering before l. eye.—Pressing in eyes after headache.—Stitches in temples extending into eyes.—Pain in r. eyeball < on touching lids.—Itching of lids.

4. **Ears.**—Obstruction and pain in r. ear following the pressure in eyes.—Stitches in r. ear.—Tickling and itching in l. ear.

5. **Nose.**—Nose-bleed (syphilis).—Unpleasant tickling on top of nose, with violent sneezing.—Copious secretion of yellow mucus.

6. **Face.**—Neuralgic pains in r. cheek-bone, extending to supra-orbital region; during the night.—Pains in facial muscles.—Bran-like, ring-shaped tetters on face.—Itching on cheek-bones.—Itching and tickling stitches on l. corner of mouth and lower lip, just under the border.

7. **Teeth.**—Dull pain in a hollow tooth with trembling of the heart.—Dull pain in upper molars and tearing pain in r. cheek-bone.—Teeth pain as from cold; < from touch; chilly sensation in teeth.—Dull pain in gums accompanied by very hard stools.

8. **Mouth.**—Sensation on tongue as if something cold were placed upon it; also near frænum.—Viscid saliva in mouth, raised by coughing.—Collection of water in mouth, with slight tearing in molars.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation of dryness in throat with scraping.—Tickling at soft palate at night, as from touch of something cold.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations, nausea, inclination to vomit, and rumbling in bowels with headache.—Causes inflammation of the stomach in horses.

12. **Abdomen.**—Hepatitis and induration of liver.—Abdomen distended with wind.—Visceral obstructions.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Inflammation of rectum in horses.—Itching in rectum; pressure in sacrum; piles.—Passes offensive flatus.—Stools: watery; soft and pappy; hard like stones; knotty.—Itching at anus after stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Burning in urethra when urinating, mostly in the morning.—Orifice agglutinated; presses to urinate; stream divided.—Tickling prickling along urethra inclining to coitus.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—The burning in urethra before and during erection ceases during coitus.—Drawing pains in r. testicle and cord.—Tearing pains in spermatic cords.—Tickling in symphysis pubis.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Scratching and scraping in throat, esp. after meals.—Hoarseness proceeding from the trachea.—Cough dry, with a scratching sensation when reading aloud; with yellow phlegm from the nose; with spitting of saliva.

18. **Chest.**—A kind of restlessness in chest.—Soreness on the chest with fever.—Pressure in r. lung after a meal or when walking fast.—Suddenly a feeling internally in chest as if struck with a cushion full of pins.—Itching on l. side of chest, principally on nipple.—Eruption on chest.

19. **Heart.**—Violent trembling of heart, with general trembling and weakness, preceded by aching in a carious tooth and anxiety in chest in evening in bed.—Palpitation.

20. **Neck.**—Tensive drawing from l. shoulder up to neck; returns when lifting or stretching the arm.—Trembling of muscles of neck (horses).

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pains in muscles of upper arm, outside, near shoulder. — Pains in forearm; in carpal and metacarpal bones. — Gouty swellings on joints of fingers.—Skin of hands and fingers very dry, sticky and dirty-looking.—Tetter on hands; moist or dry and hairlike.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in hip.—Tickling pains in r. leg and at the os ilium.—Drawing pains in muscles of l. leg; tearing during night.—Weakness and lameness in r. leg, as if it was too short.—Pains in bend of l. knee; sensation of tightness as if something swollen or sore.—Pains in shin bones; < when extending the leg.—Cramps.—Pains in metatarsus and sole (l.), in concave part of l. sole and near toes.

24. **Generalities.**—A chilly trembling.—Exhausted and drowsy.

25. **Skin.**—Itches all over; rough, dry.—Dry bran-like tetters in rings.—Ulcers and swellings on joints.—Ill-conditioned ulcers.—Promotes expulsion of splinters.

26. **Sleep.**—Falls asleep late; sleep restless; awakens early; feeling unrefreshed.

Anantherum.

Anantherum muricatum. Andropogon muricatus. Andropogon squarrosus. Cuscus grass. Vetiver or Viti-vayr. A medicinal grass cultivated in the Markarentas Islands (E. Ind.). (Houat.) *N. O.* Gramineæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical. — Abscesses. Aphonia. Boils. Cancer. Erysipelas. Glandular inflammation. Hydrophobia. Sycosis. Syphilis. Tic convulsif. Tic douleureux. Tumours. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Anantherum* produces a state of drunkenness. Severe neuralgic headache; as if bells moved about in head; as of steel arrows from forehead to nape. Pains in facial bones as if crushed or ulcerated. Convulsive tic. Ulcers at labial commissures (syphilis). Swelling of tonsils, constriction of throat, inability to swallow. Plugged sensation. Burning and stitches. Thirsty but cannot drink. Burning heat alternating with icy coldness in gullet: as of something alive in gullet. Involuntary urination when walking and during sleep. Venereal appetite increased by every attempt to satisfy it until driven to onanism and madness. Tumour of breast, ulcerated, indurated. Abscesses, boils; glandular swellings (especially of sub-maxillary and cervical glands). Herpes. Herpes and ulcers or scabs on scalp. Tumours. Wart-like growths on eyebrows. Falling off of eyebrows and beard. Chancre-like ulcers on penis. Pustules like small-pox on vulva. Abscesses, ulcers, and fissures on arms and hands. Eruptions like itch or lichen. "Erysipelas with much swelling of arms and legs, dark red or bluish eruptions, with tendency to suppurate" (Farrington). Formication as of ants. Ulcers yellowish, violet, swollen, everted, syphilitic. Discharges from ulcers are foul; foul breath and eructations. Coffee at first <, later >. Wine and coffee < toothache.

Relations.—*Compare:* Avena, Arundo, Anthox. (botan.); Bell., Can. ind., Stram., Staph., Merc., Lach., Thuj. *Antidoted by:* Aromatic liquors. *Inimical:* Wines and spirits.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Gay humour, with disposition to laugh and sing.—Blunted intellect and loss of memory.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo with congestion, tendency to fall backward.—Drunkenness and staggering.—Burning, lancinating, pulsating headache, < r. side, forehead and temples, with nausea, vomiting and great heaviness of eyes.—Neuralgic pain in temples, with sensation as if pointed irons were thrust in, producing fits of craziness; < afternoon and night, from noise, light, and motion.—As if he had water in the head, < walking.—Herpes and ulcers on scalp, with compact, thick, humid scabs and prurigo.—Exostoses.

3. **Eyes.**—Muscæ volitantes and fiery circles before eyes; everything seems excessively bright and shining.—Wart-like growth on eyebrows.

4. **Ears.**—Copious ear-wax.—Deafness, < evening and damp weather.

5. **Nose.**—Stitches in nose, with a crushing sensation at root.—Air inhaled seems icy cold, and causes sneezing.—Ulcers, greenish, badly smelling discharge.—Inflammation of bones.—Boils and small tumours on tip.—Nose cold, pale, pointed.

6. **Face.**—Tic douleureux, and tic convulsif.—Yellow and red spots; stinging pimples.—Ulcers, scabs, or scaly herpes; falling off of eyebrows and beard.—Pain in facial bones as if crushed or dislocated.—Jaws spasmodically clenched.—Submaxillary and cervical glands swell and tend to suppurate.—Ulcers at labial commissures; syphilitic.

7. **Teeth.**—Digging in teeth as if forcibly pulled out—Constant inclination to clench teeth.—Decayed, crumbling teeth; bad smell from mouth.

8. **Mouth.**—Taste bitter, bloody, sweet or flat.—Speech difficult, stammering.—Severe pains at root of tongue as if it were cut off.—Tongue fissured, lacerated, as if cut on its edges, with copious salivation and debility, as from the effects of mercury.—Viscid saliva.

9. **Throat.**—Inflamed throat with sensation of fulness and obstruction as if plugged.—Tonsillitis; burning and stitches; sometimes coldness.—Thirst, but throat contracts as soon as he hears water mentioned, or sees shining objects.

11. **Stomach.**—Morbid hunger, wakes in the night to eat; as if he had tapeworm.—Eructations; painful; tasting of food; foul.—Nausea; vomiting of food, bile or blood; horrible pains in stomach.—Very painful pressure, like a bar, on epigastrium with short, anxious respiration.—Contraction, gnawing, and tearing pains; cramps and spasms.—Sensation as of a hard tumour starting from pylorus and extending to liver.

12. **Abdomen.**—Inflammation and swelling of liver.—Burning, pulsating, and lancinating pain in region of spleen.—Twisting and tearing pains in bowels with nausea and vomiting.—Swelling in groin.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stools mucous, bloody, brownish yellow; whitish, choleraic; offensive, with colic and burning in abdomen and rectum.

—Obstinate constipation, stool hard, knotty, like sheep-dung.—Hæmorrhoids and abscesses.—Itching at anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Ardor urinæ.—Incontinence; when walking and during sleep.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Chancre-like sores on penis and in urethra. —Sexual appetite increased by every attempt to satisfy it until it drives him to onanism and madness.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Scirrhus-like swelling of cervix uteri.—Eruptions, whitish and reddish, in vulva; pustules.—Erysipelatous swelling of mammæ.—Ulcerated indurated tumour in breast.—Excoriation of nipples.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness and aphonia.—Difficulty of speaking with drowiness, with glandular inflammation.—Corrosive sensations in larynx.—Liquids pass frequently into larynx and nasal fossæ.—Prominent swelling of laryngeal cartilages, obstinate, paroxysmal, shaking cough, < in evening and night, and from dust.—Burning and raw feeling in chest.

19. **Heart.**—Burning, stitches, and cramps in cardiac region, with oppression.—Heart seems paralysed with death-like weakness.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness of neck and back; lumbago.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains and swelling of joints.—Diseased and deformed nails.—Swelling of glands of axilla.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Stiffness, lancinating and crampy pain in sacrum and iliac bones.—Nails grow awry and hurt toes.—Offensive feet-sweats.

25. **Skin.**—Abscesses, boils, ulcers.

Ancistrodon Contortrix, *see* Cenchris Contortrix.

Angophora.

Angophora lanceolata. Metrosideros costatus. Red Gum. (Australian bush.) *N. O.* Myrtaceæ. Tincture or trituration of dried sap or gum.

Clinical.—Constipation. Dysentery.

Characteristics.—Proved by F. Kopp, *Angophora* (which resembles *Eucalyptus* in appearance) produces the following symptoms: Bearing-down and constant inclination to stool. Dry, hard evacuations, accompanied with blood; diarrhœa, headache, nausea, flatulent distension, and colicky pains. For nearly a week there was obstinate constipation; then nausea, sickness and diarrhœa, with vertigo and debility. Pains and tenesmus only > by lying down flat on the face.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ipec.

Angustura Vera.

Bark of Galipea cusparia. Bonplandia trifoliata. (From Angustura, South America.) *N. O.* Rutaceæ. Trituration and tincture of the bark.

Clinical.—Bone-pains. Caries. Diarrhœa. Injuries. Intermittent fevers. Myopia. Spavin in horses. Tetanus. Toothache. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—The effects of *Angustura* are closely allied to those of *Nux*, *Ruta*, and *Mercurius*. The mental condition is one of over-sensitiveness and excitability; the slightest offence, a mere trifle, irritates as with *Nux*. On the other hand there is pusillanimity, which corresponds more to *Ruta*. Among the prominent features are: Drawing, tension, stiffness of muscles and joints; bruised, sore feeling as after a blow. Drawing of head to right side, later to left. Short-sighted. Heat in forehead at night. Exostosis of lower jaw. Trismus neonatorum (where much *Mercury* had been given). Drawing in upper r. molar tooth > application of cold finger. Thirst, constant desire to drink. Irresistible desire to drink coffee. Hiccough after cough. Belching with cough (*Ambra*). Every evacuation followed by shivering, crawling sensation over face. Tenesmus with soft stool. Hæmorrhoids protrude with hard, knotty stool. Seminal emissions. Itching of tip of glans penis (when walking in open air). Violent itching on scrotum. Dry, hacking cough from scratching in throat or irritation behind sternum. Irritation behind sternum through to back. Palpitation < sitting bent and > sitting up. Cutting pain from point of right scapula to breast, near nipple (*Chel.*). Pain in cervical vertebræ < moving arms. Tearing as if in the bones, < at rest; > cold applications; > extension; < exertion and pressure. Spinal cord and extensor muscles principally affected; cracking in all joints. Caries of long bones. I have verified the power of *Angust.* over long bones in a case of acute periostitis of the tibia in a scrofulous boy. The 5x trit. speedily arrested inflammation, after the failure of *Merc. viv.* Symptoms < from exertion; from stooping; sitting bent over (palpitation); moving or lifting arms; drinking warm milk; 3 p.m. (loose cough; > application of cold fingers (toothache); cold application; extension; lying on left side.

Relations.—Ang. is like Ruta in its action on bones, and as an antidote to Mercury; also like False Angustura (Angustura spuria, Brucea antidyssenterica, Nucis vomicæ cortex—*see* Brucea); Bell. (< 3 p.m.; easily startled; heat in female genitals; trismus), Bry., Rhus; Cep., Cham., Coff. (toothache > by cold); Cicut., Ign., Nux (tetanus); Merc., Pho., Sil. (caries of jaw); Æsc., Alo. (piles and backache); Ant. cr., Ant. t., Lil., Nat. m., Puls., Sep. (eruptions); Hyperic., Led. (punctured wounds); Ran. bulb. (pain in pectoral muscles). *Antidoted by:* Coffea (not Camph.), Bry. (bellyache after milk); Chel. (sharp, cutting pain from just beneath right scapula to chest).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Timidity of character, and tendency to take alarm.—Pusillanimity, and want of self-confidence.—Ill-humour and discontent, with great readiness to take offence.—Extreme excitement and gaiety.—Absence of mind and reveries.—Vivacity of mind, chiefly in the afternoon.

2. **Head.**—Head bewildered, with stupidity, as if after intoxication.—Dizziness in the open air, or on crossing a stream of water.—In the evening, pressive headache, with heat in the face.—One-sided headache, or both sides ache as if about to faint.—Boring pains.—Pain, like that of a bruise, in the brain.—Cramp-like pains in the head.—Piercing in the temples.—The headaches appear mostly at sunset, and continue until the patient goes to sleep.—Sensation of torpor in the temporal muscles, with tension on opening the mouth.

3. **Eyes.**—Tension and pressure in the eyes, as from too strong a light.—Sensation of dryness and pain, as of excoriation, in the eyelids.—Redness, heat, and burning in the eyes, with nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids.—Spasmodic stretching open of the lids.—Eyes fixed, prominent, immovable.—Sight confused, as if by a mist, or as if the cornea were obscured (in the morning).—Objects too far distant, must bring them closer.

4. **Ears.**—Cramp-like pain in the ears.—Jerkings and tearing before and in the ears.—Sensation as if something were placed in or before the ears.—Heat in the ears.—Diminution of hearing.

6. **Face.**—Heat and bluish redness of the face.—Tension of the facial muscles.—Cramp-like pains in the cheek-bones and in the masseters frequently dart through the eyeballs and temples, < by stooping, walking, or mental excitement.—Trismus, with the lips strongly separated, displaying the teeth.—(After the spasms, the face and lips still remain bluish for some time.)—Exostosis at the lower jaw.

7. **Teeth.**—Drawing odontalgia.—Throbbing in the hollow teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of the mouth and lips.—(In the evening), viscid, insipid, and putrid mucus in the mouth, with constant desire to drink.—Tongue white, and, as it were, rough.—Sensation of burning in the tongue.

10. **Appetite.**—Bitter taste, principally after dinner and after smoking tobacco.—Thirst, with desire for cold drinks, or sensation of thirst without a desire for drink.—Disgust for food, principally solid food with irresistible desire to take coffee, or with insatiable hunger.—Disgust for pork.—Imperfect eructuations after eating, with a sensation of fulness in the chest.

11. **Stomach.**—Bilious eructations.—Nausea while dining, or walking in the open air, with uneasy sensation of faintness.—Pain, as of incisive excoriation in the stomach, particularly at the beginning of a meal.—Cramp-like pain in the pit of the stomach.—Acidity, coated tongue, pappy, unpleasant taste and loss of appetite.

12. **Abdomen.**—Bruise-like pain in the abdomen.—Cramp-like colic.—*Severe pain, extending* in a line from navel to sternum.—Cutting pains, chiefly *after having taken* milk (hot).—Shooting pain in the abdomen.—Borborygmi *and fermentation* in the abdomen, as preceding diarrhœa.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stools frequent and copious.—Diarrhœa of

mucus, with colicky pains.—Diarrhœa day and night, each evacuation preceded by cutting pains in the abdomen, usually attended with nausea in the morning; stools often whitish, thin and copious, diarrhœa becomes chronic, with loss of flesh and great debility; constipation.—Pressive and contractive pain in the anus, with swelling of the hæmorrhoids.—Burning in the anus while at stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent want to make water, with scanty evacuation, or frequent and abundant evacuation of urine, preceded by pressure on the bladder, and followed by tenesmus.—Urine of an orange colour, and soon becomes turbid.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Much itching of all these organs, sometimes voluptuous.—Seminal emissions.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Troubles with the r. ovary.—Sensation as if the uterus were beating against the r. ovary and r. hip.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness from mucus in the aerial passages.—Intermitting spasmodic breathing.—Voice weak and faint.—Dry cough, with rattling and scraping of mucus in the chest.—Violent, deep cough, with expectoration of yellowish mucus.—A sort of whooping-cough with hiccough and belching of wind.—Cough occurring every p.m., at 3 o'clock.

18. **Chest.**—Respiration convulsive (intermittent).—Constriction in upper part of lungs, as if one had been running.—Oppression of the chest, on walking quickly, and during an ascent.—Cramp in the chest, with painful spasms of the muscles of the chest.—Painful sensitiveness of the chest, even to the slightest touch.—Bruise-like pain in the muscles of the chest, on moving the arms.

19. **Heart.**—Incisive shocks, or shootings in the chest, and in the region of the heart.—Violent throbbing of the heart, when seated and leaning forward, or in the evening, in bed, when lying on the left side.—Palpitation of the heart with anguish.—Heart feels suddenly swollen, with great fear of dying, > by lying on l. side.—Sensation of painful contraction of the heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Painful heaviness in the nape of the neck, and between the shoulder-blades, in bed, in the morning.—Opisthotonos.—Violent itching along the back.—Pain in the loins, as if bruised, mostly at night, and particularly towards four o'clock in the morning.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Arms tired and heavy, as if paralysed, with stiffness in the elbow.—Paralytic weakness of the elbows and of the hands.—Cramp-like drawings in the forearm, the hands, and the fingers.—Coldness of the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain, as of dislocation, or of cramp in the coxo-femoral joints; also in the legs and in the feet.—Pain, as from fatigue, in the thighs and in the legs, when walking, as if they were going to break.—Pressive drawing in all parts of the lower extremities.—Pain in the joint of the foot on putting it down, producing lameness.—Paralysis of the legs, imminent with trembling of the feet.—Paralysis of the joints of the feet.—Drawing in the limbs, with soreness.—Pain in the inner side of the ankle, when walking, causing limping.

24. **Generalities.**—Sensation of weakness and of stiffness in the whole body; as if the marrow of the bone were stiff.—The spinal marrow and the exterior muscles are principally affected.—Stiffness and extension of the limbs

—Tension in the muscles while walking.—Paralysis of different parts.—Great difficulty in walking, with threatened paralysis of the legs.—In tetanus, traumatic, or otherwise, when there is spasmodic twitching or jerking of the muscles.—Catalepsy, with the body bent backward.—Wasting of soft parts.—Convulsive starts.—Attacks of tetanus, excited mostly by touch, by drinking, and by noise.—Tetanic spasms caused (by the previously named causes) and by drinking of lukewarm water; cheeks and lips become blue; the breathing is laboured during the spasms, groaning and closing of the eyes, lips wide open, drawn up and down, exposing the teeth.—Commotion in the body (trunk), as from an electric shock.—Twitching and jerking along the back, like electric shocks.—Cracking of the joints.—Caries, and painful ulcers, which attack the (long) bones and perforate them, even to the marrow.

26. Sleep.—In the evening, great drowsiness, followed by sleeplessness before midnight.—Sleep disturbed by frequent dreams.

27. Fever.—Pulse accelerated, spasmodic, irregular at times, intermitting.—Chill, in the morning and forenoon, preceded by thirst.—Violent chill every afternoon at 3 o'clock.—Heat in the evening after entering a room, after supper, mostly in the face; at 3 a.m., disturbing sleep, followed by chilliness.—Shuddering in the part affected.—Heat, with confusion and pain in the head, in the evening and at night.—Thirst and vomiting of bile begin with hot stage.

Angustura Spuria, *see* Brucea Antidyssenterica.

Anhalonium Lewinii.

Mescal buttons. *N. O.* Cactaceæ. Tincture, extract, or infusion. Havelock Ellis says: "I first cut up the buttons into small fragments and poured on boiling water twice; a single infusion is inactive."

Clinical.—Brain-fag. Delirium. Headache. Hallucinations. Megrim. Mental weakness. Neurasthenia. Paraplegia. Senses, disordered. Visions, disorders of; coloured.

Characteristics.—The plant from which the mescal buttons are obtained grows in barren and rocky soil in the valley of the Rio Grande. It is used by some Indian tribes in their religious ceremonies. It has been recently tested scientifically, a notable proving having been made by Dr. Wier Mitchell. Dr. E. M. Hale has collected the facts about the drug in an article published in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*. The chief feature of the drug's action is the production of coloured visions of most over-powering brilliancy, associated with moving shapes of fantastic design, the motion being regulated somewhat in time by music. In the Indian ceremonies the constant beating of tom-toms is an essential feature. Other symptoms

are loss of conception of time, occipital headache, tired feeling in head, nausea. Tremor of muscles, increased knee-jerk, and loss of power of co-ordination. One prover, Havelock Ellis, noted distinct slowing of the pulse, slight faintness and shallow breathing; but there were none of the terrible heart symptoms of the other Cacti. The most prominent condition is < on closing eyes. The nausea and faintness were < on movement. There is great disinclination to move. > Lying down.

Relations.—*Compare:* Can. ind. (time sense disordered; fantastic visions); Gelsem. (paralysis of accommodation); Bell., Stram., Op., Pic. ac., Piper methyst., Coffea, Coca; Plat. (objects seem small and distant); Pso. (> lying down).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Reverie.—Time seems long; intervals between words and sentences seem inordinately long.—Cannot find the right word, with difficulty of enunciation.—Seems to have a double personality.—Distrust and resentment; thinks companions are laughing at him; wants to do them violence.—Consciousness of unusual energy and intellectual power (which, when tested, was found not to actually exist).—Sense of superiority and well-being.—Sense of depression and inferiority.

2. **Head.**—Frontal (l.) headache with visual zigzags.—Occipital headache, with disturbed vision.—Persistent ache and tired feeling in occipital region (lasting several days and making work impossible).—(It rapidly removed headache in one prover.)

3. **Eyes.**—Visions in all colours, moving, fantastic, of surpassing brilliance, in designs (sometimes grotesque), moving scenes, dances; affected by beating time; dissipated or modified by opening the eyes; partly under control by an effort of thought.—Natural objects seem more brilliant, shadows deepened, flickering of lights greatly exaggerated.—Pupils dilated.—Accommodation impaired.—Ptosis.

4. **Ears.**—Impressions of sound and visions heightened by any marked stimulation of skin.—Exaggerated reverberation of ordinary sounds.

5. **Nose.**—The air seemed filled with vague perfume.—Smell blunted; could not tell whether or not tincture of asafœtida was a perfume.

6. **Face.**—Disinclined to make the slightest movement; eyelids droop; they scarcely move the lips and jaws in articulating.

8. **Mouth.**—Great difficulty in talking, partly from paralysis of the tongue, partly from slowness of thought.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea; < on movement; entirely > on lying down.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Pulse slowed.—Respiration shallow.—Faintness.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—A fine tremor in lower extremities.

24. **Generalities.**—Motor inco-ordination.—Extreme muscular depression; don't want to stir; whole body feels relaxed.—Lazy contentment; "a land where it is always afternoon."—Fine tremor in lower extremities preluding the visions; unable to walk without assistance; can with difficulty sit up.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness; followed by consciousness of unusual energy.

Anilinum.

Amidobenzene. $C_6 H_5 NH_2$.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Cancer. Cholera. Eczema rubrum.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Anilinum* have been observed on workpeople poisoned by inhalation of the fumes, and on persons who have worn aniline-dyed articles next the skin. The symptoms are in many respects like those of *Arsenic.* There are vomiting, purging, bursting headache, epileptiform attacks; cyanosis is very marked; swelling and irritation of the skin. In old-school practice injections of aniline blue have been used with some success to destroy cancerous growths, aniline having a marked affinity for cell nuclei, hence its use in staining microscopic specimens. In poisoning cases evacuants, the inhalation of oxygen, the free use of stimulants—brandy, ammonia, chloric ether—cold affusions to the head, and sinapisms on legs and thighs, have been used with success.

Relations.—*Compare:* Antipyrinum, Antifibrinum, Phenacetinum, Glon., Ars.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Hebetude.
2. **Head.**—Vertigo.—Bursting pains in head.
3. **Eyes.**—Eyes irritated.—Burning, injected.—Lower lids puffed.
8. **Mouth.**—Bitter taste.
11. **Stomach.**—Intense burning in stomach and head, "could not get her breath"; later, vomiting, purging; extremities icy cold; intense pain over stomach, which is very hard.
15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Pain in penis and scrotum, later, swelling, still later, impotence.
24. **Generalities.**—Swelling of various parts.—Irritation of tissues.—Epileptic attacks.—Tetanic spasms.
25. **Skin.**—Vesicular eruption forming a bracelet round wrist.—Eczematous eruption affecting both knees.—Swelling, redness, intolerable itching of skin; eczema rubrum.
26. **Sleep.**—Somnolence.

Anisum Stellatum, *see* Illicium.

Anthemis Nobilis.

Roman Chamomile. *N. O.* Compositæ. Infusion of flowers, or tincture of whole plant when beginning to flower.

Clinical.—Ascarides. Colic. Dyspepsia. Headache. Liver, congestion of.

Characteristics.—*Anthem. nob.* is the common chamomile used domestically in the form of a tea made of the flowers. It is not to be

confounded with *Matricaria chamomilla*. Burnett has recorded a case in which violent gastric disturbance and headache were caused by the "tea"; and Berridge has proved the tincture. In Burnett's case there was great coldness and chilliness inside abdomen; Berridge had feelings of coldness generally, and sensitiveness to cold air and the touch of cold things; but slight exertion caused heat and perspiration.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cina, &c. China is "useful after abuse of chamomile tea when hæmorrhage from uterus results" (Hering).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Head.**—Intense vertical headache, pressure from within out, as if top of head were blown off.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue coated white with islands on it.

12, 13. **Abdomen and Stool.**—Pain in region of transverse colon from r. to l.; then bowels relaxed, stools at first white then putty-like; then severe vomiting and griping and great ineffectual desire for stool.—Griping and coldness and chilliness in abdomen, passing down into legs as far as knees.—Itching of anus as from ascarides.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Hæmorrhage from uterus.

25. **Skin.**—Goose-flesh.

Anthoxanthum.

Anthoxanthum odoratum. Sweet Vernal Grass. (Europe and America.)
N. O. Gramineæ. Tincture of fresh flowering herb.

Clinical.—Coryza. Hay-fever.

Characteristics.—This remedy has not been proved, but has been used with success on the clinical indication of the effects produced by the pollen grains on those subject to hay-fever. It is used both locally and internally. A popular remedy for hay-fever is "hay tea," a decoction made of hay itself.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cepa, Arsen., Naphthal., Sabad., Psorin.; and its botanical allies, Ananth., Avena, Arundo, Lolium, and Sacch. off.

Anthracinum.

An alcoholic extract of the anthrax poison prepared from the spleens of affected sheep.

Clinical.—Acne. Boils. Carbuncles. Cynanche cellularis. Erysipelas. Gangrene. Malignant pustule. Parotitis gangrenosa. Phlegmonous inflammation and ulceration. Small-pox. Splenic fever. Ulcers. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—*Anthracinum* is indicated in all conditions of boils and boil-like eruptions (as acne in some forms, and in carbuncles).

It was introduced into homœopathic practice by Lux the veterinarian long before the experiments of Pasteur. The keynote for its employment is "succession of boils" or carbuncles, but it is also of the greatest use in other cases. "Terrible burning" with carbuncle. The potentised virus is the best remedy for the disease from which it is obtained—"Splenic fever" in animals, and "Malignant pustule" in human beings. Erysipelas of a foul kind, and gangrenous erysipelas; cellulitis. "Hard, stony" swelling in region of right lower jaw and submaxillary gland. Anthrax-quinsy. Whitlow and sloughing. Glands painfully swollen. Induration of cellular tissue. Black or blue blisters. Horribly offensive gangrenous ulcers. A number of symptoms have been recorded from human patients affected with the anthrax disease.

Relations.—*Compare:* Anthracinum bovum, Anthracinum suum, Laches., Tarent. c., Arsen., Carb. v. *It follows well:* Arsen. (burning and ulceration), Phos. ac. *Is followed well by:* Aur. mur. nat. (periosteal swelling of lower jaw), Silic. (cellulitis). *Antidoted by:* Camph., Ars., Rhus, Silic., Laches., Carb. v., Puls., Kreos., Carbol. ac., Salicyl. ac., Apis.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Headache, as if a smoke with a heating pain was passing through the head.—Headache with chill.—Swelling of head.

6. **Face.**—Parotitis gangrenosa.—Stony swelling around lower jaw.—Gland under chin painfully swollen.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sensation as if diaphragm were pushed forward.—Enlargement of spleen.—Bellyache with chill.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Vomiting followed by a painless, often bloody diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa with fever.—Cholera-like collapse.

19. **Heart and Circulation.**—Heart-beats frequent but weak.—Cyanosis.—Blood does not coagulate.

20, 21. **Back and Limbs.**—Axillary glands swollen.—Severe pains in limbs and joints with the fever.—Œdema; ulcers; gangrene; sloughing whitlows.

24. **Generalities.**—Restlessness.—Clonic and tetanic spasms (marked rigor mortis after death).—Exhaustion and collapse.—Terrible burning pains.

25. **Skin.**—Crusty oozing eruption.—Itching with dry skin.—Black or blue blisters.—Carbuncles.—Boils.—Sloughing ulcers.—Small-pox.

Anthrokokali.

Anthracite coal of a certain kind dissolved in boiling caustic potash. Trituration.

Clinical.—Caries. Cracks. Diabetes. Diuresis. Ecthyma. Eczema impetigenoides. Gout. Herpes. Impetigo. Lichen. Nostrils, cracked. Priapism. Prurigo. Rheumatism. Scabies. Scrofula. Sycosis. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—"A very absurd combination," says Hering, "proved on many people, but in a very superficial way." It has been

principally used in skin affections, scabies, prurigo, chronic herpes, and chronic cracks and ulcerations of nostrils. Eruptions decrease with the full of the moon. The intense thirst and diuresis suggest a place for the remedy in diabetes.

Relations.—*Compare:* The Carbons; the Antimonies; Rhus, Dulc., Ferrum iod. (eczema impetigenoides).

SYMPTOMS.

5. **Nose.**—Chronic cracks and ulcerations of nostrils.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of the mouth; foul tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness of the throat; internal heat, extending to the stomach; deglutition slightly impeded.

11. **Stomach.**—Want of appetite.—Surfeit.—Disagreeable taste in the mouth; great thirst; retching; vomiting of bile, and of black mucus; sensation of heat in the stomach; pressure within; cramps of the stomach.

12, 13. **Abdomen and Stool.**—Inflation of the abdomen, as in tympanitis; colic.—Blackish stools; evacuations like pap, with colic and borborygmi; diarrhœa, which continues several days.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Increase in the secretion of urine; abundant flow of pale urine without sediment; burning in the urethra while passing water; or itching at the orifice; retention of urine.

15, 16. **Male and Female Sexual Organs.**—Frequent erections.—Catamenia beyond the usual period.

25. **Skin.**—Increased activity of the skin; nettle-rash.—Chronic erysipelas; purulent pimples, like papulæ, with considerable itching, appearing during the night and disappearing in the daytime; dropsy.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleeplessness, with agitation and excited pulse.

27. **Fever.**—Febrile shivering, alternating with heat, followed by gentle perspiration, and quickness of the pulse.—Redness and heat of the skin, disappearing on the supervention of sweat.—Perspiration all over the body, with pain in the head, agitation, and bruise-like sensation, and quickness of the pulse; nocturnal sweat, sometimes general, sometimes limited to the parts affected; viscid sweating of the feet; before the sweat, oppression of the chest and violent palpitations of the heart; the skin continues moist for a long time after the perspiration has ceased.

Antifebrinum.

Acetanilid (formed from aniline). CH_3 CO NH C_6 H_5. ***Exalgine*** is a derivative from this, Methylacetanilid, and has almost identical action. Solution and trituration.

Clinical.—Asthma. Cyanosis. Fainting. Head, enlarged sensation. Palpitation. Thrombosis.

Characteristics.—Given as remedies for migraine and in order to reduce fever, *Antifeb.* and *Exalg.* have produced symptoms of col-

lapse and cyanosis, in some instances fatal, with great rapidity. One patient experienced from *Exalgine* a sensation that his head was so large that it seemed to occupy the whole room. Respiration was most difficult as in a bad attack of asthma, he seized and clenched the hands of those around him. He was not an asthmatic subject. He felt as if the diaphragm had ceased working and he must go on breathing on his own account at any cost. Several cases of thrombosis of the lower extremities from heart weakness have followed its use.

Relations.—*Compare:* Antipyr., Anilinum, Glon., &c.

Antimonium Arsenicicum.

Arseniate of Antimony. ($Sb_2 O_3$) As O_5 + 3 p.c. Trituration.

Clinical.—Catarrhal pneumonia. Emphysema. Ophthalmia. Pericarditis. Phthisis. Pleurisy. Pneumonia. Sciatica.

Characteristics.—*Antim. ars.* is said to affect preferably upper left lung. Emphysema where the dyspnœa is excessive. Haarer is the chief authority for this drug. Mattes, who used it after him, says it is equally effective in right-side cases in old pneumonias and catarrhal pneumonias in children; in old pleuritic effusions, and in pericardial exudations. The cough is < by eating, and on lying down. Wandering pains in sciatic nerves. It has caused inflammation of the eyes and œdema of the face.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other antimony salts, Ars., Aur., Laches., Puls. (wandering pains), Sul.

Antimonium Crudum.

Native Sulphide of Antimony. $Sb_2 S_3$.

Clinical.—*Anus, irritation of.* Callosities. *Catarrh.* Chorea. Constipation. Corns. *Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Eczema. Feet, sore and horny.* Fever. *Gum-rash. Nails, degeneration of. Nettle-rash.* Piles. Prolapsus recti. *Red gum. Remittent fever. Stomach, disordered.* Sunstroke. Tendons inflamed. *Tongue coated. Voice, low.* Warts. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Antim. crud.* corresponds in a sense to the race of swine, as *Arsenic* does to horses and *Pulsatilla* to sheep. It is pre-eminently a scrofulous medicine, corresponding to gross constitutions with tendency to rough scaling skin with horny patches. With these horny patches is great tenderness, the patient can hardly bear to walk on them. Analagous to these horny excrescences are warts, and *Ant. c.* has cured many cases of these. A student, 17, had twenty-three on right hand and thirty-four on left, mainly on backs and fingers,

but a few on interior surface of fingers. In addition redness and inflammation of eyelids. Cured in seven weeks with *Ant. c.* 200x. In the same category may be mentioned the tendency of the nails to grow in splits. *Ant. crud.* is specially suited to infants and children (with coated moist white tongues) and also to elderly persons. Tendency to grow fat. When symptoms recur they change their locality or go from one side of the body to the other. Left side predominates, especially lower left and upper right. Among special symptoms are : Itching of scalp and falling out of hair. Tendency to take cold about head. Scrofulous ophthalmia, canthi especially affected (*Graph.* the whole margin). Otorrhœa. Moist eruption behind ears (*Graph.*). Slight noises startle. Nose-bleed with vertigo ; after headache ; after rush of blood to head. Children are peevish, won't bear to be touched or looked at. Adults are sulky or sad. Weeping and impressionable. Sentimental mood by moonlight. Amativeness. Suicidal. Gastric and remittent fevers, and fevers of children, with great thirst and the characteristic white tongue. The fever runs higher at night. The child is cross, but unlike the *Cham.* patient, who wants to be carried, this will scream and show temper at every little attention. There is a form of diarrhœa which alternates with constipation, often found in old people, to which *Ant. crud.* corresponds. "Stomach weak, digestion easily disturbed, in old people." It cures many cases of mucous piles : continuous oozing, staining linen. In connection with the intolerance of wine of the remedy, it may be mentioned that in one case it produced a feeling of intoxication like that of alcohol, so that the patient refused to take any more of it. A number of nervous symptoms appear in the provings—restlessness, jerking of muscles, &c. Dr. M. Jousset has recorded a severe case of chorea which resisted all the usual remedies and was cured with *Ant. crud.* prescribed on the digestive symptoms, particularly the characteristic white tongue. A notable characteristic of *Ant. crud.* is the thickly coated tongue. Generally it is thick and white ; milky-white ; or like whitewash evenly laid. The edges may be red and sore. Sore, cracked and crusty nostrils and corners of mouth. Abnormal hunger ; not relieved by eating ; emptiness at epigastrium and want of animal heat. Disgust for all foods. Nursing children throw up a little sour milk as soon as they take the breast or bottle (*Æthus c.*, after vomiting the child sleeps and wakes hungry ; *Ant. c.* the child refuses to nurse again). The sulphur element in *Ant. crud.* is strongly pronounced in the provings as in the constipation and other intestinal disorders of the drug. < By heat is a marked characteristic (*Apis, Puls., Cham., Secale, Camph.*) ; also < from cold washing (less severe after warm washing), from cold water and cold food. In spite of the < from heat there is great sensitiveness to cold, hence it is suitable to the hydrogenoid constitutions. Moonlight < mental symptoms. Many symptoms are < at night. < By touch. < From wine, especially sour wine ; from vinegar and acids (though tamarind water does not disagree) ; from fruits. < From pork, bread, and pastry. > By rest, by lying down ; < rising up ; < ascending stairs.

Relations.—*Compare :* Æthiops ant., Ant. tar., Am. mur., Apis, Bry., Graph., Puls., Ran. b., Rhus t., Sul., Variol.; Cham., Chi, and

Stram. (averse to be looked at); Hep., Rhus, Sep., Spi. and Sul. (averse to be washed). *Complementary:* Scilla. *Follows well:* Puls., Ipec. *Followed by:* Puls., Merc., Sul. *Antidote to:* Stings of insects. *Antidoted by:* Calc., Hep., Merc. Bry. compares very closely in digestive condition, loaded tongue and < from warmth; in summer complaint.

Causation.—Gluttony. Hot weather. Heat of sun. Getting over-heated. Disappointed love. Suppressed eruptions.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Ecstasy and exalted love, with great anxiety about his fate and inclination to shoot himself; worse when walking in the moonlight, and then his conduct is like than of an insane person.—Desponding reflections upon one's condition.—Disgust of life, with an inclination to blow one's brains out, or to drown oneself.—Tendency to be frightened.—Peevish humour, ill-humour.—To be looked at and to be touched are unbearable (in the case of a child).—Dull intellect, imbecility.—Madness.

2. **Head.**—Confusion of head, as after long labour in the cold.—A feeling of intoxication.—Dizziness with nausea, or bleeding of the nose.—Attack of apoplexy, with frothy salivation.—Cephalalgia, after bathing in running water.—Cephalalgia with dizziness from the smoke of tobacco; better in the open air.—Sensation, as if the forehead were going to burst.—Dull pain in the sinciput and vertex, increased by going upstairs.—Cramp-like pain in the head, ameliorated by walking in the open air.—Piercing pain in the forehead and in the temples.—Sharp pains as from knives in head and under l. breast.—Congestion in the head, painful and followed by epistaxis.—Pain in the bones at the vertex, as if from a swelling in the periosteum.—Teasing itching in the head, with falling off of the hair.

3. **Eyes.**—Shooting in the eyes.—Red, inflamed eyelids.—Inflammation of the eyes, with itching and nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids.—Slight oozing of the skin near the external angle of the eye.—Humour in the corners of the eyes.—Enlargement of the eyes.—Sensibility of the eyes to the light of day.—Blindness.—Chronic sore eyes of children.

4. **Ears.**—Shooting in the ears.—Redness, swelling, and heat in the ear.—Otorrhœa.—Digging and murmuring in the ears.—Deafness, as if one had a bandage over the ears; as if a leaf were lying before the ears.—Buzzing in the ears.—Continual roaring in the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Eruption in the nose.—Excoriation of the nostrils, and of the corners of the nose.—Nostrils chapped and scurfy.—Stoppage of the nose.—Bleeding at the nose, esp. in the evening.—Sensation of coldness in the nose, when inspiring air.—Dryness of the nose, chiefly on walking in the open air.—Accumulation of thick yellowish mucus in the nostrils.

6. **Face.**—Sad countenance.—Heat in face, and chiefly in the cheeks, with itching.—Red, burning, suppurating eruptions on the face, with yellowish scurf.—Lumps and blisters on the face, as if from the stings of insects.—Granular eruptions, yellow as honey, on the skin of the face.—Eruption, like conoid chicken-pox, on the face and on the nose.—Sensation of excoriation of the chin.—Painful fissures at the commissures of the lips.—Pimples on the upper lip.—Dryness of the lips.

7. **Teeth.**—Pains in carious teeth, with dull pricking, successive pullings and gnawing, even in the head, renewed after every meal, increased by cold water, and mitigated in the open air.—Jerking toothache in the evening, in bed, and after a meal.—Grinding of the teeth while sleeping in a sitting posture.—Stitches in and about the teeth when inspiring cold air.—Bleeding of the teeth and of the gums, which become detached.

8. **Mouth.**—Bitter taste in the mouth.—Ptyalism (tasting salty).—Dryness of the mouth.—Accumulation of water on the tongue and in the mouth.—Salivation.—Tongue loaded; with a white coating.—Pain, as of excoriation at the edges of the tongue.—Blisters on the tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Soreness of the throat, as if there were a plug in it.—Inability to swallow.—Dryness and scraping, or an accumulation of viscid mucus in the throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Aversion to all food.—Longing for acids.—Thirst chiefly in the night.—Loss of appetite.—Sensation of hunger and of emptiness in the epigastrium, in the morning especially, and which is unappeased by eating.—After a meal, dejection, lassitude, fulness and tension in the abdomen.—Great desire to take food, which is not appropriated to strength.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations with taste of food, or very acid.—Regurgitation of a watery fluid.—Hiccough on smoking tobacco.—Loathing of food, nausea, and inclination to vomit, as if caused by indigestion.—Heartburn with good appetite.—Nausea after taking wine.—Nausea and vomiturition, from overloading the stomach, or after drinking (sour) wine.—Vomiting of mucus and of bile, sometimes accompanied by diarrhœa, great anxiety, and convulsions.—Pain, burning, and cramp-like in the pit of the stomach, sometimes with despair and inclination to drown oneself.—Tension and pressure in the pit of the stomach.—Painful sensation, as if the stomach were overloaded with food.—Pain in the region of the stomach on being touched.—Gastric catarrh with characteristic white tongue; even if caused by metastasis of rheumatism or gout.

12. **Abdomen.**—Inflation of the abdomen, with a sensation of fulness, chiefly after a meal.—Violent cutting pains, sometimes with want of appetite; urine red and stools hard.—Sensation of emptiness in the abdomen, as after violent diarrhœa.—Sensation of swelling and of hardness in the inguinal region, on its being pressed.—Accumulation of flatus in the abdomen, with rumbling and borborygmi.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Difficult evacuation of hard stools.—Difficult evacuations; the fæces are too large in size.—Urgent inclination to go to stool.—Stool of the consistence of pap.—Diarrhœa, generally watery, with cutting pains.—After vinegar or acid wine, loose stool.—Alternate diarrhœa and constipation, esp. in aged persons.—Constant secretion of yellowish-white mucus by the anus.—Flow of black blood from the anus.—Hæmorrhoidal excrescences, blind and running, with burning and tingling.—Burning itching and fissures in the anus.—Expansive pressure in the rectum (during stool as if an ulcer had been torn open) and the anus.—Burning furunculus in the perineum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent inclination to make water, with scanty emission.—Frequent and abundant emission of urine, with abundant flow of mucus, and burning in the urethra, accompanied by pains in the loins.—

On coughing, involuntary emission of urine.—Urine aqueous, or of a gold colour, or reddish brown, and sometimes mixed with small red corpuscles.—Incisive pain in the urethra, on making water.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Excitement of sexual desire, and great lasciviousness.—Pollutions.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Metrorrhagia.—Sharp and corrosive discharge from the vagina.—Nymphomania from checked catamenia.—Tenderness over ovaries after menses checked by a bath.—Gastro-intestinal disorders of pregnancy.—Pressure in the uterus as if something would come out of it, esp. during uterine hæmorrhage.—Toothache before the menses, with boring in the temples.—Quite solid lumps in a watery leucorrhœa, which sometimes causes a smarting down the thighs.—Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa during pregnancy.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Great heat in the throat while moving in the open air.—Great weakness, or entire loss of voice, chiefly on becoming warm.—Looking into the fire increases cough.—Sensation of a foreign substance in the larynx, with inability to expectorate.—Violent spasm in the larynx, with sensation of excoriation.—Cough, with burning in the chest.—Morning cough, dry and shaking.—Whooping-cough.—Cough as if arising from abdomen.

18. **Chest.**—Stifling oppression and paralytic orthopnœa.—Respiration deep, with sighing.—Shootings in the chest, when drawing breath and at other times.—Pain, as of contusion, in the pectoralis major, on raising the arm, and on pressure.—Sharp pain under l. breast.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Cramp-like drawing in the muscles of the neck and of the nape of the neck.—Rheumatic pains in the nape of the neck.—Miliary eruption on the nape of the neck, in the shoulder-blades, and behind the ears.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains in the arms.—Red vesicles on the arms, with itching.—Painful inflammation of the tendons of the elbow, with great redness and curvature of the arm.—Hot and red swelling of the forearm, with shooting tension.—Sensation of drawing in the forearm, the fingers, and the joints of the fingers.—Arthritic pains in the joints of the fingers.—Painful sensibility of the skin under the nails, and slow growth of the nails themselves.—A horny growth under the nail.—Crushed finger-nails grow in splits, with horny spots.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sensation of drawing in the lower limbs, esp. in the coxo-femoral joint.—Lumps, with red rings, on the buttocks and legs.—Violent pain in the lower extremities.—Numbness of the legs after sitting for some time.—Shooting pain in the knee and in the tibia.—Drawing pain in knees, lower part l. tibia, in l. heel, and tearing through the r. great toe.—Tumour or white swelling of the knee.—Painful stiffness in the knee, preventing the extension of the leg.—Vesicles on the knee after scratching it.—Sensibility of the soles of the feet, when walking on the pavement.—Red swelling of the heel, with burning shootings, which are aggravated by walking.—Corns on the soles of the feet, and callous excrescence at the tips of the toes.—Pressive pain in the corns.—Burning in the fleshy part of the great toe.—Callous excrescence under the nail of the great toe.

24. **Generalities.**—Rheumatic pains and inflammation of the tendons,

with redness and contraction of the part affected.—Inflammation of the muscles.—Drawings or shootings and tension, principally in the limbs.—Restlessness, uneasiness.—Disposition to start even at slight noises.—Twitching of muscles of many parts of the body.—Convulsions with vomiting.—The symptoms are aggravated in the heat of the sun, after having drunk wine, after a meal, night and morning; amelioration during repose and in the fresh air.—Great sensibility to cold.—Heaviness of all the limbs.—General weakness, esp. at night, on waking.—Emaciation, or great obesity.—Dropsical swelling of the whole body.—Mucous membranes generally affected.—Anasarca.—Marasmus.—Children cannot bear to be touched or looked at.—Chronic affections traceable to suppressed eruptions or ulcers.

25. **Skin.**—Itching, esp. in the neck, chest, back and limbs.—Eruptions which appear chiefly in the evening, or which itch in the heat of the bed, and prevent sleep.—Miliary eruptions and nettle-rash.—Tumours and blisters, as if from the stings of insects.—Measles-like eruption.—Eruptions, similar to chicken-pox, with shooting pain on pressure.—Thick, hard scabs, often honey-yellow, here and there a crack oozing a green sanious fluid, burning as if immersed in hot embers.—Urticaria white, with red areolæ, which itch fearfully.—Pustules with yellowish or brown scurf.—Freckles.—Hepatic spots.—Deep spongy ulcers with gastric ulcers.—Fistulous ulcers.—Horn-like excrescences and disposition to abnormal organisations of the skin.—Corns and callous excrescences on the feet.—Nails discoloured and deformed.—Red and hot swellings.—Degeneration of the skin.—Fungus of the joints.

26. **Sleep.**—Strong inclination to sleep during the day, and somnolency, chiefly in the evening or morning.—Coma with delirium.—Waking with fright during the night.—Dreams, anxious, horrible, voluptuous, or painful, and full of quarrelling.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness predominating even in the warm room.—Sensation of coldness in the nose when inhaling air.—Heat, esp. during the night, before midnight, with cold feet.—Great heat from little exercise, esp. in the sun.—Intermittent fever, with gastric or bilious affections, principally with disgust, nausea, vomiting, eructations, loaded tongue, bitterness of the mouth, with moderate thirst, diarrhœa, tension and pressure at the pit of the stomach, with cutting pains.—Tertian fever.—Hot sweat, early in the morning every second day.—Pulse irregular, sometimes quick, sometimes slow.

Antimonium Iodatum.

Teriodide of Antimony. $Sb. I_3$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bronchitis. Pneumonia. Uterus, hyperplasia of.

Characteristics.—Recommended by Hale in cases of uterine hyperplasia; also in cases of humid asthma, bronchitis (subacute and chronic, with or without asthma), and other pulmonary affections. The particular indications are: "Frequent spells of coughing with

expectoration of frothy, white, or thick yellowish mucus; loss of appetite and strength; moderate febrile action; coated tongue; yellowish discoloration of skin and conjunctivæ."

Antimonium Muriaticum.

Chloride of Antimony. Butter of Antimony. $Sb. Cl_3$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Cancer of lip.

Characteristics.—This remedy is unproved. It has been used in cancer of lower lip. Poisoning symptoms show—stupor, insensibility, collapse and cold, clammy surface. Pupils inactive, eyes sunken, lustreless. Nausea, vomiting, burning pains in throat and stomach; frequent abortive efforts to defecate. Mucous membranes destroyed.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other antimony salts; Acids; Arsen., Carb. v., Conium (cancer of lower lip and ineffectual urging to stool).

Antimonium Sulphuratum Aureum.

Golden Sulphuret of Antimony. $Sb_2. S_5$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Acne. Amaurosis. Catarrh. Constipation. Cornea, spots on. Diarrhœa. Indigestion. Iris, prolapse of. Itching. Nose-bleed. Lung, congestion of.

Characteristics.—*Ant. sul. aur.* has been proved. Its most notable effects were produced on the eye and chest. Burning in head (with eye complaints). Amaurosis (commencing). Spots on cornea and hypopion. Acute and chronic nasal and bronchial catarrh. Acne. Nose-bleed on washing. As with the other antimonies there is disordered digestion, pasty mouth and taste in morning. Increase of tough mucus in larynx and bronchi, respiration difficult. Dry, hard cough with passive congestion of upper lobe of left lung. Itching on hands and feet.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other Antimonies; Aur. (chest), Ars., Ferr., Merc. sul., Sul., Amm. c. (nose-bleed after washing).

SYMPTOMS.

3. **Eyes.**—Amaurosis, commencing.—Spots on cornea.—Iris protruding through cornea.

5. **Nose.**—Bleeding from nose on washing.—Increased mucus from nose and throat.

6. **Face.**—Pustular acne.

8. **Mouth.**—Pasty mouth and taste in morning.

9. **Throat.**—Burning or heat in fauces.—Mucus from throat becomes

offensive to smell.—Pressure in throat as if a plug stuck in it.—Scratching, rough feeling in throat in morning.

11, 12. **Stomach and Abdomen.**—Pressure and fulness in stomach and abdomen; umbilical region sensitive.

13. **Stool.**—Passage of much flatus with sudden urging, followed by a stool solid at first then bright yellow and pasty; afterwards violent colic and rumbling round navel.—Constipation, fæces hard and passed with difficulty.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine increased, dark red.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Pustular eruption on scrotum with much itching.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Accumulation of tough mucus in bronchi and larynx.—Increased mucous secretion with fulness in bronchi and full, hard breathing.—Respiration difficult.—Dry, hard cough, no expectoration.—Increased mucous sputum, mixed with blood, of a sweetish taste.—Passive congestion of upper lobe l. lung, with hard, dry cough.

24. **Generalities.**—Malaise, fatigue, lassitude, with nausea.

25. **Skin.**—Itching on hands and feet.—Pustular acne.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleep deep; dreamy with sudden waking.—Sudden waking after midnight, with general aggravation of symptoms, heavy, confused head, slight sweat.

Antimonium Tartaricum.

Tartar Emetic. Tartrate of Antimony and Potash $2[K(SbO)C_4H_4O_6]H_2O$. Trituration and solutions.

Clinical.—*Alcoholism. Aphthæ.* Asphyxia neonatorium. *Asthma.* Bilious affections. *Bronchitis. Catarrh. Chicken-pox.* Cholera. Cholera morbus. Coccygodynia. *Cough. Croup. Delirium-Tremens. Dyspepsia. Ecthyma. Eyes, inflamed. Impetigo.* Intermittent fever. *Laryngitis. Lumbago. Lungs, affections of. Myalgia.* Paralysis agitans. Plica-polonica. *Pneumonia. Psoriasis. Rheumatism.* Ringworm. *Screaming. Small-pox. Stiff-neck. Sycosis.* Synovitis. *Taste, altered. Thirst. Tongue, coated. Tremors.* Varioloid. *Vomiting. Whooping-cough.*

Characteristics.—*Antim. tart.* resembles closely *Antim. crud.* and the other Antimonies in its action, though the modalities differ. *Antim. tart.* was the favourite emetic of olden times, and consequently it is one of our best remedies in states of nausea. The nausea is as intense as that of *Ipec.*, but less persistent, and is > by vomiting. Nash has found it the nearest thing to a specific in cholera morbus, the indications being "nausea, vomiting, loose stools, prostration, cold sweat, stupor, or drowsiness." In chest affections of all kinds it is indicated where there is great accumulation of mucus with *coarse rattling* and inability to raise it. Drowsiness and even coma may accompany cases of all kinds in which *Ant. t.* is called for. The face is pale or cyanotic and the breathing stertorous. There is heat about heart and warmth rising up from it. A sensation of coldness in the blood-vessels. A correspondent of the *Chemist and Druggist* (May 21, 1892) related the case of an apprentice who

had been employed for a week making up "cough-balls" and diuretic balls for horses, both containing powdered antimony. He had been cautioned not to inhale the powder, but his employer believes he did. At the end of the week he was seized with an illness, due, his employer thinks, and no doubt correctly, to the antimony. The symptoms are very characteristic. First, there was nausea, lassitude, and a desire for sleep. He was sent to bed, and during the night his fellow apprentice said he got up and struggled to relieve himself of an imaginary load on the chest. On being put to bed again, a profuse perspiration broke out, and also a peculiar rash on his face and chest; after that he vomited freely and felt better. Temperature 104, pulse 120. A fever-mixture of liq. ammon. acet. and Sp. æther. nit. was given. A doctor who was called in found undoubted symptoms of pneumonia of left lung, but confessed he had never seen the rash before and would not venture an opinion regarding it. For two days the temperature kept at 104, then both temperature and the pulse became normal, the rash disappeared, and with it the pneumonic cough; in six days the boy was perfectly well. "A child coughs when angry" is characteristic. Heath cured a case of whooping-cough in a child who was very fretful before the cough. The mother said that if the child got angry she immediately had a fit of coughing. "Cough at 4 a.m." is another indication which I have found true. Further leading indications for this remedy are: attacks of fainting, internal trembling. It causes relaxation of sphincters and muscles, with nausea or without. Os uteri dry, tender, undilatable, with distress, moaning, and restlessness with every pain (*Aco.*), feeling of sickness. Convulsive twitching. Convulsions. Great heaviness in all the limbs and great debility. Rheumatic pains (fever), with perspiration, which does not relieve. Inflammation of internal organs. Gastric and bilious complaints. Constant nausea—nausea felt in chest (*Puls.*). Sensation of weight or heaviness in many parts; head, occiput, coccyx, limbs. Pulsations in all the blood-vessels. The child wants to be carried and cries if any one touches it. Peevishness, whining, and crying. Inquietude, apprehension, agitation. Dulness and bewilderment of head as if benumbed. Chronic trembling of head; of head and hands (as in paralysis agitans). The tongue has a thick, white, pasty coat with red papillæ showing through. Intense nausea and vomiting with great effort; with perspiration on forehead. Fulness and sensation of stones in abdomen, especially when sitting bent forward. The skin is notably affected. The typical exception is like that of small-pox, the symptoms of which disease are so closely reproduced in the proving that it has been used instead of vaccine for inoculation purposes, and prophylactic power has been claimed for it. (Compare *Variolinum.*) The terrible backache of small-pox is paralleled by the back-pains of *Ant. t.*, which I have found to correspond to more cases of lumbago than any other remedy. *Ant. t.* is also a "sycotic," and I have verified a symptom given in Hering, "warts at the back of the glans penis." *Antim. tart.* has < by warmth, but not the excessive sensitiveness to heat and sun of *Ant. c.*, and some of the rheumatic symptoms are > by warmth. Warm drink < cough, also lying in bed, especially becoming

warm there. There is also < from cold and damp, but not the ill effects of cold washing found in *Ant. crud.* Also cold washing > the rheumatic toothache of *Ant. t.* Both have < from touch and even from being looked at. *Ant. t.* has < on sitting down; when seated; and on rising from a seat; < sitting bent forward; > sitting erect. < Lying on side affected. < Motion, on every effort to move. A characteristic of *Ant. t.* in lung affections is "lies with head back." There is not the > from rest which is apparent in many symptoms of *Ant. c.* The *Ant. t.* headache is < by rest; also earache and respiration. < At night is more marked with *Ant. t.* than *Ant. c.* Cough is < 4 a.m. > from eructations.

Relations.—*Compare:* Acon. (croup); Æthus. c. and Ipec. (expression of nausea); Am. c.; Arsen. (asthma, heart symptoms, gastric catarrh); Bry. (pneumonia < l,—Ant. t. < r.,—chest and brain symptoms after retrocession of eruption—Bry., measles and scarlatina; Ant. t. small-pox). Laches. (dyspnœa on waking); Lyc (catarrh of chest, flapping of nostrils—Ant. t. has nostrils *dilated*); Verat. (colic, vomiting, coldness, craving for acids—Ant. t. has more jerks, drowsiness, urging to urinate; Ver. more cold sweat and fainting); Op. (cough with drowsiness and yawning); Sang. c. (pneumonia, face livid); Ipec. (Ant. t. has more drowsiness and tendency of lungs to collapse); Thuja (effects of vaccination when Thuja fails and Silic is not indicated. Ant. t. develops small-pox pustule; Thuja dries it up). *Compatible:* Phos. in hydrocephaloid, worn-out constitutions, laryngitis, pneumonia. *Follows well:* Silic. in dyspnœa from foreign substances in larynx; Puls. (nausea in chest, gonorrhœal suppressions); Tereb. (symptoms from damp cellars); Variolinum. *Antidoted by:* Asaf., Chi., Coccul., Con. (pustules on genitals), Ipec., Lauro., Op. (Opium in large doses is the best antidote in poisoning), Puls., Sep. *It antidotes:* Baryt. c., Bry. (dyspepsia), Camph., Caust. (dyspepsia), Puls. Ant. t. differs from Mercury in producing a purely local action on the mouth similar to its action on the skin. The action of Merc. on the mouth is indirect.

Causation.—Effects of anger (cough) or vexation.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—During the day hilarity, in the evening anxious and timid.—Inquietude and agitation, with palpitation of the heart, and trembling.—Anxious apprehension respecting the future (in the evening).—Pitiful whining before and during the attack.—Bad humour.—Excessively peevish and quarrelsome.—Child will not allow itself to be touched.—Discouragement and despair.—Lethargy.—Suicidal mania.—Mild gaiety (by day only).—Consequences of anger and vexation.

2. **Head.**—Dulness, confusion, and bewilderment in the head, which is, as it were, benumbed, with inclination to sleep.—Fits of vertigo with sparkling before the eyes, and dizziness when walking.—Dulness of all the senses.—Headache, with palpitation of the heart, and vertigo.—Heaviness of the head, esp. in the occiput.—Semi-lateral headache.—Pressive pains in the head, with compressive tension, as if the brain were contracted into

one hard mass, often with dizziness, extending into the root of the nose, sometimes in the evening, and at night; with stupefaction and lethargy; better when exercising and washing the head.—Pulsation in the right side of the forehead; worse in the evening, when sitting stooped, and from heat; better from sitting erect, and in the cold air.—Drawing, tearing, and digging in the head.—Stitches in the head.—Lancinating pains in the head, sometimes extending into the eyes, with necessity to shut them.—Boring in the forehead.—Semi-lateral throbbing in the forehead.—Chronic trembling of the head.—Trembling with the head, esp. when coughing, with an internal sensation of trembling, chattering of the teeth, and an irresistible somnolency; worse in the evening, and from heat.—Trembling with the head and hands, with great debility; worse when lying and getting warm in bed, better when sitting up erect and in the cold.—Neck stretched out, head bent back.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes fatigued, requiring sleep, and to be firmly closed.—Pain, as of a bruise in the eyeball, on touching it.—Aching of the eyes.—Shootings, burning sensation, and smarting in the internal canthi, with redness of the conjunctiva.—Eyes confused, swimming in tears; sunken, surrounded by dark circles.—In pneumonia when the edges of the lids are covered with mucus.—Rheumatic ophthalmia or from gonorrhœa.—Incipient amaurosis.—Confused sight, with sparkling before the eyes, especially on rising from a seat.

4. **Ears.**—Humming in the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Violent fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing, ulcerated nostrils, shivering, loss of smell, and of taste.—Uncontrollable epistaxis with spongy gums.—Nose dry.—Nose pointed.—Nostrils widely dilated—Nostrils black; alæ flapping.

6. **Face.**—Face pale and wan, or red and bloated, with anxious expression.—Face pale, sunken.—Dull, drawing pressure, in the zygomatic process.—Convulsive jerking of the muscles of the face.—Parched lips, with desquamation.—Eruption round mouth.—Cracked lips.

7. **Teeth.**—Odontalgia, with very violent pain in the morning.—Rheumatic toothache of intermittent type.—Scurvy.

8. **Mouth.**—Copious accumulation of saliva in the mouth.—Tongue moist, clean, or loaded with a brown coating.—Tongue: red, dry in middle; red in streaks, thick, white, pasty coat; thick white fur.—Aphonia.

10. **Appetite.**—Fatty taste in the mouth.—Insipidity of food.—Salt taste in the mouth.—Bitter taste in the mouth.—Thirst for cold water.—Moderate appetite with burning thirst.—Good appetite, with speedy disgust, on partaking of any food.—Bulimy, when walking in the open air.—Craving for acid things, or for raw fruits (apples); for cold drinks or thirstlessness.—Aversion to all food, esp. milk.—Every mouthful produces a painful sensation, extending to the stomach.—After drink: nausea; cough.

11. **Stomach.**—Empty risings.—Sobbing risings.—Risings with taste of rotten eggs, at night.—Regurgitation, of acrid, or salt, or else sourish fluid.—Regurgitation after partaking of milk.—Constant nausea, sometimes with inclination to vomit, anguish, pressure in the scrobiculus, and headache, mitigated by expulsion of flatus, upwards and downwards.—Violent retching, with copious flow of saliva, sweat on the forehead, and lassitude in the legs, or else with diarrhœa, and excessive debility.—Much vomiting, with violent

efforts, pain in the stomach and abdomen, trembling of the body, necessity to bend double, shiverings, and strong inclination to sleep.—Vomiting of mucus, with mucous diarrhœa.—Acid vomiting, containing food.—Vomiting of sour and bitter substances, esp. at night.—Excessive sensibility of the stomach; the smallest mouthful causes a painful sensation.—Pain in the stomach, as if it were overloaded.—Uneasiness and emptiness in the stomach. —Pressure in the stomach and scrobiculus, esp. after a meal.—Violent throbbings and pulsations in the region of the stomach.—Shootings in the pit of the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pains in the abdomen, with great moral and physical agitation, and dislike to all kinds of labour.—Uneasiness in the epigastrium and hypogastrium, which compels the patient to lie down and to stretch himself.—Fulness and pressure in the abdomen, as if it contained stones, esp. on stooping forward, while in a sitting posture.—Spasmodic colic in the abdomen, with violent contraction of the eyelids, and irresistible inclination to sleep.—Incisive pains in the abdomen, as if the intestines were being cut.—Pulsations in the abdomen—Abundant production of flatus, with grumbling, borborygmi, and pinchings in the abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation, alternating with diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa in pneumonia, small-pox, and other eruptive diseases, esp. if the eruption has been suppressed.—Diarrhœa and vomiting.—Fæces of the consistence of pap.—Slimy diarrhœa, or yellow, bright brown, or else watery, often preceded by gripings and movements in the abdomen.—Sanguineous fæces.—Involuntary evacuations.—During the evacuation, palpitation of the heart.—Violent burning tickling, extending from the rectum into the glans penis.—Lancinations in the rectum.—Tenesmus during and after stool, frequent burning at the anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Very profuse and distressing emission of urine, with tension in the perineum, burning sensation in the urethra, and scanty stream, which is sanguineous towards the end of the emission, with violent pains in the bladder.—Nocturnal calls to urinate, with burning thirst and scanty emission.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Red, fiery urine, which forms blood-red filaments after standing.—Deep-brown, acrid, turbid urine.—Pressure and tension on the bladder.—Shootings in the urethra and lower part of the bladder.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Excitation of sexual system.—Pain in testicles after checked gonorrhœa.—Warts behind glans penis; with ulcers elsewhere (sycosis).—Pustules on genitals and thighs.—Syphilis.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia of watery blood.—Severe bearing-down in vagina.—Chronic metritis with feeling of weight tugging at coccyx.—Eruption of pimples on the genital organs.—Itching of pudenda.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Catarrh, with irritation, which excites coughing, copious accumulation of mucus, and rattling of mucus in the chest. —Hoarseness.—Painful tenderness of the larynx when touched.—Cough, excited by violent tickling in the trachea.—A child coughs when angry.—Paroxysms of coughing, with suffocating obstruction of respiration (suffocating cough).—Dyspnœa, compelling one to sit up.—Shortness of breathing from suppressed expectoration.—Suffocating attacks with sensation of heat at the heart.—Whooping-cough, preceded by the child crying, or after eating

or drinking, or when getting warm in bed; after the attack somnolency.—Cough, with heat and moisture of the hands, and perspiration on the head, chiefly on the forehead.—Cough, with vomiting of food, after a meal.—Hollow cough, with rattling of mucus in the chest.—Cough, with expectoration of mucus, sometimes at night only, chiefly after midnight.

18. **Chest.**—Velvety feeling in the chest.—Frequent fits of obstructed respiration, esp. in the evening or in the morning, in bed, almost to the extent of suffocation.—Shortness of breath.—Difficult respiration.—Paralysis of the lungs.—Anxious oppression of the chest, with a sensation of heat, which ascends to the heart.—Rattling of mucus in the chest when breathing.—Fitful pain, as from excoriation in the chest, esp. on the l. side.—Rheumatic pain in the l. side of the chest.—Burning sensation in the chest which ascends to the throat.—Inflammation of the lungs.—Miliary eruption on the chest.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Visible and anxious palpitation of the heart (also without anxiety), sometimes during an evacuation.—Palpitation with loose stools.—Heat about heart and warmth rising up from it.—Sensation of coldness in the blood-vessels.—Pulse: hard, quick, and small; or weak, quick, and trembling; small, threadlike; imperceptible.—Twisting, digging, and blows in the region of the heart, at night, which do not cease till perspiration breaks out.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Weakness of the muscles of the neck, which prevents the head from being held up.—Miliary eruption on the nape of the neck.—Pain in the back and loins when seated, as from fatigue.—Violent pain in the sacro-lumbar region; slightest effort to move causes retching and cold, clammy sweat.—Pain in sacrum with sensation of lameness.—Sensation as if a heavy load was hanging on end of coccyx, dragging downwards all the time.—Rheumatic pain in the back.

21. **Limbs.**—Heaviness in limbs followed by leprous eruption.—Limbs over-fatigued, a sensation coming from back.—Jerking up of limbs during sleep with loose stools.—Small ulcers on tips of fingers and toes, spreading, livid edges (leprosy).

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Cracking in the joints of the shoulder, with tearing in the arms, extending into the hands.—Excessive heaviness of the arms.—Jerking of the muscles in the arms and hands.—Miliary eruption on the arms.—Itching pimples on the arms and wrists.—Red spots on the hands, like flea-bites.—Trembling of the hands.—Coldness of the hands.—Icy coldness in the tips of the fingers, as if dead.—Finger-ends dead, dry, and hard.—Spots of a deep yellow on the fingers.—Distortion of the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Heaviness and rheumatic pains in the hips and legs.—Painful weakness in the knee-joint, in bed, in the morning.—Dropsy of the l. knee-joint.—Tension of the tendons of the ham, and of the instep, when walking.—Cramp in the calf of the leg.—Coldness of the feet.—Numbness of the feet, on sitting down.

24. **Generalities.**—Rheumatic pains (fever) with perspiration, which does not relieve.—Inflammation of internal organs.—Gastric and bilious complaints.—Arthritic and rheumatic tearings and drawings in the limbs, with sensation as of a fracture.—Collection of synovial fluid in joints.—Contraction of the limbs.—Jerking of the muscles.—Convulsive jerks and spasm.—

Epileptic fits.—Trembling of the limbs; long-continued of the head and hands after every exertion or motion.—Internal trembling.—Shootings in the varices.—Aggravation of the symptoms when sitting down, or else when seated, and when rising from the seat.—In some forms of asthma one has to sit in a chair and lean his head on a table.—In some forms of pneumonia so great is the prostration that the patient is constantly slipping down in bed.—Heaviness in all the limbs, and great indolence.—Violent pulsations throughout the body.—Great debility, weakness, and excessive lassitude; feels best when sitting still doing nothing.—A child continually wishes to be carried.—Syncope.—Excessive tenderness of the whole body.—A child, when touched, utters piercing cries.

25. **Skin.**—Itching in the skin.—Itching pimples, and miliary eruption.—Eruptions like scabies.—Eruption of pustules, like varioloids, as large as peas, filled with pus, with red areola (like small-pox), and which afterwards form a crust, and leave a scar.—Itching round inveterate ulcers.—Pustular eruption on different portions of the body, leaving a bluish-red mark.

26. **Sleep.**—Urgent inclination to sleep during the day, with frequent stretching and yawning.—Invincible drowsiness, with deep and stupefying sleep.—In the morning, sensation as from insufficient sleep.—Retarded sleep, and nocturnal sleeplessness.—Light sleep, with many fantastic dreams.—Much talking during sleep.—Cries during sleep, with fixed eyes, and trembling limbs.—Shocks and blows during sleep, which occasion jerking, sometimes of a single limb, at others of the whole body.—Lying on the back while sleeping, with the left hand passed under the head.

27. **Fever.**—Predominance of shivering and coldness.—Shiverings, with excessive paleness of the face, and trembling of the whole body.—Violent but not long-continuing heat, preceded by a long-lasting chill; worse from every exertion; or long-continued heat, with lethargy and perspiration on the forehead following a short-lasting chill.—Burning heat of the whole body, chiefly in the head and face, increased by the least movement.—Pulse quick, weak, or full; hard and accelerated; at times trembling.—The fever ceasing, the pulse becomes often slow and imperceptible.—The least exertion accelerates the pulse.—Fever, with adipsia, and excessive drowsiness.—Profuse, frequent, and sometimes cold perspiration.—Perspiration on the parts affected.—Profuse nocturnal perspiration.—Perspiration on the whole body.—Perspiration frequently cold and clammy.—Intermittent fevers, with lethargic condition.

Antipyrinum.

Phenazon (Phenyl—dimethyl—pyrazolon). $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$. A product of coal tar through toluin. Solution and trituration.

Clinical.—Dysmenia. Enuresis. Epilepsy. Epistaxis. Erythema. German measles. Headache. Heart, paralysis of. Mind, deranged. Respiration, Cheyne-Stokes. Scarlatina. Throat, sore. Toothache. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—*Antipyrine* is known from the poisonous effects it has produced in old-school practice. Many fatal cases have been

recorded, and there can be little doubt that its injudicious use has determined a fatal issue in many cases that have remained unrecorded. Its action is very like that of *Antifebrin* in producing collapse, but it has more effect on the skin, causing scarlet rash and œdema. A young lady patient of mine who took *Antipyrin* on her own account, whenever she thought she might be going to have a headache, developed intense dysmenorrhœa (to which she was not subject), with depression. This was only removed after she had discontinued the drug. Later on she took *Phenacetin*, with the result that an eruption of erythema appeared on both cheeks, which peeled after a few days, and recurred persistently. It would seem from the above that the drug is homœopathic to some forms, at least, of neuralgia. One patient had Cheyne-Stokes respiration. Erythema appears first on face and arms, last on legs. Hansen mentions its use in enuresis and epistaxis. > Hot drinks.

Relations.—*Compare:* Anilinum (skin). Antefeb.; Ars.; Chloral; Acon. (numbness; rapidity of attack). *Antidoted by:* Bell. The symptoms are much intensified in persons addicted to coffee in excess.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Loss of consciousness.—Fear of impending insanity (mental balance did not return for some months).—Excitement.—Continual crying.—Nervous anxiety.

2. **Head.**—Headache, with toothache; pain behind both ears of tearing character.—Snapping sensation in head.

3. **Eyes.**—Complete loss of vision.—Eyelids swollen so that eyes were almost closed.—Coryza.

4. **Ears.**—Buzzing in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Tingling burning in nose, with sneezing and running from eyes and nose; nose and face swollen.—Coppery smell which comes and goes.

6. **Face.**—Œdema; dusky red face.

7. **Teeth.**—General toothache, together with headache; pain behind both ears of a tearing character.

8. **Mouth.**—Tingling burning in gums, mouth, and throat.—Lump in mouth about an inch thick; just below level of upper teeth (passed away in half-hour).

9. **Throat.**—Dryness, burning, swelling, l. side of throat with aphonia; l. tonsil white and swollen.—Tight, constricted feeling.

11. **Stomach.**—Attacks of excitement accompanied by vomiting (in a child).—Epigastric pain, causing to bend double and cry out.—Expanding sensation rising from stomach.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Incontinence of urine.—Amount diminished.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cheyne-Stokes breathing.—Hoarseness following aphonia.

18. **Chest.**—Sensation as though contents of thorax and abdomen were being forcibly drawn up towards throat, and r. testicle to abdomen.—Dyspnœa; tightness of chest.—Sensation of tumour over notch of sternum.—Inability to lie down.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse feeble and rapid.—Fainting spells.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Feeling of numberless pins pricking him down each side of neck.

21. **Limbs.**—Pains in limbs.—Limbs swollen.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Cramp in r. arm.—Fingers of r. hand clenched in the form of a claw.

24. **Generalities.**—Feeling of numberless pins pricking him down each side of the neck, extending down r. chest and abdomen, particularly severe r. side of scrotum and r. testicle, also in legs and feet, severely r., slightly l.—Sensation as if contents of chest and abdomen drawn upwards, felt he was "drawn in a ruck," and, being unable to stand, fell on the floor.—Trembled violently all over, had cramp in r. arm.—Epileptic attacks, with partial unilateral twitching; contraction of muscles; chattering of teeth; jactitation.—Cyanosis.—Collapse.—Throbbing all over body.—Sensation as if inside of body were filled with ice.

25. **Skin.**—Rash, erythema or urticaria, with troublesome itching; chiefly between fingers.—Irregular rounded pimples lying close together, in some places confluent, forming patches, between which skin was normal, giving a marbled appearance, lasted five days, turned brownish and desquamated slightly.—Eruption thickest on body and extremities, extensor more covered than flexor surfaces.—Eruption begins on face and arms, last on legs.—Scarlet macular eruption.

27. **Fever.**—Excessive perspiration.—Throbbing all over body, coldness of hands and feet, nervous shuddering without chill.—Pulse goes up and down with the temperature.

Aphis Chenopodii Glauci.

N. O. Insecta. A tincture is made of the aphides grown on the Chenopodium glaucum.

Clinical.—Colic. Coryza. Cough. Diarrhœa. Headache. Tenesmus. Toothache.

Characteristics.—Some of the most notable symptoms of *Aphis* are: Coryza with burning and biting on margins of nostrils, especially of septum. Increase of most violent toothache in bed, only relieved if after awhile a general warm sweat breaks out. Cutting in abdomen and rumbling of flatus. Ineffectual urging in bladder and rectum. In the morning urging after rising, several mush-like stools with pinching, burning in anus with urging. Flatus accompanies stool. Thin stools with slime and spots of dark blood. The insect partakes of the properties of the plant it lives on, *Chenopodium glaucum* being a popular colic remedy, and allied to the Polygonaceæ *Rheum* and *Rumex*. *Aphis* is peculiar in being the only remedy which has toothache > by sweat; though *Cham.* has general > by sweat.

Relations.—*Compare:* Æthus. (stool after rising; pinching, cutting before, urging after); Nat. sul. (stool after rising, with discharge

of wind); Nux v. (frequent urging in rectum and bladder); Gelsem. (chills up and down the back).

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Head confused in the evening, as with coryza; with transient heat in the face, great pressure and tightening in the forehead or occiput, increased by motion, with sensation of cerebral oscillation in the head, tearing shooting in the teguments of the head.

3. **Eyes.**—Burning heat in the eyelids during several evenings.

4. **Ears.**—Tearing pains, sometimes in one ear, and sometimes in the other.

5. **Nose.**—Pain of excoriation in the nostrils.—Violent sneezing, sometimes attended by a pain, as of excoriation, in the larynx.—Coryza, sometimes with burning and smarting at the edges of the nostrils, and esp. at the septum.—Fluent coryza, with secretion of serous mucus, sometimes also at night, with pulse accelerated to eighty-five pulsations, with coldness in the feet extending to the knees, and shuddering all down the back.

6. **Face.**—Colour pale, yellowish; heat in the face, with head confused as by coryza, at night.—Dry lips, sometimes esp. in the morning.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache with tearing shootings, at first in a hollow molar tooth, afterwards in all the teeth of the right side; extending from the right side to the ear, the temple, and the cheek-bone.—Aggravation of the toothache in bed, which is mitigated only after a hot and general perspiration, which supervenes at a later period.—Nocturnal tearing pains in the teeth, with tearing shootings above the face towards morning.

8, 9. **Mouth and Throat.**—Painful vesicles at the end of the tongue.—Dryness of the mouth and of the throat, sometimes with increased mucous secretion; increase in the secretion of saliva.—Great quantity of mucus in the mouth and throat, sometimes with a sickly taste, and with a constant necessity for hawking and expectoration.—Secretion of frothy mucus in the mouth and throat.—Scraping sensation in the palate; burning smarting; incisive burning, principally when inspiring; inflammatory redness.—In the throat, scraping and burning, as from acrid substances, sometimes with a sensation of dryness and increase of mucous secretion.

10. **Appetite.**—Dislike to meat and bread; frequent thirst, sometimes increasing at night, or produced by a sensation of dryness in the throat.—Frequent risings, most frequently empty, or else with a taste of the food which has been eaten.

12. **Abdomen.**—Frequent pinching pains in the abdomen, sometimes throughout the night, or else during the day, with necessity to go to stool, and frequent urinations.—Emission of wind.—Cutting and pinching pains, with borborygmi and emission of wind.—Congestion of blood towards the abdominal viscera.—Rumblings of flatus in the abdomen, with frequent emission of wind.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Abortive inclination to go to stool, with pressure on the bladder and rectum.—Loose evacuations of the consistency of liquid pap, usually accompanied by burning at the anus, and a recurrence of the necessity to go to stool, or else with pinchings in the abdomen, occasioned by

flatulency before and after a stool.—Liquid, mucus-like stools in the morning, with spots of blood, pinchings in the abdomen, pressure on the rectum, and pressive headache.—At a later stage the stools have more consistence, but they press painfully on the rectum and the bladder, and are sometimes attended by a flow of sanguineous mucus.—Tearing shooting in the rectum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Tearing shooting in the bladder; pressure on the bladder, sometimes, esp. during an abortive effort to go to stool.—Irritation in the urethra, as from acridities, compelling frequent urination.—Voluptuous excitation of the glans penis.—Frequent and copious secretion of a frothy urine, deep yellow, sometimes with an acrid sensation in the urethra.—In the evening, urine red, brownish, frothy, depositing during the night a thick, yellowish sediment.—In urinating, burning in the urethra, esp. at the orifice.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Burning scraping in the larynx, as from acrid substances.—Burning tickling, or lancinations, esp. in the open air, in a damp, cold atmosphere, with continual irritation in the larynx, which causes coughing, followed by expectoration of mucus.—Voice frequently rough and smothered, which symptoms are removed by hawking.—Frequent irritation in the larynx, which compels coughing.—Dry cough, provoked by irritation in the throat.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain in the left shoulder-blade.

21. **Limbs.**—Bruise-like pain of the limbs, with tearing shootings in the shoulders and the upper part of the arms (rheumatic pains), or else from the knees to the feet, and esp. on the tibia and at the soles of the feet.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pulling and tearing above the knee in the morning, following nocturnal toothache.—Sensation of weariness in the legs.—Coldness of the feet, extending to the knees.—Burning lancinations in corns.

24. **Generalities.**—Pain (rheumatic) as from weariness in the limbs, with tearing, shootings, chiefly in the temples, the ears, and teeth, which are hollow; as well as in the shoulders, the upper part of the arms, the tibia, and the soles of the feet; sensation of weariness, esp. in the legs, weariness and weakness at night.—The limbs feel bruised.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleeplessness at night, without much pain; lascivious dreams with pollutions.

27. **Fever.**—Frequent shiverings of the whole surface of the body, chiefly of the back, burning in the palms of the hands, and tendency in them to perspire in the morning; with acceleration of pulse, sometimes principally in the evening; with fluent coryza, or accelerated and wiry pulse in the morning; with hot breath and dry lips; with great tendency to perspire in the face, in the morning; in the morning, in bed, hot sweat, or general perspiration.

Apis.

Apium virus. Honey-bee poison. *N. O.* Insecta. Tinctures are made of the whole bee; and of dilutions of the poison with alcohol.

Clinical.—*Abscess. Ankles, swelling of.* Apoplexy. Asthma. Bladder, affections of. *Carbuncle. Chancre.* Constipation; of sucklings. Diarrhœa. Diphtheria.

Dissection wounds. *Dropsy. Ear, erysipelas of. Erysipelas. Erythema nodosum. Eyes, affections of; optic neuritis. Feet, burning of.* Gangrene. Gout. Hands, swelling of. Heart, affections of. *Heat-spots. Housemaid's knee. Hydrocephalus. Hydrothorax.* Injuries. *Intermittent fever. Irritation.* Jealousy, effects of. *Joints, synovitis. Kidney, Bright's disease of. Labia, inflammation of. Laryngitis. Lichen. Meningitis.* Menstruation, derangements of. *Nettle-rash. Nose, redness of.* Operations, effects of. *Ovaries, pain in; inflammation of; tumours of.* Panaritium. Pannus. *Peritonitis.* Phlebitis. *Pleurisy.* Prostatitis. Punctured wounds. *Red-gum. Rheumatism. Scarlatina. Self-abuse.* Suppressed eruptions, effects of. Sycosis. Syphilis. *Throat, sore. Tongue, œdema of; ulceration of. Trachea, irritation of.* Tumours. Typhus. Urethritis. *Urine, abnormalities of. Vaccination.* Varicose veins. Variola. Wounds.

Characteristics.—The well-known effects of a bee's sting—burning, stinging, lancinating pain with excessive swelling—give leading keynotes for its employment in a great variety of conditions. In addition to these there is great sensitiveness of the surface to touch. General soreness: "every hair is painful to contact." Great debility as if he had worked hard; is compelled to lie down. Tired and bruised feeling. Great restlessness and fidgetiness (the *Arsen.* restlessness is more from mental anxiety). Trembling, jerking, and twitching. One half of the body twitching, the other lame or paralysed. Hemiplegia. *Apis* is more a right-side medicine; symptoms proceed from right to left (*Rhus* left to right) and from above downwards. In an involuntary proving of *Apis* in a woman (of forty, strong, florid, of full habit) who kept bees and was frequently stung without constitutional effect, the following marked and peculiar symptoms were occasionally noted in addition to the better known ones (*New. Eng. Med. Gaz.*, Nov., 1887): Stiffness of lower jaw, soon amounting to a sense of complete fixation. This stiffness extended to tongue and throat, rendering speech difficult and unintelligible, and causing a condition of extreme discomfort, the stiffness being accompanied by a feeling of constriction, which excited a single, spasmodic, hacking cough at short intervals. Some difficulty in breathing, especially in inspiration. These symptoms were accompanied by a terrible restlessness. On a later occasion there was dyspnœa, face purple, head thrown back. The same symptoms as above recurred, but the throat was more swollen and the distress extended below the larynx to the upper part of the lung, which soon became very sore and sensitive. An hour after the sting on this occasion a violent cough came on. It seemed to be excited by the constrictive feeling in the throat, but it reached down to the sore place in the lungs, causing great distress. It was a deep, hard, ringing cough, lasting without intermission for three hours. Traces of the cough and soreness lasted for months. Another symptom was an ominous twitching of muscles of extremities controlled by hot foot and hand baths. *Ledum* gave almost instantaneous relief to the graver symptoms.

The burning symptoms of *Apis* are distinguished from those of *Arsen.* in being < by heat. The stinging appears in many diseases and conditions, causing the "*crie cérébrale*" in acute hydrocephalus and meningitis. Stinging pains in hæmorrhoids. "Redness and swelling with stinging and burning pain in eyes, eyelids, ears, face,

lips, tongue, throat, anus, testicles." Œdema of the throat may be accompanied with stinging pains, but if the case is more advanced it may be absolutely painless, and then it is more dangerous. (*Bapt.* has painlessness in throat affections but less œdema.—Nash.)

Apis has slow action and must not be changed too soon. Increased flow of urine shows it is having a favourable effect. The dropsies of *Apis* are characterised by a waxy hue of skin, whitish or yellowish; transparent swelling of eyelids; bag-like swelling under eyes; surface of body sore, bruised, or burning. In cardiac dropsy the feet swell after walking, and are intolerably sore and burning. In chest affections there is sensation of contraction (*Lach.*) and inability to lie down. Tension, swelling, and stiffness of limbs. This tight sensation is manifested in another symptom: sensation in abdomen as if something tight would break if too much effort was made to void a constipated stool. Aversion to tight things like *Lach.* Prostration even to faintness. Paralytic weakness. Paralysis (after diphtheria and other severe diseases). Nervous, restless, over-sensitive; or hot and drowsy, with or without thirst. < From touch or pressure (though the head is > by pressure). In this *Apis* resembles the Antimonies, and it is like them in sensitiveness to heat, especially to heated rooms (*Puls.*, *Iod.*, *Kali iod.*, *Camph.*, *Secale*, *Sulph.*); < by warmth of bed. Cold water >. Many symptoms (eyes and chest) are < in the night, and sleep is disturbed by piercing cries, or else by moaning and whining. < In morning: mucus in mouth, restlessness, diarrhœa. < In evening: erysipelas, giddiness, headache, chills, fever. Many symptoms are < lying down, and > sitting.

Relations.—*Compare:* Vespa and serpent poisons. Acet. ac. (dropsy); Aco.; Anac. (urticaria); Apoc. can. (dropsy); Arn. (bruised, sore conditions); Ars. (typhoid, gangrene, dropsies, scarlatina, urticaria, chills); Bell. (meningitis, sore throat, erysipelas, scarlatina); Brom. (swelling of ovary during menses); Bry. (meningitis, rheumatism); Canth. (burns, erysipelas, urinary symptoms); Chi.; Colch.; Crot. t. (urticaria); Euphras. (conjunctiva); Fer.; Graph.; Hep.; Hyo.; Iod. (synovitis); Lach.; Lyc.; Merc.; Nat. ars.; Nat. mur. (chills, urticaria, tension in ovarian region); Puls.; Rhus (eyes; but Apis has less tendency to suppuration; vesicular erysipelas but darker than Apis and spreading left to right—Apis right to left; typhoid, restlessness, but Apis is more fidgetiness); Rumex (painless, greenish-yellow morning diarrhœa); Sabi.; Sep.; Silic. (ovarian affections with inverted nipples; ulcer on tongue; vaccination effects); Urt. ur.; Zn. *Antidotes:* to medium doses and poisonings; Nat. mur. in all forms; sweet oil; onions; Ammonia; Ipec., low. (also powdered Ipec. applied locally); Lach.; Ledum. *It antidotes:* Canth., Iod., Chi., Dig. *It follows well:* Bry. (when cephalic cry appears); Helleb. (when torpor sets in); Iod., Hep., Merc., Lyc., Sul. *Is followed well by:* Graph. (tetter on ear lobe); Kali bi. (scrofulous ophthalmia); Arsen. (hydro-thorax); Phos. (diphtheria); Stram. (mania); Lyc. (staphyloma); Sul. (hydrothorax, pleurisy, hydrocephalus); Iod. (swollen knee). *Complementary:* Nat. mur. (the "chronic" of Apis). *Inimical:* Rhus in eruptive diseases.

Causation.—Grief. Fright. Rage. Vexation. Jealousy. (The queen bee is the most jealous thing in nature.) Hearing bad news, mental shock. Suppressed eruptions.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—The brain feels paralysed.—Tubercular meningitis.—Impaired memory.—Absent-minded.—Cannot concentrate thought.—Indifference.—Torpor and apathy—Awkward, lets things fall and laughs sillily at the mishap.—(The mental symptoms are rich in unconsciousness, absent-mindedness, impaired memory, and slow march of ideas.)—Loss of consciousness.—Great tearfulness; cannot help crying.—Children constantly whining.—Screaming, sudden outcry during sleep.—Busy, restless, continually changing his occupation.—Cannot bear to be left alone.—Hysteria.—In women: jealousy; mania from sexual irritation.—Depression, feels as if about to die (without fear of death).—Delirium, low muttering.—Delirium, after suppressed scarlet eruption.—Irritation.—Premonition of death, thinks it is about to transpire.—Dread of death; sensation as if he could not breathe again.—Fear of being poisoned.

2. **Head.**—Giddiness: when sitting, standing, lying, when closing the eyes; with nausea and headache.—Congestion to the head, with suppressed menstruation.—Pressing pain in forehead and temples; < rising; in warm bed; > pressing the forehead together.—The brain feels tired.—Sudden stabbing and stinging pains.—Aching in l. temple.—Hydrocephalus in children, and apoplexy in old persons.—Hydrocephalus; scalp very sensitive; copious sweat of head; child lies in torpor, delirium interrupted by shrill cries, boring head deep in pillow, rolls it from side to side.—Convulsed on one side of the body, paralysed the other; squinting, grinding of teeth, urine scanty (milky).

3. **Eyes.**—Burning, stinging, shooting, piercing pains in and about the eyes.—Aching over r. eye extending to r. eyeball.—Twitching of eyeballs.—Staphyloma.—Cornea thick, having dark, smoky, spots; greyish, smoky, opaque.—Keratitis.—Conjunctiva reddened, chemosed, lids everted.—Sensation of mucus in the eyes.—Itching in eyes and lachrymation.—Weakness of the eyes, with pain, photophobia, and increased secretions.—Agglutination of the lids.—Œdematous swelling of eyelids; bags under eyes; upper lids hang over like sacs.—Styes with stinging pains; smoky darkness before the eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Redness and swelling of both ears.—Erysipelas; otitis after scarlatina; hardness of hearing.

5. **Nose.**—Swollen, red, œdematous.—Coryza, worse from warmth; chronic catarrh with crusty nostrils; polypus.

6. **Face.**—Œdematous swelling of the face; red and hot, swollen so as to be unrecognisable, with piercing and burning pain; waxy, pale.—Happy expression of face; or terror; or apathy.—Burning, stinging heat in the face with purple colour.—Erysipelas of the face.—Erysipelas of the face, with fever, coated tongue.—Erysipelas going r. to l. (*Rhus* l. to r.)—Jaws stiff, with stiff tongue and impossibility of intelligible speech.

7. **Teeth.**—Grinding of the teeth; sudden and involuntary biting them together; covered with yellow mucus or brown sordes.

8. **Mouth.**—Lips œdematous; upper lip swollen, hot and red.—Mouth red, burning, stinging, scalding.—Dryness of tongue, mouth, and throat; fiery redness of buccal cavity, with painful tenderness.—Dry, swollen, inflamed tongue, with inability to swallow.—White, dry tongue (with diarrhœa).—Tongue: can hardly be protruded; hangs from the mouth; cancer of.—Swollen tongue; shining.—Borders blistered; feel as if scalded and quite raw.—Ulcer in l. border (r. *Silic.*, *Thuj.*)—Tongue swollen, dry, cracked, sore, ulcerated, or covered with vesicles.—Viscid, tough, frothy, saliva.—Gums sacculated and look watery.—Fetor of breath, with headache.

9. **Throat.**—Throat has appearance as if stung.—Dryness in the throat with heat, without thirst.—Burning, stinging in throat.—Erysipelatous.—Glossy red varnish.—Inflammation of the throat, with swelling, redness, and stinging pains.—Ulcerated sore throat (in scarlet fever, when the eruption does not come out).—Diphtheritic sore throat gets well as a scarlatina rash develops.—Throat swollen inside and outside; hoarse, sense of constriction; breathing and swallowing difficult.—Ulcers on the tonsils, palate, &c.—Uvula long and dropsical.—Sensation of foreign body or fishbone in the throat; of constriction.—Paralysis.—Small, clear, watery blisters on the back part of the throat.

11. **Stomach.**—No thirst with the heat.—Thirstlessness (with dropsy).—Vomiting of bile.—Vomiting, with inflammation of the stomach.—Vomiting, with diarrhœa.—Burning heat in the stomach.—Great soreness in pit of stomach when touched.—Violent pain and sensitiveness in region of stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Great sensitiveness of the abdomen to touch.—Soreness of the bowels and abdominal walls; mornings when sneezing or pressing upon them.—Sensitiveness of epigastrium and whole abdomen to touch; of r. inguinal region; across hypogastrium from ilium to ilium.—Pain in abdomen on pressure, touch and horizontal position, with sensitiveness.—Peritonitis.—Erysipelas from contusion.—Rumbling and meteoric distension.—Ascites and anasarca.—Hard swelling in the r. groin, oblong, as large as a cucumber.—Long-standing inguinal hernia.—Collapse of abdominal walls in meningitis infantum.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Sensation of rawness in the anus, with diarrhœa.—Discharge of flatus before stool.—Diarrhœa: during fevers; from heat; in debilitated children; from irritability of brain (hydrocephaloid).—Diarrhœa, yellowish-green, with mucus, esp. in the morning.—Stool thin, watery, yellow, < in morning; may or may not be offensive.—Stools smelling very offensively.—Diarrhœa and vomiting.—Diarrhœa is copious, blackish-brown, green, or whitish; orange-coloured; greenish, yellow mucus; yellow watery; soft and pappy, mixed with serum; thin yellow.—At every motion of body bowels act as though he had no power.—Uncertain anus; constantly open (during urination), oozing of liquid (*Phos.*, *Phos. ac.*).—Swelling of anus.—Hæmorrhoids, with stinging pains.—Constipation, with feeling as if something would break if he continued to strain.—Stools involuntary and painless, or painful and urging, olive-green, profuse, and full of red lumps, like chopped beets; bloody, painless; smell brassy or like carrion; very offensive.—Protruding varices, which sting, burn, and smart intolerably.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Burning soreness when urinating.—Strangury.—Pain in region of kidneys; soreness on pressure or when stooping.—

Frequent desire, with passage of only a few drops.—Urine scanty and high-coloured; with thirstlessness.—Incontinence of urine from coughing and other circumstances.—Urine suppressed.—Too profuse discharge of urine.—Frequent and profuse urination.—Albuminuria of scarlatina.—(Increase of urine under *Apis* shows that the medicine is acting well.)—Burning and stinging in the urethra.—Burning and smarting in the urethra, as if it were scalded.—Bladder very painful, often tenesmus after urinating.—Urine often bloody; milky appearance; very dark and frothy; very fetid; sediment reddish-brown, like coffee grounds.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sexual desire increased.—Chancre with stinging pains like bee-stings, and with a highly inflamed circumference.—Pains and swellings of testes and prostate.—Dropsy of the scrotum and prepuce; hydrocele.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Amenorrhœa or menorrhagia.—Inflammation, induration, swelling, and dropsy of the ovaries (r.)—Weight and pain in either ovarian region, predominantly r. side.—The ovaries feel better by lying on r. side.—Enlargement of the r. ovary with pain in the l. pectoral region and cough.—Sharp, cutting, stinging pain in the swollen (r.) ovary; worse during menstruation.—Ovarian tumours, with stinging pains like bee-stings.—Metritis, peritonitis, with stinging, thrusting pains.—Pressing-down pain in the uterus.—Bearing-down, with sensation as before menses.—Dropsy of the ovaries (r.); dropsy of the uterus.—Strained pain l. ovary.—Menstruation suppressed or diminished, with congestion to the head.—Labour-like, bearing-down pains, followed by dark, bloody mucus.—Threatened miscarriage in the early months, with heaviness of the abdomen, restlessness, and yawning.—Abortion.—Abortion during the early months.—Dropsy in the latter part of pregnancy attended with puerperal convulsions.—Ulceration and engorgement of os uteri.—Large and painful swelling of the labia, with heat and stinging pains.—Erysipelatous inflammation of the breasts.—Swelling and hardness of the mammæ threatening to ulcerate.—Scirrhus or open cancer of the mammæ, with stinging, burning pains.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Irritation to cough in the supra-sternal fossa.—Hoarseness.—Hoarseness in the morning—Respiration hurried and difficult (with fever and headache).—Œdema glottidis.—Asthma; worse in cold weather.—Croupy cough.—Obstinate night cough from 9 p.m., to 4 a.m.—Cough which loosens with difficulty, rouses from sleep before midnight and ceases as soon as least particle is loosened, which is swallowed.—Feeling of constriction causing a single, spasmodic, hacking cough at short intervals.—Violent cough, deep, hard ringing; incessant for three hours; excited by constricted feeling in throat, but reaching down to lungs, the upper part of which are very sore and sensitive.—Dyspnœa; esp. difficult inspiration.

18. **Chest.**—Hydrothorax.—Sensation of soreness in the chest, as from a bruise.—Oppression of the chest, shortness of breath, esp. when ascending; inability to remain in a warm room.—Dull, aching pain in the l. side of the chest, near the middle of the sternum, with sensation of fulness in the chest and short breath.—Expectoration of copious, transparent, frothy, bloody mucus.—Stitches in l. side of chest and through back.—Burning, stinging pain through entire front of chest.—Melting heat in region of

diaphragm, as from running violently.—Every shock from coughing gives pain in the head and some pain through the chest, as from the clavicle; > after loosening a small portion of mucus, or a large quantity of transparent, frothy, and bloody mucus is expectorated.

19. **Heart.**—Sudden pain just below the heart, soon extending toward r. chest, with suffocation.—Very feeble action of the heart; violent beats, shaking the whole body; intermittent beats.—Region of heart sensitive to least pressure; rasping sounds of systole and diastole unmistakably audible. —Palpitation of heart from scanty secretion of urine, perfectly cured by establishing the natural quantity.—Pulse: almost imperceptible at wrist; accelerated and full; very frequent and hard; wiry; irregular and slow pulse; intermittent.

20. **Back.**—Rheumatic pain in back and limbs.—Cerebro-spinal meningitis.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Hands bluish, and inclined to be cold.—Œdema of the hands.—Sensation of numbness in fingers, esp. the tips about the roots of nails.—Panaritium with burning, stinging, and throbbing, very sensitive to touch.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cold legs.—Sensation in the toes and whole foot, as if too large; swollen and stiff.—Legs (ankles) and feet waxy, pale, and œdematous.—Burning in the toes with redness; feet cold.—Suppressed perspiration of the feet.—Numbness and coldness of feet, even paralysis.—Dropsy of limbs in diphtheritic albuminuria.—Puffy swelling of the knees.

24. **Generalities.**—Great debility, as if he had worked hard; he is obliged to lie down.—Sudden "puffing up" of the whole body.—Tired, as if bruised in every limb, and esp. in the back, as after exertion; worse on rising after sitting.—Complete anasarca, no thirst, pale, waxy, almost transparent.—Burning, stinging pains, like bee-stings, occurring occasionally. —Great sensitiveness to touch and pressure (abdomen).—Clonic and tonic spasms.—Sudden weakness with coldness.—Tension (over the eyes in the l. side of head) behind the ears, in the neck.—Dark hæmorrhages.

25. **Skin.**—Œdematous swellings.—Skin usually white, almost transparent (ovarian dropsy).—Hives.—Urticaria like bee-stings, or stings from other insects, with intolerable itching at night.—Carbuncles, with burning, stinging pains.—Eruption like nettle-rash over the whole body.—Erysipelas; with gangrenous spots.—Swelling and dry erysipelatous redness.—Scarlet eruptions.—Body covered with large, elevated, white wheals.—Panaritium (burning, stinging).—Boils and swellings of all descriptions with stinging pains.

26. **Sleep.**—Much yawning.—Great desire to sleep; extreme sleepiness. —Sleep disturbed by many dreams.—Dreams full of care and toil; of making long journeys; of flying through the air; of hot stones; of walking over hot floors; of walking a long way over wet roads.—Sleep, late in the morning.— Awakens from sleep with a shrill shriek (child suffering from hydrocephalus).

27. **Fever**—Pulse full and rapid; small and trembling; intermitting. —Chill, mostly towards the evening (3–4 p.m.).—Chilliness from the least movement, with heat of the face and hands; runs down the back with great prostration.—During hot stage more or less violent headache; generally a continuous deep sleep.—Heat with thirst, wishes to uncover.—Dry heat towards evening with sleepiness.—Sweating stage either absent or of a very

light grade.—The sensation of heat is more felt about the pit of the stomach and in the chest.—Perspiration, alternating with dryness of the skin.—Much burning of the skin on various parts of the body.—Thirst wanting during sweat; may or may not be present during heat; always thirst during chill. —Sweat after trembling and fainting, then nettlerash.—After the fever paroxysm, sleep.—Apyrexia: urine scanty; feet swollen; limbs sore; restless; urticaria.

Apium Graveolens.

Celery. *N. O.* Umbelliferæ. Tincture of seeds. Tincture of sticks.

Clinical.—Fidgets. Headache. Heartburn. Otorrhœa. Post-nasal catarrh. Rumination. Toothache. Urine, retention of. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—A proving of tincture of seeds produced the following symptoms: Unpleasant feeling at stomach, with belchings tasting of celery. Heartburn. Spitting up of food. Gone feeling at pit of stomach lasting for hours and partially relieved by eating.—Effects of eating the root: during the following day and night, most obstinate retention of urine, which could only be relieved by the catheter. On another person this was observed: Inability to sit still or lie still in bed from feeling of "fidgets"; cannot keep mind from thinking. In a proving under the direction of W. P. Wesselhœft (*Med. Advance*, April, 1886) a remarkable symptom was: a dull ache in sacrum < when lying down, > when moving about. Another symptom was "sensation as if both eyes were sunken back into their sockets." Throbbing headaches, < by slightest motion; > by rest, mostly left-sided. Urticaria, always appearing with shuddering; intense stinging itching with rapid change of location. Pressure in stomach preceding urticaria, and relieved when it appears. Toothache in left molars > by holding cold water in the mouth. Hering cured with *Apium g.* an old abscess near the umbilicus. Allen mentions: "Profuse discharge from granulating ulcers, intense constriction over sternum, with drawing feeling through to back on lying down," as having been cured by it.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Cannot keep mind from thinking.

2. **Head.**—Frontal headache; over r. eye and r. temple; < during night.—Dull pain r. temple with nausea.—Pain in l. temple spreads over l. side of face and top of head.—Pain as from a jar or blow deep in l. temporal region, a throbbing ache.—Painful throbbing < by expiring through nose.—*Headaches:* > while eating; in open air; closing eyes; complete rest drinking cold water; by hot compresses. < After eating; by light; by reading or studying; by slightest motion or nodding head.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyeballs feel as if sunken into sockets.

4. **Ears.**—Partial deafness (< l.), painless pulsation.—Troublesome otorrhœa.

5. **Nose.**—Tough pearl-coloured discharge from nostrils.—Sudden dropping of mucus into posterior nares.—Tickling in nostrils with sneezing, forenoon.—Tickling in r. nostril with watery discharge and sneezing.—Nostrils stuffed, with pain in forehead.

8. **Mouth.**—Sore spot on tip of tongue.—Dull, sore pain on upper and lower teeth.—Toothache > by cold water.

9. **Throat.**—Soft palate and fauces sore, dark red and swollen.—Air rushing down posterior nares hurts back of throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Unpleasant feeling at stomach with belchings tasting of celery.—Heartburn.—Spitting up of food.—Sore feeling at pit of stomach lasting for hours and partially relieved by eating.—Desire for oranges; for oatmeal.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Three urgent well-formed stools during the day.—Before stool sharp pain from abdomen directly into rectum, with feeling that she cannot retain stool a moment.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Obstinate retention of urine, could only be relieved by catheter.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Tickling in top of windpipe causing dry cough.—Wheezing breathing during the night.—Can count heart-beats by hearing and feeling it in chest.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Muscles of back of neck painful on motion, sore to pressure.—Dull pain in sacrum with slight bellyache.—Pain in sacrum more to l. side extending to lumbar region.—Pain in sacrum > after rising from bed and moving about; < lying down.—Red, intensely itching blotches on l. sacral region.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Growing pains in r. leg during night.—Burning on inside of thighs.—Raw, excoriated surfaces on inner thighs extending into groins, < l. side.—Red itching blotches on inside l. foot, and outside ankle.

24. **Generalities.**—Inability to sit still, or lie still in bed from feeling of fidgets; cannot keep mind from thinking.

25. **Skin.**—Itching on all parts.—Red elevated pimples like stings of insects; intense itching; itching changes location by scratching; < after undressing in evening; during night till 4 a.m.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepless; not fatigued by loss of sleep.—Sleep broken by bruised pain in l. temporal region.

27. **Fever.**—Perspiration on forehead on awaking 4 a.m.

Apocynum Androsæmifolium.

Spreading Dogbane. *N. O.* Apocynaceæ. Tincture from the root.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Nausea. Neuralgia of face. Vomiting. Wandering rheumatism. Worms.

Characteristics.—It has been proved in large doses, and its most prominent symptoms are: Trembling of the body. Prostration and trembling. Swollen sensations of face and body. Swelling of hands

and feet; showing its relation to dropsical states like *Apoc. can.* and *Stroph.* Heaviness with great desire to sleep. Flying pains in different parts. Itching of body and face. Acute rheumatism with great stiffness. General rheumatic pains. Profuse sweat of whole body. The pains go from above downward; are < when breathing; and on turning to left side. Hale has cured with it rheumatic gout: "Acute pains in the joints attended with cramps, bilious stools and flying pains in the teeth. The tincture in drop-doses has been known to expel ascarides and other worms." It has been used for expelling renal calculi and gravel.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bry. Iris., Colch., Benz. ac. Also Apoc. can., Alston., Stroph. (botan).

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Pains and stiffness in back of head and neck.

5. **Nose.**—Everything smelled like honey.

6. **Face.**—Twitching in face.—Violent pain in l. zygoma.

7, 8. **Teeth and Mouth.**—Pains in all teeth of l. lower jaw.—Most delightful taste in the mouth.

11, 12. **Stomach and Abdomen.**—Vomiting and purging; > from copious evacuation.—Shooting pain in l. groin.—Constipation.

14, 16. **Urinary and Sexual Organs.**—Profuse flow of clear urine.—Profuse menstruation lasting eight days with violent pressing pain.

21. **Limbs.**—Swelling of hands and feet.—Most violent pains in all the joints.—Much pain in knee and r. shoulder.—Cramps and burning in soles.—Severe pain in joint of l. big toe.

Apocynum Cannabinum.

Indian (American) Hemp. *N. O.* Apocynaceæ. Provings were made with fresh plant-tinctures, or fresh or powdered root-tinctures or infusions. Watery infusions (with just enough spirit to keep them from fermenting) are said to be more efficacious than tinctures. The whole fresh plant, root included, should be used for making the tincture or infusion.

Clinical.—Ascites. Catarrh. Coryza. Diabetes insipidus. Diarrhœa. *Dropsies.* Enuresis. Heart, affections of. Hydrocephalus. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia. Nausea. Neuralgia. Snuffles. Tobacco-heart. Urinary difficulties. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—The clinical effects of *Strophanthus* and the symptoms produced on patients to whom it has been given in large doses, clearly show the relationship between it and *Apocynum.* Both produce intense gastric disturbance, extreme depression of the heart's action, and both control dropsical effusions and produce diuresis. *Apo. c.* depresses the heart, kidneys, and intestines, relaxing sphincters. It causes an intense sinking sensation; drowsiness and a bewildered state of mind. Dizziness. Hæmorrhages. The dropsies of *Apocynum*

are general dropsies with or without organic disease; swelling of every part of the body; cardiac dropsies. The excretions are diminished, especially urine and sweat. Hydrocephalus has been cured with it: "Child lying in stupor, with constant involuntary motion of one arm and leg." "Paralysis of left side; one eye motionless, one rolling."

Three cases of neuralgia of the right side—groin, hip, and in one case region of right kidney—have been cured with this remedy. All were violent, extorting cries. In one case the pain set in very suddenly and the slightest jar aggravated. Hale says the kidneys are the peculiar seat of the operation of the drug, and that it is in renal dropsies that it is especially curative. It has cured diabetes insipidus with "a sense of sinking in the pit of the stomach with great debility." Hæmorrhages, especially menorrhagia, and hæmorrhages at the change of life have been cured with it. Hale has found it restore the menses when given in cases of dropsy.

Diarrhœa is < immediately after eating. Food or water is immediately ejected, though hungry. There is < on waking in the morning. Many of the symptoms are < after sleep.

Relations.—*Compare:* Apoc. andr., Alstonia const., Strophanth., Acet. ac., Apis (thirstless in dropsies), Arsen., Bell., Bry., Chi., Colch., Digit. (dropsy; slow pulse), Elat., Helleb. (hydrocephalus; ascites); Alo., Gamb., and Trombid. (diarrhœa), K. ca., Lyc., Merc., Merc. sul., the Loganiaceæ—Nux v., Ignat., Curare; Spig., Scill., Sul., Verat.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Bewildered; nervous, low-spirited.

2. **Head.**—Dizzy.—Very marked piercing pain in r. temple followed by vertigo.—Vertigo suddenly appearing and disappearing.—Hydrocephalus: stupor, sight of one eye totally lost, the other nearly so; forehead projecting; sutures open; stage of exudation.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes inflamed; < morning and evening.—As if sand in them.

5. **Nose.**—Violent coryza.—Nose and throat filled with thick yellow mucus on waking in morning.—("Snuffles" in infants.)—Peculiar dryness of mucous membranes of nose with sensation of stiffness, followed by secretion of thick yellow mucus, preceded in some cases by a thin, irritating discharge.

6. **Face.**—Face pale, covered with cold sweat (diarrhœa).—Dry lips.

8. **Mouth.**—Dry tongue, immoderate thirst.—Tongue coated.—Constant spitting, increase of mucus and saliva.

11. **Stomach.**—Thirst on waking.—Great thirst; but water disagrees, causing pain, and is immediately thrown off (*Ars.*).—Cannot tolerate food or drink, which is immediately ejected.—Distension after a moderate meal.—Feels hungry, but when she eats it settles in epigastrium, turns sour, and hurts.—Extreme epigastric sinking.—Oppression at epigastrium and chest excessive, can hardly get breath enough to smoke a cigar.—Ascites, often with chronic diarrhœa.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Gentle diarrhœa in the morning, no pain.—Diarrhœa explosive, involuntary immediately after eating.—Stool copious, yellow

or brownish, like mush; sometimes containing undigested food.—Extreme prostration after stool.—Constipation though fæces not hard.—Piles with feeling as of a wedge being hammered into anus.—Tenesmus of rectum.—Bearing-down pain in anus.—Evacuations very scanty.—Watery stools.—Symptoms always immediately after eating.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urinary organs torpid, urine scanty, but flows as easily as oil.—Severe expulsive pains of bladder.—Urine copious and almost involuntary from relaxed sphincters.—Profuse light-coloured urine; no sediment.—Enuresis.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Penis and scrotum swollen, dropsical.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Exhausting menorrhagia (continuous or paroxysmal).—Blood expelled in large clots, sometimes in fluid state.—Amenorrhœa in young girls; abdomen and legs bloated.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Oppression; can scarcely speak; speaks in sharp staccato; must take deep breaths.—Violent hoarse cough, < at night.—Hæmoptysis.—Cough short and dry, loose and rattling, with oppression.—Short, unsatisfactory respirations.

19. **Heart.**—Flutterings, dartings, prostrated feeling in cardiac region.—Quick, sharp, catching pain in heart with palpitation.—Pulse slow, laboured.—Irregular, intermittent, at times feeble, then slow.—Pulse quick, feeble when moved.—Fainting on moving the head.—Palpitation troublesome on walking; heart action scarcely perceptible.

21. **Limbs.**—Rheumatic condition.—Joints stiff, esp. on moving in the morning.—Constant involuntary motion of one leg and one arm.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Finger nails of bluish red colour.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Aching in both knees.—Œdema of feet, ankles, and legs.

24. **Generalities.**—Excretions diminished, esp. urine and sweat.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsy in afternoon, restless at night.—Stupor.—On going to bed desire to sleep, but inability to do so.—Drowsy before and after nausea and vomiting.

27. **Fever.**—Body covered with large drops of cold sweat.—Dropsy after scarlet fever; after abuse of quinine.

Apomorphinum.

An alkaloid obtained from Morphia, but containing one equivalent less of water—C_{17} H_{17} NO_2 (Morphine is C_{17} H_{19} NO_3). Solution.

Clinical.—Alcholism. Opium habit. Pregnancy, vomiting of. Sea-sickness. Vomiting, cerebral; reflex.

Characteristics.—Apomorphine contains the emetic properties of *Opium*. It causes very rapid vomiting, most rapid when injected subcutaneously. Vomiting without previous nausea. Drowsiness. Faintness. The peculiarity of the vomiting is its suddenness, completeness, and the absence of pain or continued nausea. It has been

used with success in cases of sympathetic vomiting, and from pressure of a tumour on the brain. Halbert has given *Apomorph.* 3x with success in a desperate case of combined alcoholism and opism. The symptoms were constant nausea; constipation; insomnia; delirious headache; extreme emaciation; pronounced hysteria.

Relations.—*Compare:* Opium, Ipec., Ant. t., Cer. ox.

Aqua Marina.

Sea-water. Dilutions.

Clinical.—Biliousness. Constipation. Headache. Sea-sickness. Seaside, effects of.

Characteristics.—*Aq. mar.* has been principally used (in high potencies) for the effects of residence near the sea (as biliousness, constipation, headache, &c.). It has been used in wineglassful doses and also in potencies as a remedy for sea-sickness. It has been proved by C. Wesselhœft. Among the symptoms were: Neuralgic pains down right temple and forehead. Faceache left side; cold water intolerable. Sensation of a hair or fishbone in throat, tickling and urging to swallow, causing cough, which does not relieve. Pain on swallowing, extending to ear and temples. Nausea; and nauseous sensation in stomach and abdomen. This symptom seems peculiar: "Constant hawking and raising of phlegm, tough and white like cotton." The leading indication for it is: < at seaside; or on the sea.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nat. mur., Chlorum (but in addition to its chief ingredient, sea-water contains in solution every inorganic substance in the world); also Silica marina.

Aquilegia Vulgaris.

Garden Columbine. *N. O.* Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of fresh wild plant in bloom.

Clinical—Clavus. Hysteria.

Characteristics.—Hansen gives the following indications for this unproved drug: "Clavus hystericus of women in climaxis, with vomiting of green substance, especially morning. Globus hystericus."

Relations.—*Compare:* Acon., Act. r., and other Ranunculaceæ.

Aralia Racemosa.

Spikenard (American name). Grows in rich woodlands throughout U.S.A. *N. O.* Araliaceæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Asthma. *Cough.* Diarrhœa. Hæmorrhoids. Hay-fever. Leucorrhœa. Prolapsus ani.

Characteristics.—*Aralia* was used by the old herbalists and by eclectics as a remedy in phthisis and coughs, and also for leucorrhœa and

other complaints of women whose secretions are acrid or suppressed. The homœopathic uses have been chiefly based on a proving by Dr. S. A. Jones, in whom it developed an attack of asthma. The symptoms were: Loud wheezing respiration coming on immediately on lying down at midnight; and he particularly noted that inspiration was very loud and more difficult than expiration. The right lung appeared more affected than the left. On turning to left side, left side seemed affected, and right side became quite free. As the attack passed off phlegm came more freely, had a salty taste, and felt warm in the mouth. The characteristic cough, according to Burnett, is "a fit of coughing occurring before midnight, either immediately on lying down or *more commonly* after a short sleep." Cough occurring at 11 p.m., after a short sleep. Profuse perspiration whilst asleep. Dr. Jones also experienced diarrhœa and prolapse of rectum; soft yellow stools; after stool an aching pain in the rectum, extending upwards on the left side.

Relations.—*Compare:* Botanical relations, Ginseng., Hedera helix; Calc. (turning on one side, symptoms go to that side, relieving opposite side); Rumex c. (cough at 11 p.m.); Chlorum (opp. of Aral.—inspiration easy, expiration difficult).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Fear of lung disease; cannot be shaken off.

5. **Nose.**—Smarting soreness of posterior nares, caused by passage of acrid mucus, with peculiar soreness of alæ nasi as if fissured.

9. **Throat.**—Nausea in throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Faintly defined nausea in throat and stomach, and sensation in intestines as if diarrhœa would set in.

13. **Stool and Rectum.**—Feeling as if about to have loose stool, voided with great difficulty only a teaspoonful of soft yellow fæces.—Mucous membrane of rectum came down like a tumour.—After stool, whilst still sitting, an aching pain in rectum, extending upwards on the l. side.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Acrid, offensive leucorrhœa, with bearing-down pains.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dry, wheezing respiration, sense of impending suffocation, and rapidly increasing dyspnœa.—Very loud, musical whistling during both inspiration and expiration, but louder during inspiration; < lying down; obliged to sit up.—R. lung appeared more affected than l.—When the attack was over, I lay on my r. side, and then it seemed as if all the oppression and discomfort was in r. lung.—On turning over it soon felt as if l. lung was affected, while r. was entirely relieved.—Constant desire to clear chest, so that I could inspire better.—All obstruction seemed to be in inspiration.—On making forcible expiration to clear chest, raw, burning sore feeling behind whole length of sternum and in each lung, most intense behind sternum.—After rising in morning raised some loose phlegm easily.—Spasmodic cough at night, awakens after the first sleep and cannot sleep again on account of it; caused by tickling in throat with constriction of chest; has to sit up and cough violently; sometimes caused by a feeling of a foreign body

in the throat; sputum at acme of attack scanty; then increased, warm and saltish.—Immediately on lying down an attack of asthma.

24. **Generalities.**—Weak, prostrated, half-sick, and filled with a vague feeling of nausea.

Aranea Diadema.

The Cross Spider. *N. O.* Arachnida. Tincture.

Clinical.—Bones, affections of. Catalepsy. Chills. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. Hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhagic diathesis. Headache. Hydrogenoid constitution. Intermittents. Malarial cachexia. Menstruation, irregularities of. Neuralgia. Punctured wounds. Scorbutic affections. Scurvy rickets. Spleen, affections of. Toothache.

Characteristics.—Grauvogl is our chief authority for the use of *Aranea*. It is one of the leading remedies for the hydrogenoid constitution as described by him, and for intermittent fevers and other intermittent affections. By hydrogenoid constitution he meant abnormal sensitiveness to damp and cold; and inability to live near fresh water, either rivers or lakes, or in damp, chilly places. This gives the < from bathing; from damp weather; damp localities, or habitations; < drawing in cold air. Chilliness followed by little or no fever. Chill and neuralgic attacks at the same hour every day, every other day, week, month, or regular period. Attacks are violent and sudden. Sensation of swelling in many parts, head, face, hands; of numbness; of coldness as if bones were made of ice. Hæmorrhages from many parts; from wounds. Punctured wounds. Exhaustion. Pains like electric currents. Great desire to lie down; many symptoms > lying down. Toothache < night after lying down. On lying down in bed and touching bed-clothes, whether linen or wool, has a chill. Many symptoms occur on the right side. Chill not > by external warmth; no sweat with fevers.

Relations.—*Compare:* Mygale, Theridion, Tarentula, Ipec., Nux v., Ars. (intermittents and bone affections); Cedron (intermittents of hot climates; Aran., of cold climates chiefly). *It antidotes:* Chi., Quinine, Merc. *Antidoted by:* Smoking tobacco.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Despondent; longs for death.

2. **Head.**—Headache (in the forehead), relieved by smoking tobacco and going out into the open air.—Confusion and pressure in the head, mitigated by supporting the head.—Vertigo and flickering before eyes, before headache; when sitting up; must lie down.—Confusion of head; after retiring; evening when studying; with pressure as if in bones of r. temple, > by pressure and sweating.—Headache > entirely in open air.—Headache, with burning eyes and heat of face—Burning heat in forehead and face.

3. **Eyes.**—Glimmering and glittering before eyes; preceding headache.—Burning; stinging; shooting in eyes.

7. **Teeth.**—Painfulness of all the teeth as soon as he goes to bed in the evening.—Sharp sensation of cold in the teeth (incisive) every day at the same hour.—Sensitive, cold sensation in r. lower incisors, esp. on drawing in air; came on again next day at same hour.—Sudden violent pains in teeth of whole upper and lower jaw, at night, immediately after lying down.

8. **Mouth.**—Instantly a painful sensation, as though arising from several points, darted along the tongue, painfully affecting tongue, jaws, and head; the effect was instantaneous, like a shock from an electric battery.—Tongue seemed almost paralysed, utterance thick and heavy, and the pains at root of tongue and in lower jaw, esp. at joint, most excruciating.—Bitter taste, with coated tongue; relieved by smoking.

11. **Stomach.**—Thirst during the fever and during the greater part of the other sufferings.—Dejection and lassitude, with thirst.—Coryza, with thirst.—Eating causes headache and spasms.—Vomiting, with fever.—Epigastrium painful to pressure.

12. **Abdomen.**—Swelling of the spleen (after intermittent fever was suppressed by Quinine).—Enlarged spleen with chilliness.—Fulness and heaviness in the abdomen as from a stone, with sensation of sinking in the epigastrium.—Borborygmi in the abdomen, and heaviness in the thighs, every day at the same hour.—Colic, with shuddering towards evening.

13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa; arms and legs as if asleep.—Stools watery, with great rumbling in bowels as if of fermentation.—Liquid, difficult evacuation, with colic, which is ameliorated by friction on the abdomen.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Dysmenia, spasms commencing in stomach.—Catamenia too early, too frequent, too profuse, of too long duration.—Periods eight days too early, too strong, and too copious.—Metrorrhagia; bright-coloured blood.—Discharge of viscid mucus from the vagina.—Viscous leucorrhœa.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hæmoptysis.—Violent hæmoptysis in anæmic and debilitated subjects.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Numbness of parts supplied by ulnar nerve.—Dull, penetrating pains in the bones and in all parts of the body, esp. in the humerus and the forearm.—At night a sensation as if the hands and forearms were larger and heavier.—Sensation on the ring and little fingers as if they were asleep.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Boring and digging in the r. tibia and os calcis, continuing on moving the foot, and disappearing by continuing the motion.—Ulcer on the l. heel.

24. **Generalities.**—Hæmorrhages from all the organs.—Neuralgic pains, most on r. side, > by hard pressure, < at menstrual period, esp. before, but still during whole cycle; < 12 at night, unbearable, driving her out of bed; < 3 to 8 p.m.; aggravations recurring like clockwork; menses every three weeks.—Great exhaustion and lassitude.—Desires to keep constantly moving when sitting.—Subsultus tendinum.—Catalepsy; periodic headache; < in damp weather.

26. **Sleep.**—As soon as he lies down at night a violent pain in all his teeth—Restless sleep with frequent waking.—Restless; on awaking, some part of the body feels as if it were swollen.

27. **Fever.**—Before chill: cutting cramp in stomach; vomiting; back-

ache.—Cold all the time, cannot get warm; chilly as if bones made of ice even in summer; < during rain.—Chilliness after being in water.—Chill with clock-like regularity; as clock strikes four daily.—Thirst, fever and sweat may be absent.—Chill every other day at precisely the same hour.—During chill: pains in head, stomach, knees.—Afterwards: vomiting.—During heat: headache (but less violent than during chill), with drowsiness.—After heat: vomiting and prostration; lies as if dead; stinging in eyes.—Sweat absent; sweat without thirst; sweat with thirst.

Aranearum Tela.

Cobweb (of black spider found in barns, cellars, and dark places). Tincture or trituration.

Clinical.—Sleeplessness.

Characteristics.—Cobweb has been used as a remedy from ancient times. It has also been experimented with on healthy persons. It very rapidly lowers the frequency of the pulse rate. In some it has produced "a calm and delightful state of feeling, followed by a disposition to sleep." "The most delicious tranquillity, resembling the action of opium, and followed by no bad effects." Twenty grains given to an old and infirm asthmatic produced "slight but pleasant delirium." Muscular energy is increased, could not be kept in bed, but danced and jumped about the room all night.

Aranea Scinencia.

A grey spider found in Kentucky on old walls. Does not spin a web. *N.O.* Arachnida. Tincture.

Clinical.—Debility. Eyes, affections of. Headache.

Characteristics.—*Aran. scin.* has been proved in 1st and 2nd dilutions. One remarkable symptom noticed was: "Constant twitching of under eyelids," which brings this spider into line with the choreic *Mygale.* Eyes inflamed, weak, watery, lids swollen. Rather profuse flow of saliva; sweet taste in mouth. Much dull, stupid headache of considerable intensity, especially in postero-superior part of head; unable to rest for it; could not collect thoughts with it. Felt as if he had been drinking. Sleepiness. All symptoms < in warm room.

Relations.—*Compare:* Spiders generally. Agar.; Carb. v. (< warm room, also Puls., Apis, Sul., &c.).

Arbutus Andrachne.

Strawberry Tree of the Levant. *N. O.* Ericaceæ. Tincture of young shoots.

Clinical.—Arthritis. Eczema. Gout. Rheumatism. Urine, disorders of.

Characteristics.—This is one of Dr. Cooper's remedies. He cured several cases of eczema with it, and observed that it produced pains in the joints of a gouty or rheumatic character. Hence he was led to give it in certain inveterate cases of arthritis. In one case the patient noticed that it "cleared his urine." *Arbutin* has a reputation among the allopaths as a urinary remedy. *Arbutus* is allied to *Uva ursi*, which belongs to the Ericaceæ. One patient who was benefited by the remedy had < in north-east winds. The larger joints are principally affected, and the slightest movement sets up inflammation. The tree sheds its bark annually, which gives the signature of its use in skin cases.

Relations.—*Compare:* Led., Kalm., Bry.

Arctium Lappa.

Lappa officinalis. Lappa major. Arcion (Greek). Great Clote Burre. Burdock. *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Acne. Bunion. Dupuytren's contraction. Eczema serpiginosa. Eruptions. Glands, affections of. Gonorrhœa. Gout. Impotence. Leucorrhœa. Phosphaturia. Rheumatism. Ringworm. Scrofula. Sterility. Ulcers. Uterus, prolapse of.

Characteristics.—*Arctium lappa* has been extensively proved, notably by Dr. Jeanes and Dr. S. A. Jones (*H. R.*, 1893). The provings in the main confirm the teachings of antiquity in regard to this remedy. It has been given from the earliest times for prolapsus uteri, sterility, milky urine, and sores about the joints. A large number of the symptoms were observed in the skin (acne; eczema, especially scalp) and mucous membrane, eruptions and discharges. It is one of the remedies which have been successful in curing uterine prolapse. In skin affections it has been used externally as a glycerole, as well as internally. A writer in *Amer. Homœop.* recommended the local use of the seedling roots in acne. The roots are softened by soaking in water for two hours; then the blunt end is rubbed on each individual pimple. It is not to be repeated oftener than once a week. It was one of Culpepper's remedies for fetid sweat of axillæ.

Relations.—*Compare:* The Compositæ, Arn., Calend., Cina, &c.; Bry. (rheumatism); Fraxinus Amer., Lil. t., and Sep. (in uterine prolapse); Calc. ph. (phosphaturia); Vinca minor, Viol. tric. (skin).

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Pain in head in region of veneration—Eczema of scalp.

3. **Eyes.**—Feeling as if the eye was small and constricted.—Styes.

6. **Face.**—Inveterate acne.—Spreading vesicular eruption, great tearing and itching.—Herpetic eruption on r. ala nasi.

11. **Stomach.**—Flatulent dyspepsia, belching inodorous gas.

13. **Stools.**—Frequent yellow stools in forenoon, with nausea.—Diarrhœa alternating with rheumatic symptoms.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Milky phosphatic urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Loss of sexual desire.—Cutting, squeezed pain in whole length of urethra; scalding on micturition.—Ringworm-like patch of eruption on thigh beside testicles; groins raw.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Prolapse of uterus with much bearing-down (*Arct. l.* has been called the "uterine magnet").—Leucorrhœa.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Tickling in rima glottidis with loose-sounding cough, but no expectoration.—Acute tingling, cutting pain under middle of sternum, extending across breast.—Short breath on exertion.

19. **Heart.**—Pain in heart with indescribable movement under sternum; exceedingly rapid pulse with frequent intermissions.

20. **Back.**—Pains in back about eighth dorsal vertebra.

21. **Limbs.**—Rheumatic and gouty pains.—Soreness of muscles.—Dull pains, all < by motion; with high-coloured urine; weary and sleepy.—Rheumatic pains entirely relieved by onset of diarrhœa.—Pains in joints.—Sharp, darting, fugitive pains in tendons (Dupuytren's contraction).—Bunion.

24. **Generalities.**—Axillary glands suppurate.—Œdema and dropsical swellings.

25. **Skin.**—Boils.—Moist, offensive eruptions, greyish white crusts; esp. when glands are swollen.—Old sores, esp. about joints.

Areca.

Areca catechu. Fruit: Areca-nut, Betel-nut. *N. O.* Palmeæ. Trituration of the nut, and triturations and solutions of the alkaloids, Arecoline and Tenaline.

Clinical.—Helminthiasis. Myopia. Salivation. Tapeworm.

Characteristics.—The Betel-nut is in very common use in the East as a masticatory for sweetening the breath and hardening the gums. It is also used as a source of catechu, but the true catechu is an extract of *Uncaria gambir* of the Leguminosæ. The chief medical use of the *Areca nut* has been in helminthiasis in dogs; but it is not altogether without danger. Some animals to which it was administered experienced in five minutes great difficulty of breathing, slight cough, and fell down on one side, and some died. The dose given for this purpose is one grain to each pound of the dog's weight. The *Hydrobromate of Arecoline* has been used to cause contraction of

the pupil. It acts more promptly and more energetically than *Eserine*, but its duration of action is shorter. According to Ricapet it surpasses *Pilocarpine* as a salivatory. It arrests the heart's action in diastole in poisonous doses, and in non-toxic doses increases the amplitude of the pulsations without increasing their frequency. It promotes the contractibility of the intestines, and as a teniafuge it requires no additional laxative. It should be given in pills coated with gelatin or keratin. According to F. Hobday (quoted in *Amer. Hom.*, xxiv. 123), *Tenaline* is a much safer and more certain anthelmintic than *Arecoline*. He advises a dose of one minim of the solution to the pound-weight of the animal, either given pure or with a little water. It is not to be given hypodermically.

Argentum Cyanatum.

Silver Cyanide. Ag CN. Trituration.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Asthma. Cough. Cramps. Œsophagus, spasms of.

Characteristics.—As a result of inhaling fumes whilst silvering with "Argentine" a woman experienced some very severe poisoning symptoms, among which the most prominent were in the throat: scraping in throat. Sense of constriction and burning. Violent pain in supra-sternal fossa and under manubrium sterni every time she turned to one side. Suffocative attack. Respiration difficult and short. Constant dry, spasmodic cough, allowing her to articulate but one word at a time. Painful cramps in feet. The face and tongue were very red.

Argentum Iodatum.

Iodide of Silver. Ag I. Trituration.

Clinical.—Catarrh. Hoarseness. Paralysis. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—Hale has suggested *Arg. iod.* as a remedy in conditions presenting symptoms of both the components. In practice he found it of great value in disorders of the throat, pharynx, larynx, and bronchia; in some peculiar mental disorders; glandular affections; catarrhs, and affections of the heart.

Argentum Metallicum.

Silver Leaf and Precipitated Silver. Ag (A. W. 107·66). Trituration.

Clinical.—Blepharitis. Brain-fag. Caries. Chlorosis. Cough. Diabetes. Enuresis nocturna. Epilepsy. Epithelial tissue, affections of. Exostosis. Heart, affections of. *Hip-joint, disease of. Hysterical joint. Joints, affections of.* Laryngitis. Ovaries, affections of. Phthisis. Pollutions. Rheumatism. Uterus, cancer of; prolapse of. Voice, loss of.

Characteristics.—*Argentum* affects all the cartilages, and hence all joints and bones, with tearing and bruised pains, tenderness and

weakness; painful, so-called "hysterical" joint, articular rheumatism without swelling; pain in rib cartilages and especially the left. Exostosis on skull. The muscular system is also affected with cramps in limbs; calves feel too short on going downstairs; stiffness; numbness; electric-like shocks in joints and limbs; painless twitchings. The heart is specially affected; frequent, spasmodic, though painless twitchings in whole heart muscle, < lying on back; fears apoplexy. Sensation as if heart stood still followed by trembling, then irregular violent throbbing. Palpitation, at night; during pregnancy. Systemic convulsions. Epileptic attacks followed by delirious rage, jumping about, striking those near. In society disinclined to talk; discouraged. (Reaction from this: great inclination to talk, mind very clear.) Vertigo on entering a room after a walk. Vertigo on looking at running water. As if drunk. Frontal headache of business men. Headache increasing gradually and ceasing suddenly, at acme as if a nerve being torn, usually l. side. Viscidity of saliva and mucous expectoration, which is easy. From the mucous membranes generally there is secretion like boiled starch; or there may be thin and at the same time a thick yellow or greenish discharge. Great hunger even after a full meal. Extreme dryness of mouth, tongue sticks to palate. (This symptom with the polyuria points to diabetes, in which *Arg.* is particularly indicated if there is swelling of the ankles.) Spasmodic enuresis nocturna. Effects of onanism: impotence; atrophy of penis; bruised pains in testicles. Pains in left ovary; feels enormously swollen; with this, prolapse of uterus (scirrhus). Metrorrhagia, large lumps with violent pains, < by every motion. *Arg. met.* acts more on the left side than the right; left ovary is affected: "Prolapsus uteri with pains in left ovary." It corresponds to deep-seated insidious disease. In the mental sphere it affects the intellect more than the affections. Headache of business men. Left-sided headache as if in brain substance. Headache and dyspepsia induced by mental agitation, nursing the sick, mental exertion. Suited to thin patients with hollow eyes, pale skin, tendency to tubercle, caries, cancer, deep ulcers, imbecility. The more deeply seated the troubles are the more likely are they to be painless. Tenderness is prominent in *Arg. met.* Tearing pressure and pains in the bones. Articular rheumatism without swelling. Parts feel bruised when pressed on. Hoarseness of singers and speakers, < speaking or singing. Laughing causes cough. Restless sleep; electric shock through body wakens her. Symptoms < in sleep; nausea in dreams; seminal emissions. On waking, limbs powerless. Paralytic weakness. < By touch; pressure; riding in carriage; lying on back; sitting; stooping. At noon; at night (profuse urine). Uncovering (chills before midnight). Entering warm room. Sun.

Relations.—Zinc (itching in canthi—Zn. more in inner canthi and acts more on muscular system and skin). Pallad. (ovaries; Pall., r., Arg., l.). Stan. (cough excited by laughing). *Follows well:* Alum., Plat. *Is followed well by:* Calc., Puls., Sep. *Antidoted by.* Merc., Puls. (an occasional dose of Puls. favours action of Arg. nit. in ophthalmia). Teste classes Arg. met. with Merc., and with Arsen.

Causation.—Onanism. Sunstroke.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Restlessness, which forces one to walk quickly.—Ill-humour and aversion to talking.—When pleased, excessively merry, but cries a long time about a trifle.—Delirious rage (mania ; after epilepsy).

2. **Head.**—Dulness, and sensation of emptiness in the head.—Confusion, as if caused by smoke, and sensation of intoxication, with tingling in the head.—Dizziness, with obscurity of vision, or with drowsiness, and falling of the eyelids.—Pressing, tearing pain in the skull, principally in the temporal bones, renewed every day at noon, with soreness of the external head, aggravated by pressure and contact, ameliorated in the open air.—Migraine (l.) as if in brain substance, coming gradually to a great height; ceasing suddenly.—Drawing and pressive pain in the occiput, as if caused by a foreign substance, with a sensation of stiffness in the nape of the neck.—Numbing pressure in the sinciput.—Compression in the brain, with nausea and burning in the epigastrium, on reading and stooping for any time.—Cramp-like pains and shootings in the head.—Pain, as of excoriation in the scalp, on the slightest pressure.—Cramp-like and pressive pains in the bones of the head.—Painful dartings in the temporal muscles, and in the forehead.—Pimples on the temples, with pain, as of ulceration.

3. **Eyes.**—Itching in the eyes, and principally in the angles.—Swelling and redness of the edge of the eyelids.—Stricture of lachrymal duct.

4. **Ears.**—Shootings in the ears, with incisive pain, which extends to the base of the brain.—Gnawing itching in the external ear, causing the part to be scratched till it bleeds.—Itching of the lobes of the ears.—Sensation of stoppage of the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis, after blowing the nose, or preceded by itching and tickling in the nose.—Stoppage of the nose, with itching in the nostrils.—Violent fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing.—Flowing of purulent matter, mixed with clots of blood, from the nose.

6. **Face.**—Redness of the face.—Pale and earthy face.—Gnawing, cramp-like, and pressive pains in the bones of the face (in the r. zygoma, sometimes in the l.; a violent pain in the bone of the r. lower jaw).—Swelling of the upper lip, immediately under the nose.

7. **Teeth.**—Pain in the teeth, as if the gums had receded.—Painful sensibility of the gums on being touched.—Gums loosened, and readily bleeding.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of the mouth.—Sensation of dryness on the tongue, though it be moist.—Accumulation of a viscid saliva in the mouth, with shuddering (sometimes the teeth seem coated with it, maybe sticking them together, the lower with the upper, making talking difficult).—Vesicles on the tongue, with burning pain of excoriation.

9. **Throat.**—Soreness in the throat, as if there were a tumour in the gullet, with difficulty of swallowing.—Hoarseness (or complete aphonia in singers, speakers, &c.) and scraping in the throat.—Inflammation of the throat, with sensation of excoriation on swallowing and on breathing.—The throat feels more sore from coughing than when swallowing, although the food passes with difficulty.—Yawning gives pain in the fauces.—Pricking and

tingling in the throat.—Accumulation of greyish and viscid mucus in the throat, with easy expectoration.

10. **Appetite.**—Repugnance to all food, even to the thought of it, with prompt satiety.—Appetite much increased, he is hungry after eating a full meal.—Desire for wine.—Gnawing hunger, which cannot be appeased by food.

11. **Stomach.**—Pyrosis.—Hiccough on smoking tobacco.—Constant nausea and uneasiness.—Burning in the stomach, ascending to the chest.—Inclination to vomit, and vomiting of acrid matter, of a disagreeable taste, and which leaves in the throat a sensation of scraping and of burning.—Pressure in the epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Violent pressure on the entire abdomen, extending to the pubis, appearing as soon as one begins to eat; aggravated by breathing, and mitigated by rising up.—Pressive and painful inflation of the abdomen.—Cutting pains.—Tension in the abdominal muscles.—Contraction of the muscles of the abdomen on walking.—Loud borborygmi.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Frequent inclination to go to stool, with scanty evacuation of soft matter.—Dry, sandy stool after dinner.—Vomitings during the stool.—Pain of contraction in the abdomen, after a stool in the morning.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent inclination to make water, with abundant emission (diabetes).

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Pain, as from a bruise, in the testes.—Pollutions.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Prolapsus uteri, with pain in the l. ovary.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Pain of excoriation in the larynx, esp. on coughing.—Accumulation of mucus in the trachea, which detaches itself on stooping, laughing, or going upstairs, and which is easily expelled by expectoration.—Abundant accumulation of mucus in the chest.—Cough excited by incisive pain in the trachea, with expectoration of serous matter.—Sensation of rawness or soreness of the larynx.—Cough, caused by stinging, cutting in the trachea, with mucus in the chest, and expectoration of transparent mucus, like boiled starch.—Paroxysms of coughing, short and rattling, during the day, with easy expectoration of thick and whitish matter.

18. **Chest.**—Stitches in the (r.) side of the chest, when inhaling and exhaling.—Pressure in the chest.—Pressure and shooting in the sternum and in the sides of the chest.—Pain in the lower (l.) rib cartilages.—Incisive pain in the sides of the chest, on breathing and on stooping forward.—Cramp-like pain in the muscles of the chest and in the sides.

19. **Heart.**—Painless twitching in cardiac muscle, < lying on back; with feeling that he would have apoplexy.—Sensation as if heart stood still, followed by trembling, then irregular, violent thobbing.—Palpitation: at night; during pregnancy.—In evening, in bed, quick pulse with thirst.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Cramp-like pains in the shoulders and in the shoulder-blade.—Pains, as of bruising or of drawing in the loins.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Tension and acute pullings, cramp-like and pressive pains in the arms and hands.—Cramp-like pressive pains in the bones, and in the joints of the hands and fingers.—Contraction of the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Shooting, pressive, and, as it were, paralytic pain,

in the coxo-femoral joint, when walking.—Jerking in the muscles of the thighs.—Cramp-like, acute, and incisive pains in the knees and in the ankle-bones.—Cramp in the calves of the legs, with sensation of contraction of the muscles, on going downstairs.—Pain, as of bruising and throbbing, in the joints of the feet.—Cramp-like pain in the bones and in the joints of the feet and toes.—Tearing in the bones of the feet and toes.—Sensation of numbness in the heel and in the tendo Achillis.—Feet œdematous (diabetes).

24. **Generalities.**—Pressure, cramp-like, pulling, principally in the limbs and in the bones.—Bruising pain, chiefly in the sacrum and the joints of the lower limbs.—Boring pain in the joints.—Sensation of soreness in the joints.—Strong effects on the secretions of the mucous membranes.—Sensation of excoriation in the skin and internal organs.—Sensation of numbness and stiffness in the limbs; as if asleep.—Epileptic attacks.—Aggravation of the symptoms every day, in the afternoon.—Burning itching in different parts of the skin.—Eruption of pimples, with burning pain, as of excoriation.—Anxious dreams.—Shuddering and cold, esp. in the afternoon and at night.—Nocturnal sweat.

Argentum Nitricum.

Nitrate of Silver. Lunar Caustic. Ag NO_3. Trituration and solution.

Clinical.—*Acidity. Addison's disease. Anæmia.* Chancre. *Dyspepsia.* Epilepsy. *Eructations.* Erysipelas. *Eyes, affections of. Flatulence. Gastric ulcer.* Gonorrhœa. *Hands, swelling of.* Headache. *Heartburn.* Impetigo. *Locomotor ataxy. Neuralgia.* Ophthalmia neonatorum. *Paralysis. Prostate, enlargement of.* Scarlatina. Small-pox. *Spinal irritation.* Syphilis. *Taste, altered. Throat, affections of. Tongue ulcerated.* Warts. Zona.

Characteristics.—It was the use of *Argentum nit.* in olden times in the treatment of epilepsy which led to the production of the lamentable cases of lead-coloured pigmentation of the skin called Argyria. Homœopathic experience has proved the applicability of the drug to many cases of epilepsy and the needlessness of employing a dosage that entails any risk whatever. The cases of epilepsy calling for this drug are those caused by fright, or occurring at the menstrual period. For days or hours before the attack the pupils are dilated, and after the attack the patient is very restless and has trembling of the hands.

Among the leading symptoms of *Arg. n.* are: Great tremor. Nervous feeling; sensation as if being squeezed in a vice. Feeling of constriction in various parts as of a band of iron round chest or waist. A feeling as if the body or some part of the body were expanding. Migraine, with feeling as if head were enormously enlarged; > tightly bound. Defective co-ordination. Paralyses of motion and sensation; a peculiar numbness accompanied with hyperæsthesia. Sensation of a splinter sticking in various parts. Burning sensations. Gowers has recorded a case in which the use of

Arg. n. for stomach trouble caused (like lead), drop-wrist, gout, and albuminuria. In allopathic practice the dyspepsia for which it is given is < before food, when the stomach is empty. The opposite condition is the leading indication in homœopathic practice. E. P. Brewer (*Hahn. Monthly*, July, 1883) has recorded a proving, (the prover, a young man, taking on three consecutive days one grain a day of *Arg. n.* triturated with sugar of milk), in which a number of motor and sensory symptoms were elicited, reminding Dr. Brewer of locomotor ataxy, in which it has been used with success by old-school practitioners. This use also has led to many cases of argyria. Among the symptoms of this proving were: "Mental operations sluggish; continued thought required special effort, but exertion of mind did not aggravate the heaviness and fulness of head. Lower extremities (loins, sacrum, and particularly gastrocnemii) fatigued; as if they would suddenly fail him. Loss of ambition. Building air castles by day: monstrous dreams by night." Another peculiar symptom was: chilly down the back beginning close to occiput extending to extreme tip of coccyx at noon every day; > by warmth; at 5 p.m. chills subsided, no sweat, but profound sleepiness, without sleep but enchanted with vivid imagination: burning heat followed. There was burning in one spot in front of rectum, probably in prostate gland. Micturition more frequent, burning in urethra. The headache was > by *Act. r.* In a proving by myself one of the most marked symptoms was a kind of numb sensitiveness of the skin of the arms—a hyperæsthetic-anæsthetic state, increased sensitiveness to contact, but diminished power of distinguishing sensations. Other symptoms were sore throat with white patches, rheumatic pains in (left) wrist (which I have since confirmed), and finger joints, with external tenderness of bony prominences, pain on rising in right sacro-iliac notch. Soreness of muscles of neck and back. Urticarious spots in various parts. In poisoning cases complete loss of consciousness, insensibility, and convulsions have occurred. Some of the notable digestive symptoms are: "Irresistible desire for sugar." "Fluids go right through him." Belching accompanies most gastric affections. Green stools are remarkable. "Green mucus like chopped spinach in flakes." "Stool turning green after remaining on diaper." "Stool expelled with much spluttering." "Stool shreddy, red, green muco-lymph or epithelial substance." There is a pain in the small of the back, > on standing or walking, but severe when rising from a seat. (*Sul.*, *Caust.*) *Arg. n.* has irresistible desire for sugar, which at the same time <. Kent relates a case illustrating this. A nursing infant had a grass-green diarrhœa which failed to yield to *Merc.*, *Ars.*, and *Cham.* At last Kent discovered that the mother ate a pound of candy a day. *Arg. n.* was given and the candy stopped and the child soon got well. Intestinal catarrh with shreddy membranous discharges is often cured by *Arg. n.*

A mental peculiarity is one of apprehension and fear: when ready to go to church, &c., diarrhœa sets in. Fears projecting corners of buildings and high buildings. The sight of high buildings makes him giddy and causes him to stagger; it seems as if houses on both sides of street would approach and crush him. Imagines he cannot pass a certain point (*Kali bro.*). When crossing a bridge has an almost

irresistible desire to jump over. Impulsion to walk very fast (*Lil. t.*). Mucous membranes affected, purulent and bloody discharges; membranous diarrhœa with agonising pains. Epithelium affected (cancers). Most symptoms are < night; very nervous at night. < At night or in morning on rising (epileptic attacks). Day half more cough, night half more diarrhœa. < On awaking. At 11 a.m. nervous attacks > by stimulants. Chill down back every day at noon. < In warm room; over a fire; in summer; warmth of bed; > by warm drinks. > In cool open air, > washing with cold water; < from cold food; < ice creams. Motion generally <; but walking in open air > back pains, which are < sitting. Lying on right side = pains in abdomen; palpitation. Heat <; but there is also < from uncovering; aversion to uncovering. < Rising from sitting. < Inspiration. < Touching the parts. > Bending double. < Thinking intently. < Riding. > Tight bandage (headache).—*Suited to:* Hysteric nervous persons; headaches from mental causes characterised by dulness of head. Women with menstrual disturbances. Cachetic state. Scrawny, feeble, dried-up-looking women. Guernsey puts it, "withered and dried up by disease. A child looks like a withered old man." It corresponds in lower potencies to Grauvogl's carbo-nitrogenoid constitution (*Sul.*, *Cupr.*); in higher to the hydrogenoid or sycotic constitution. A large number of symptoms appear on the left side.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Nat. m. (chemical and dynamic), Arsen., Milk. *Antidotes to Nit. ac. and Arg. nit.:* Puls., Calc., Sep.; next in importance, Lyc., Sil., Rhus, Phos., Sul. *It antidotes:* Am. caust., effects of tobacco. *Inimical:* Coff. c. (it increases the nervous headache). *Follows well:* Bry., Spig. (dyspepsia); Caust. (urethral affections); Spongia (goître); Verat. (flatus). *Is followed well by:* Lyc. (flatus). *Similar to:* Arg. met. (A. met. acts on cartilages, Arg. nit. more on mucous membranes, skin, bone, and periosteum, and is suited to herpetic patients); to Aur., Cup., K. bich., Lach., Merc., Merc. cor., Merc. iod., Nat. m., Nit. ac., Thuj. In complaints from pressure of clothes, like Calc., Bry., Caust., Lyc., Sarsap., Stan. In congestive headaches, like Glon. and other Nit. ac. compounds. In fish-bone sensation in throat, Nit. ac., Hep. (Hep. < by cold; Arg. n. < in warm room). Puls. is its nearest analogue.

Causation.—Apprehension, fear or fright. Eating ices. Intemperate habits. Mental strain and worry. Onanism and venery. Sugar. Tobacco (boys).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Mental anxiety.—Very impulsive; always in a hurry but accomplishes nothing; in continual motion; he walks fast.—Hurries restlessly to fulfil engagements, fears to be late when there is plenty of time.—Melancholic; does not undertake anything lest he should not succeed.—Impulse to throw herself from the window.—Frequent errors of perception; mistakes distances; fears house-corners.—Time seems to pass very slowly.—Apprehension when ready to go to church or opera, bringing on diarrhœa.—Easily angered or excited, anger brings on symptoms, cough, pain, &c.—Pro-

found melancholy; imagines if left alone will die; apprehends incurable disease of brain.—Nightly nervousness, with heat and fulness in the head.—Nervous, faintish, and tremulous sensation.—Awful faces appear on shutting eyes.—Apathy.—Mental operations sluggish; thought requires effort.—Complete loss of consciousness.—Memory impaired, cannot find the right word.—Building castles in the air by day: monstrous visions by night.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, with headache.—Morning headache (when he awakens).—Excessive congestion of blood to the head.—Stitches in l. frontal eminence.—Cannot walk, talk, or think, the head gets so giddy.—Dulness, mental confusion, dizziness, tendency to fall sideways.—Staggers on stooping; on shutting eyes.—Dizzy at sight of high houses, feels as if they would close or fall in upon him.—Momentarily blind with mental confusion; buzzing in ears, nausea, trembling.—Digging up, incisive motion, through the l. hemisphere of the brain.—Pressing boring pains, in small spots; in bones; in l. temple.—Hemicrania; epileptiform; periodic; boring pain < l. frontal eminence, > tight band; from mental emotion or strain, loss of friends, loss of sleep; sometimes pain so severe he loses senses; paroxysms frequently culminate in vomiting of bile or sour fluid.—Occipital headache.—Occipital headache decreases, frontal headache increasing.—Congestive headache with throbbing carotids, must loosen cravat; head feels much enlarged; as if bones of skull separated, with increased temperature.—Sensation of constriction of scalp; as if something tightly drawn over skull.—Drawing in bands over surface of brain, apparently in membranes or sinuses.—Headache, with chilliness.—Headache relieved by tying a handkerchief tightly around the head.—Headache worse in the open air.—Aching in one side of the head, with enlarged feeling in corresponding eye.—Itching, creeping, crawling of the hairy scalp (as from vermin); roots of hair feel as if pulled upward.

3. **Eyes.**—Photophobia.—Asthenopia from want of accommodation; even coarser kinds of work strain.—Suddenly becomes far-sighted.—Cloud over l. eye; grey spots and serpent-like bodies before sight; black motes (esp. r.).—Opacity of the cornea; ulceration of cornea in infants.—Acute granular conjunctivitis, conjunctiva intensely pink, or scarlet red; discharge profuse, inclined to be muco-purulent.—Purulent ophthalmia; pus thick yellow and bland, < in warm room or from fire, > open air.—Ophthalmia neonatorum, pus thick, yellow, profuse and bland (internally; and locally in 2 gr. to ounce solution); after failure of *Puls.* and *Merc.*—Blepharitis, thick crusts on lids; canthi red as blood; swollen red caruncula (standing out like a lump of red flesh); clusters of intensely red vessels extend from inner canthus to cornea; granular conjunctivitis; < by warmth.—Iritis.—Sight and eyes seem to suffer as abdominal sufferings increase.

4. **Ears.**—Deafness; ringing; buzzing noises; feeling of distraction (l.); earache.—Whizzing in l. ear with feeling of obstruction and hard hearing.

5. **Nose.**—Violent itching, obliged to rub until it looks raw.—Coryza with chilliness, lachrymation, sickly look, sneezing and stupefying headache (over the eyes); has to lie down.—Discharge of (whitish) pus with clots of blood.—Discharge like boiled starch.—Ulceration of nostrils.—Bruised pains in bones.

6. **Face.**—Sunken, pale, bluish countenance; yellow, dirty-looking.—Sickly appearance.—Dried-up look.—Prematurely old look.—Hard blotches

on vermilion border of upper lip, paler than lip and sore to touch.—Lips dry and viscid without thirst.

7. **Teeth.**—Gums swollen, inflamed, bleed easily, painful when touched. —Gums tender and bleed easily; but neither painful nor swollen.—Prosopalgia, esp. in infra-orbital branch of fifth nerve and nerves going to teeth; pain intense, at its height accompanied by unpleasant sour taste in the mouth. —Face convulsed; jaws clenched.—Teeth sensitive to cold water.—Toothache when chewing; eating cold or sour things.

8. **Mouth.**—Dry tongue with thirst.—Papillæ prominent, erect, feeling sore; tip of tongue red and painful.—Tongue white and moist.—Red streak down middle of tongue.—Fetid odour from mouth.—Ptyalism.—Thick phlegm in mouth.—Mouth coated inside whitish grey.

9. **Throat.**—Dark red appearance of uvula and fauces.—Sensation as if a splinter were stuck in when swallowing, breathing, or moving the neck.—Thick, tenacious mucus in the throat, obliging him to hawk.—Rawness, soreness, and scraping in the throat.—Burning and dryness in fauces and pharynx. —White patches in throat.—Paroxysms of cramp in the œsophagus.—Ulcers: mercurial, syphilitic, and scrofulous.

10. **Appetite.**—Irresistible desire for sugar (but it <); in the evening.—Desire for cheese.—Sweetish-bitter taste.—Eating relieves nausea, but < stomach pains.—Warm drinks >; cold drinks or ices < stomach pains.—Eating or a swallow of wine > head: coffee <.—The least food < pain of gastralgia; flatulence.—Fluids go right through him (in cholera infantum).—Warm fluids >, cold < pains in stomach.—After heavy meal, epileptic fit.—Nausea after each meal, esp. after dinner.

11. **Stomach.**—Gastralgia, esp. in delicate, nervous women; brought on by any emotion, loss of sleep, or at menstrual period.—Inflammation of the stomach; gastro-enteritis.—Gnawing pain in the l. side of the stomach.—Pressure with heaviness (sensation of lump) and nausea.—Trembling and throbbing in stomach.—Most gastric complaints are accompanied by violent belching.—Eructations of air accompanied by a mouthful of undigested food (*Pho., Fer.*).—After yawning, feeling as if stomach would burst; wind presses upwards, but the œsophagus feels spasmodically closed; hence an ineffectual effort to eructate, with excessive strangulation, pressing pain in stomach, faintish nausea, confluence of water in the mouth and inability to stir; the paroxysm ceased after a quarter of an hour, amidst frequent and violent outrush of wind.—Vomiting of some fluid, of bile, black vomit; with anxiety in precordia.—The vomited substance tinged the bedding black.—Awakens at midnight with oppression at stomach, as from a heavy lump, inducing vomiting; in the morning throws up glairy mucus, which can be drawn into strings. —Warmth at epigastrium.—Gnawing ulcerative pain in epigastrium.—Stinging, ulcerative pain in l. side of stomach, worse from touch and deep inspiration.—Pain increases and decreases slowly.—Small spots between xiphoid and navel sensitive to slightest pressure; pains radiate in all directions.—Pain in l. side of stomach below true ribs, < during inspiration and on touching the parts.—Stomach pains are accompanied by intense spasm of chest muscles and dyspnœa; excessive accumulation of wind; nervous feeling or sensation as if squeezed in a vice.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sensation as of a ball ascending from abdomen to throat.

—Stitches through the abdomen (l. side) like electric shocks, esp. when changing from rest to motion.—Pain in abdomen as if sore; with great hunger; > after eating, but a trembling sets in in its place.—Violent attacks of pain at irregular intervals; patient rolls on floor; descending colon tender to touch; tapeworm-like stool passes. — Fulness, heaviness, and distension with anxiety.—Flatulence.—Griping.—Cutting pains.—Constriction as if tightly tied with a band.—Pain in hypochondria.—Intolerance of lacing round hypochondria.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Cholera infantum in dried-up, mummy-like children, stools green, slimy, noisy, flatulent, < at night.—Like spinach in flakes.—Green, slimy, shreddy stools, with severe bearing-down in hypogastrium; membranous stool like unsegmented tapeworm; blood, slime, and epithelium; often with much flatus; after eating sugar; after drinking; "as soon as the least drink is taken it goes through"; from any excitement.—Advanced dysentery, with suspected ulceration.—Constipation and dry fæces.—Tænia or ascarides with itching at anus.—Piles with burning or tenesmus; bleeding.—Burning in one spot in anterior wall of rectum (probably in prostrate gland).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Nephralgia; pain by touching region.—Urine dark red; contains deposit of renal epithelium and uric acid crystals (esp. after *Caust.*).—Quick urging to urinate; frequent and copious emission of pale urine.—Incontinence night and day.—Urethra from meatus to bladder hot and burning; < at meatus and behind scrotum.—Urine burning while passing, urethra feels as if swollen.—Inability to pass urine in a projecting stream.—Oozing of mucus from urethra: thick, white at night.—Stitches in extremity of urethra; cutting from posterior part of urethra to anus, when emitting last drop of urine.—Inflammation, and violent burning or shooting pains in the urethra, with increased gonorrhœa.—Priapism, bleeding of the urethra.—Stricture of the urethra.—Dysuria, bloody urine and fever.—Ulcerative pain in middle of urethra, as from a splinter.—Stream of urine spreads asunder.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Chancre-like ulcer on prepuce.—Ulcers on the prepuce; small, covered with pus; later, spreading, bowl-shaped, with a tallow-like coating.—Impotence; erections, but they fail when coition is attempted.—Want of desire, organs shrivelled.—Coition painful, urethra as if put on stretch or sensitive at orifice.—Painful tension during erection, chordee, bleeding from urethra, and shooting in urethra from behind forward.—Urethra swollen, hard, knotty, painful.—Spasmodic contraction of cremaster muscle, testicle drawn high up.—Pain in testes and scrotum as from pins and needles, < r.—Orchitis.—Burning in spot in anterior of rectum (prostate gland).

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Ovarian pains, feels as if an enormous swelling in side affected.—Prolapsus with ulceration of os or cervix; with copious yellow, corroding leucorrhœa and frequent bleeding from points of ulceration.—Menses irregular; scanty (with asthma).—Menses too copious or too scanty, too soon or too late.—All symptoms < before and during menses.—Coition painful, followed by bleeding from the vagina.—Orgasms at night.—Metrorrhagia.—Metrorrhagia, with nervous erethism at change of life; also in young widows and those who have borne no children; returning in attacks, region of ovaries painful, with pains radiating to sacrum and thighs.—During

pregnancy, stomach as if it would burst with wind; head feels expanded.—Puerperal convulsions; just after attack lies quiet, but becomes very restless before another.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Pure nervous asthma; spasm of respiratory muscles; great dyspnœa, < in crowded room.—Muco-purulent sputa seeming to come from wall of larynx.—Expectoration purulent, mixed with light blood.—Internal soreness of the larynx and pit of the throat, worse mornings.—Chronic laryngitis of singers; raising the voice causes cough.—Marked hoarseness, sometimes loss of voice; feeling as if something clogging vocal cords.—Cough with sense of soreness in l. side preventing lying on it.—Evening cough worse from tobacco smoke.—Cough > evening and night.—Suffocative cough at noon.—Cough in paroxysms induced by: phlegm in larynx; irritation under sternum; fit of passion; laughing; stooping; smoking; ascending stairs; lying down; on awaking.—Hæmoptysis.

18. **Chest.**—Aching, tensive pain in various parts of chest in small spots.—Weight as of a stone in middle of sternum.—Burning in chest; sensation of warmth between scapulæ and sternum.—Violent cramps and pain in muscles of chest.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart in paroxysms, with nausea.—Violent palpitation of the heart; in afternoon with faintish nausea; caused by any emotional excitement or any sudden muscular exertion; from lying on r. side.—Angina pectoris, intense pain in chest and about heart, can hardly breathe.—Irregular (intermittent) action of heart (with an unpleasant sensation of fulness), < when noticing it, > when moving about in open air.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Muscles of r. side of neck sore and stiff.—Soreness in lumbo-sacral region.—Heaviness in os sacrum, extending along pelvis with painful drawing.—Heaviness, with paralytic sensation, preventing long sitting, and obliging him, when walking, to stretch the dorsal spine.—Pain in small of back, < rising from sitting; > standing or walking.—Pain in sacro-iliac symphyses, feeling as if bones were loose there.—Fatigue in back.—Pressure in back at night.

21. **Limbs.**—Trembling.—Lassitude.—Weariness of forearms and legs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Drawing in shoulders.—Pain in l. shoulder and arm.—Rheumatic pain in l. wrist.—Left arm heavy.—Nightly boring pain in ulna.—Hyperæsthetic numbness of arms and shoulders.—Pain in wrist, and finger joints.—Hands tremble.—Numbness of finger tips.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Staggering gait.—Lassitude of lower limbs with dizziness as if intoxicated.—Pain in calves all night; weary as after a long journey. (Paralytic heaviness and debility, so that he did not know where to put them.)—Heaviness and debility of the legs.—Limbs, esp. knees, start up at night.—Weariness with rigidity.—Œdema of feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Insensibility; face and upper limbs convulsed; trismus; pupils dilated.—Epileptic attacks caused by fright, or during menstruation (at night, or in the morning when rising).—Chorea-like convulsive motion of all the limbs.—Fatigue.—Tremulous weakness, accompanied with general debility.—Expanding sensation, esp. in face, in head, with feeling as if bones of skull separated; with increase of temperature.—Anæsthetic-hyperæsthetic condition of surface.—Sticking sensations in various parts.—Emaciation.—Dropsy; œdema of legs and ascites.—Loss of voluntary motion.

—Paraplegia from debilitating causes.—Sensation of splinters in various parts, esp. in mucous membranes.

25.—**Skin.**—Wart-shaped excrescences.—Skin blue-grey, violet, or bronze to real black.—Bluish-black eruption; (in scarlet fever).—Itching.—Itching pimple.—Impetigo.—Zona.—Small-pox.—Erysipelas.—Urticaria.—Skin brown, tense, and hard.—Warts.

26. **Sleep.**—Restless at night; when he does sleep has all sorts of troubled dreams.—Restless, stupefied sleep, with horrid dreams of serpents, &c.—Prevented falling asleep by fancies and images.—Wakes in the morning, dreams he is hungry and wakes with flatulence and spasms and twinges.—Soporous condition.—Nightly nervousness with heat of head.—Restless sleep with stupefaction and headache.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness and nausea.—Chills, shifting or constant, are more lasting than the heat and return quickly on uncovering; both stages without thirst.—Chilliness.—Chilly down back, at noon, extending from occiput to tip of coccyx up back and over shoulder.—Night sweat.—Morning sweat.—Scarlet fever.

Aristolochia Milhomens.

A. cymbifera. A. glandifera. Brazilian Snake-root. *N. O.* Aristolochiaceæ. Tincture of the flowers.

Clinical.—Diabetes. Extravasations. Heart, pain in. Tendo Achillis, pain in.

Characteristics.—This medicine was proved by Mure. I do not know of any clinical verifications. Prominent among the symptoms are: Lancinating and pricking pains in various parts. Lancinating pain at apex of heart stopping breath. Excoriations of lips and gums. Cramp-like pains in left tendo Achillis. "The whole leg is covered with large irregular patches formed by extravasated blood." The mouth is pasty in the morning. Anorexia. Colic followed by diarrhœic stool. Burning at anus. Disturbed rest. Disgusting dreams. Head burning hot. Great thirst and bitter mouth; makes water more frequently than usual.

Aristolochia Serpentaria.

Serpentary. Virginia Snake-root. *N. O.* Aristolochiaceæ. Trituration of dried roots.

Clinical.—Dyspepsia. Flatulence.

Characteristics.—Serpentary was proved by Jörg's provers and others. Its chief effects were noticed in the gastro-enteric organs, nausea, vomiting, abdominal distension, flatulence, and urging to stool.

Increased and afterwards lost appetite. Irritation of the urinary and genital organs with frequent desire to micturate. As with *A. milhomens*, there was disturbed rest; also heat of the head.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Peevish mood.—Disinclination for work.

2. **Head.**—Sticking in forehead extending to base of brain.—Increased warmth of head.

3. **Mouth.**—Copious salivation with frequent spitting.

11. **Stomach.**—Increased appetite; yet able to eat little, since the first morsels satisfy.—Loss of appetite.—Nausea and vomiting; vomiting did not cease till stomach was entirely emptied.—Distended feeling as if too full.—Heaviness > by emission of much flatus.

12. **Abdomen.**—Colic in umbilical region.—Distension, rumbling, uneasiness, cutting pains, with at times emission of flatus and eructations which relieve.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Distressing itching about anus.—Frequent desire for stool, with evacuation of scanty, hard, tenacious fæces, with much flatulence.—Frequent desire with evacuation of more gas than fæces.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—General irritation of urinary and genital organs.—Violent desire to urinate with great increase in quantity of urine.—Frequent desire but only a little brownish urine passed.

20. **Neck.**—Pressive pain in nape of neck.

Armoracea Sativa.

Cochlearia armoracea. Horse-radish. *N. O.* Cruciferæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Aphonia. Asthma. Cataract. Colic. Cornea, spots on. Eruptions. Eyes, affections of. Gonorrhœa. Gravel. Headache. Leucorrhœa. Lungs, œdema of. Rheumatism. Scurvy. Strangury. Toothache. Ulcers. Urinary disorders.

Characteristics.—*Armor. sat.*, and also *Cochlear. officin.*, are old-world anti-scorbutics, and homœopathic provings have confirmed the old experience. *Armor.* has the anti-scorbutic properties of the other Cruciferæ, and is specially efficacious in scurvy from eating salt. The essential oil is said to be identical with that of *Sinapis*. The mucous membranes are affected: mucous stools; gonorrhœa; leucorrhœa; pituitous asthma and pituitous phthisis have been benefited by it. There are peculiar symptoms in connection with the teeth. Some violent abdominal pains were experienced. Tearing pains from the belly through to back, down the back, and settling in sacrum. "Colic with backache" appears to be a leading indication. Wandering chronic rheumatism. Touch or slight pressure < many symptoms. Bending forward >.

Relations.—*Compare:* The Cruciferæ generally. Canth., Caps., Rhus, Sinap.; Arg. n. (diarrhœa from nervous excitement).

Causation.—Checked foot-sweat. Nervous excitement. Cold.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Difficult thinking in evening.—Irresolution.

2. **Head.**—Headache, now one side now the other; < opening the eyes (wide), but not on reading or motion.—Violent headache with nausea; < sitting up.—Aching, boring pains in head, as if brain bursting.

3. **Eyes.**—Obscuration of sight for some minutes.—Lachrymation.—Spots on cornea.—Swelling of eyes.—Styes.—Rheumatic ophthalmia.

6. **Face.**—Twitching of l. corner of mouth, 4 a.m.—Soreness of upper lip.

7. **Teeth.**—Dull sensation in teeth, as if they were soft and became bent and moved in their sockets on chewing.—Scurvy of salt-eaters.—Dental fistula.

8. **Mouth.**—Paralysis of tongue.—Biting sensation on tongue.—Tongue furred white.—Very offensive odour from mouth and lungs.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness of pharynx, larnyx, and posterior nares.—Scraping in throat with nausea.—Hawking thick, viscid mucus.

11. **Stomach.**—Unnatural craving for food with profuse painless diarrhœa.—Belchings of sulphurous odour, like garlic.—Bilious regurgitations.—From region of stomach the pain draws through both sides towards back.—Cramp in stomach; pain drives to despair.—Crampy, tensive pain above epigastrium apparently in diaphragm, > by bending forward.

12. **Abdomen.**—Spasms through to back and loins.—Borborygmi in morning.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Profuse painless diarrhœa with craving for food.—Diarrhœa after great nervous excitement.—Tenesmus all night till morning, sometimes discharging a little blood.—Mucous stools.—Involuntary passage of mucus from anus.—Itching and burning at anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Uneasiness in region of kidneys.—Increased desire and increased secretion.—Urination difficult, causing burning, tenderness, and inflammation of urethra as in first stage of gonorrhœa.—Strangury.—Gravel.—Albuminuria.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Burning or cutting at glans during micturition; felt also before or after.—Gonorrhœa.—Impotence.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Stringy black blood passes from the vagina when urinating; also during the night.—Menses: every ten or fifteen days; suppressed with chlorosis.—Leucorrhœa and menostasis.—Since climaxis cramp in stomach.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Aphonia; with blood-spitting; oppressed breathing.—Promotes expectoration, and relieves cough; increases activity of respiratory organs.—Mucous asthma, and consumption.—Œdema of lungs.—Chest painful to touch.

21. **Limbs.**—Twitchings in limbs.—Towards morning pain in all joints when lying still; < lying on side; > on motion and when getting up.—Suppressed foot sweat.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleep very refreshing; awoke with clearer mind than usual.

Arnica.

Arnica montana. Leopard's-bane. Fallkraut. *N. O.* Compositæ.
Tincture of whole fresh plant. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—*Abscess. Apoplexy. Back, pains in.* Baldness. Bed-sores. *Black-eye. Boils. Brain, affections of. Breath, fetid.* Bronchitis. *Bruises. Carbuncle. Chest, affections of.* Chorea. Corns. *Cramp. Diabetes.* Diarrhœa. Dysentery. *Ecchymosis.* Excoriations. *Exhaustion. Eyes, affections of. Feet, sore. Hæmatemesis. Hæmaturia.* Headache. *Heart, affections of. Impotence. Labour. Lumbago. Meningitis.* Mental alienation. *Miscarriage. Nipples, sore. Nose, affections of. Paralysis. Pelvic hæmatocele. Pleurodynia. Purpura. Pyæmia. Rheumatism.* Splenalgia. *Sprain. Stings. Suppuration. Taste, disorders of. Thirst. Traumatic fever.* Tumours. *Voice, affections of. Whooping-cough. Wounds. Yawning.*

Characteristics.—Growing on the mountains, *Arnica* may be said to possess a native affinity to the effects of falls. As its German name, Fallkraut, attests, its value as a vulnerary has been known from remote times. It may be said to be *the* traumatic *par excellence.* Trauma in all its varieties and effects, recent and remote, is met by *Arnica* as by no other single drug, and the provings bring out the appropriateness of the remedy in the symptoms it causes. Tumours in many parts, following injury, have been cured by *Arnica*, including scirrhous tumours of the breast. Nervous affections as chorea after falls. It is suited to plethoric red-faced persons; "*Arnica* is particularly adapted to sanguine, plethoric persons, with lively complexions and disposed to cerebral congestion. It acts but feebly on persons who are positively debilitated, with impoverished blood and soft flesh. This may be the reason why it is eaten with impunity by herbivorous animals as Linneus remarks" (Teste). It is suited to persons who are extremely sensitive to mechanical injuries, and who feel the effects of them long after; persons easily made train-sick or sea-sick. Patients complain that the bed is hard no matter how soft it may be. *Arn.* corresponds to the effects of violent cough or sneezing; the child cries before cough comes on (or with the cough) in whooping-cough. Chronic bronchitis when patients have bruised, weak aching in the chest, or great sensitiveness of the chest on exertion, or walking. Allied to wounds are hæmorrhages, and *Arnica* causes and cures hæmorrhages of many kinds: dilatation and rupture of small blood-vessels. Vomiting, coughing, purging, accompanied by streaks of blood in ejecta; extravasation of blood into the conjunctiva as in whooping-cough. Hæmorrhages into the tissues of internal organs or the skin. An odd symptom of *Arnica* is "coldness of the nose." A case of facial (left) neuralgia, face swollen, dark red, very painful to touch, was cured with *Arnica* (*radix*), the guiding symptom being "cold nose." Patient had bitter taste; was very excitable, and < at night. Ussher notes that the local use of *Arnica* produced an extraordinary growth of hair on a limb. This suggested the use of an oil mixed with *Arn.* 1x in a case of baldness, which was followed with marked success. *Arn.* affects the left upper extremity and the right chest. There is a putridity in connection with *Arnica*

excretions, as with *Baptis.*, which it resembles in typhoid conditions: putrid breath; fetid sweat. With *Arnica* there is apt to be incessant passing of stool and urine in these states. Nash gives the following as "leaders": "Stupor, with involuntary discharge of fæces and urine." "Fears being touched or struck by those coming near him." "Putrid smell from mouth." "Bruised, sore feeling in uterine region; cannot walk erect." "While answering falls into a deep stupor before finishing." "Head alone, or face alone, hot; rest of body cool." "Many small boils, painful, one after another, extremely sore." "Suddenness" is a feature of *Arn.* pains and action. P. P. Wells relates a cure of double pleuro-pneumonia in a child with sudden stabbing pains on both sides of the chest almost preventing breathing. *Arnica instantly* caused a violent aggravation, the next instant relief was perfect, and the child fell asleep breathing naturally. I once ran a piece of wire into the tip of one of my fingers, causing paralysing pain. I applied *Arn.* 1 x at once, and the pain was better instantly —seeming to be wiped out from the point of injury up the arm. There is < in damp, cold weather with *Arnica*, which is included by Grauvogl among the remedies suited to the hydrogenoid constitution (comp. *Baryt. c.*). Motion and exertion <. (Bruised, aching sensation in chest on walking.) > Lying down, and lying with head low; but < lying on left side.

Arnica should not be used externally where there is broken skin. For torn and lacerated wounds *Calendula* must be used locally.

Relations.—Teste takes Arn. as the type of his first group, which includes Ledum, Crot. t., Fer. magnet., Rhus t., Spig. *Compare:* Abrot., Absinth., Calend., Chamom., Cina, Gnaphal., and other Compositæ. *Complementary:* Acon. *Similar to:* Acon., Am. c., Croton (swashing in abdomen), Arsen., Baptis. (typhoid states—Bap. "feels ill," Arn. "feels well," resents being thought ill), Bell., Bry., Cham., Chi., Euphras., Calend., Hep., Hyper., Ham., Ipec., Led., Merc., Puls., Ran. scel., Rho., Ruta, Staph., Silic, Symph., Sul., Sul. ac., Verat. *Follows well:* Aco., Ipec., Verat., Apis. *Followed well by:* Aco., Ars., Bry., Ipec., Rhus t. *Action aided by:* Arsen. (dysentery and varicose veins). *Injurious in:* Bites of dogs or rabid or angry animals. *Antidote to:* Am. c., Chi., Cicut., Fer., Ign., Ipec., Seneg. *Antidoted by:* Camph., Ipec. (to massive doses); Coffee (headache); Aco., Ars., Chi., Ign., Ipec. (to potencies). Wine increases unpleasant effect of Arnica.

Causations.—Mechanical injuries. Fright or anger. Excessive venery (vaginitis in the female, impotence in the male).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Hypochondriacal anxiety with fear of dying and disagreeable temper.—Declines to answer any questions.—Great agitation and anguish, with groans.—Unfitness for exertion, and indifference to business.—Apprehension and despair.—Over-excitement and excessive moral sensibility.—Great sensitiveness of the mind with anxiety and restlessness.—Tendency to be frightened.—Quarrelsome.—Combative, quarrelsome humour.—Tears.—

Shedding of tears and exclamations of rage.—Opinionated.—Foolish gaiety, levity, and mischievousness.—Absence of ideas.—Depression of spirits and absence of mind.—Says there is nothing the matter with him (in typhoid fever, &c.).—Abstraction and musing.—Unconsciousness (like fainting after mechanical injuries).—Delirium.

2. **Head.**—Whirling giddiness with obscuration of the eyes, chiefly on getting up after sleeping, on moving the head, or in walking.—Giddiness, with nausea; when moving and rising; better when lying.—Vertigo when shutting eyes.—Pressive pains in the head, principally in the forehead.—Cramp-like compression in the forehead as if the brain were contracted into a hard mass, chiefly when near the fire.—Pain, as if a nail were driven into the brain.—Dartings, pullings, and shootings in the head, principally in the temples.—Incisive pain across the head.—Cutting through the head, as with a knife, followed by a sensation of coldness.—Stitches in the head, esp. in the temples and forehead.—Effects from concussion on the brain.—Pain in the head over one eye, with greenish vomiting (after a strain of the back).—Heat and burning in the head, with absence of heat from the body.—Burning and heat in the head, the rest of the body is cool (night and morning, < from motion, > when at rest).—Heaviness and weakness of the head.—Pains in the head, brought on, or aggravated by walking, ascending, meditating, and reading, as well as after a meal.—Tingling at the top of the head.—Immobility of the scalp.

3. **Eyes.**—Pain, like excoriation, in the eyes and in the eyelids, with difficulty in moving them.—Red, inflamed eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes with suggillation after mechanical injuries.—Burning in the eyes, and flowing of burning tears.—Eyelids swollen, and with ecchymosis.—Pupils contracted.—Eyes dull, cloudy, and downcast.—Eyes prominent, or half open.—Fixed, anxious look.—Obscuration of vision.

4. **Ears.**—Pain, as of contusion in the ears.—Acute pulling in the ears.—Shootings in and behind the ears.—Hardness of hearing, and buzzing before the ears; from blows.—Blood from ears.

5. **Nose.**—Pain, as of contusion in the nose.—Tingling in the nose.—Nose swollen, with ecchymosis.—Nasal hæmorrhage.—Ulcerated nostrils.—Coryza, with burning in the nose.—Cold nose (*A. radix*).

6. **Face.**—Face pale and hollow, or yellow and bloated.—Heat in the face without heat in the body.—Hard swelling, shining redness and heat in one cheek, with throbbing pain.—Puffing of cheeks on breathing.—Tingling round the eyes, in the cheeks, and in the lips.—Pustulous eruption on the face, chiefly round the eyes.—Dryness, burning heat, swelling, and fissures in the lips.—Ulceration of the corners of the mouth.—Paralysis of the lower jaw.—Painful swelling of the submaxillary glands, and of those of the neck.—Trismus, with the mouth closed.

7. **Teeth.**—Pain in the teeth, with swelling of the cheeks and tingling in the gums.—Sensation of pulling in the teeth while eating.—Loosening and elongation of the teeth.—Toothache after operation.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of the mouth, with thirst.—Saliva mixed with blood.—Sensation of excoriation and itching on the tongue.—Tongue dry, or loaded with a white coating.—Putrid smell from the mouth in the morning.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation as if there were something hard in the throat.—Deglutition hindered by a kind of nausea.—Noise while swallowing.—Burning

in the throat, with uneasiness, as from internal heat.—Bitter mucus in the throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Taste putrid or bitter, or slimy.—Bitter taste, esp. in the morning.—Thirst for cold water, without fever.—Longing for alcoholic drinks.—Thirst for water, or desire to drink, with repugnance to all liquids.—Loathing of food—principally milk, meat, broth, and tobacco.—Liking for vinegar.—Want of appetite, and tongue loaded with a white or yellowish coating.—(In the evening) immoderate appetite, with sensation of fulness and cramp-like pressure in the abdomen, immediately after a meal.—Irritable and plaintive humour, after a meal in the evening.

11. **Stomach.**—Frequent eructations, esp. in the morning, empty, bitter, putrid, as from rotten eggs.—Belches after coughing.—Rising of a bitter mucus or of salt water.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, chiefly in the morning.—Nausea, and empty vomiturition.—Retching even in the night, with pressure in the precordial region.—Vomiting of coagulated blood, of a deep colour.—After drinking (or eating), vomiting of what has been taken, often with a mixture of blood.—Pressure, fulness, contraction, and cramp-like pain in the stomach and in the precordial region.—Shootings in the pit of the stomach, with pressure extending to the back, and tightness of the chest.

12. **Abdomen.**—Shootings in the region of the spleen, with difficulty of breathing.—Pressure in the hepatic region.—Abdomen hard and swollen, with pain of incisive excoriation in the sides, chiefly in the morning, mitigated by the emission of wind.—Pain in the umbilical region when moving.—Shocks across the abdomen.—Pain, as of contusion, in the sides.—Flatulence, having the smell of rotten eggs.—Cutting, colicky pains in the abdomen.—Colic with strangury.—Tympanites.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation, with ineffectual attempts to go to stool.—Stools in the form of pap, of an acid odour.—Flatus, smelling like rotten eggs.—Diarrhœa, with tenesmus.—Frequent, scanty, small, mucous stools.—Involuntary stools, chiefly during the night; thin, brown, or white.—Stools of undigested matter.—Purulent, bloody stools.—Hæmorrhoids.—Pressure in the rectum.—Tenesmus.—Thread-worms.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Tenesmus.—Spasmodic retention of urine, with pressure in the bladder.—Ineffectual attempts to make water.—Involuntary emission of urine, at night in bed, and in the day, when running.—Frequent micturition of pale urine.—Urine of a brownish red, with sediment, of a brick colour.—Emission of blood.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Bluish red swelling of the penis and of the scrotum.—Inflammatory swelling of the testes (in consequence of contusion).—Purple-red swelling of the penis and testicles, after mechanical injuries.—Hydrocele.—Painful swelling of the spermatic cord, with shooting in the testes, extending to the abdomen.—Sexual desire increased, with erections, pollutions, and seminal emission on the slightest amorous excitement.—Impotence from excess or abuse.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Discharge of blood from the uterus, between the periods, with nausea.—Excoriation and ulceration of the breasts.—Soreness of the parts after a severe labour.—Violent after-pains.—Erysipelatous inflammation of the mammæ and nipples.—Violent stitches in middle

of l. breast.—Vomiting of pregnancy.—Threatened abortion from fall, &c.—Feeling as if fœtus were lying crosswise.—Tumour of breast.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dry, short cough, produced by a titillation in the larynx.—Cough at night during sleep.—Paroxysm of cough, preceded by tears, and cough with children after having wept and sobbed from caprice and waywardness.—Whooping-cough; child cries before the cough comes on; and after.—Cough with bloodshot eyes, or nose-bleed.—Even yawning provokes a cough.—Cough with expectoration of blood; the blood is clear, frothy, mixed with coagulated masses and mucus.—Even without cough there is expectoration of black, coagulated blood after every corporeal effort.—Inability to eject the mucus; what the cough detaches is therefore swallowed.—On coughing, shooting pains in the head, or a bruise-like pain in the chest.—Breath fetid; short, and panting.—Excessive difficulty of breathing.—Cough worse in the evening till midnight, from motion, in the warm room, and after drinking.

18. **Chest.**—Respiration short, panting, difficult, and anxious.—Rattling in the chest.—Oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing.—Respiration frequently slow and deep.—Shootings in the chest and sides, with difficulty of respiration, aggravated by coughing, but breathing deeply, and by movement; better from external pressure.—Pain, as of a bruise and of compression in the chest.—Burning or rawness in the chest.—Sensation of soreness of the ribs.—Stitches in the chest (l.), aggravated from a dry cough, with oppression of breathing; < from motion, > from external pressure.

19. **Heart.**—Beating and palpitation of the heart.—Pain from liver up through l. chest and down l. arm; veins of hands swollen, purplish; sudden pain as if heart squeezed or had got a shock (angina pectoris).—Heart strained; irritable; stitches in; from l. to r.—Painful prickings in the heart, with fainting fits.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Weakness of the muscles of the neck; the head falls backwards.—Painful swelling of the glands of the neck.—Pains, as from a bruise, and of dislocation in the back, in the chest, and the loins.—Tingling in the back.—Great soreness of the back.—Dragging-down pain and sense of weight in loins.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain, as if from fatigue, and crawling in the arms and in the hands.—Pain, as of dislocation, in the joints of the arms and hands.—Tingling in the arms.—Sensation of soreness of the arms.—Sensation, as if the joints of the arms and wrists were sprained.—Dartings in the arms.—Veins in the hands swollen, with full and strong pulse.—Want of strength in the hands on grasping anything.—Cramps in the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pains, as from fatigue or from dislocation, or acute drawing in the different parts of the lower limbs.—Painful paralytic weakness in the joints, chiefly of the hip and knee.—Want of strength in the knee, with failing of the joint when walking.—Tension in the knee, as from contraction of the tendons.—Pale swelling in the knee.—Sensation of soreness in the legs.—Inflammatory erysipelatous swelling of the feet with pain, and aggravation of the pain by movement.—Hot, painful, hard, and shining swelling of the great toes.—Tingling in the legs and feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Tearing, drawing in outer parts.—Pricking, from without, inward.—Pressing in inner parts.—Tingling in outer parts.—Acute

drawing, crawling, pricking, or paralytic pains, and sensation as from a bruise in the limbs and the joints, as well as in the injured parts.—Pain, as if sprained in outer parts, and in the joints.—Pains, as of dislocation.—Rheumatic and arthritic pains.—Restlessness in the diseased parts, which causes them to be constantly in motion.—Aggravation of pains in the evening and at night, as well as from movement, and even from noise.—Unsettled pains, which pass rapidly from one joint to the other.—Soreness of the whole body, with tingling.—Stiffness of the limbs after exertion.—Muscular jerking.—Stiffness and weariness of all the limbs.—Sensation of agitation and trembling in the body, as if all the vessels were throbbing.—Extreme sensibility of the whole body, chiefly of the joints and of the skin.—Over-sensitiveness of the whole body.—Bleeding of internal and external parts (vomiting of blood).—Ebullition of the blood, and congestion in the head, with heat and burning in the upper parts of the body; and cold, or coolness, in the lower parts.—Fainting fits, with loss of consciousness, in consequence of mechanical injuries.—Convulsions, traumatic trismus and tetanus.—General prostration of strength.—Paralytic state (on the l. side) in consequence of apoplexy.—Dropsy of inner parts.

25. **Skin.**—Hot, hard, and shining swelling of the parts affected.—Stings of insects; snake-bites.—Red, bluish, and yellowish spots, as if from contutions.—Black and blue spots on the body.—Yellow-green spots, caused either by a bruise or by disease.—Bed sores; blue mortification.—Miliary eruption.—Petechiæ.—Many small boils, or blood-boils; one after another, extremely sore.

26. **Sleep.**—Great drowsiness during the day, without being able to sleep.—Inclination to sleep, early in the evening.—Comatose drowsiness with delirium.—Wakens at night with a hot head, and is afraid to sleep for fear of its recurrence.—Anxious dreams about animals.—Sleep not refreshing and full of anxious and terrible dreams, and waking with starts and frights.—Dreams of death, of mutilated bodies, of unbraiding, of indecision.—During sleep, groans, talking, snoring, involuntary stools and urine.—Giddiness on waking.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse very variable, mostly hard, full and quick.—Chilliness, internally, with external heat.—Great chilliness, with heat and redness of one cheek.—Chilliness of the side on which he lies.—Head alone, or face alone, hot, rest of body cool.—Shivering, principally in the evening, and sometimes with a sensation as if one were sprinkled with cold water.—Heat in the evening or at night, with shivering on raising the bed-clothes, even slightly, and frequently with a pain in the back and in the limbs.—Dry heat over the whole body, or only in the face and on the back.—Fever, with much thirst, even before the shiverings.—Before the fever, dragging sensation in all the bones.—Intermittent fever; chill in the morning or forenoon; drawing pains in the bones before the fever; changes his position continually; breath and perspiration offensive.—During the apyrexia, pain in the stomach, want of appetite and loathing of animal food.—Perspiration smelling sour or offensive—sometimes cold.—Typhus, putrid breath and stool.—Nocturnal acid sweat.

Arsenicum Album.

The white oxide of Metallic Arsenic. $As_2 O_3$. Solution and trituration.

Clinical.—*Abscess.* Acne rosacea. Alcoholism. Amenorrhœa. *Anæmia. Aphthæ. Asthma. Atrophy. Bronchitis. Brown-ague. Cæcum, affections of. Cancer. Cancrum oris. Carbuncle. Cholera Asiatica. Cholera. Cold. Coldness.* Commissures, soreness of. *Cough.* Coxalgia. *Croup. Dandriff.* Delirium tremens. *Depression of spirits. Diarrhœa. Diphtheria. Dropsy. Duodenum. Dyspepsia. Ears, affections of. Eczema. Endometritis. Enteric fever.* Epithelioma. *Erysipelas. Eye, affections of. Face, eruption on. Fainting. Fever. Gangrene. Gastric ulcer.* Gastritis. *Gastrodynia. Glandular swellings.* Gout. *Hay-asthma. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hectic. Herpes zoster. Hodgkin's disease. Hydrothorax. Hypochondriasis. Ichthyosis.* Indigestion. *Intermittent fever. Irritation.* Jaundice. *Kidney, diseases of.* Leucorrhœa. *Lichen. Lips, eruption round; epithelioma of. Locomotor ataxy. Lung affections. Lupus. Malignant pustule. Measles. Melancholia. Menstruation, disorders of.* Miliary eruptions. *Morphœa. Myelitis. Nails, diseased. Nettle-rash. Neuralgia.* Neuritis. *Noma pudendi. Numbness. Peritonitis. Perityphlitis. Pityriasis. Plethora. Pleurisy. Pleurodynia. Pneumonia. Psoriasis. Purpura. Pyæmia. Pyelitis. Remittent fever. Rheumatic gout. Rheumatism. Rickets. Ringworm.* Scaldhead. *Scarlatina. Sciatica.* Scrofulous affections. Sea-bathing, effects of. Sea-sickness. *Shiverings. Stomach, affections of.* Strains. *Suppuration. Thirst. Throat, sore. Tobacco-habit. Tongue, affections of. Trachea, affections of. Traumatic fever. Typhus. Ulcers. Vomiting.* Whooping-cough. *Worms.* Wounds. *Yellow fever.*

Characteristics.—*Arsenic* is the horse's remedy; as *Puls.* is the sheep's, and *Antim. crud.* the pig's. The reprehensible fashion of "doctoring" horses with *Arsenic* is merely an abuse of a therapeutic fact. The horse is an animal on whose power of endurance and "wind" enormous demands are made, and *Arsenic* is the remedy for the effects of feats of prolonged endurance. The *Arsenic* habit of the Styrian mountaineers has arisen from the discovery of its power of strengthening the muscles both of the limbs and of the breathing apparatus. But in another way the horse typifies the *Arsenic* temperament. The mental symptoms of any drug, when pronounced, carry precedence of all others. The horse is an exceedingly nervous animal, constantly moving about, restless to a degree, and very prone to take fright—quite a picture of the *Arsenic* temperament. According to Teste *Arsen.* acts much more powerfully on vegetable-eating animals than on carnivora (opp. *Nux v.*); and it is suited to the effects of excess of vegetable diet, melons, strawberries, and fruits in general, especially watery fruits.

The arsenic-eaters of the Tyrol can take as much as six grains of white arsenic, or the sulphide, every two days. They maintain that it imparts a sense of invigoration and enables them to carry enormous loads up perpendicular mountains. According to one account it is resorted to by populations who live on vegetable food almost exclusively. "It strengthens the muscles," an old indulger in the habit is reported to have said, "helps to digest our coarse bread and potatoes, and allows us to breathe freely and easily. Meat-eaters have no need for such a thing, but with us it is a necessity." It is difficult to say how far this is a directly "tonic," effect, and how far curative

of the dyscrasia generated by the conditions of life. The fine skin and glossy hair of the young women among the arsenic-eating populations is remarkable, and is comparable to the fine coats of arsenic-fed horses. On the other hand, "staring coat" in animals, and "dry, rough, scaly, unhealthy-looking skin" in human beings are keynote indications for the remedy. In this connection may be mentioned the effects on the crew of the ship *Zion*, which carried arsenic as a portion of its cargo. This was exposed somewhat to the sun's rays, and the crew noticed a peculiar smell. Soon they all began to notice themselves growing stout, and on reaching Philadelphia from England they had all gained much, one to the extent of two stones in weight.

Restlessness is one of the grand characteristics of *Arsenic*. Even the stupor of *Arsenic* is interrupted by fits of restlessness with anxious moaning. Patients are anxious, full of the fear of death, restlessness compelling them to frequently change their position. Hence the applicability of the drug in many nervous affections, notably chorea. Jerks and starts on falling asleep. Irritability, desperately angry; almost furious. Despair, hopelessness, unutterable misery. The irritability and sadness of malarial cachexias; of the cachexias of quinine, mercury, and syphilis. Low types of disease; typhoid states. Inflammations of great intensity with tendency to destruction of tissue. Burning, lancinating pains. *Burning* is another of the leading characteristics of *Arsenic*. No other remedy has it in more pronounced degree. The peculiarity of the "burnings" of *Ars.* is that they are > by heat (herein comparing with *Capsic.*). The burning in the throat is > by eating or drinking hot things. On the other hand cold food and cold drinks < stomach irritations; hence *Ars.* is of signal use for effects of eating ices and drinking ice-water. *Arsen.* affects the entire alimentary tract. The lips are so dry and parched and cracked that the patient often licks them to moisten them. The mouth is aphthous, ulcerated, or gangrenous. The stomach is so irritable that the least food or drink causes distress or vomiting, or stool or both together. Abdominal pains are intense, causing the patient to turn and twist. Hæmorrhoids are exceedingly painful as if burning needles plunged in. States of lowered vitality. The *prostration* of *Arsen.* is remarkable. With it there is the desire to move or be moved constantly. The patient is exhausted from the slightest exertion. Exhaustion is not felt while lying still, but as soon as he moves he is surprised to find himself so weak. The prostration seems out of proportion to the rest of his illness. Must lie down. Exhaustion from hill-climbing, breathless, sleepless. Thirst for little and often (*Ant. t.*, *Lyc.*), wants it very cold and immediately rejects it (*Phos.* as soon as it becomes warm). Before and after the cough of *Arsenic* there is an attack of asthma (*Phos.*) *Arsen.* has a great place in acute coryza and hay-fever. The fluent coryza is corrosive, reddening the upper lip, and has more burning than either *Merc.* or *Cepa.* Also it is < out of doors, and > in warmth, which distinguishes it from *Cepa* especially. *Arsenic* is predominantly right-sided. The neuralgias affect the right side most; the right lung ("acute, sharp, fixed or darting pain in apex and through upper third of right lung") is more affected than the left; also the right side of the abdomen, hence

typhlitis. Many dropsical conditions are controlled by *Arsen.* Especially has it done brilliant work in cases of hydrothorax. It has been called the "liquid trochar," on account of the expeditious way in which it will remove a watery effusion. The patient cannot lie down ; must sit up to breathe ; anxious ; restless ; < about 1 a.m.

It is suited to the full plethoric habit. Puffiness in one of its characteristics ; and from this to dropsy. All mucous membranes are irritated. The skin is cold and clammy. Scurfy eruptions. Bran-coloured scales on head coming down to forehead. *Arsenic* has cured epithelioma of the lips and closely corresponds to the cancerous diathesis. Many cures of cancer have been reported under its use, both in the crude and in potencies. When the subjective symptoms of *Arsen.* are present, it will cure in the potencies. When the homœopathicity is more crude the lower potencies will be required : in this case the *Arsen.* appears to act directly on the cancerous tissue and cancerous elements in the system.

Arsenic is a hæmorrhagic : it acts on both blood and blood-vessels. Varices burn like fire. Anæmia, chlorosis, pyæmia all come within the scope of *Arsenic*, which corresponds also to states resulting from losses of blood, as venesection, metrorrhagia, hæmoptysis.

The Conditions, especially of time and temperature, are all-important with *Arsenic.* Unless these correspond in the patient, failure will be more frequent than success. *Arsenic* is one of the greatest of periodics. I once treated some members of a family who all had attacks of fever of short duration, recurring regularly every six weeks, from living in rooms papered with arsenical papers. Its periods are : every day ; every third or fourth day ; every fortnight ; every six weeks ; every year. There is pronounced night aggravation, the pains are unsupportable with restlessness. < Midnight and after (*Acon.* is rather before midnight) ; < 3 a.m. There is < from cold and damp ; > warmth. *Arsen.* loves warmth like *Nux v.*, *Psor.*, *Hepar*, *Silic.*, *Mag. mur.* and other hydrogenoids, and herein is differentiated from *Sul.*, *Ant. crud.*, *Iod.*, *Apis*, and *Puls.* *Arsen.* hugs the fire and likes warm wraps. < Lying on affected side, or with head low. > Lying with head high.

Relations.—*Antidotes :* To poisonous doses—milk, albumen, demulcent drinks, followed by emetics of mustard, Sulphate of Zinc or Sulphate of Copper (Tartar emetic is too irritating). Castor oil is the best purgative. *Chemical antidotes :* Animal charcoal, Hydrated peroxide of iron, Magnesia, Limewater. *Dynamic antidote :* Opium ; it may be administered by clyster if not retained on stomach. Brandy and stimulants if there is depression and collapse. If urine is suppressed, Sweet spirits of nitre in large quantities of water.

Antidotes of potencies : Camph., Chi., Chin. sul., Fer., Graph., Hep., Iod., Ipec., Nux v., Sambuc., Tabac., Verat. *Arsen. is antidote to :* Carb. v., Chi., Fer., Graph., Hep., Iod., Ipec., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Sambuc., Strych., Tabac., Verat. *Follows well :* Aco., Agar., Arn., Bell., Cham., Chi., Ipec., Lach., Verat. *Followed well by :* Aran. d., Nux v., Iod., Sul. Rhus follows well in skin affections, especially in cases treated allopathically with large doses of arsenic. *Complementary :* All. sat., Carb. v., Phos. *Similar to :* Aco., Apoc., Arg. n.,

Bell., Bism., Calc., Can. ind., Carb. v., Chi., Ferr., Hyo., Ipec., Kreos. Lach., Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus t., Sil., Tab., Verat. The restlessness of Ars. differs from that of Mag. c.; Ars. goes from room to room, from bed to bed; Mag. c. must get out of bed and walk the floor to relieve pain. The fear of death is not that of Acon., but is an anxiety and a feeling that it is useless to take medicine as they will surely die (more like Agnus). Bry. drinks much and seldom; Ars. little and often; Ars. eats much at a time, Bry. often and little.

Causation.—Chill in the water. Eating ices. Poor diet. Fruits, ailments from. Drunkenness. Effects of tobacco; of quinine; of iodine. Sea-bathing and sea-travelling. Climbing mountains. Strains. Fit of passion. Care. Grief. Fright.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Melancholy, sometimes of a religious character, sadness, care, chagrin, cries and complaints.—Anguish, driving one out of bed at night, and from one place to another in the daytime.—Restlessness.—Great fear of being left alone.—Anger, with anxiety, restlessness and sensation of coldness.—Anxiety, restlessness, and excessive anguish which allows no rest, principally in the evening in bed, or in the morning on waking, and often with trembling, cold sweat, oppression of the chest, difficulty of breathing, and fainting fits.—Anxiety of conscience, as if a crime had been committed.—Inconsolable anguish, with complaints and lamentation.—Hypochondriacal humour, with restlessness and anxiety.—Fear of solitude, of spectres, and of robbers, with desire to hide oneself.—Indecision and changeable humour, which demands this at one time, that at another, and rejects everything after having obtained it.—Despair; he finds no rest, esp. at night, with anguish.—Despondency, despair, weariness of life, inclination to suicide, or excessive fear of death, which is sometimes believed to be very near.—Too great sensibility and scrupulousnsss of conscience, with gloomy ideas, as if one had offended all the world.—Ill-humour, impatience, vexation, inclination to be angry, repugnance to conversation, inclination to criticise, and great susceptibility.—Caustic and jesting spirit.—Extreme sensibility of all the organs; all noise, conversation, and clear lights are insupportable.—Great apathy and indifference.—Great weakness of memory.—Stupidity and dulness.—Delirium.—Delirium, with great flow of ideas.—Loss of consciousness, and of sensation; dotage; maniacal actions and frenzy.—Madness; loss of mind (from the abuse of alcoholic drinks).

2. **Head.**—Heaviness, sensation of weakness, and confusion in the head, chiefly in a room, mitigated in the open air.—Stupor and confusion.—Vertigo, principally in the evening, on shutting the eyes, on walking, or in the open air, and sometimes with tottering, with danger of falling, intoxication, loss of sense, obscuration of the eyes, nausea, and headache.—Tearing in the head, with vomiting, when raising up the head.—Pains, throbbing, oppressive, stunning, or drawing, shooting and burning in the head, often on one side only, and chiefly above one eye, or at the root of the nose, or in the occiput, and sometimes with inclination to vomit, and buzzing in the ears.—Tension, tightness, and pain as of a bruise in the head.—Headache > by applying cold water, or by walking in the open air.—Periodical headaches.—The pains in

the head often occur periodically, and esp. after each meal, in the morning, at night, and in the evening in bed ; and sometimes they are insupportable, and accompanied by tears and wailings, being mitigated for a moment by cold water, but returning much more strongly afterwards.—Sensation, on moving the head, as if the brain struck against the cranium.—Cracking or buzzing in the head.—Pain in the scalp and in the integuments of the head, as if they were ulcerated or bruised, greatly increased by the slightest touch.—Excessive swelling of the head and face.—Erysipelatous burning, swelling of the head (face and genitals) with great weakness and coldness ; worse at night.—Gnawing or burning itching, scurfy eruptions, pustules, and corroding ulcers on the scalp.—Eruptions, white, dry, like bran ; burning, itching on the fore-part of the head ; when scratching it burns and bleeds violently.—Burning, biting boils on the scalp, with sensitiveness to touch and cold.

3. **Eyes.**—Aching, burning, and shooting pains in the eyes, < by light, as also by the movement of the eyes, accompanied sometimes with a necessity to lie down, or with anguish which does not permit to rest in bed.—Eyes inflamed and red, with redness of the conjunctiva, or of the sclerotica, and injection of the veins of the conjunctiva.—Swelling of the eyes.—Inflammatory or œdematous swelling of the eyelids.—Inflammation of the eyes and lids, with severe burning pains.—Inflammation of the inner surface of the eyelids, preventing the opening of the eye.—Great dryness of the eyelids, chiefly in the edges, and on reading by the light (of a candle).—Corrosive tears.—Agglutination of the eyelids.—Spasmodic closing of the eyelids, sometimes from the effect of light.—Excessive photophobia.—Specks and ulcers on the cornea.—Eyes convulsed and prominent ; look fixed and furious.—Pupils contracted.—Yellowish colour of the sclerotica.—Yellow colour, spots, or white points and sparks before the eyes.—Blue colour around the eyes.—Weakness, obscuration, and loss of sight.—Eyes dull and deep sunk.

4. **Ears.**—Squeezing, sharp pains, shootings, voluptuous tickling and burning in the ears.—Tinkling, roaring, buzzing and sound, as of bells, in the ears.—Sensation, as if the ears were stopped, and hardness of hearing, esp. to the human voice.

5. **Nose.**—Aching pains in the nose.—Swelling of the nose.—Swelling of and burning in the nose.—Violent bleeding of the nose.—Desquamation of the skin of the nose, in furfurs.—Knotty tumours in the nostrils.—Ulceration at the top of the nostrils, with flow of ichor fetid, and of a bitter taste.—Smell of pitch or sulphur before the nose.—Violent sneezing.—Great dryness of the nostrils.—Fluent coryza ; with stopped nose, burning in the nostrils, and secretion of serous and corrosive mucus.—Cancer of nose.

6. **Face.**—Face pale, hollow, and cadaverous.—Yellowish, bluish, or greenish colour of the face.—Leaden and earth-coloured tint, with greenish and bluish spots and streaks.—Face discomposed, with distortion of features, or with eyes deep-sunk and having a dark circle around them, and nose pointed.—Distorted features ; death-like countenance.—Redness and bloated appearance of the face.—Hard and elastic swelling of the face, chiefly above the eyelids, and esp. in the morning.—Swelling of the face, with fainting fits and vertigo.—Papulæ, pimples, scurfy ulcers.—Rosacea and mealy tetters in the face.—Blackish tint round the mouth.—Lips bluish or black, dry and chapped.—Brownish band in the red part of the lips.—Skin rough and tettery

round the mouth.—Eruption on the mouth and on the lips, near the red part. —Cancer of the face and lips with burning pain.—Hard knots and cancerous ulcers, having thick scurf with lard-like bottoms on the lips.—Lips excoriated, with a sensation of tingling.—Swelling and bleeding of the lips.—Swelling of the submaxillary glands, with contusive pain, and soreness on being touched. —Paralysis of the lower jaw.—Drawing stitches here and there in the face.

7. **Teeth.**—Sharp aching pains, or successive pullings in the teeth and gums, chiefly at night, extending sometimes to the cheek, to the ear, and to the temples; with swelling of the cheek and insupportable pains, which impel to furious despair, or which are aggravated when one lies on the diseased side, and mitigated by the heat of the fire.—Convulsive grinding of the teeth.—Sensation of elongation and painful loosening of the teeth, with swelling and bleeding of the gums.—Pain in teeth > by hot applications.

8. **Mouth.**—Offensive smell from the mouth.—Secretion of abundant tough, fetid, bloody saliva.—Great dryness of the mouth, or accumulation of saliva, sometimes bitter or bloody.—The mouth is reddish-blue, inflamed, burning.—Tongue bluish or white.—Ulceration of the tongue, with blue colour.—Torpor and insensibility of the tongue, as if it were burnt—Tongue brownish or blackish, dry, cracked, and trembling.—Tongue a bright red.— Tongue white as chalk, as if painted white.—Tongue red with a silvery white coat.—Tongue stiff like a piece of wood.—Ulceration of the tongue on the anterior edge.—Swelling, inflammation, or gangrene of the tongue.—Angina gangrenosa (with aphthæ).—Aphthæ in the mouth.—Speech rapid, precipitate.

9. **Throat.**—Burning in the throat.—Scraping, sharp pain, with burning in the throat.—Inflammation and gangrene of the throat.—Spasmodic constriction of the throat and of the œsophagus, with inability to swallow.—Deglutition painful and difficult, as if from paralysis of the œsophagus.—Sensation of great dryness in the throat and in the mouth, which induces continual drinking.— Accumulation of greyish or greenish mucus of salt or bitter taste in the throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Bitter taste in the mouth, chiefly after having drunk or eaten, also in the morning.—Astringent, or putrid, or acid taste in the mouth. —Food appears acid, insipid, or too salt.—Insipidity of food.—Bitter taste of food, particularly of bread and beer.—Complete adypsia; or violent burning, choking, and unquenchable thirst, making it necessary to drink constantly, but little at a time.—Desire for cold water, for acids, for brandy, for coffee and milk.—Want of appetite and of hunger, frequently with burning thirst.— Insurmountable dislike to all food, chiefly meat and butter.—Everything that is swallowed causes a pressure in the œsophagus, as if it had stopped there.— Continual craving, with want of appetite and prompt satiety.—After a meal, nausea, vomiting, eructations, pains in the stomach, colic, and many other sufferings.—After having drunk, shivering or shuddering, return of vomiting and diarrhœa, eructations and colic.

11. **Stomach.**—Frequent eructations, particularly after having drunk or eaten, mostly empty, acid, or bitter.—Regurgitation of acrid matter, or of bitter greenish mucus.—Frequent and convulsive hiccoughs, principally in the night.—Frequent and excessive nausea, sometimes rising even to the throat, with inclination to vomit, necessity for lying down, sleep, swooning, trembling, shuddering, or heat, pains in the feet, &c.—Flow of water from the stomach, like water-brash.—Vomitings, sometimes very violent, and principally after

having drunk or eaten, or at night, towards the morning; vomiting of food and of drink, or of mucous, bilious, or serous matter, of a yellowish, greenish, brownish, or blackish colour; vomiting of saguineous matter.—While vomiting, violent pains in the stomach, sensation of excoriation in the abdomen, cries, burning internal heat, diarrhœa, and fear of death.—Inflation and tension of the precordial region and of the stomach.—Excessive pain in the epigastrium, and in the stomach, chiefly on being touched.—Pressure in the stomach as from a stone, or as if the heart would burst, and excessive anguish in the precordial region, with complaints and lamentations.—Sensation of constriction, cramp-like pains, pulling, piercing, and gnawing in the stomach.—Burning in the pit of the stomach and stomach.—Inflammation or induration of the stomach.—Cramp in the stomach (2 a.m.).—Cancer in the stomach.—Sensation of cold, or insupportable heat and burning in the precordial region, and in the stomach.—The pains in the stomach manifest themselves mostly after a meal, or in the night.—Tetters on the pit of the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Compression in the region of the liver.—Swelling of the spleen.—Excessive pains in the abdomen, principally on the left side, and often with great anguish in the abdomen.—Inflation of the abdomen.—Ascites.—Swelling of the abdomen as in ascites.—Hard bloated abdomen.—Violent cutting pains, cramp-like pains, digging, pulling, tearing, and gnawing in the abdomen.—Attacks of colic occur chiefly after having drunk or eaten, or in the night, and are often accompanied by vomiting or diarrhœa, with cold, internal heat, or cold sweat.—Burning pains with anguish.—Sensation of cold, or insupportable burning in the abdomen.—Pain, as from a wound in the abdomen, chiefly on coughing and laughing.—Swelling and induration of the mesenteric glands—Much flatulency, with rumbling in the abdomen.—Flatulency of a putrid smell.—Painful swelling of the inguinal glands.—Ulcer above the navel.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation, with frequent, but ineffectual inclination to evacuate.—Tenesmus, with burning in the anus.—Involuntary and unperceived evacuations.—Violent diarrhœa, with frequent evacuations, nausea, vomiting, thirst, great weakness, colic, and tenesmus.—Nocturnal diarrhœa, and renewal of the diarrhœa, after having drunk or eaten.—Burning stools, with violent pains in the bowels, with tenesmus, thirst, worse after eating.—Burning and corrosive evacuations; fæces with mucus, or bilious, sanguineous, serous, painless, involuntary, &c., of greenish, yellowish, whitish colour, or brownish and blackish; fetid and putrid evacuations; evacuations of undigested substances.—Emission of mucus by the anus, with tenesmus.—Prolapsus of the rectum: with much pain.—Itching, pain as from excoriation, and burning in the rectum and in the anus, as well as in the hæmorrhoidal tumours, chiefly at night.—Shootings in the hæmorrhoidal tumours.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Retention of urine, as from paralysis of the bladder.—Frequent inclination to make water, even at night, with abundant emission.—Incontinence of urine, which escapes almost involuntarily, even at night, in bed.—Difficult and painful emission of urine.—Scanty urine, of a deep yellow colour.—Urine aqueous, greenish, brownish, or turbid, with mucus-like sediment.—Sanguineous urine.—Burning in the urethra on making water.—Involuntary discharge of burning urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Itching, shooting, and burning in the glans

and in the prepuce.—Inflammation, painful and gangrened swelling of the genital parts.—Glans swollen, cracked, and bluish.—Swelling of the testes.—Erysipelatous inflammation of the scrotum.—Nocturnal pollutions.—Flowing of the prostatic fluid during loose stools.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Venereal desire in women.—Catamenia too early and too copious, attended by much suffering.—Catamenia suppressed, with pains in the sacrum and in the shoulders.—Leucorrhœa acrid, corrosive, thick, and yellowish.—Scirrhus uteri.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Catarrh, with hoarseness, coryza, and sleeplessness.—Voice rough and hoarse.—Voice trembling or unequal; at one time strong, at another weak.—Tenacious mucus in the larynx and the chest.—Bronchitis, with difficult secretion of mucus.—Sensation of dryness and burning in the larynx.—Spasmodic constriction of the larynx.—Dry cough, sometimes deep, fatiguing, and shaking, principally in the evening after lying down, or at night, obliging the patient to assume an erect posture; also after drinking; on being in the fresh and cool air, during movement, or during expiration, and often with difficulty of respiration, suffocating, contractive pain, or sensation as of excoriation in the pit of the stomach and the chest; pain, as from a bruise in the abdomen, shootings in the hypochondria, in the epigastrium, and in the chest, &c.—Arrest of breathing with cough.—Cough excited by a sensation of constriction and suffocation in the larynx, as if by the vapour of sulphur.—Respiration oppressed, anxious, short.—Oppressed, laboured breathing, esp. when ascending a height; in cold air; when turning in bed.—Periodical attacks of cough.—Cough with expectoration of sanguineous mucus, sometimes with burning heat over the whole body.—Difficult expectoration, or scanty and frothy.

18. **Chest.**—Shortness of breath, difficulty of respiration, choking, dyspnœa, and attack of suffocation, sometimes with cold sweat, spasmodic constriction of the chest or of the larynx, anguish, great weakness, body cold, pain in the pit of the stomach, and paroxysm of cough.—The sufferings occur chiefly in the evening in bed, or at night, when lying down; also in windy weather, in the fresh and cold air, or in the heat of a room, or when warmly clothed, on being fatigued, on being angry, on walking, on moving, and even on laughing.—Respiration anxious, stertorous, and wheezing.—Oppression of the chest on coughing, on walking, and on going upstairs.—Constriction and compression of the chest, sometimes with great anxiety, inability to speak, and fainting fits.—Tension and pressure in the chest.—Stitches and pressing in the sternum.—Shooting pains in the chest and in the sternum.—Chilliness or coldness in the chest.—Shivering, or great heat and burning in the chest.—Heat, burning, itching in the chest.—Yellowish spots on the chest.

19. **Heart.**—Violent and insupportable throbbings of the heart, chiefly when lying on the back, and esp. at night.—Irregular beatings of the heart, sometimes with anguish.—Cramp in the heart.—Heart-beats irritable.—Palpitation with anguish, cannot lie on back; < going upstairs.—Palpitation and trembling weakness after stool; must lie down.—Palpitation after suppressed herpes or foot-sweat.—Angina pectoris.—Hydropericardium.—Fatty degeneration.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Œdematous, painless swellings of the neck and

of the lower jaw.—Tetters between the shoulder-blades.—Violent and burning pain in the back, powerfully aggravated by the touch.—Acute drawing pains in the back and between the shoulder-blades, which necessitate lying down.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Acute drawing pains in the arms and in the hands. —Swelling of the arms, with blackish pustules of a putrid smell.—Acute drawing pains in the night, beginning from the elbow and extending to the armpits.—Acute pulling and shooting in the wrists.—Cramps in the fingers.—At night, sensation of fulness and swelling in the palms of the hands.—Excoriation between the fingers.—Hard swelling of the fingers, with pain in the finger-bones.—Ulcers at the extremities of the fingers, with burning pain.—Discoloured nails.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cramp in the legs.—Acute drawing pains in the hips, extending to the groins, the thighs, and sometimes even to the ankle-bones, with uneasiness, which obliges one to move the limb constantly.—Tearing and stinging in the hips, legs, and loins—Tearing in the tibia.—Rheumatic pain in the legs, and esp. in the tibia.—Paralytic weakness of the thigh. —Pain, as from a bruise in the joint of the knee.—Old ulcers on lower limbs, with burning and lancinating pains.—Contraction of the tendons of the ham. —Tetters on the ham.—Cramps in the calves of the legs.—Affections of the shin-bones.—Burning and shooting ulcers in the leg.—Itching herpes in the bends of the knee.—Varices.—Fatigue in the legs and in the feet.—Swelling of the foot, burning, hard, and shining, with burning vesicles of a blue-blackish colour on the instep.—Corrosive and ulcerous vesicles on the soles of the feet and on the toes.—Pains in the fleshy part of the toes, as if they were galled by walking.

24. **Generalities.**—Paroxysms of suffering with anxiety, coldness, rapid failure of strength, and wish to lie down.—Burning, chiefly in the interior of the parts affected, or sharp and drawing pains.—Nocturnal pains, which are felt even during sleep, and which are so unbearable that they excite despair and fury.—Aggravation of suffering by conversation, as well as after a meal, in the morning on rising, in the evening in bed, on lying on the part affected, or during repose after prolonged exercise; mitigated by external heat, as well as by assuming a standing posture, or by walking, and movement of the body. —Return of sufferings periodically.—Œdematous swellings, with burning pain in the parts affected.—Excessive indolence, and dread of all exertion.—Want of strength, excessive weakness, and complete asthenia, even to prostration, sometimes with paralysis of the lower jaw, eyes dull and deep, and mouth open.—Rapid failure of strength, and sensation of weakness as if from want of food.—Inability to walk; the patient is obliged to remain lying down.—When lying down, the patient feels stronger, but on rising, falls from weakness.—Deficiency of blood; dropsy of outer and inner parts; inflammation of mucous membranes; ulcers in the glands.—Emaciation and atrophy of the whole body, with colliquative sweats, great weakness, face earthy, and eyes sunken, with a dark ring surrounding them.—Violent convulsive attacks, spasms and tetanus.—Epileptic fits, preceded by burning in the stomach, pressure and heat in the back, extending to the nape of the neck, and to the brain, with dizziness.—Œdematous inflation and swelling of the whole body, chiefly of the head and face, with enlargement of the abdomen, and engorgement of the glands.—Burning pains of inner or exterior parts (glands).—

Emaciation.—Trembling of the limbs, chiefly the arms and legs.—Trembling of the limbs (in drunkards).—Stiffness and fixedness of the limbs, sometimes with sharp rheumatic pains.—Paralysis and contraction of the limbs.—Paralysis, especially of the lower extremities.—Fainting fits, sometimes with dizziness and swelling of the face.—Fainting, from weakness, with scarcely perceptible pulse.—Sensation of torpor in the limbs, as if they were dead.

25. **Skin.**—Desquamation of the skin of the body.—Skin dry as parchment, cold and bluish.—Yellowish colour of the skin.—Shootings, hot itching, and violent burning in the skin.—Reddish or bluish spots in the skin.—Petechiæ.—Inflamed spots, as from morbilli, chiefly in the head, face, and neck.—Miliary eruptions, red and white.—Conical pimples, whitish or reddish, with burning itching.—Nettle-rash.—Eruption of painful black pustules.—Eruption of itchy pimples, small and tickling.—Eruption of small red pimples, which increase and change into gnawing ulcers, covered with a scurf.—Vesicular eruptions.—Herpes, with vesicles, and violently burning, esp. at night, or with coverings, like fish-scales.—Skin jaundiced; general anasarca; black blisters.—Pustules filled with blood and pus.—Tettery spots, covered with phlyctenæ and furfur, with burning nocturnal pains.—Ulcers with raised and hard edges, surrounded by a red and shining crown; with the bottoms like lard, or of a blackish-blue colour, with burning pains or shooting, principally when the parts affected become cold.—Ulcers, hard on the edges, stinging, burning spongy; with proud flesh; turning black; flat; pus thin, ichorous (cancers).—Fetid smell, ichorous suppuration, ready bleeding, putridity, and bluish or greenish colour of the ulcers.—Thin crusts or proud flesh on the ulcers.—Spacelus.—Want of secretion in the ulcers.—Carbuncles (burning).—Inflammatory tumours with burning pains.—Warts.—Ulcers in form of a wart.—Chilblains.—Varices.—Discoloured nails.

26. **Sleep.**—Constant drowsiness, with strong and frequent yawnings.—Nocturnal sleeplessness, with agitation and constant tossing.—Drowsiness in the evening.—Coma vigil, often interrupted by groans and grinding of the teeth.—Unrefreshing sleep; in the morning it seems as if more sleep were needed.—Starting of the limbs when on the point of falling asleep.—During sleep, startings with fright, groans, talking, querulous exclamations, grinding of the teeth, convulsive movements of the hands and fingers, sensation of general uneasiness, and tossing.—In sleep, lying on the back, with the hand under the head.—Light sleep; the slightest noise is heard, though the patient dreams continually.—Frequent dreams, full of cares, threats apprehensions, repentings and inquietude; anxious, horrible, fantastic, lively and angry dreams; dreams of storms, of fire, of black waters and darkness; dreams with meditation.—In the night, jerking of the limbs, heat and agitation, burning under the skin, as if there were boiling water in the veins, or cold, with inability to get warm, stifling sensation in the larynx, asthmatic attacks, great agitation, and anguish at the heart.—Frequent waking during the night, with difficulty in sleeping again.—Sleeplessness, from anguish and restlessness, with tossing about (after midnight).

27. **Fever.**—Cold over the whole body, sometimes with cold and viscid sweat.—General coldness, with parchment-like dryness of the skin, or with profuse, cold, clammy perspiration.—Chilliness without thirst; worse after

drinking; with stretching of the limbs and restlessness; with external heat at the same time; when walking in the open air.—Shiverings and shuddering, chiefly in the evening in bed, or on walking in the open air, or after having drunk or eaten, and often with the addition of other sufferings, such as sharp pains in the limbs, headache, oppression of the chest, and difficulty of respiration, drawing in the limbs, anxiety and restlessness.—Universal heat, principally at night, and often with anxiety, restlessness, delirium, heaviness and perplexity in the head, dizziness, vertigo, oppression and pricking in the chest, redness of the skin, &c.—Febrile attacks, mostly in the morning or evening, often with shivering and heat slightly developed, burning thirst or perfect adypsia, quartan or tertian, or sometimes quotidian; sufferings before the attack, and sweats after, on going to sleep; apyrexia (or shivering or heat), with great weakness, dropsical affections, pains in the regions of the liver and of the spleen, dull or shooting headache, sharp and drawing pains in the limbs, in the back and in the head, pressure, fulness, tension, and burning in the stomach and in the epigastrium, prickings in the chest and in the sides, difficulty of breathing, anxiety, face puffed, earthy, &c.—Pulse irregular, or quick, weak, small, and frequent, or suppressed and trembling.—Pulse frequent in the morning, slower in the evening.—Frequent colliquative, or cold and viscid sweats; sweat at night, or in the evening on going to sleep, or in the morning on waking; partial sweat, chiefly on the face and legs.—Perspiration at the beginning of sleep, or all night; cold, clammy, smelling sour or offensive.—During perspiration, unquenchable thirst; after the fever, attack of headache.—Perspiration, which imparts a yellow colour to the linen and to the skin.—During the sweat, heaviness in the head, buzzing in the ears and trembling of the limbs.

Arsenicum Bromatum.

Bromide of Arsenic. As Br_3.

Clinical.—Acne. Diabetes.

Characteristics.—"Acne rosacea, with violet papules on the nose. Diabetes mellitus" (Hansen).

Arsenicum Hydrogenisatum.

Arseniuretted Hydrogen. As H_3. Solution in distilled water.

Clinical.—Collapse of cholera. Hiccough. Suppressed menses. Yellow fever.

Characteristics.—*Arsen. hydro.* was used by Drysdale as a substitute for *Arsenic* in the collapse stage of cholera. The symptoms set in suddenly but develop slowly. In poisoning cases death often took place in the second week, and one person, who recovered, suffered seven weeks. Though like *Ars. alb.* in general symptoms, the

gas has symptoms of its own. A striking case of sudden suppression of menses was cured with it after failure of *Ars. a.*

Relations. — *Compare:* Arsen. alb. *antidoted by:* Am. acet. (breathing); Sinapisms (breathing); Nux v. (fever); drinks containing sulphuretted hydrogen.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Stupefying feeling in the head as if a load were there.

6. **Face.**—Face looks old and has an expression of pain.

11. **Stomach.**—Loss of appetite.—Tormenting hiccough with oversensitive epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen burning outside; cold feet.—Constipation, with a feeling of heaviness and stiffness like a weight in the abdomen.

13. **Anus.**—Frequent flying pains in perineum to anus or upwards in anterior wall of rectum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pressure in kidneys extending to shoulder-blades.—Discharge at times of large quantities of pale urine.—Hæmaturia.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Foreskin and glans covered with numerous pustules leaving round superficial ulcers.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Sudden suppression of menses with internal chills for three days, followed by tearing pains in hands and feet, confused head, ringing in ears; red diarrhœa; dry, red, cracked tongue; night cough, causing retching (*Ars. h.* cured immediately after failure of *Ars. a.*).

17. **Respiratory Organs.** — Ammoniacal breath. — Constriction of chest.

20. **Back.**—Pain as if something sticking behind r. shoulder-blade.

24. **Generalities.**—Coldness of limbs.—Great prostration and malaise. —<From cold and damp; general chilliness on slight exposure in change of temperature.

25. **Skin.**—Dark-brown, sallow look of skin.—Deadness from hands up to middle of forearm, and feet to knees, then nose and region of eyebrows, with cessation of pulse.—Hair becomes white over the "deadened" parts.

27. **Fever.**—Much heat and burning in different parts of the body, particularly over renal region.

Arsenicum Iodatum.

Iodide of Arsenic. As I_3. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Acne rosacea Aneurism. Angina pectoris.* Breast, tumour of. Bronchitis. *Cancer. Catarrh. Consumption. Debility. Dropsy.* Epithelioma. Gastritis. Hay-fever. *Heart, affections of. Hydrothorax. Laryngitis. Leucocythæmia. Lichen. Liver, affections of. Lungs, affections of. Measles.* Otorrhœa. *Pneumonia.* Rheumatism. Scrofulous ophthalmia. *Syphilis.*

Characteristics.—This medicine was originally used by H. Nankivell, on analogical grounds, in cases of phthisis. It has had a short, independent proving, and symptoms observed on patients have increased the pathogenesis. The Conditions resemble more closely

those of *Arsen.* than those of *Iod.*: < from cold wind; > warmth. Great vital prostration. < From any exertion.

It is a medicine of wide range and great power. Chronic inflammatory states of the lungs and bronchial tubes, with profuse, greenish-yellow, pus-like expectoration and short breath are especially relieved by it. Kent observed in a proving made by himself that a thick, yellow discharge resembling honey is characteristic, and he cured with it a case of disease of the nasal bones, with weak intellect, in a girl, being guided by the symptom: "Discharge excoriating, thick, and yellow." There was also great improvement in the mental state. Hale's keynote of the remedy is: The peculiar and persistently irritating, corrosive character of all the discharges. In hay-fever, otorrhœa, and leucorrhœa, with fetid, corrosive discharge, and in diarrhœa where the evacuations "scald," it is indicated. It has been used successfully in tumours, including epithelioma. L. B. Wells cured a case of left axillary tumour in a lady æt. 49. A gland the size of a hen's egg, exuding a fluid which formed a hard, brown crust. The tumour was painful and very sensitive. Left breast enlarged, indurated, and very sore. There was also yellow, bloody, and irritating leucorrhœa with swelling of labia (Hale). In many cases of weakened heart I have found *Ars. iod.* of signal service, more especially when associated with chronic lung conditions. Many skin affections have been remedied by it; particularly dry, scaly, burning and itching eruptions as psoriasis, tinea, impetigo, pityriasis. The consumption-diathesis is in itself a strong indication for the remedy.

During the influenza epidemic in this country *Ars. iod.* was specific for "pink-eye," the form it took among horses, but it was not found of such general utility among human patients.

Ars. iod. has a marked action on the stomach, and when given low needs to be given *after* food, if unpleasant symptoms are to be avoided. In one patient there was nausea immediately after each dose. In another there was aggravation of a pain he had in the epigastrium, and vomiting one hour after food. An observer reported in the *Lancet* the following: "At first appetite is increased but after taking it ten or twelve days pain is felt at epigastrium, with thirst, dry throat, slight fever, sometimes diarrhœa and tenesmus; skin becomes dry, and the quantity of urine increased. If continued the nervous system becomes extremely irritable and wakefulness supervenes." In several persons taking low attenuations I have observed headaches confirming those of the provers. From the 3x a woman experienced this: "Violent, dull, heavy pain above root of nose, as if she would go silly." She never had anything of the kind before. From the 1x a man had "a heavy headache, across forehead, as if he would like to go to sleep; so weak he could hardly move about." All ceased when he had finished the medicine. Wandering rheumatic pains were felt by one prover. Great vital prostration. Paralysis.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bacil.; in acrid discharges, Nit. ac., Ailanth., Arum, Ars., Arsen. metal. and its salts. *Useful after:* Sulph. in phthisis pulmonalis, and after Conium in sensitive lump in breast. *Antidote:* Bry. relieved pain and pyrosis. *Complementary:* Pho.

Causation.—Study (headache).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Irritibility.—Unable to study.

2. **Head.**—Dulness of head, with dull pain in l. malar bone and occasional slight frontal headache all morning.—Bad headache on waking, lasting all day; dull, heavy; pressing from within outwards, < on motion, stooping, or studying.—Severe frontal headache with dulness of entire head during forenoon, with stiffness and soreness of l. side of neck, < when moving head.—Pain over root of nose as if she would go silly.—Head seemed enormously large and heavy with the pain.—Scalp covered with inflammatory scaly eruptions.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes weak, with burning pain; smarting; secretion of meibomian glands increased.

4. **Ears.**—Very sharp pain in forehead and ears (< l.), when riding in a sharp, cold wind.

5. **Nose.**—Chronic nasal catarrh, discharge gluey, like yellow honey, excoriating.

6. **Face.**—Face sallow; peaked; cadaverous, with purple, livid hue.

7. **Teeth.**—Intermittent pains in first r. upper molar.

9. **Throat.**—Throat dry.—Hawking up from throat thick mucus and clotted blood; it seemed to come from head and relieve the pain.

10. **Appetite.**—Loss of appetite.—Appetite at first increased, later pain in epigastrium.—Intense thirst, with uncontrollable desire for cold water, which is almost immediately ejected.

11. **Stomach.**—Distressing nausea and vomiting.—Pain and pyrosis unbearable; < rising after sitting; > raising wind and a greasy fluid as after eating pork.—(Subacute gastritis.)—Vomiting an hour after food.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen hard and distended with flatus, which is constantly discharged.—Cutting pains, obliging to bend double.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Continual aching in anus, with seeming inability to keep sphincter closed; amounts to real dysenteric straining at stool.—Excoriating diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa or dysentery; stools not at all at night, but urging commencing on beginning to move in morning.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Skin dry, urine increased.—(Diseases in urogenital organs, esp. in females with scrofulous taint.)

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Lump in mamma, sensitive to touch and painful; nipple retracted.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Slight hacking cough, with dryness and stoppage of the nostrils.—Asthmatic sensations; must sit up to breathe.—Expectoration heavy night and morning. — Frequent cough with mucopurulent and occasionally stringy expectoration.—Greenish-yellow pus-like expectoration; hæmorrhage (chronic induration of the lungs).—Chronic bronchitis with difficult expectoration and short breath.—Pneumonias that fail to clear up.

19. **Heart.**—Irregular pulse; cardiac weakness; pain either with or without valvular disease, esp. when accompanied with induration of lung tissue.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Soreness of back, esp. of back of neck, as if he had been beaten.—Burning heat in lumbar region, as if the clothes were on fire.

21. **Limbs.**—Sharp pain in upper third of r. humerus while writing; after ten minutes shifted to metacarpal bones, and was then felt in l. femur. —Cold limbs.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Peculiar chilliness back of l. thigh, followed by formication and weight of l. foot, the latter extending later up the leg; clothes feel cold; partially > by walking; removed by applied warmth.—Severe laming pain l. calf.—Painful formication outer border l. foot, followed by burning on instep.

25. **Skin.**—Persistent itching of various parts of body, most of back.—Chronic skin affections.—Psoriasis.

Arsenicum Metallicum.

Metallic Arsenic. As (A. W. 74·9). Trituration.

Clinical.—Constipation. Coryza. Diarrhœa. Eyes, affections of. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Itching. Sciatica. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of metallic arsenic are very like those of *Ars. alb.*, but not entirely. The following may be regarded as the most peculiar: Symptoms recur every 14 days; coryza every 21 days. Pains extend from one part to another; or leave one part and appear in another. Attacks come suddenly and go slowly, or *vice versâ*. Enlarged or swollen feeling of brain, head, eyelids, hands, and fingers. Cutting, burning, stinging pains. Itching in many parts, skin peels off in small scales. Hot bathing < pain in hip. < Lying on l. side (heart). Washing > itching of anus. Cold bathing > itching of face. < On waking in morning. Thinking of symptoms <. Many symptoms appear on r. side. *Ars. met.* lights up syphilis after being many years dormant.

Relations.—*Compare:* Iod., Merc., Nat. c. in syphilis; Nux v. (drowsy after sound sleep); Rhus (pain in back, hips, &c.); Sul. (pulse); Ars. alb. Useful in pterygium after failure of Nux v. and Spigel. *Antidoted by:* Bell. (sore throat); Nat. c. (syphilitic symptoms).

Causation.—Laughing (headache). Thinking (headache).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Memory weak, esp. of what is read; cannot take in what he reads.—Fears will be poisoned.

2. **Head.**—Heavy, dull feeling in forehead above frontal sinuses in morning.—Fulness; on waking at night.—As if brain were too large and it would burst.—Glow over l. brow.—Pain l. side extending to ear and eye, with nausea.—Headache when writing, thinking, laughing.—Hair falls off.

3. **Eyes.**—Soreness of eyes; irritated and red or sore.—Upper lid sore and feels swollen.—Pterygium (r).

5. **Nose.**—Coryza and hoarseness < in morning.—Eyes red, excoriating tears, nose swollen, head feels enlarged, full as if tied up; sneezing and dyspnœa increase every second day; return every two weeks.

6. **Face.**—Swelling, itching, burning, stinging of forehead and face, < at night, > by cold washing.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue coated white; imprinted with teeth.—Mouth sore; ulcerated.

9. **Throat.**—Inflamed and ulcerated, several small ulcers.—Violently inflamed throat, pain on swallowing, heat < r. side, after coryza.

11, 12. **Stomach and Abdomen.**—< From brandy.—Takes away, or causes desire for alcohol.—Sore pain in liver goes through to shoulders and spine.—Pain in spleen down to groin, evening.—Pain in breast extends to region of spleen.—Bloated abdomen.—On waking, cutting, shooting, tormenting belly-ache, followed by burning, watery stool and cessation of pain.—Painful swelling in r. groin < on extending leg.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa, burning watery stools with relief of pain, but leaving much debility; falls asleep sitting.—Constipation.—Piles exceedingly painful; bleed a little; itching in anus < after rubbing; extending to perineum and scrotum; > washing with very hot water.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine hot in evening.—Red, sandy sediment.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Pain in groins; morning, r., evening, l.—Bubo r. < stretching leg; > walking; < sitting.—Itching in glans, prepuce swollen. — Chancres, with burning pain.—Offensive sweat on genitals. — Itching on scrotum.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia too early and too scanty.—Heat in uterus and vagina; burning when touched.—Pain in uterus and vagina during period.

18. **Chest.**—Stitches in breasts; extending to hip; to spleen.—As if heavy load lying on chest all night; dreams of danger on water.

19. **Heart.**—Cutting pain in heart (4 p.m.); can only lie on l. side.—Pulse accelerated in morning (*Sul.*).

21. **Limbs.**—Hands and fingers feel swollen; feel stiff as if they could not be closed.—Cracking of finger-joints.—Icy coldness or burning of hands and feet.—Lameness in r. hip-joint, and down thigh, < moving from seat, > continuing to walk; < bathing; < lying on r. side; throbbing < morning, > evening.—Sensation of dryness in r. knee-joint.

24. **Generalities.**—Prostration of strength, weariness.

25. **Skin.**—Peels off in small scales.—Rash on face; or abdomen.—Small boils on face.—Syphilitic symptoms reproduced.

26. **Sleep.**—Excessive drowsiness all day after an unusually sound sleep at night.—Sleepy, but can't sleep (*Bell*).

Arsenicum Stibiatum, *see* Antimonium Arsenicatum.

Arsenicum Sulphuratum Flavum.

Arsenious Sulphide. Orpiment. As_2S_3. Trituration.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Caries. Children, emaciated. Diarrhœa. Gonorrhœa. Indigestion. Laryngeal phthisis. Walking, late.

Characteristics.—The two sulphides of *Arsenic*, *Orpiment* and *Realgar*, have been used in a somewhat general way in cases combining prominent symptoms of both elements; but independent observations and provings have been made with the two salts. *Orpiment* has the burning pains and sensations of both *Arsenic* and *Sulphur;* stitching, tearing, and rheumatic pains moving from place to place. Lameness, staggering, trembling. Spasms, colic, vomiting, and diarrhœa. Annoying twitching. General debility. Chafing of skin about genitals and behind ears of children. Skin itching, dry, cracked; rhagades; itch. Jaundice. The periodicity of both *Arsenic* and *Sul.* are marked: < every afternoon and evening. > From steam or hot water. > Lying down.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sulph., Calc. c. (children slow in learning to walk).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Intense torturing anxiety and apprehension.

2. **Head.**—Needle-like stitches in r. frontal region.

3. **Mouth.**—Taste bitter.—Tongue furred, yellow-white; stiff; swollen; later, dry with disgust for all nourishment.—Mouth and throat dry, herpetic ulcers.

11. **Stomach.**—Burning and gnawing in stomach, with vomiting and diarrhœa.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stools like water, green and slimy and terribly offensive.—Diarrhœa daily 8 a.m. and several times during day, but not at night.—Diarrhœa, with colic and backache and tenesmus.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Gonorrhœa, with terrible pains; discharge copious, yellow, constant; burning day and night along entire urethra, with restlessness.

25. **Skin.**—Eruption on outer side of l. wrist; also on inner side.

26. **Sleep.**—Starting in sleep, also in falling asleep; as if he would fall out of bed.—Restless at night, excited; dreams with seminal emissions.

Arsenicum Sulphuratum Rubrum.

Arsenic Sulphide (or Disulphide). Realgar. As_2S_2. Trituration.

Clinical.—Acne. Diarrhœa. Eczema. Furuncles. Gastritis. Influenza. Neuralgia. Psoriasis. Sciatica.

Characteristics.—The Red Sulphide of Arsenic was introduced and proved by Neidhard, but it has been used somewhat empirically

on indications borrowed from its two components. T. N. McLaughlin has reported much success in skin cases, especially in cases of psoriasis, and also of eczema, acne, and furuncles. He gave it in tablets of 2x trit., and found patients who could not tolerate *Ars. alb.* could take *Ars. sul. rub.* without any unpleasant symptoms, and with marked curative effect. There was no gastric or intestinal irritation in any of his cases. The provings brought out some characteristic features. J. Meredith cured, with *Ars. s. r.* mainly, a young girl who suffered from an occipital headache; profuse, repulsive, nauseating nasal catarrh; leucorrhœa, pelvic pains, menstrual troubles, and general anæmic appearance. I have found it useful in many cases of influenza and its sequelæ, especially sciatica. Burning pains (as if coals of fire in stomach, < drinking cold water). External heat. Bone pains. All symptoms < at night. < On waking (headache). Chilly even before a hot stove. Restless sleep with very vivid dreams. Convulsions. Itching in various parts. Numbness.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ars. sul. flav., Caps.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Crossness; and acts with more energy.

2. **Head.**—Severe continued pain extending deep into brain in r. frontal region, also in r. ear; < by stooping and exercise; > cold application; 5 p.m.—Waking often with dull pain in forehead over eyes, extending over top of head to crown.—Pain commencing at back of head extending round sides.—Neuralgia r. side of face, nose, jaw, and through temple.

8, 9. **Mouth and Throat.**—Mucous membranes of mouth and throat inflamed.—R. tonsil enlarged.—Intolerable itching in throat inducing short, dry, expulsive cough.

11. **Stomach.**—Burning in stomach like coals of fire, < drinking cold water; could not bear least pressure on region of stomach.—Sharp cutting pains in l. abdominal region after each meal.—Weight and gnawing in stomach.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa, yellow, mushy stools in morning early, after getting up; and in the evening before going to bed; constant tenesmus in anus.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness with accumulation of thick, tenacious mucus in throat.—5 a.m. wakes with sharp cutting pain, commencing between cartilages of 5th and 6th ribs, extending inwards and upwards deep into chest; slightest motion <; had to limit respiration as much as possible.

19. **Heart.**—Occasional sharp pains through base of heart impeding respiration.

20, 21. **Back and Limbs.**—After rising in morning a heavy pressing pain, extending from tip of coccyx to anus; soreness of coccyx; pain in anus < by efforts to stool or micturition; bearing-down would cause heavy sickening sensation.—Rheumatism from r. shoulder down arm as if in bone. —Pain in r. hip with lameness of leg.—Severe pain in l. tibia.—All joints immovable after recovery from the poison.

Artemisia Abrotanum, *see* Abrotanum.

Artemisia Absinthium, *see* Absinthium.

Artemisia Contra & Judaica, *see* Cina.

Artemisia Vulgaris.

Artemisia vulgaris, Linn. Wormwood. Mugwort. Beifuss.
N.O. Compositæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Catalepsy. Chorea. Convulsions. Dysmenia. Epilepsy. Hydrocephalus. Hysteria. *Somnambulism.* Worms.

Characteristics.—Like the other Artemisias this remedy has a prominent place in convulsive diseases. It is indicated where the patient is excitable and irritable before attack of epilepsy. Epilepsy after fright or grief ; after a blow on the head ; with menstrual disturbances ; with teething. Attack accompanied or followed by profuse offensive sweat ; by seminal ejaculations. Profuse sweat, having a peculiar fetid, cadaverous or garlic-like odour is a characteristic of the remedy. Attacks frequently repeated, then followed by a long interval of rest. Somnambulism. Catalepsy after fright. Spasms. Chorea ; swallowing difficult, hungry but cannot get the food down. Right side convulsed, left paralysed. Nocturnal pollutions. Violent cramps in abdomen with irregular, insufficient menstruation. Irregular or deficient menstruation with epileptic convulsions. Nervous chlorosis with a very dry skin. Worms.

Relations.—Artem. v. acts better when given with wine than with water. *Compare :* Abrot., Absinth. (nearest relative), Cina, Cham., Arn., Millef. *Compatible :* Stram., Puls., Aur. (in alternation). *Compatible after :* Aco., Bell., Bry., Helleb., Cina, Iod. *Compatible before :* Caust. *Similar to :* Cicut. (staring, jerking head, &c.) ; Cina (eyes) ; Apis, Helleb., Bufo (irritable before fit) ; Caust., Cham., Ruta, Secale, Bry. (chewing motion of jaw).

Causation.—Blow on head. Fright or grief or bad news.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Stupor following convulsions.—Somnambulism.—Inclination to steal.—Effects of fright.—Catalepsy induced by bodily exertion or by alluding to the disease.

2. **Head.**—Sharp shooting pains through the head.—Head drawn back by spasmodic twitchings.—Head bent backwards and sideways.

3. **Eyes.**—Coloured light, as light falling through stained-glass windows, makes head dizzy (white light does not).—Eyes turned up before attack.

6. **Face.**—Twitchings in face ; mouth drawn to l.—Face looks oldish.—Lower jaw pressed forward.—Chewing motion of gums ; grinding teeth.

7. **Teeth.**—Grinding of teeth, froth at mouth, thumbs drawn into fist, eyes half open, drawn upwards.

8. **Mouth.**—Bites tongue in spasms.—Speech unintelligible, can utter but single words, and these only with great exertion.

9. **Throat.**—Swallowing difficult; food escapes from the mouth.

11. **Stomach.**—Hunger, but cannot get the food down.—Nausea and vomiting.—Cramp in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Violent cramps in abdomen; irregular, insufficient menses.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Greenish diarrhœa.—Passes fæces and urine with the spasms.—Worms.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine increased; yellowish. — Obstinate strangury in a child.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Nightly pollutions.—Seminal ejaculations with the spasm.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Prolapsus uteri.—Violent contractions of uterus.—Spasms during menses.—Irregular or deficient menstruation with epileptic convulsions.—Nervous chlorosis with a very dry skin.—Violent contractions of pregnant uterus; threatened miscarriage.—Checked lochia.—Eclampsia of sucklings.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Rattling breathing with the spasms.—Breathing checked; suddenly a deep inspiration ends the attack (catalepsy).

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Over-fatigue or weakness of the feet after long walks or long illness.

24. **Generalities.**—Convulsions of sucklings or teething children.—Epileptic spasms after cooling off while over-heated from dancing.—Epilepsy from menstrual disturbances.—Nightly epilepsy with violent trismus injuring teeth.—During epileptic attacks violent sweat of offensive odour.—Long and deep sleep after a fit.—Somnambulism.—Congestion of brain and spine.—Hydrocephalus.

Arum Dracontium.

Green Dragon. *N.O.* Araceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Asthma. Croup. Ear, affections of. Hoarseness. Impotence. Influenza. Laryngismus stridulus. Pruritus. Sore-throat. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—*A. Dracont.* has the irritating properties of Arums generally. It has been well proved by Dr. C. P. Hart, and tested clinically as well. The chief features are the following: Throat raw and tender. Dryness and smarting. Hawking. Continual disposition to clear throat by hawking and coughing. Hoarseness on awaking in morning; expectorates thick mucus. Expectoration of thick, heavy, yellowish-white pus. Rattling of mucus on full expiration. Croupy, hoarse cough, with sore throat. Laryngismus between 12 and 2 a.m.; attacks every week or ten days. Asthmatic attacks from cold. Frequent and copious emissions of urine.

Great diminution, mostly an entire absence of sexual desire. Penis flaccid and relaxed. Fine shooting pains in course of left spermatic cord. Chronic pruritus scroti. Eruption of pimples, or species of lichen, on nose ; a patch of urticaria on right arm near elbow. The symptoms move about, and from side to side, especially right to left. Swallowing develops and < the throat symptoms.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calad. in skin affections ; Arum triph. *Useful after:* Colch. and Ant.-t. in laryngismus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great languor and depression, with asthma at night.

2. **Head.**—Head feels heavy and aches slightly in occipital and r. parietal regions ; next morning dull, heavy aching in head and chest, with asthma at night.

3. **Eyes.**—Aching over l. eye ; conjunctiva highly injected.—Lids dry, stiff, and slightly agglutinated at edges, which burn and smart ; 3 p.m.

4. **Ears.**—Shooting pains in r. ear, 8 a.m., transient, frequent ; but leaving a feeling of fulness and slight aching in middle ear ; next day changed to l. ear.—Warmth and fulness in ears, one or other side, swallowing renews it temporarily.—Aching pain behind r. ear.—Shooting pains in r. ear, sometimes very severe ; deep shooting frequently, and for ten or fifteen minutes ; only occasionally in l.—Mucus in left Eustachian tube.

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing.—Eruption of pimples on nose ; lichen.

6. **Face.**—Slight aching r. malar region.—Flushing of hands and face.

8. **Mouth.**—Aphthous ulcer on tongue ; next day mouth and throat become very sore.—Bad taste, mornings.—Tongue and mouth coated with a foul, putrid-tasting, slimy mucus.—Peculiar acrid sensation in mouth and throat.—Bad taste in mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Swallowing develops a slight soreness in muscles of throat, and renews temporarily the feeling of warmth and fulness in the ears, sometimes in one, sometimes in the other.—Disposition to swallow arising from an excess of mucus ; without the unpleasant acrid sensation as expected.—A slight uneasiness in throat and disposition to cough.—Dry soreness, < when swallowing.—Dryness and smarting, rawness and fulness, not painful but annoying and attracting constant attention.—Raw and tender.—Hawking.—Continual disposition to clear throat by swallowing and coughing.—Rawness, disappearing when asthmatic attacks began.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructation of flatus tasting of the drug.—Sinking in pit of stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in bowels from incarcerated flatus.—Rumbling.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Escape of flatus from stomach and bowels.—Copious semi-liquid stool with much flatus.—Bilious passages, attended with aching in abdomen and burning in rectum ; borborygmus and escape of much flatus from bowels.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Irresistible desire to pass urine, which is diminished in quantity, very highly coloured, and has a burning or smarting effect on urethra ; orifice tender and smarts slightly.—Frequent copious emissions of limpid urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Great diminution, mostly entire absence

of desire.—Penis flaccid.—Fine shooting pains in course of l. spermatic cord.—Chronic pruritus scroti of twelve years' standing (cured in prover).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness on awaking in morning.—Hoarseness; expectorates thick mucus.—Rattling of mucus at every full expiration, which disappears in morning.—Excess of mucus in larynx; increased soreness and great disposition to cough.—Laryngeal symptoms deep-seated and persistent.—As of larynx partly obstructed.—About midnight great oppression of breathing, soon passing off, leaving rattling in larynx and trachea.—Paroxysms of dyspnœa with aching in chest.—Violent asthmatic attacks at night; from cold.—Loose cough with dry soreness of throat, like catarrh; rattling of mucus; < lying down at night.—Expectoration thick, heavy, yellowish-white, with continuation of a violent cough.—Hoarse, croupy cough with sore throat; rattling laryngeal breathing, swelling of air passages threatening suffocation.

19. **Heart.**—Heart beats so violently as to shake the walls of the chest.—With increased heart's action, aching in precordial region and down l. arm; flushing of hands and face.—Pulse full, hard, somewhat jerking, soon becomes small and irregular; very feeble after a large dose.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Shooting pains l. anterior inferior triangle of neck, near clavicle.—Aching along the spine, most between shoulder-blades and in lumbar region.—Great weakness across loins; feeling of extreme prostration continuing to increase, had to retire early.

21. **Limbs.**—Fine pricking or tingling sensation in feet and hands, beginning in r. foot, afterwards attacking in regular succession r. hand, l. foot and l. hand.—Aching pains along outer aspect of l. foot, immediately followed by a similar pain in corresponding part of l. hand.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Tingling or slight stinging in fingers; all over r. hand, which is redder and warmer than l. and appears somewhat swollen.—Aching pain in l. forearm, l. hand, and r. humerus; r. hand remains red and swollen.—Shooting and aching pains in l. brachial plexus of nerves.—Shooting at styloid process of r. ulna.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Tingling in toes.—Shooting pain down r. thigh.—Burning in soles.

25. **Skin.**—Urticaria and other eruptions.

Arum Dracunculus.

A. dracunculus, Willd. *N.O.* Araceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Nettle-rash. Pricking pains.

Characteristics.—*A. dracun.* is commonly cultivated in gardens. It has a fetid smell which is apt to cause headache. The following effects of pounding the root and tearing up leaves and stems have been observed: Styptic metallic taste at back of mouth. Pricking, mingled with intolerable itching in fingers, as if hand plunged among nettles. On rubbing the fingers together, sensation as if a vast number of stings were driven perpendicularly into them.

Arum Italicum.

A. Italicum, Miller. *N.O.* Araceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Brain-fag. Colic. Fever. Headache. Hoarseness. Itching.

Characteristics.—Dr. Paul Pitet is the authority for this medicine. The chief symptoms observed were the following: Headache, chiefly in occiput, < in damp weather. Dull pain in brain from least intellectual effort. Colic in umbilical region with diarrhœa. Smarting and tearing pains in rectum during stool. Burning behind sternum. Burning in fingers, < by pressure. Skin covered with miliary vesicles desquamates. Prickling and formication as from hundreds of needles on tips of fingers. The colic is < by wine, brandy, coffee. Itching is < 6 p.m. Hoarseness 9 p.m. Damp weather <. Unconquerable drowsiness in morning. Copious night sweat, especially on chest, smelling of ivy.

Relations.—*Compare:* Araceæ; Æthusa c., Pic. ac., Anac. (brain-fag).

Arum Maculatum.

Cuckoo-pint. *N.O.* Araceæ. Tincture of fresh tuber or corm.

Clinical.—Ascarides. Asthma. Catarrh. Coryza. Nasal polypus. Prolapsus ani. Scorbutus. Swallowing, constant.

Characteristics.—The leading symptoms of *Arum mac.* are as follows: Inflammation and ulceration of mucous membranes. Violent irritation of nose and eyes. Pain left side of nose. Nasal polypus. Bleeding from mucous membranes and cavities. Tongue swollen, pricking, stinging, burning, excoriated. Burning, stinging pains in mouth and lips "as with a hundred needles." Tickling and burning in throat. Sensation of a swelling in left side above larynx. Hoarseness. From abdomen ascending to chest an oppression over whole chest, with hot breath; it then rose into throat. Burning, constricting pain in stomach. Ascarides have been cured by it; also prolapsus ani.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Sweet oil, milk, butter. Gum relieves pungent effect on mouth. *Compare:* Arum t.

SYMPTOMS.

8. **Mouth.**—Gums bleed readily.—Tongue so swollen he could not swallow.

9. **Throat.**—Pain in the throat, with difficult deglutition, as if from constriction in the œsophagus, with constant inclination to swallow; after drinking, sensation as if something were attached to the epiglottis.—Obstinate hoarseness.—Pressure in the larynx.—Tickling, with inclination to cough.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sensation of emptiness after breakfast in the abdomen,

as after vomiting; with contraction in the abdomen, as from anxiety and fear. —Severe aching between the navel and the hip, esp. when standing upright, or lying on the side, or drawing a deep inspiration, with great sensitiveness of the part affected to external pressure.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Clear, watery urine; exhaling a smell of burnt horn, and depositing a cloudy sediment.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia profuse.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Phlegm in the respiratory organs.—Violent tight cough, with scanty expectoration.—After much coughing, expectoration of mucus streaked with yellow.—Sanguineous expectoration.

24. **Generalities.**—Violent convulsions.—Great physical depression and lassitude.—Irrepressible inclination to sleep after meals, the face becoming redder than usual during sleep.

Arum Triphyllum.

Indian turnip. *N.O.* Araceæ. Tincture of fresh tuber or corm.

Clinical.—Brain, inflammation of. Clergyman's sore throat. Delirium. Diphtheria. *Glandular swellings.* Headache. *Jaw-joint painful. Mouth, sore. Scarlatina. Tongue, cracked.* Typhoid fever. Voice, hoarse.

Characteristics.—*Ar. tri.* is the most important of the Arums. Its irritating properties are well marked; excitable and irritable in mind and body. It is especially irritating to the nose and throat. This with its scarlet rash suggested its appropriateness in cases of scarlatina of malignant type, in which it has met with great success. An indication of its curative action in scarlatina is the urine becoming more abundant and watery. Raw, bloody surfaces appear on lips, on mouth, on nose, &c. With the rawness there is itching. "Picks lips till they bleed, corners of mouth sore, cracked, and bleeding" is a characteristic indication; also, "picking ends of fingers" and "boring nose" (especially *side* of nose). Tongue cracked and bleeding. Urine scanty or suppressed. Patient passes into unconsciousness and slides down in bed. Dr. Lippe, who is one of the greatest authorities on this remedy, said it should not be given low or repeated often. "Bores head in pillow" is an indication when the brain is involved. Kent points out that almost all the discharges are acrid and cause irritation of orifices. He defines the hoarseness as that of public speakers who, after long exertion, get cold (as from a draught), and suddenly are unable to finish. (With *Rhus* the hoarseness is at the beginning and passes off by using the voice.) *Ar. t.* prominently affects the l. side. It has a headache < from hot coffee and has cured headache < from too hot clothing.

Relations.—*It is antidoted by:* Butter-milk, Lac. ac., Acet. ac., Puls. *Compare:* The other Arums and Calad.; Ailanth. (scarlatina; depressing, stupid, drowsy sleep); Cina (boring nose); Am. c. (acrid discharge from nose in scarlatina, but right parotid more

decidedly affected in Am. c., and drowsiness is marked); Am. m. (scarlatina); Arg. n. (scarlatina, painful red blotches left side of tongue); Ars., Canth., Caps.; Castor. (nasal discharge watery and acrid but with violent tearing pain at root of nose); Caust., Cepa, Crocus (elevated papillæ, but tongue white); Hepar, Hydr. ac., Iod., Kali iod., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Mur. ac., Nit. ac., Phytol., Sang., Silic., Sul. *Useful after:* Hep., Nit. ac., Caust., Seneg. *Incompatible:* Calad.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Restlessness or irritability.—In delirium bores in nose; picks at one spot or at dry lips.—Great delirium.—Absence of mind; giddy.

2. **Head.**—Child has headache, puts hand on back of head and cries; a raw spot appears on lip, corners of mouth, or on nose, emitting one drop of blood; urine scanty; this raw spot may occur on the hand when the child bores and digs at it.—Dull headache; upper part feels cold, as if open and without covering.—Violent headache; pressing on r. or both sides; < from hot coffee; > after dinner, and after breakfast.—(Headache from too warm clothing, from becoming hot.)—Head burning hot.—Tinea capitis.

3. **Eyes.**—Aversion to light.—Quivering of l. upper lid.—Catarrh of lachrymal sac; bores into side of nose.

5. **Nose.**—Sore, discharge of burning ichorous fluid from nose, excoriating nostrils and upper lip.—Nose stopped; can only breathe with mouth open; dry coryza.—R. nostril open, l. blocked.

6. **Face.**—Tongue sore, red papillæ elevated; cracked and bleeding (strawberry tongue).—Lips dry; swollen, cracked; corners of mouth sore, bleeding, cracked; picks them.—Face swollen.—Swelling of submaxillary glands.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth burns and is so sore that he requires drink and cries when anything is offered.—Extreme salivation, saliva acrid.

9. **Throat.**—Throat sore, feels excoriated; cannot swallow.—Clergyman's sore throat, or sore throat of one who speaks a great deal.

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite, loss of.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sensation of emptiness after breakfast in the abdomen, as after vomiting; with contraction in the abdomen, as from anxiety and fear.—Severe aching between the navel and the hip, esp. when standing upright, or lying on the side, or drawing a deep inspiration, with great sensitiveness of the part affected to external pressure.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa, typhoid-like.—Stool like cornmeal mush.—Stool dark brown, watery, thin, acrid.—Thin fæces escape from anus, and keep the parts raw and burning.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent discharge of abundant pale urine.—Clear, watery urine and smelling like burnt horn, and depositing a cloudy sediment.—Very scanty secretion of urine, sometimes passing none for a day.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Tearing pain in r. testicle, sometimes extending to abdomen; comes and goes suddenly.—Smarting at end of penis.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Cutting pain in either ovary.—Menstrual blood darker.—Menses checked for two months, returned.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness (clergyman's sore throat), <

from talking.—Voice uncertain, constantly changing (goes off into a squeak on attempting to speak or sing).—Accumulation of mucus in trachea.—Cough hurts the throat and annoys the patient.

18. **Chest.**—Raw feeling in chest.—Lungs (esp. l.) feel sore.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiff-neck; with intolerable pressing headache. —Pain in region of atlas vertebra, extending to r. side.—Sore, moist places on coccyx.

24. **Generalities.**—Burning in many parts—ear, lips, tongue, palate, throat, anus, lungs, upper arms.

25. **Skin.**—Erythema of scarlet rash, skin peels afterwards.—Itching of scarlet eruption.—One of the first indications for this drug is the appearance of raw, bloody surfaces, which may be on the lips, buccal cavity, nose, back of ear, &c.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleeplessness from soreness of mouth or itching of skin.

27. **Fever.**—Dry heat of skin.

Arundo Mauritanica.

An Italian Grass. *N. O.* Gramineæ. Tincture of the root sprouts.

Clinical.—Catarrh. Coryza. Dentition. Diarrhœa. Ear, discharge from. Hay-fever. Stomacace. Urine, deposit in.

Characteristics.—*Arundo* is a reedy grass and the tincture is made from the root-shoots. It has not been much tested clinically, but its chief sphere has been proved to be in catarrhal conditions. Constant (serous) diarrhœa of nursing or teething children. Urine deposits much red sand. Mouth excoriated. Thirst. Coryza and snuffling. Scrofulous ophthalmia. Purulent discharge from the ear. *Arundo* has cured a case of hay-fever, the symptoms beginning with "burning and itching of palate and conjunctiva." Chagon is the authority for the pathogenesis.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other Gramineæ, Ananth., Lolium. Also Cepa, Sul., Calc. c., Lyc., Sabad., Psor.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Lascivious ideas.—Laughs easily.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo on getting out of bed.—Painful undulation in frontal region.—Deep-seated pains in sides of head.—Roots of hairs painful.—Hair falls off entirely in children.—Scurf.

3. **Eyes.**—Ophthalmia in children.—Blepharitis.—Undulating luminous openings appear wherever he looks.—Fluttering luminous objects.—Cannot look up.—Pricking, itching, burning in conjunctiva.

4. **Ears.**—Burning itching in auditory canals, coincide with pain in sublingual glands.—The inflammation of ears begins with shooting pains in concha, extends to external meatus; finally with itching and discharge of blood.—Purulent discharge from ears.—Eczema behind ears.—Sound of little bells in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Pain at root of nose.—Coryza with snuffling.—In the beginning water runs from nose, later green mucus and thick, white, slimy masses; with sneezing, pieces of indurated greenish mucus.

6. **Face.**—Erysipelas on r. cheek.—Pricking in point of chin.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth excoriated.—Pains in sublingual glands.—Salivation.—Burning and itching of palate.

11. **Stomach.**—Wants to belch but cannot.—Coldness in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in liver.—Pricking in spleen.—Acute pain at umbilicus.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stools at first hard, soon become loose.—Constant diarrhœa (serous) of nursing or teething children.—Greenish stools.—Stools followed by burning at anus.—Pricking at anus.—Piles and prolapse of rectum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Much red sand in urine.—After urinating, weight; burning itching in urethra.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sexual desire; lascivious ideas; frequent erections.—Pain in spermatic cords after coitus.—Difficult breathing after coitus.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Uterine catarrh.—Violent desire for coition; or aversion to it.—Early, profuse, long-lasting menses; blood dark clotted.—Pains start from l. side of jaw, along l. eyebrow, extending to shoulders and loins and finally settling on pubis, burning like fire.—Excessive secretion of milk causes pain in l. breast.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Catarrhal cough.—Sputa at first bluish, then white, and so alternately.—After expectorating bruised feeling in pit of throat.—After cough: burning in epigastrium; larynx obstructed.—Accumulation of mucus in bronchi causes anxiety.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Startings in neck; crawling on l. side of it.—Acute pain under l. scapula.

21. **Limbs.**—Œdema of limbs.—Pain in limbs as if tightly bandaged.

Asafœtida.

Narthex asafœtida. *N. O.* Umbelliferæ. Tincture of the gum-resin (obtained by incision from the living root).

Clinical.—Asthma. Bone, disease of. Chorea. Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia Flatulence. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hypersensitiveness. Hysteria Iritis. *Lactation, disorders of.* Mercury, effects of. Neuralgia. Obesity. Orbita. neuralgia. Ozæna. Syphilis. Tympanitis. Ulcers. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Asafœtida* present an almost perfect picture of hysteria, of the flatulent order. Reversed peristalsis of stomach and bowels. Excessive abdominal distension and sensation as if everything in the abdomen would burst through the mouth. After belching of wind strong rancid taste in mouth. Sinking sensation at epigastrium, < 11 a.m. Hysteria from suddenly suppressed discharges. Many of the discharges of *Asaf.* are fetid:

watery stools of most disgusting odour; profuse and greenish; fetid flatus. Eructations smelling like garlic. Hiccough-like contractions of diaphragm. Griping (into a ball) pain below navel while standing. Heat in spleen and abdomen. Stitches in right hypochondrium, towards the diaphragm. *Asaf.* affects the left side generally: left side of abdomen; left hypochondrium; left side of neck and nape; left arm; left leg. Hysterical restlessness and anxiety. Eyes inflamed, dry sensation, > in open air. The fetid smell of the drug may be regarded as one of its "signatures." Fetid discharge from nose; bones affected. The following is a strong characteristic: Bones of orbits bruised, sore, and sensitive (iritis; after abuse of *Mercury*. *Merc.* has less of the sensitiveness). Caries of bones. Multiple nodes on roof of mouth, discoloured, bone deeply involved. Deficient milk with oversensitiveness after confinement. Periosteal affections ending in ulcers which are so sensitive that no dressing is tolerated. Pressing pains in various parts, especially pressure from within outwards, < in room, > in open air. Many symptoms come on or are < after eating or drinking. Heat in face after eating. Diarrhœa after eating. Suited to: nervous and hysterical people; phlegmatic, scrofulous, and syphilitic who have taken much *Mercury*. Sensitiveness to contact is a leading characteristic. Most pains are accompanied by numbness in the affected parts. Many symptoms appear while sitting and are > in open air. Touch > pain in head; on touch pains cease or change place. Scratching > itching.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Puls., Caust., Camph., Chi., Merc., Val. *Useful in ailments from:* Puls., Merc., Alcohol. *Similar to:* Arg. n. (> open air); Aur. (bone diseases, iritis); Castor., Chi., Caust., Crot. t. (whooping-cough); Hep. (sensitiveness round ulcers; faints from pains), Mang. acet., and Kali iod. (nodes: Mang., bluish; K. iod., pink; pain unbearable. Asaf. the nodes are multiple and discoloured); Ign., Merc., Mosch., Phos., Puls., Thuj., Val. *Compare* family relations: Ammoniac., Cicut., Con.

Causation.—Checked skin affections.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Dissatisfied with one's self; complaints about one's troubles.—Hysterical restlessness and anxiety.—Unsteady and fickle.—Ill-humour; irritable; apprehensive.—Over-sensitive, excitable.—If he thinks of having taken the drug, it causes faintness.

2. **Head.**—Pressive pain in forehead from within outward; with it vertigo and vanishing of sight.—Single deep-penetrating stitches in left frontal eminence.—Heaviness and pressure in forehead and r. half of the head.—Drawing, pressive pains like a plug, in sides of head or temples; most on l. side.—The pains in the head cease, or change from touch.—Rush of blood to head and warmth of face.—All headaches < towards evening; in room while at rest, sitting or lying; > when rising or moving about in the open air.

3. **Eyes.**—Nocturnal throbbing pains in and around the head; syphilitic iritis.—Extensive superficial ulceration of the cornea, with burning,

sticking, or pressive pains, from within outward ; rest and pressure relieve.—Sharp pain extending through eye into head on touching.—Sensation of dryness in the eyes.—Dryness and burning in the eyes.—Severe boring pains over the eyebrows.

4. **Ears.**—Hardness of hearing, with discharge of offensive, thin pus from the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Ozæna ; discharge of very offensive greenish matter from the nose ; bones swollen and inflamed after *Mercury* or in scrofula.

6. **Face.**—Sensation of numbness in the bones of the face ; painless tension in various places.—Swelling of the lower lip.—Numbing pressure on chin.

7. **Teeth.**—Grinding of teeth.—Bluntness of teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Greasy, rancid taste in mouth ; and of phlegm hawked up. — Speech unintelligible ; tongue white, swollen (chorea). — Constantly chewing, and working frothy slime out of mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat.—Dryness of mouth, throat, and œsophagus.—Sensation of a ball rising in the throat, obliging frequent swallowing to keep it down, and causing at times difficult breathing ; globus hystericus.—Sensation in the œsophagus as if the peristaltic motions were from below upward.

11. **Stomach.**—Ravenous hunger.—Desire for wine.—Disgust for all food.—Pulsation in the pit of the stomach, perceptible to the hand and eye even.—Rising in throat.—Loathing ; inclination to vomit.—Sensation of fulness and distension in stomach.—Eructations ; smelling like garlic ; tasting rancid, sharp, or putrid.—Flatus passing upward, none down.

12. **Abdomen.** — Great distension of the abdomen.—Pulsations in abdomen.—Heat in spleen and abdomen.—Colic with distension and a "rising-up" feeling ; > by external pressure ; at height of pain, fainting.—Sense of fulness, and as if beaten, in epigastrium and whole abdomen.—Pressive pain on drawing in abdominal muscles. Lancinations ; dartings in abdominal muscles.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Pain in perineum, as from something dull pressing out.—Stool profuse, watery, or thick, papescent, brown, and exceedingly offensive.—Diarrhœa, very offensive, with pain in the abdomen and discharge of fetid flatus.—Stool stinking ; slow ; difficult ; hard.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine brown, and of pungent smell.—Urine smells like ammonia.—Spasm in the bladder during and after urination.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Faintness is worse after seminal emissions.—Urging towards genitals ; aching in testes ; < from touch or motion.—Needle-like stitches in penis.—Drawing in glans ; < afternoon.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Labour-like pains in uterine region, with cutting and bearing-down.—Excited sexual desire.—Leucorrhœa profuse, greenish, thin, and offensive.—Swelling and inflammation of the genitals.—Mammæ turgid with milk ; when not pregnant.—Deficient milk with over-sensitiveness.—Milk increased ; or diminished.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Spasmodic dyspnœa, as if the lungs could not be sufficiently expanded.—Asthmatic attacks.—Obstinate titillating cough, < night.—Hoarse, ringing, short cough, excited by tickling in trachea, with asthmatic feeling therein ; spasmodic contraction of thorax and accumulation of stringy mucus.—Cough on gaping.—Greasy-tasting sputa.

18. **Chest.**—Oppressive pressing, aching pains in the chest.—Stitches in chest (r. side), from within outward.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Nervous palpitation, with small, quick, irregular pulse.—Continual pain about heart region.—At times heart feels bound tightly, as if it could not beat; afterwards only on exertion or walking.—Heart feels swollen to bursting.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Fine burning stitches in and behind r. scapula, extending to ribs.—Very violent sacral pains.—Cannot work on account of the backache.—Crawls run over back in afternoon.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Sensation as if bones of the arm were bending.—Darting pains in the bones; caries in; caries of the periosteum.—Tearing stitches in upper arm and forearm down to tips of fingers.—Painfulness of the periosteum, accompanied with great sensitiveness; nodes.—Twitching in the muscles of the arms.—Aching, drawing, beaten pain in wrist joints.—Whitlow, pains < night.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Psoas abscess and disease of pelvic bones.—Twitching of the muscles of the legs.—Carious ulcer on the tibia.—Pain as of a splinter sticking in r. fibula.—Swelling and caries of the tibia, and bones of the feet.—Stitches and pulsation in the big toe.

24. **Generalities.**—Asthma of different kinds.—Sense of rigor.—Body heavy and bloated.—Hysterical attacks.—Hysteria, with much trouble about throat or œsophagus.—Twitching and jerking in the muscles.—Dull stitches (periodically) from within outwards, changed or relieved by touch.—Pains mostly in the inside (flexor side) of the joints and limbs.—St. Vitus' dance.

25. **Skin.**—Itching, better by scratching; pricking, burning skin.—Ulcers with high, hard edges, sensitive to touch, easily bleeding; old ulcers on forearm, wrist, hand; ulcers, esp. when affecting the bones; pus profuse, greenish, thin, offensive, even ichorous.—Ulcers, very painful to contact, esp. in the circumference, gangrenous.

26. **Sleep.**—Much against his habit, he is much inclined to sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse small, rapid, and unequal.—Heat in the face after dinner, with anxiety or drowsiness, without thirst.—Chills run over body from time to time.

Asarum Europœum.

Asarabacca. Hazelwort. Wild Nard. (Mountainous woods in Europe.)
N. O. Aristolochiaceæ. Tinctures of root and whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Alcoholism. Anus, prolapse of. Catarrhs. Cholerine. Diarrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Eyes, affections of; operations on. Fidgets. Headache. Hysteria. Levitation, sensation of. Typhus.

Characteristics.—Before Hahnemann's time *Asar.* was little known except as an emetic. His proving brought to light some unique characteristics. Most remarkable is a state of over-sensitiveness of the nerves, the scratching of linen or silk, or

even the thought of it, is insufferable. Sensation of lightness of the limbs, thinks she is gliding through the air when she walks. Nervous irritability and exaltation. Sensation as though whole body or single parts were being pressed together. Pain as from contraction in forehead, temples, and behind ear, with watering and burning of the eyes; < afternoon, > when sitting, and by washing. Eyes inflamed, bleared, staring. Weak sight, < bright light. When reading sensation as if eyes would be pressed asunder. Cold air and cold washing >. With a single dose of *Asar.* 200 I cured a case of subacute inflammation of eyes and lids which had lasted some months after an attack of influenza, the indications being " > in open air, and by washing in cold water." On the other hand, it is suited, according to Guernsey, to chilly persons who are always shrinking from the cold; *e.g.*, literary, sedentary men who are sick and chilly. It is useful for the darting pains remaining after operations on the eyes. Several symptoms are < in cold, dry weather; in clear, fine weather; in dry weather. > In damp, wet weather; on wetting affected parts. Sensation of skin stretched over right external ear. Deafness. Plugged sensation. Pressure, tension, and contractive sensations are leading features of *Asar.* Accumulation of cold watery saliva in mouth. Hunger in early morning. Constant nausea. Vomiting, with diarrhœa and violent colic. Stool of jelly-like mucus. Menstrual colic. Headache before and after menses. Violent pain in small of back, which scarcely permits her to breathe, at beginning of menses. Deschere reports a case of dysmenorrhœa in a nervous, fidgety woman of twenty-seven, who had intense backache during first two days, so severe that she could not move. It often rose to the dorsal region, when it would take away her breath. Cured with *Asar.* 50, one dose every evening. Heat especially of face, and in palms of hands. When retching all symptoms < except stupidity of the head, which is >.

Relations.—*Antidotes:* Camph., vinegar and vegetable acids. *Followed well by:* Bismuth. *Compare:* Acon., Alo. (stringy stools); Camph. (cholerine); Cupr., Hep., Ipec. (cholerine); Merc. (stringy stools); Nux v., Phos., Pod., Puls. and Sul. ac. (stringy stools); Sep., Stram., Tabac., and Verat. (cholerine). Asaf. (over-sensitiveness). Sticta pul., Calc., Can. ind., Gels., Thuj., Ol. jec. asel. (levitation). Mosch., Tarent., Meph., Zinc. (fidgety feet).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Nervous irritability and exaltation of the senses.—Merely thinking some one might scratch with finger-tip or nail on linen, &c. = disagreeable thrill through him, arresting thought and action.—Cold "shivers" from any emotion.—Condition of mind as if just falling asleep; a gradual vanishing of ideas.—Imagines he is hovering in the air like a spirit; when walking in the open air.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, as if drunk, on rising from a seat; on walking.—Giddiness, pressure or aching in head, chiefly temples, forehead, and above root of nose.—Very sensitive, compressive headache in forehead, temples, and

behind the ears (l. side of head), with watering and burning of the eyes, < afternoon (5 p.m.), > when sitting, and by washing, but not by wiping.—Headache < by intellectual exertion.—Tension of whole scalp, making hair feel painful; cannot bear combing.—Head dull and stupid; feels the pulsation of arteries in occiput.

3. **Eyes.**—Obscuration of sight.—When reading, sensation in eyes as if they would be pressed asunder.—Inflamed eyes, blear-eyedness.—Inflamed eyes, burning in the lids, esp. the canthi.—The eyes stare.—The cold air is pleasant to the eyes; sunshine, light, and wind are intolerable.—Painful dryness of the interior of the eyes.—Asthenopia with congestive headache; eyes < morning and evening; > middle day, and by bathing them in cold water.—Sharp pain over l. eye, running of tears, and sensitive to light.

4. **Ears.**—Over-sensitiveness of nerves; scratching of linen or silk is insupportable.—Pressure and tension in the region of the orifice of the meatus auditorius.—Deafness in one or both ears.—Sensation as if ears closed or plugged with some foreign substance.

6. **Face.**—Warm feeling in face; all symptoms disappear on applying cold water, but return soon after.

8. **Mouth.**—Disgusting taste in the mouth.—Accumulation of cold, watery saliva in the mouth.—Bread tastes bitter.—Tobacco tastes bitter when smoking.—Burning across tongue.—Biting on tongue.—Tongue somewhat whitish and thickly furred.—Stomacace.

9. **Throat.**—Tough phlegm in throat; can't raise it.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations putrid or sour, setting the teeth on edge.—Frequent empty eructations.—Violent, empty retching, which increases all the symptoms, only relieving the stupid feeling about the head, which decreases.—Heartburn.—Attacks of nausea; < after eating; tongue clean.—Want of appetite, even nauseated by food.—Nausea and inclination to vomit.—Vomiting with great anguish, under violent exertion, with chilliness.—Vomiting, with diarrhœa and violent colic.—Pressing digging and feeling of discomfort in pit of stomach.—Horrible sensation at epigastrium on waking (in drunkards).—Unquenchable longing for alcohol.

12. **Abdomen.**—Oppression around navel, three or four times after each meal, lasting one hour.—Pain in region of descending colon, with discharge of stringy mucus.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa, consisting of tenacious mucus.—A long yellow twisted string of inodorous mucus, with pain in abdomen.—Lientery.—During stool, discharge of thick, black blood.—Prolapsus ani during stool.—After stool, pressing and straining, and discharge of white, viscid, bloody mucus.—Before stool, cutting in the abdomen, and sharp stitches in the rectum, from above downward.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Violent pains in l. groin, darting through urethra to glans.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses too early and long-lasting, blood black.—Headache often appears before and after menses.—Violent pain in small of back, at the appearance of menses, scarcely permitting her to breathe.—Tenacious yellow leucorrhœa.—Vaginal fistula.—Nausea of pregnancy.—Threatened abortion from excessive sensibility of nerves.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Stitches and constriction in larynx; > by

cough.—Frequent cough on account of mucus in chest; mucus rises into throat, causing difficult breathing, and finally cough with expectoration.—Constant short, hacking cough of consumptives.

18. **Chest.**—Sharp pressure in region of last ribs as with the back of a knife.—Pain round both lungs as if they were constricted by a wire.—Frequent stitches in both lungs during inspiration.

21. **Limbs.**—Lightness of all the limbs; he does not perceive that he has a body.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Sweat in axillæ smelling sour.—Laming pain in l. wrist.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Dull pressure in the right hip.—Chronic sciatica.—Gurgling sensation in patella.

24. **Generalities.**—Excessive sensibility of all the nerves; when merely thinking (and this he must continually) that some one might, with the finger-tip or nail, scratch even lightly on linen or similar materials, a most disagreeable sensation thrills through him, arresting momentarily all his thoughts and actions.

26. **Sleep.**—Great drowsiness by day.—Frequent yawning.—Short breath by night.—Nightly vexatious dreams, about humiliations.—Restless sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse full and accelerated.—Chilliness and coldness, after eating and drinking, with heat of the head.—Nervous chilliness; single parts get icy cold.—Cold feeling not > by covering or heat of room.—Heat esp. in the face, and in the palms of the hands.—Perspiration smelling sour at night in the armpits.—Easily excited perspiration, esp. on the upper part of the body.—Slow fevers.

Asclepias Syriaca.

A. cornuti. Milkweed or Silkweed. *N. O.* Asclepiadaceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Abortion. Bronchitis. Catarrhal fever. Dropsy. Dysmenorrhœa. Hay-fever. Headache. Indigestion. Influenza. Pleurisy. Rheumatism. Uræmia. Uterine pains.

Characteristics.—*Asclep. syr.* has especial influence on nervous tissues. Nervous headache; as if a sharp instrument were thrust through from one temple to the other; with vomiting; followed by sweating or profuse urination. Belching of food with its proper taste. Influenza and hay-fever. Dropsy after scarlatina or heart disease. Headache from checked sweat or retention of effete matters. Uræmia. Acute rheumatism confined to large joints with much pain and swelling. Intermittent, pressing, uterine pains; threatened miscarriage.

Relations.—*Compare:* Act. r., Bry., Colch., Asclep. tub.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, dulness, and stupidity, with headache (l.)—Violent headache between the eyes; sense of constriction across the forehead.—

Headache from suppressed perspiration, or from the retention of effete matters in the system.—Nervous headaches, followed by sweating or profuse urination.—When the drug did not cause sweating or profuse urination, it caused violent headache with quick, full pulse and nausea.—A feeling (after vomiting) as if some sharp instrument were thrust from one temple to the other.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue covered with a white fur.

9. **Throat.**—Burning and tickling in the fauces, with nausea and headache.

10. **Appetite.**—Great appetite even a few hours after a meal.—Increased appetite, notwithstanding the vomiting and headache, with constipation.

11. **Stomach.**—Excessive nausea; with violent headache; violent vomiting and retching.—Severe and long-continued vomiting, leaving behind it a sensation of rawness in the stomach and a slight pain, coldness of the surface of the skin, and feeble pulse, and a feeling as if a sharp instrument thrust through from one temple to the other.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Increased secretion of bile.—Slight inclination to evacuate the bowels; with nausea and diuresis.—Diarrhœa, with nausea and vomiting, with excoriation of the anus.—Copious stools of soft, fluid consistence, yellowish in colour, and attended with some griping pain.—Constipation; pain in r. side, lower limbs, loss of appetite.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Ardor urinæ.—Increased flow of urine.—Pale-coloured urine, with light specific gravity.—Increase of solid matters in urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Tickling sensation at the end of the penis.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Intermittent, bearing-down, labour-like pains (during dropsy); pressing from sacrum to hypogastrium, with scanty flow.—Suppression of menses (during dropsy).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Increase of the bronchial secretions.—Burning and tickling in fauces.—(Influenza; catarrhal fevers; bronchitis; hay-fever.)—Pain in l. side of chest on deep inspiration (pleurisy).

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Action of heart lessened; pulse slow.—Feeble pulse after vomiting.

20. **Back.**—Cutting and aching about lowest dorsal vertebra.

21. **Limbs.**—Large joints affected.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsy; sleepiness; hard sleep during the night.

27. **Fever.**—Coldness of surface after vomiting.—Diaphoresis; profuse sweat.

Asclepias Tuberosa.

Pleurisy-root. Butterfly-weed. *N. O.* Asclepiadaceæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Alopecia. Asthma. Bilious fever. Bronchitis. Catarrh. Chancre. Colic. Cough. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Headache. Heart, affections of. Influenza. Ophthalmia. Pericarditis. Pleurisy. *Pleurodynia.* Rheumatism. Scrofula. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—*Asclep. tub.* causes sharp, stitching, pricking pains; < by motion. It is of the hydrogenoid type, corresponding

to catarrhal complaints from cold and damp weather. Rheumatic pains affect the body diagonally, l. upper and r. lower, or the opposite. Muscular and articular rheumatism with stitching pains, dark red urine and hot, perspiring skin. Sensitive to tobacco. Pain in forehead and abdomen from coughing. Griping and sharp peritoneal pains < by pressure. Dysentery in autumn; and painful diarrhœa with griping and tenesmus. Warm feeling in chest. Dyspnœa. Cough hard and dry; or hoarse, croupy with tight breathing and constriction of larynx, and acute pleuritic pains. Pains in lungs > bending forward. Stitches in l. side shooting over to r. and up to l. shoulder. Influenza with pleuritic pains. Cutting pain behind sternum; intercostal spaces near sternum tender to pressure. Pain like pricking of a needle in region of heart. Contracting pain in heart. Sharp pains, starting from l. nipple downward with stiffness of l. side of neck. Excessive weakness, walking seems impossible. Bilious marsh-fever on rice plantations. High fever with hot sweat. Catarrhal complaints from cold and damp weather. Diarrhœa is < in winter. Symptoms < in morning; on rising; by motion; by coughing; by tobacco. Chest pains < 4 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Relations.—*Compare:* Agar. (diagonal pains); Bry.; Verat. relieved pains with stool at night. Dulc. (< cold and damp).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Weakness of memory; thinking difficult.—At 9 p.m. cheerful, mood changed, and without any cause he became fretful and feverish.

2. **Head.**—Feeling of drunkenness with weakness of sight after smoking a very little.—Swimming of the head with dulness behind forehead.—Dull headache in the forehead and vertex, < by motion; > by lying down.—Headache in the morning on rising.—Headache > after a foot-bath.—Headache pressing deeply on the base of the skull.—Pain in the forehead from coughing.—Alopecia.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes look dull, fatigued, and heavy (as after long illness).—Ophthalmia, with itching and pain in eyes.—Feeling of sand in the eyes.—Vision disturbed; large spots before the eyes.

5. **Nose.**—Fluent coryza, with much sneezing.—Blowing of blood from l. nostril.—Itching of the nose.—Snuffles of children.

6. **Face.**—Hippocratic face after violent diarrhœa.—Yellow complexion—Vesicles on lips.—Itching of lips.

8. **Mouth.**—Teeth yellow-coated.—Bleeding of the gums.—Tongue covered with a tough yellow coating.—Taste putrid.—Taste of blood.

9. **Throat.**—Slight constriction of throat, and pricking in larynx.

11. **Stomach.**—Loss of appetite; esp. in morning.—Insatiable hunger.—Sensitive to tobacco.—Eructations.—Nausea, and efforts to vomit; in the morning when rising.—In stomach: nervous pains; disagreeable weight; burning.—In evening, violent gastralgia after supper; it seems as if coughing would bruise the stomach.—Cramp.

12. **Abdomen.**—Grumbling in r. hypochondrium.—Throbbing in l. hypochondrium.—Rumbling in the bowels, with uneasiness, or sharp, cutting

pains and soreness.—Burning borborygmi.—Colic pains from flatulence.—Colic on going upstairs.—Dull pain in bowels on pressure.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Emission of fetid flatulence.—Soft and fetid stool at 11 a.m., preceded by rumbling in the bowels.—Early morning diarrhœa (1 to 3 a.m.), sudden discharge.—Winter diarrhœa.—Autumnal dysentery.—Tenesmus.—At 11 a.m. another stool, almost black, with many ascarides and yellow spots like fat, with a feeling as if a stream of fire passed through abdomen.—Stools: dysenteric; like white of eggs; yellow; green; clammy; smelling like rotten eggs; enveloped in froth; like moss.—With stool: colic.—After stool: colic continues long.—Constipation after diarrhœa.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Lancinating pain in urethra, excoriation of glans penis in several places, with commencement of sanious and purulent secretion.—Urine very red: looks as if blood were in it.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Flabbiness, perspiration, and insipid smell of genitals.—Excoriation of glans penis in several places, with commencement of sanious discharge (chancre); > by bathing with urine.—Weakness; erection without desire.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menorrhagia, with violent bearing-down.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dry cough, with constriction of throat; causing pain in forehead and abdomen; dry, hacking cough, < night and morning; from irritation of larynx or bronchia.—Respiration painful, esp. at base of l. lung.—Breath smells like pepper.—Humid asthma; < after eating; < after smoking a little.—Oppression and difficulty of breathing; in paroxysms, like asthma.

18. **Chest.**—Warm feeling in chest.—Sharp pains shooting from l. nipple downward, with stiffness of l. side of neck.—Pain moves up to behind the sternum, and becomes more sharp and cutting, < drawing a long breath, or moving the arms (as in triturating).—The spaces between the ribs, close to the sternum, are sensitive to pressure, and the pain, which is quick and darting, shoots over from l. to r. side, and up to l. shoulder.—Pain in chest relieved by bending forward.—Acute pleuritic pain in r. side, with dry, hacking cough, and scanty mucous expectoration.—Pain in chest low down, in diaphragm.—Sharp pains from l. nipple downward, with stiffness l. side neck.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Constrictive pain in the heart.—Tenderness to pressure over heart.—Lancinating pains; like pricking of a needle in region of heart.—Pain beneath l. nipple with palpitation.—Pulse slightly accelerated.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiff-neck (l.); on waking.—Lancinating pains in back and between the shoulders.—Pains shooting from l. chest into l. shoulder.—Sharp pain in loins near sacrum; lumbago.

21. **Limbs.**—Rheumatic pain in all the joints.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Sharp, shooting pains in r. shoulder.—Pain in l. shoulder, shooting from l. chest.—Pains near wrists.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Itching of thighs and nates but no eruption.—Coxalgia in r. hip.—Corns painful.

24. **Generalities.**—Weak and languid, as if he had been sick a long time.—Emaciation.—Numbness of whole body.

25. **Skin.**—Vesicles, pimples, and pustules all over the body, esp. on arms, legs, and face; itching.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsy.—Uneasy, restless sleep.—Troublesome dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Chill towards noon; with cold feet though room is warm.—Feverish afternoon.—High fever with hot sweat.—Rheumatic; catarrhal; bilious marsh fevers of rice plantations.

Asimina Triloba.

Paw Paw, or Custard Apple. *N. O.* Anonaceæ. Tincture of ripe and unripe fruit, green leaves, bark, and root.

Clinical.—Aphthæ. Carbuncle. Cramp. Diarrhœa. Fever. Scarlatina. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—The *Anonaceæ*, to which *Asimina* belongs, are allied to the Magnolia family. From eating the unripe fruit five children developed high fever, sore throat, and a scarlet eruption, with diarrhœa, one of them having eventually a carbuncle. It has also been proved. The mouth, throat and stomach are irritated. Drinks much. Desire for ice-cold things and < after eating.

Relations.—*Compare:* Caps., Bell., Illic. anis (colic).

SYMPTOMS.

8, 9. **Mouth and Throat.**—Mouth feels corroded; fauces red, swollen; tonsils and submaxillary glands enlarged.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea and belching; soreness in regions of stomach and abdomen on pressure.

12. **Abdomen.**—Colic.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa after eating; yellowish discharges; soreness of anus when wiping it.—Sudden urging to stool, with sensation as if a stick the thickness of a thumb passed down the rectum; followed by a sudden diarrhœic stool, repeated every ten or fifteen minutes, with chilliness, drowsiness, and weak voice.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness; the voice is weak and talking is an effort, as if the mucous membrane was thickened.

18. **Chest.**—Cramp in chest, lasting three hours, with blueness of face.

25. **Skin.**—Itching when undressing.—Scarlet rash followed by desquamation.

26. **Sleep.**—Fever, with sleepiness.—Drowsiness and sleeplessness alternating.

27. **Fever.**—Fever heat, with desire for something icy-cold; with drowsiness; with much thirst.

Asparagus.

A. officinalis. *N. O.* Liliaceæ. Tincture of young sprouts.

Clinical.—Coryza. Diabetes. Dropsies. Heart disease. Urinary disorders.

Characteristics.—Like other liliaceous plants *Aspar.* acts on the heart, kidneys, and dropsical effusions. Severe coryza and nasal

catarrh, with profuse secretion of thin, whitish fluid from left nostril, afterwards right. Frequent violent sneezing. Copious discharge of tenacious mucus from the throat, not easily loosed, but brought up by hawking or paroxysms of cough. Frequent urination, with fine stinging in the meatus; followed by stitches out of the urethra. After urinating burning in urethra with sensation as if some were still passing. Increased urine beer-brown, without sediment. Urine strong-smelling; odour peculiar; deposits greasy sediment on sides of vessel; gravel. Prurigo pudendi. Fulness in chest; hydrothorax. Visible violent palpitation; while sitting; with anxious restlessness, increased by motion or ascending; with oppression of chest. Pulse weak, slow, irregular. Pain at left acromion process, under clavicle and down left arm. Constant desire to be carried about in the arms.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Acon. (prostration, feeble pulse, pain in shoulder); Apis. *Antidote to:* Coffea. *Compare:* Conval. maj., Sarsap., Arn., Aur. mur., Cannab., Digit., Spigel.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo in forehead; head confused, as during an attack of vertigo; dizziness in the forehead, followed by aching in the temples, chiefly the l. one; aching in the forehead over the eyes, or a sensation of confusion in the fore part of the head; aching in the temples, aggravated by pressure; weight in the forehead.

3. **Eyes.**—Darting and tingling in the eyes; sight more piercing.

6. **Face.**—Paleness of the face; increase of heat in the face; cheeks burning.

11. **Stomach.**—Taste insipid, sweetish (as of copper); softness of the saliva, as if it were mixed with blood.—Thirst increased.—Eructations; flatulency in the stomach; nausea in the morning, on waking, followed by vomiting of food, mixed with bile and slimy matter; afterwards diarrhœa of bile and of fæcal matter.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sensation of fulness in the abdomen, pinching in the umbilical region, at night, with painful sensibility to the touch.—Inflation of the abdomen; frequent emission of wind.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Bilious diarrhœa, with pain as of excoriation in the anus, colic, and dragging in the groins.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine straw colour, scanty, soon becomes turbid, with little white specks; afterwards (about four hours), a white flaky sediment; the urine deposits a fatty sediment on the sides of the vessel; urine brown, without sediment; clear, and of a fetid smell; a peculiar smell from the urine.—Urgent inclination to urinate; frequent and scanty emission of urine, preceded by a sensation as if a foreign body were introducing itself into the urethra, and followed by a burning sensation; diminished secretion of urine; augmentation, in the last stage of experimenting; burning in the urethra; fine stitches in the orifice of the urethra; sometimes incisive pains, sometimes with dragging in the groins, colic, diarrhœa, and pain in the anus,

sometimes with a sensation as though there were more urine to pass.—Urine loaded with phosphates and the urate of ammonia (in renal dropsy).—Gravel passes in small quantities with the urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Excitation of sexual appetite; dartings in the glans penis.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia continue a day beyond the usual time.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Frequent sneezing; hawking, with irresistible inclination to cough, but without power to detach mucus; paroxysms of coughing, which compel the patient to rise from his seat, abating after breakfast; violent cough, attended by oppression of the chest, and copious expectoration of mucus.—Violent cough, inducing retchings.—Abundant secretion of mucus in the throat; a constant rattling of mucus in the chest, with roughness in the throat.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression of the chest, esp. when writing; dyspnœa brought on by motion, on going upstairs, and sometimes in the night-time, obliging the patient to sit up in bed.—Pressure on the chest, sometimes after breakfast, also with tension in breathing; feeling of emptiness within, with weight on the chest; shootings at different parts of the chest, esp. below the l. shoulder-blade; sometimes in the l. side, in breathing; severe shooting pain across the r. side when sitting down.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitations of the heart, which are visible and audible even during very gentle movements, and which frequently recur, accompanied by agitation and anxiety during motion, and on ascending the stairs; violent when seated; irregular beating of the heart, rapid, redoubled, almost imperceptible.—Shooting pains in the region of the heart after a meal.—Pulse slightly accelerated; feeble.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain near the shoulders on touching the part; rheumatic pain between the shoulders.—Sensation, as if something passed through the kidneys, and penetrated to the abdominal vertebræ, on the patient sitting down.—Pains in the region of the false vertebræ.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain, as of dislocation, in the right femoral joint, which causes lameness.—Shootings in the knees, at night, afterwards under the l. patella, on being seated.—Bruise-like pain in the l. thigh, with difficulty in walking, and esp. in mounting the stairs; internal pain, as of excoriation, on touching the part; also in the femoral articulation, and the knee, on bending the limb; the r. leg suffers more than the l., and is also much weaker.—Severe drawing pains in the calf of the r. leg, in the morning, on waking, and on extending the limb; cramps in both calves.—Drawing in the great toe, in consequence of a wound.

24. **Generalities.**—Symptoms aggravated by motion.—Drowsiness, with yawning; yawning in the morning.—Increase of natural heat; pulse quick, small, easily stopped; rapid while seated.—Anxiety, with palpitation of the heart, and ill-humour; calmness of mind.—Rheumatic pains in the back and limbs.—Concretions of lithic acid in the joints.—Great languor and disinclination to physical or mental exertion.

Astacus Fluviatilis.

Cancer fluviatilis. Crawfish or River Crab. *N. O.* Crustaceæ. Tincture from whole animal.

Clinical.—Biliousness. Colic. Cough. Diarrhœa. Fever. Glands, enlarged. Intermittent fever. Jaundice. Liver complaints. *Nettle-rash.* Neuralgia. *Shiverings.* Stomach, disorders of. Toothache. Tumours.

Characteristics.—The well-known effects of shell-fish, as well as of other fish, in producing nettle-rash is exemplified in *Astacus* beyond all other varieties. The lacquer-workers of the East have discovered in the river-crab the best antidote to the effects of *Rhus* which they employ in their craft. The liver is markedly affected, and a great characteristic is "nettle-rash with liver complaint." Jaundice of children. Itching of various parts. Crusta lactea, with large lymphatic glands. Enlarged glands of neck in children and old people. Pain and tenderness of liver, jaundice, stools of pipe-clay colour. Inward chilliness and sensitiveness to air; < uncovering. Violent fever with headache, glowing red face, inward chilliness. Nervous crawls over body. Tumours, recent. Gout of drinking people. Stinging pains are felt in various parts. A notable remedy.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Acon. *Compare:* Apis, Rhus, Homarus, Chloral, Nat. m.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Apprehensiveness, with anxiety in chest.

2. **Head.**—Dulness in head.—On head, neck and chest inflammation, with red spots filled with serum, gone after a sweat.—A thick, crusty eruption on scalp, with enlarged lymphatic glands.

3. **Eyes.** Dilated pupils.—Dim vision.—Sees coloured spots when reading.—Motion of eyes painful.—Yellow conjunctiva.

4. **Ears.**—Sensation as if a foreign body obstructed passage of r. ear, causing slight deafness.—Heat and redness of ears.

5. **Nose.**—Nose-bleed, relieving the attacks.

6. **Face.**—At intervals darting like lightning from temple to cheek.—Face glowing and red with fever.—Erysipelas with nettle-rash.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache at intervals; dull drawing, as if tooth being drawn out.—Toothache in whole lower r. jaw, with cold feeling in an eye-tooth.

8. **Mouth.**—Canker-spots in mouth; scorbutus.—Fishy taste, followed by nausea spreading through chest.

11. **Stomach.**—Fulness and pressure in stomach; burning in epigastrium.—Empty eructations; with sneezing and yawning.—Nausea and vomiting.

12. **Abdomen.**—Severe pain in duodenum.—Liver inflamed, sensitiveness to pressure.—Jaundice; of little children.—Pressure in region of spleen.—Colicky pain with tenesmus and prostration; > sitting, < walking.

13. **Stool.**—Stool, colour of pipe-clay; pain in liver.—Diarrhœa, with vomiting and colicky pain.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pain in kidneys, stinging in night; < when inhaling.—Fishy-smelling urine.—Urging, scanty discharge, burning during and after urination; reddish sediment.—Urine pale, acid; quantity of albumen.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Restless sleep from strong sexual excitement.—Averse to coition; diminished power; scrotum relaxed.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dyspnœa, with anxiety and rattling of mucus.—Cough from tickling in larynx < during day.—Cough did not molest him when walking, but returned as soon as he sat down.

25. **Skin.**—Nettle-rash over whole body; with liver complaint.—Itching on various parts.—Jaundice; of children.—Erysipelas, with fever, headache, and increased sweat.

27. **Fever.**—Sensitiveness to air no matter how great the feeling of heat.—Inward chilliness and sensitiveness to air; < from uncovering.—Nervous crawls all over body.—Chilly confusion of the head, face red, swollen; eyelids swollen; great prostration and slight delirium.—Violent fever, with headache, glowing red face, inward chilliness and sensitiveness to air.

Asterias Rubens.

Star-fish. *N. O.* Radiata. Tincture of fish.

Clinical.—Acne. Apoplexy. *Cancer.* Constipation. Convulsions. Epilepsy. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hysteria. Salivation. Sycosis. Tongue, paralysis of; swelling of. *Ulcers.* Uterus, affections of.

Characteristics.—The star-fish was used by Hippocrates in uterine diseases. This shows its pathogenetic relationship to *Sepia* and *Murex.* It is also an ancient remedy for epilepsy. It powerfully affects the mind and head, producing symptoms strongly suggesting apoplexy. The face is red, and there is strong congestion to the head, which is hot and feels as if surrounded with hot air. Certain forms of cerebral congestion with obstinate constipation. Electric shocks in the head. Nightly lancinating pains in the breasts have led to its successful use in cases of mammary cancer. Petroz used *Aster. r.* successfully in old skin affections, old ulcers, and in cancers. He found that it only acted on the latter when on the *left* side. (I have a case—probably not cancerous—of tumour of the left breast, diminishing under this remedy; but I have also seen it act well on the right breast). Sexual desire increased, sexual excitement. A pushing-out sensation in womb, impeding walking, recalling *Sepia.* H. C. Allen mentions it as a remedy for acne having small puncta with black tips and small red bases. Symptoms are < at night; by motion, and in cold, damp weather. Tears > the mental state. Teste says the malaise is < by heat. Great desire for cold drinks Coffee < all the symptoms, and excites them anew several days after

they have disappeared. *Ast. r.* is a very important remedy too seldom used.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Plumb., Zn. *Compare:* Murex, Sepia; Astac. fl., Homarus; Erythrinus; Crot., Grat., Gamb., Jatrop., Thuj., Bell., Lil. t. *Follows well:* Bell., Carb. an., Con., Silic., Sul., Calc. *Incompatible:* Coffee, Nux v. (Ipec. relieved after Nux v. aggravated.) Teste includes Aster. r. in the Sulphur group of antipsorics.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anxious, apprehensive, impatient; easily excited by any emotion, esp. contradiction.—The slightest cause moves to tears.—Has hallucinations: that he is away from home; hears voices and replies.—Sense of impending misfortune; fears bad news.—Cerebral excitement in opposite directions: sadness, desire to weep; extraordinary mirth; desire to give one's self up to intellectual labour, or some violent exercise; slight dulness of the mental faculties.—Delicacy of the moral perceptions.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, transient, when walking, with insensibility of lower limbs.—Heat of head as if surrounded with hot air.—Sudden sensation of fulness in the head, as if congested.—Rush of blood to the head, as if it would burst.—Throbbings.—Sensation of confusion in the brain.—Wakes at night as if brain shaken with electric shocks; fears apoplexy.—Cerebral congestions accompanying obstinate constipation.—Severe pressure in forehead seemed to crush eyes with heavy weight.—Boring pain along l. eye (with dimness of sight) comes and goes suddenly; causes contraction of brows.—Pain in occiput, r. side, making it difficult to walk.—Dull occipital headache (after breakfast) coming and going suddenly.—Bones of skull and scalp sore.—Fulness of the head, whose sides seem to swell out; stitches in the r. temple; passing stitches in the forehead, temples, and esp. in the occiput; transitory pains in r. parietal region; pressive pains in forehead or sinciput, which passes off towards noon.—A sort of emptiness in the head; the consciousness is almost lost; thoughts about apoplexy; this sensation, which lasts a few minutes, is followed by fever, with a hard, quick pulse, violent beating in the r. carotid; these symptoms continue until the end of the following day.—The cerebral symptoms come on in the morning, cease in the daytime, and come on again in the evening.

3. **Eyes.**—Heat and redness in the eyes, weary look, difficulty of bearing the light.—Eyes are drawn backwards.—Winking of the eyelids, the free margin of which is red.

4. **Ears.**—Lightning-like stitches in the meatus auditorius.—Violent reports in the ears; noise in the ears as from waves.—Dulness of hearing in the r. ear.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis; sneezing and coryza in the morning on waking.

6. **Face.**—Red, flushed face.—Transitory or permanent flush in the face.—A sort of stupid, meaningless expression in the physiognomy.

7. **Teeth.**—Acute and pressing stitches in the upper teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Swelling of the tongue; pulling pains in the tongue; heaviness of speech, profuse flow of saliva.

9. **Throat.**—Pressing irritation of the throat.—Dull pain apparently all along the œsophagus.

10. **Appetite.**—Loss of appetite ; or else a strange and uncertain appetite ; aversion to meat ; dulness of taste.

11. **Stomach.**—Frequent eructations ; dull or constrictive pain at the precordial region.

12. **Abdomen.**—Shocks of dull pain in the r. side of abdomen and near umbilicus.—Incarcerated wind.—Violent colic, with shuddering, alternating with flushes of heat in the face.—Alternate swelling and sinking of the abdomen during the twenty-four hours.—Pulling in the abdominal walls.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Obstinate constipation, 12 to 15 days without stool, which was of hard round substances size of an olive.—Constipation, with ineffectual urging to stool.—Diarrhœa ; liquid, brown-coloured stool, spirting out with force.—Several soft stools in the daytime.—Heat in the rectum ; hæmorrhoidal tumour ; piles.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine frequent, clear, profuse ; or else thick and slimy ; heat in the urethra while the urine passes out.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sexual desire increased ; erotic thoughts.—Frequent erections during sleep or in the morning.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Twitching in the womb.—Pushing sensation in the womb.—Sense of pressure on the inferior organs of the abdomen, which hinders walking ; sensation as if the menses would appear.—Delayed menses.—Unusual dampness of the vagina, which affords a feeling of ease.—Delay of the menses, although the usual colic and other symptoms are present ; these only cease on the appearance of the menses, which are more profuse than usual.—Excitement of the sexual instinct, every morning in bed ; violent and constant desire, with nervous agitation, and apprehension of not being able to support these painful sensations.—Lancinating pains in breasts.—L. breast feels drawn in.—Induration (l.) and ulceration.—Swelling of the breasts as when the menses are about to appear.—Itching spots.—Miliary or furfuraceous eruption between the breasts.

18. **Chest.**—Whole l. chest painful, < motion.—Darting pain towards internal part of chest from before backward, extending under l. nipple into whole internal part of arm to extremity of little finger.—Stitches in the anterior portion of the chest on the r. and l. of sternum.—Pain under sternum.—Sensation as if l. breast were drawn in.—Nightly anxiety, caused by undulating beatings in the chest.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation ; pulse hard and frequent.—Strong and frequent beating of the heart ; jerking palpitations.—The heart seems to have ceased beating.—Anxiety at the heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Scrofulous ulcer l. neck.—Pulling in the back and sacrum.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Axillary glands swollen hard and knotted.—Uneasiness in the upper extremities.—Pain extending from thumb to the shoulder-joint.—Numbness of hands, with coldness of the arm.—Lancinating pain at l. elbow ; circular red spot at the l. elbow, which becomes covered with a furfuraceous, dry, and friable layer.—Considerable itching around the nail of the l. thumb.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Lassitude and great weakness of the lower extremities.—Pain in the l. hip.—Burning stitches in the great trochanter and the coxo-femoral articulation of the l. side.—Stitches at the fore part of the

thigh.—Pain in the joints of the foot.—Painful pulling in the sole of the foot.—Gouty pain in the joint formed by the l. big toe with the first metatarsal bone; redness and heat of the skin at this place.—Violent, very unpleasant itching at the thighs and legs, < towards six o'clock, evening, in open air.—Eruptions on the thighs and insteps, consisting of small, itching vesicles, which tear easily and change to small, burning, large and superficial ulcers, lasting several days before cicatrising.

24. **Generalities.**—Night aggravation.—Cancer pains.—Shocks in head.—Sycosis.—Flabby lymphatic constitutions.—Complaints < in cold, damp weather.

25. **Skin.**—Itch.—Tetters.—Ulcers with sensitive edges, fetid discharge.—Acne, black-tipped puncta, small red bases.—Dry, harsh skin, earthy appearance.

Astragalus Menziesii.

A. Menziesii, Gray. *N. O.* Leguminosæ. Tincture of leaves.

Clinical.—Emptiness, sensation of. Face, bones of, painful. Headache.

Characteristics.—From eating some of the green leaves J. M. Selfridge experienced: Burning in pharynx, œsophagus, stomach. Fulness right temple and right upper jaw; slight nausea, with shivering and chilliness; dizziness and fulness of the head. Later, weakness and sense of emptiness in stomach; eating relieved empty sensation, but not the weakness. Pressive pains in both temples; later, slight pain in left maxilla; and still later, aching in right maxilla, with pressure in both bones.

Athamantha.

A. oreoselinum, L. Peucedanum oreoselinum, Munch. "Grundheil." *N. O.* Umbelliferæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Head, confused. Headache. Indigestion. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—This medicine has been very little employed. It was proved by Franz, and has produced some peculiar symptoms. There is a dull, befogged condition of brain, recalling *Æthusa*, "Fool's parsley." A stupefaction and confusion rises like a vapour from the lower part of the occiput; on motion and walking. Vertigo > lying. Pressure and numbness of head and upper teeth. Pressure on one eyeball from below upward. Bitter taste and bitter mucus in air passages. Icy coldness of feet and hands. Sleep heavy and profound, prolonged in the morning to later period than usual.

Relations.—*Compare:* Umbelliferæ, especially Æthus. cyn.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, decreased on lying down; or else with dragging pains from side to side in the brain.—Stupidity, and as if the head were

paralysed at the occiput, with sensation as though a vapour ascended there, while walking.—Pressure in the head, with numbness, and the like sensation in the upper teeth.—Cloudiness, with dull pains in the head.—Constriction in the sides of the head, attended with giddiness; pressure outwards at the temples.

3. **Eyes.**—Pressure from above downwards on the eyeballs.

4. **Ears.**—Ears as if stopped up with cotton.

8, 11. **Mouth and Stomach.**—Accumulation of water in the mouth, with sensation of dryness on the tongue; bitter taste, chiefly after every meal.—Eructations, sometimes incomplete, with uneasiness as from hunger, or without taste, and preceded by borborygmi in the abdomen.—Extreme hunger before supper, with an afflux of bitter saliva.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pullings and pinchings in l. hypochondrium.—Rheumatic shooting pains externally, esp. in walking, extending to the legs.

13. **Stools.**—Sudden stools, of a kind which cannot be retained, preceded by cutting pains.

17, 18. **Respiratory Organs and Chest.**—In the larynx a bitter taste, which is not removed even by vomiting; after supper, an accumulation of a serous liquid in the larynx, tickling in the trachea, which excites vomiting.—The thoracic viscera are as if loaded; painful pinching in l. cavity of the thorax, increased during inspiration; burning lancinations at the exterior of the chest, on l. side, while sitting down.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pullings in the metacarpal bones of l. thumb.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sensation of heat in l. thigh; pain, as of a bruise, in the thighs, even while seated, as also on walking; pressure from within outwards in the knee-joint, in walking, ceasing during repose, and recurring when again in motion.—Sensation of scraping on l. instep, while sitting; tearing and burning in l. little toe.

24. **Generalities.**—Sensation of weakness and heaviness, chiefly in the eyes.—Icy coldness of the feet and hands, with shivering of the whole body, and a lassitude which renders frequent repose needful; burning sensation, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, which disappears when the part is touched, leaving an excessive coldness and numbness (deadness) of one finger; increased heat in the head, at night, with agitated pulse, and over-excitement of the mental and physical powers, without thirst.—Nocturnal sleep, heavy and profound, prolonged in the morning to a later period than usual.

Atropinum.

Atropine. An alkaloid of Belladonna. C_{17} H_{23} NO_3. The effects of the Sulphate of Atropine, the preparation most in use, are included. Solution.

Clinical.—Blepharospasm. Convulsions. Enuresis. Epilepsy. Eyes, affections of. *Gastric ulcer.* Locomotor ataxy. Mania. Neuralgias. *Pancreatitis.* Spinal irritation. Stammering. Tetanus. Vision, disorders of. Wryneck.

Characteristics.—*Atropine*, as the most active principle in *Belladonna*, produces, as we should expect, most of the characteristic

effects of that drug; but at the same time the two are not identical. *Atrop.* produces hyperæsthesia of the sensory nerves. The most numerous symptoms have been observed in the eyes. All kinds of illusions of vision. Everything appears large. Motes over everything. I once cured with it a lady who had an appearance of shadows passing over whatever she looked at. It has shown an affinity for the pancreas, which relates it to *Iod.*, *Kali iod.*, and *Iris.* A case of chronic wry-neck, of three years' standing, was relieved and finally cured within two weeks by injections of $\frac{1}{120}$ into the platysma, the dose being increased up to $\frac{1}{30}$th. This was in old-school practice. It has caused difficulty of speech: frequent stuttering, especially at words difficult to pronounce; articulation indistinct, rapid and chattering.

Relations.—*It antidotes:* Muscarine and Opium. *It is antidoted by:* Op. and Physostigma. Like Bell., it is a right-side medicine.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Frenzied with excitement.—Spectral illusions; sees insects and crawling things and tries to catch them.—Mania, tries to escape.—When spoken to often turns his head to wrong side.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo on turning head suddenly.—Feeling as if head were screwed up; walking caused the most severe sticking pains; > towards 11 a.m., and disappeared by evening.—Head very hot.—Headaches of epileptics.—Sticking pains in back of skull and over eyes, < every motion and stepping.—Sticking l. temple on waking, extending into ear and eye; > moving in open air.—Headache, with flushed face, blindness, and delirium.

3. **Eyes.**—Objects appear large, with red halo.—Everything seems elongated, objects appear in a cloud.—Clouds of flies; motes; bright spots; stars; flashes.—Figures on carpet appear constantly and successively to rise in her face.—Diplopia.—Sharp neuralgic pains in and about eyes.—At 9 p.m. eyelids heavy, difficult to keep open.

6. **Face.**—Face hot and very red.—Deathly pallor.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth dry.—Tongue thick; cannot articulate distinctly.—Tongue semi-paralysed.—Speech slow, embarrassed, stuttering, chattering.

9. **Throat.**—Burning caused by coughing.—Dryness.—Dysphagia; swallowing causes paroxysms of suffocation.—Throat dark red.

11. **Stomach.**—Vomiting of food; after hot drinks; with severe sticking pains in umbilical region.—> After vomiting.—Region of stomach very sensitive; swelling in pyloric region.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent micturition.—Involuntary, but scanty; nocturnal enuresis.—Cutting, drawing pains in l. ovary, extorting screams, > bending; ovary swollen and tender during menses.—Epilepsy from ovarian irritation.

19. **Heart.**—Failure of action from chloroform and other cardiac paralyzers.—Accelerated pulse.

20. **Back.**—Burning in back under sternum and in region of stomach.—Spinal irritation, pressure causes pallor, nausea, belching, and retching.

21. **Limbs.**—Numbness; heaviness; paralysis of limbs.

24. **Generalities.**—Hyperæsthesia of some nerves: ophthalmic, auditory, olfactory, vaginal, spinal, solar-plexus, nerves of uterus and bladder.—Great

desire for open air (faintness).—Very weak in the open air.—Giddiness and staggering.—> From motion.

26. Sleep.—Disturbed by gastric pains.—Restless through night.—Waked by frightful dreams.

Aurantium.

Citrus vulgaris. Orange. *N. O.* Rutaceæ. Tincture of peel of Seville orange.

Clinical.—Choking, sensation of. Faintness. Headache. Metrorrhagia. Neuralgia. Palpitation. Throat, rising in.

Characteristics.—The tincture of the peel is used as a pleasant bitter tonic in the old-school practice. On sensitive individuals oranges in any form produce pathogenetic effects. One patient of my own could never eat an orange without experiencing a fearful taste at the back of the nose and throat, lasting many days and causing choking sensations and faintness. Nervous affections predominate; neuralgias of various kinds. The skin is the seat of many symptoms.

Relations.—*Compare:* Citrus Limonum, Ruta, Angustura.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great excitement; quick motions.

2. Head.—R. side hemicrania.

6. Face.—Neuralgia in face; shooting, gnawing pains, most in temples, esp. r. side.

7. Teeth.—Constant toothache.—Teeth become carious; wear off.

9. Throat.—Something seems to rise in throat and choke her.—Fearful taste at back of nose and throat, lasting for days and causing choking sensation and faintness.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pains in kidneys and bladder.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Too copious menses.

18. Chest.—Pleurodynia.

19. Heart.—Palpitation.

24. Generalities.—Suited for diseases of old men, esp. with coldness and chilliness.—An orange eaten before breakfast is said to destroy the craving for alcohol in drunkards.

25. Skin.—Itching, general or more often only in upper limbs, with redness and swelling of hands.—Eruption and other symptoms like scarlatina.

Aurum Arsenicicum.

Arseniate of Gold. Trituration.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Cancer. Chlorosis. Headache (syphilitic). Lupus. Phthisis. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—The arseniate of gold was first used by Chrestien in cases of phthisis. Later it has been used by others in

syphilis, especially chronic syphilitic headaches, lupus, anæmia, chlorosis. The first effect of the remedy is to cause rapid increase of appetite. The peristaltic contractions of stomach and intestines are excited and absorption accelerated.

Aurum Bromatum.

Bromide of Gold. $Au\ Br_3$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Epilepsy. Heart, affections of. Migraine. Night terrors.

Characteristics.—This is an unproved salt of gold. It has been recommended by Dr. E. M. Hale as being superior to other preparations of gold, especially in certain nervous affections of an epileptiform character, as migraine, night terrors, somnambulism. Also in valvular diseases of the heart and hypertrophy, attacks of faintness with coldness and feeble pulse alternating with attacks of congestion and red face with palpitation.

Aurum Iodatum.

Iodide of Gold. $Au\ I_3$.

Clinical.—Larynx, spasm of. Paresis, senile; syphilitic. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—This is another unproved gold salt brought forward by Hale, and used by him with success in cases of above-named diseases where symptoms of the components were present.

Aurum Metallicum.

Aurum foliatum (metallic gold). Au (A. W. 196·8). Trituration.

Clinical.—Alcohol, effects of. Amenorrhœa. Angina pectoris. Asthma. *Bone affections. Breath, offensive.* Corpulency. *Depression.* Ears, affections of. Erethism. *Erysipelas. Eye, affections of.* Fevers. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhoids. *Hemiopia. Hydrocele.* Jaundice. Leucorrhœa. *Locomotor ataxy.* Melancholy. Melanosis. Mercurial poisoning. Naso-pharyngeal catarrh. Night terrors. *Ozæna. Paralysis.* Phthisis. Pining boys. Scrofula. *Smell, disordered. Syphilis. Testicles, affections of*; undeveloped. *Tongue, nodules on.* Tumours. *Uterus, induration of.* Vertigo. Vision, disordered.

Characteristics.—Gold affects profoundly the entire organism, exercising a solvent action on the tissues, producing ulcerations and the disappearances of new growths. Hence it is one of the best antidotes to mercurial over-dosing, and especially in cases of syphilis.

Scrofula and caries of bone also find in *Aurum* a remedy. It also produces rushes of blood and hæmorrhages. Boring pains and burning stitches predominate. No drug produces more acute mental depression than *Aurum*, and in any case where this profound melancholy is found, *Aurum* must be well studied. There is a condition of melancholy, hoplessness, profound depression, tendency to suicide and longing for death. Anthrophobia. Aggravation from emotion. Complaints after grief, fright, anger, disappointed love, contradiction, reserved displeasure. Hysteria, laughs and cries alternately. The head is giddy, full, hot. Rush of blood to the head. Vertigo as if turning in a circle when stooping, goes off on rising. As if drunk when walking in the open air. Sensation as if a current of air were rushing through the head, if not kept warm. Bones of skull painful, especially lying down. Vertical half-sight. Fiery sparks. Caries of mastoid process of bones of nose. Ozæna. In the abdominal region, as with *Merc.*, there is swelling of liver, jaundice. Hernia, inguinal or umbilical; and in children. Onanism. The sexual organs are markedly affected. Induration of testes. Undeveloped testicles in puny boys. Swelling or neuralgia of testicle (r). Uterus prolapsed and indurated; the weight of it causes prolapse. (The chloride of gold and sodium acts more powerfully in these conditions.) Shelton has recorded as effects on girls working with gold leaf the occurrence of a "thick leucorrhœal discharge, not offensive, white or yellowish, occasionally profuse, invariably < by walking." Suffocative attacks, with suffocative oppression of chest. Anxious palpitation from congestion to the chest. Palpitation, with anguish and tremulous fearfulness. Pain in heart region extending down left arm to fingers. There are boring pains in bones, < at night. Over-sensitiveness to all pain. Hysterical spasms, with laughing and crying alternately. Great ebullitions with congestion to the head and chest, and palpitation of the heart. Frightful dreams; he sobs aloud when asleep. Chilliness predominates; shivering in open air; coldness of hands and feet, sometimes lasting all night. Heat, only in the face. Perspiration in the morning hours; mostly on and around the genitals. Ulcers which attack the bones. Warts, scrofulous, syphilitic, mercurial. "< From sunset to sunrise" is a leading Condition of *Aurum*. Paralytic drawing in the limbs in the morning when awaking; and on getting cold. < At night; in morning; on getting cold; by rest. Shivering on getting into bed. > Moving; walking; getting warm. Suited to sanguine people with black hair and dark eyes, olive-brown complexion. Also light-haired scrofulous persons. Pining boys, girls at puberty, and old age. Syphilitic and mercurial patients.

Relations.—*Compare:* Luet. (syphilis); Am. c., Arg. met., Arg. n., Ars.; Asaf. (pains about eyes; but Asaf. has > from pressure; mercurial caries); Bell.; Caps. (caries of mastoid, corpulency); Calc. c. (night terrors; leucophlegmatic; Aur. has more over-sensitiveness and erethism); Calc. ph.; Coccul. (empty feeling); Chi. and Coff. (hyper-excitation); Cup. (asthma); Dig., Fer.; Glon. (hyperæmia of lung from heart); Hep., Iod.; Kali bich. (deep ulcers, scrofulous ophthalmia, ozæna, syphilis); K. ca.; K. iod. (syphilis); K. bro. (anguish

at heart and desire to move about); Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nit ac.; Nux v., (hernia; prolapsed uterus); Pallad., Platin., Puls., Spigel., Sol. nig., Sil., Sep., Sul.; Tarent. (heart as if turned round); Thuj., Ver. v. *Antidoted by:* Bell., Chi., Coccul., Coff., Cup., Merc., Puls., Spi., Sol. nig. *Antidote to:* Merc., Spigel., Chronic effects of alcohol, Kali iod.

Causation.—Mercury. Alcohol. Iodide of Potassium. Effects of grief; fright; anger; disappointed love; contradiction; reserved displeasure.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Melancholy, with inquietude and desire to die.—Irresistible impulse to weep.—Longing to see one's relations, resembling nostalgia.—Imagines he has lost the affection of his friends; this makes him weep.—Sees obstacles everywhere.—Hopeless.—Suicidal; desperate; inclined to jump off heights; to dash himself into a chair.—Sad, feels that all is against her and life is not desirable, and the thought of death alone gives pleasure.—Great anguish, which even induces a disposition to suicide, with cramp-like contractions in the abdomen.—Excessive scruples of conscience.—Despair of oneself, and of others.—Ill-humour and aversion to conversation.—Grumbling, quarrelsome humour.—The least contradiction excites his wrath.—Alternate peevishness and cheerfulness.—Anger and passion.—Alternation of gaiety, or of irritability with melancholy.—Hypochondriacal humour.—Weakness of the intellectual faculties.—Weakness of the memory.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo: when stooping, as if turning in a circle; > on rising; as if drunk when walking in open air; feels as if he would fall to l.; must lie down, even then for some time it returns on slightest motion.—Fatigue from intellectual labour.—Sudden stupefaction, with loss of sense.—Pain, like that of a bruise in the brain, esp. in the morning, or during intellectual labour, and sometimes inducing confusion of ideas.—Pain in the head, as if the air passed over the brain, when it is not kept very warm.—Acute drawing pains in the head.—Beating and hammering pain on one side of the head.—Congestion of blood to the head.—Congestions to and heat in the head, with sparks before the eyes, and glossy bloatedness of the face, aggravated from every mental exertion.—Buzzing in the head.—Pain in the bones of the cranium, esp. on lying down.—Exostosis on the head; on the r. vertex, with boring pain.—Falling off of the hair.

3. **Eyes.**—Pain in the eyes aggravated by touch, as if the ball of the eye were pressed inwards.—Tension in the eyes, with diminution of sight.—Burning pain and redness in the eyes.—Obscuration of the sight.—Black spots before the eyes.—Eyes very prominent.—Flames and sparks before the eyes.—Vertical half-sight.—Hemiopia; objects are seen cut in horizontal lines.—Eyes better by moonlight and after violent muscular exercise.—Objects seem smaller and more distant.

4. **Ears.**—Hearing too sensitive.—Pain in the ears, like internal tension.—Caries of the mastoid process.—Flow of fetid pus from the ears.—Oversensitive to noises, but music >.—Annoying dryness in ears and nose with difficult hearing.—Hardness of hearing from hypertrophy of the amygdalæ, with embarrassed speech.—Humming in the ears.—Roaring in the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Pain in the nasal bones on being touched.—Gnawing prickings.—Inflammatory swelling and redness of the nose, followed by desquamation.—Caries of the bones of the nose.—Nasal cavities ulcerated and covered with thick crusts.—Running from the nose of a fetid greenish-yellow matter.—Stoppage of the nose.—Fluent coryza.—Nose red, swollen; tip knobby, red.—Cancer.—Furfuraceous desquamation of the epidermis of the nose.—Increased sensibility, or absence of smell.—Sweetish putrid smell, or smell of brandy before the nose.—Fetid odour from the nose.

6. **Face.**—Face puffed, and shining as if from sweat.—Inflammation of the bones of the face.—Parotids swollen, painful to touch as if pressed or bruised.—Swelling of the cheeks.—Swelling of the bones of the forehead, of the upper jaw, and of the nose.—Red eruption, which peels off, on the forehead and on the nose.—Traction in the jaws, with swelling of the cheeks.—Tensive pain in the upper jaw.—Painful swelling of the submaxillary glands.

7. **Teeth.**—Odontalgia, with heat and congestion in the head.—Looseness of the teeth.—Ulcers in the gums, with swelling of the cheeks.—Toothache < at night, < drawing cold air into mouth.

8. **Mouth.**—Fetid smell of the mouth, like rotten cheese.—Piercing pain in the velum palati.—Tongue swollen; with scirrhus-like hardness; after biting tongue in sleep.—Tongue coated; dry; ulcerated.

9. **Throat.**—Caries in the palate, with ulcers of a bluish colour, esp. after the abuse of mercury.—Tonsils swollen and ulcerated.—Drinks find a passage through the nostrils.—Stinging soreness in throat only when swallowing.—Dull, pressive pain, either with or without swallowing, in a gland below angle of jaw.

10. **Appetite.**—Milky or sweetish taste.—Loathing of food, and esp. of meat.—Great desire for coffee.—Excessive hunger and thirst.—No appetite for plain food in pining boys.

11. **Stomach.**—Pain in the stomach, as if proceeding from hunger.—Immoderate appetite and thirst, with qualmishness in the stomach.—Sensation of indescribable uneasiness in the epigastrium.—Swelling of the epigastrium and of the hypochondria, with shooting pains on being touched.—Burning at stomach and hot eructations.—Burning, drawing, and cutting pain; pressure.—Pressure to l. of scrobiculum, below cartilages of upper false ribs; < during expiration.

12. **Abdomen.**—Burning heat and cutting pain in r. hypochondrium.—Colic, with sensation of great uneasiness and inclination to evacuate.—Tensive aching and fulness in the abdomen.—Abdomen inflated.—Exostosis in the pelvis.—Tendency of hernia to protrude, sometimes with cramp-like pains and incarcerated flatus.—Swelling and suppuration of the inguinal glands from syphilis or the use of mercury.—Windy colic by night, with pinching, grumbling, and borborygmi.—Frequent emission of very fetid wind.

13. **Stool.** — Copious evacuation. — Nocturnal diarrhœa. — Nightly diarrhœa, with burning in the rectum.—Constipation; stool very large in size, or very hard and knotty.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Painful retention of urine, with urgent inclination to make water, and pressure on the bladder.—Frequent emission of watery urine.—Urine turbid, like butter-milk, with thick mucus-like sediment.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sexual desire greatly increased.—The whole genital system is strongly affected.—Nocturnal erections and pollutions. —Flow of prostatic fluid, with flaccidity of the penis.—Swelling of the (lower part) of the testicle (r).—Swelling of the testes, with aching pain on touching and rubbing.—Induration of the testes.—Testes mere pendant shreds (in pining boys).—Hydrocele.—Bubo.—Chancre.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Pains in the abdomen, as if the catamenia were coming.—Prolapsus and induration of the matrix.—Uterine affections with depression and tendency to suicide.—Menses too late; and scanty or absent.—Drawing pain in pubes; r. inguinal region sore to touch. —Before menses: swelling of axillary glands.—During menses: colic; prolapse of rectum.—Leucorrhœa: profuse and corroding, yellow; thick white, not offensive, < by walking.—During pregnancy: suicidal melancholia; jaundice.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Accumulation of mucus in the trachea and in the chest, which is expectorated with difficulty in the morning.—Voice nasal.—Cough from want of breath at night.—Cough with tough yellow sputum on awaking in morning.

18. **Chest.**—Great difficulty of respiration at night, and on walking in the open air, requiring deep inspirations.—Paroxysms of suffocation, with constrictive oppression of the chest, falling, loss of sense, and bluish colour of the face.—Pain, as if there were a plug placed under the ribs.—Continuous aching in l. side of the chest.—Incisive pain, and obtuse shootings, near the sternum.—Great weight on chest; esp. heavy weight on sternum.—Much congestion in the chest.

19. **Heart.**—Anxious palpitation of the heart, from congestion to the chest.—Beatings of the heart, irregular, or by fits, sometimes with anguish and oppression of the chest.—Pain in heart region extending down l. arm to fingers.—Floundering heart.—When walking, the heart seems to shake as if it were loose.—Sensation as if the heart stood still.—Palpitation compels him to stop.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Swollen cervical glands.—Tension in neck as if muscles too short, even at rest; < stooping.—Stinging pains in small of back. —Gressus gallinaceous (in spine disease).—Pain at lower part of spine.—Pains, generally passive, or drawing and acute, in the back, chiefly in the morning, and sometimes so violent as to prevent any motion of the limbs.

21. **Limbs.**—Limbs go to sleep; numb, insensible on waking; more when lying than moving.—Has to seize hold of l. arm during attack of palpitation.—Limbs swollen, painful, almost anchylosed.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Boring in l. shoulder.—Aching pains in the arms and in the forearms.—Cramp-like and acute drawing pains in the bones of the carpus and of the metacarpus.—Acute drawing pains and paralytic weakness in the bones and joints of the fingers.—Palms itch; herpes; nails turn blue.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Coxalgia.—Sharp pains in the thighs, esp. morning and evening.—Paralytic and painful weakness of the knees, as if a bandage were tightly compressed above them; they are feeble and give way.—Drawing pains and acute pullings, with paralytic weakness, in the bones and the joints of the toes.—Nodes; caries.

24. **Generalities.**—Pain, like that of a bruise, with acute pullings, and paralytic weakness in the limbs in general, and chiefly in the joints, esp. on uncovering the part affected, in the morning, on waking and during repose, disappearing on getting up.—Darting pains in the limbs, with great dejection. —Inflammation of the bones, with nocturnal pains.—Exostosis on the head, on the arms and on the legs.—Great acuteness and delicacy of sensation, with excessive sensibility to the least pain.—Over-sensitiveness to all pain, and to the cold air.—Hysterical spasms, sometimes with alternate tears and laughter —Great sensibility to cold, or strong desire to go into the open air, even in bad weather, because it is found to be a relief.—Great ebullitions, with congestions to the head and chest, and palpitation of the heart.

26. **Sleep.**—Weary, but cannot rest or sleep.—Drowsiness after meals.— Nocturnal sleep till four o'clock in the morning only.—Awakened by bone pains; in despair.—Fatigue and weakness in the morning on waking.— Restless sleep, with anxious dreams; of thieves.—Nocturnal mumbling in the form of questions.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse small, but accelerated.—Febrile shiverings over the whole body, while in bed in the evening, followed neither by heat nor thirst. —Cold of the entire body, with bluish colour of the nails, nauseous taste, with inclination to vomit, sometimes followed by an increase of heat.—Heat of the face, with cold in the hands and feet.—Copious general perspiration early in the morning; mostly about genitals.

Aurum Muriaticum.

Chloride of Gold. $NaCl, AuCl_3, 2H_2O$.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Amaurosis. Angina pectoris. Anus, fistula of. Asthma. Bubo. Cancer. Caries. Chancre. Condylomata. Dropsy. Eczema. Fistula. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhage. Hair falling out. Heart, affections of. Indurations. Liver, affections of. Morvan's disease. Ophthalmia. Ozæna. Periostitis. Phthisis. Pudenda, over-sensitiveness of. Spinal sclerosis. Spleen, enlarged. Sterility. Syphilis. Uterus, tumours of; hæmorrhage from. Vagina, heat, burning and itching of. Voice, hoarse. Warts.

Characteristics.—This salt has been proved. The symptoms are in the main identical with those of the metal, but some are peculiar or more pronounced in the one than in the other. The Muriatic element is seen in the heart symptoms; violent palpitations, sore aching, heaviness and sensation of rigidity in heart, hyperæmia from heart disease. Catarrhal and glandular affections are marked. Warts appear in various parts: on the tongue, on the genitals. Digestion is slow. Diarrhœa after eating. *Aur. mur.* is a sycotic remedy causing suppressed discharges to reappear. Halbert has given *Aur. mur.* 2x with much success in cases of sclerotic and exudative degeneration of the nervous system. He narrates a case of disseminated sclerosis, the result of a fall; one of exudative localised meningitis; and one of Morvan's disease greatly improved under its use. This patient, a man cook, had hypertrophy of all the

fingers. In some of them this had progressed till painless whitlows appeared. Analgesia and anæsthesia were present, and some atrophy of the muscles of the hand and arm. Brachial neuritis appeared to be the causative factor in the case. Remarkable improvement occurred under *Aur. mur.* 2x. *Aur. mur.* is particularly valuable in hæmorrhages from the womb at climacteric and after, which are frequently of sycotic origin. Violent chill and fever. Hectic fever. Ascending stairs <. Cold washing and cold weather >. Warmth <; throws off bed-covers. *Suited to*: Lymphatic, scrofulous constitutions. Gold salts, like mercury salts, dissolve organic tissues; they stimulate the heart more, but act on fluid tissues less powerfully than mercury.

Relations.—*Compare:* Aco., Am. c., Arg., Arg. n., Ars., Bell., Cannab., Fer., Glon., Hecl., Lyc., Merc., Nit. ac., Pho., Plat., Sil., Sul. Sulphur springs are incompatible. *Antidoted by:* Bell., Cannab., Merc.

Causation.—Chagrin. Fright. Vexation.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Constant burning in whole head, < l. side.—Head hot; limbs cold.—Pulling pains in forehead; tingling itching in that part.

3.—**Eyes.** Sudden blindness in childbed.—Neuralgic pains in l. eye.—Scrofulous phlyctenular ophthalmia.—Chronic inflammation of margins of lids.—Fistula lachrymalis.

4. **Ears.**—Music relieves.—Burning and itching behind ears < night.—Tinkling sound in ears followed by deafness, as if interior of ears were large and empty.

5. **Nose.**—Pressing pain in nose.—Ozæna scrofulosa.—Tingling, burning, and itching in nose; redness and inflammation, with itching, followed by desquamation; red swelling with ulcerated nostrils; dry yellow crusts and sensation of stoppage; yellow pus, sometimes below.—Deep crack in alæ nasi; lupus.

6. **Face.**—Red face.—Hair falling out of eyebrows and head.—Exostosis of (r.) cheek-bone.

7. **Teeth.**—Teeth loose.—Dental fistula.—Toothache with thrilling pains.

8. **Mouth.**—Indurated tongue; warts; cancer; ulcers.

9. **Throat.**—Frequent desire to swallow; feeling of a plug in throat; metallic taste; increased saliva.

11. **Stomach.**—Burning, cutting, stitching in stomach; cramps.—Slow digestion.

12. **Abdomen.**—Liver indurated.—Spleen enlarged.—Swelled abdomen; ascites.—Stiffness in region of groins.—Swelling of inguinal glands.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa; < night; after eating; with pain in bowels.—Hæmorrhoids, bleeding during stool.—Condylomata.—Anal and inter-crural excoriation.—Fistula.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Diminished virility.—Increased desire.—Exhausting erections.—Violent itching of glans penis wakes him at night.—Drawing along spermatic cord.—Painful drawing in l. testis extends towards

inguinal ring, recurring by paroxysms.—Chancres. — Condylomata. — Excrescences from glans up to sacrum.—Warts on prepuce.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Constant running from vulva.—Burning stitching of vulva.—Heat and itching in vagina.—Hæmorrhage at and subsequent to the climacteric.—Leucorrhœa, light yellow, esp. mornings.—Leucorrhœa acrid, excoriating thighs, with itching of genitals.—Gonorrhœal discharge with swellings in each groin.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness ; speaking difficult.—Dyspnœa ; sensation in larynx as if closed ; laryngeal affections in syphilis and mercurio-syphilis.—Pressure under sternum.—Loud cough with thick yellow expectoration.—Anxious contraction of chest.—Asthma < at night.—Pleuritic pains l. side of chest ; changing place.

19. **Heart.**—Lancinating pains above the heart.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Swelling of the wrists, with tension on reversing the hand, and lancinations in grasping an object ; tearing pains in middle finger after meals.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Legs swollen and very tender along inside of tibia.—Exostosis.—Periostitis ; after typhoid.

24. **Generalities.**—Great restlessness ; changes his position every moment ; his friends call him "the quicksilver man."—Laziness, aversion to all work.—Indescribable weariness in whole body.—Drawing pains in various parts, esp. the extremities.

Aurum Muriaticum Kalinatum.

Double Chloride of Potassium and Gold. K. Cl, $Au Cl_3$, $2H_2O$.

Clinical.—Uterus, hæmorrhage from ; induration of.

Characteristics.—An unproved salt, recommended by Dr. Burford and others as the best preparation of gold in cases of uterine induration and hæmorrhage.

Relations.—*Compare :* Aur. mur. nat., Hydrastinin. mur.

Aurum Muriaticum Natronatum.

Double Chloride of Gold and Sodium. Na Cl, $Au Cl_3$ $2H_2O$.

Clinical.—Ascites. Carcinoma. Hæmorrhoids. Hair, falling out. Headache. Hectic fever. Jaundice. Phthisis. Rhinoscleroma. Sycosis. Syphilis. Tongue, affections of. Tumours. Uterus, indurations of ; scirrhus of. Warts.

Characteristics.—Boring pains are very marked in the pathogenesis of this salt ; over left eye, skull, chest, tibiæ, and bones generally. Symptoms < cold wet weather ; from October to spring (headache). Warts on tongue. White stools (jaundice). Bright's

disease. Chancres; ulcers; warts. Bubo. Enormous induration of an ovary. Induration of one part, softening of another part of the uterus. Corrosive leucorrhœa; pustules on genitals. Scirrhus or carcinoma of breast or uterus. A case of rhinoscleroma has been reported cured by it in 5x by Kranz-Busch. Old cases of rheumatism or gouty pains. Scrofula. All symptoms are < by rest. According to Hale, this is the most active of all the preparations of gold. In toxic doses it causes "violent gastro-enteritis," accompanied by cramps, convulsive trembling, insomnia, priapism and insensibility. In pathogenetic doses it causes "epigastric pain, nausea, loss of appetite, and constipation." The constipation is like that of *Hydrastis*, being accompanied with catarrh. Hale has used it with success in nervous dyspepsia with a tendency to diarrhœa after eating; in gastric and duodenal catarrh, with or without jaundice. The same authority states that the primary effect of the salt is to cause "congestion, irritation of uterus and ovaries, subacute metritis, ovaritis, profuse and premature menses, habitual abortion, nymphomania, ulceration of uterus, endocervicitis." For these the attenuations are suitable. The secondary effects are: "Atonic amenorrhœa, scanty and delaying menses, deficient sexual desire, sterility from ovarian torpor, ovarian dropsy;" for these he recommends the lowest triturations. He suggests its use in puerperal mania with sexual excitement, ovaritis, gastro-intestinal irritation, and suicidal impulses. Also in corresponding states in men. *Aur. mur. nat.* has been proved, but it has been chiefly used on general Aurum indications. Burnett considers it to have more power over uterine tumours than any other gold preparation.

Relations.—*Suited to :* Carbo-nitrogenoid and mercurio-syphilitic constitutions. *Compare:* Arg. n., Ars., Bad., Bry., Crot., Con., Graph., Hep., Iod., Kali bich., Kali iod., Lyc., Merc., Nit. ac., Pho., Sul., Thuj.

Causation.—Vexation (jaundice).

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Violent (boring) pains on whole side of head, mostly over eye.—Every morning pressure over eyes, pains in forehead, dulness in head, lasting until afternoon; > in evening; nasal discharge bloody, fetid, ichorus. —Hair falls out.

3. **Eyes.**—Amaurosis.—Ophthalmia: scrofulous; cancerous; at same time nose scurfy.

5. **Nose.**—Ulcers; caries; ozæna. — Nose swollen, hard, shining (scrofulous); if he takes cold, erysipelas sets in.

7. **Teeth.**—Teeth get loose, look dirty, gums recede.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue white.—Warts on tongue.—Burning on tip of tongue.—Redness and swelling of palate behind upper incisors.—Salivation.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pressure in r. hypochondrium.—Dropsy.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Clay-like fæces.—Appearance of hæmorrhoid which protrudes and is painful.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Ulcers on foreskin; warts around them; ulcers on glans eating deeply.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Ulcers with induration of uterus.—Enlargement of ovary.—Leucorrhœa, corroding the parts.—Pustules on genitals.—Abortion from uterine indurations.—(Given to syphilitic mothers, it prevents the disease in her offspring.)—Scirrhus of uterus and mammæ.

19. **Heart.**—Irregular heart-beats with anxiety and short breath; while sleeping.—Severe violent beats of the heart, with sensation of pressure while standing.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Cracking in cervical vetebræ on bending head.—Burning pain in skin of nape.—Heat in nape rising into head and cheeks.—Burning and drawing; tension and pressure in muscles to l. of nape extending to shoulder, < bending head to r.; at times unbearable during rest.—Pustular eruption on back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Burning in skin of r. axilla.—Pressure in r. deltoid.—Boring and pressing pains in arms and elbow-joints; boring in bones.—Painful stitching in finger-tips.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Boring in thighs, knees, tibiæ (first r. then l.).—Boring in both sides r. tendo Achillis when sitting.—Stitches in tips of toes; in bunion.

25. **Skin.**—Intolerable itching all over body; sores followed by an eruption of little lumps, several covered with dark-looking scabs.—Jaundice.

27. **Fever.**—Remarkable coldness of back.—Remarkable heat in skin.—Sweats only on r. side; l. (affected) side of head remains dry.—Excessive perspiration.

Aurum Sulphuratum.

Auric sulphide. $Au_2 S_3$.

Clinical.—Enuresis. Goître. Head, nodding of. Impotence. Jaundice. Mammæ, affections of. Nightmare. Nose, swelling of. Paralysis agitans. Pruritus vulvæ. Staggering.

Characteristics.—This is a valuable gold preparation which I have used with success in *Aurum* cases with some *Sulphur* indications. It has been proved, and the most striking symptoms are the followng: Constant nodding of head (suggesting paralysis agitans). Lancinations in occiput. Redness and swelling of nose; crusts; dry coryza; great sensitiveness to least contact. Sensitiveness to touch was observed in other parts. Inclined to vomit after eating. Nocturnal enuresis. Impotence. Lancinations in penis. Heaviness in genitals. Heat, lancinations, and itching of vulva. There is swelling of the breasts; they are painful to touch; nipples are cracked; lancinating pain in point of nipples. Thick yellowish leucorrhœa, especially in morning. Staggering gait. Weariness. Frightful dreams: thieves, &c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Desire for solitude.—Disgust for life.

2. **Head.**—Constant nodding of head.—Continual rush of blood to head.—Lancinations in occiput.—Itching of scalp, < night.—Burning and smarting of scalp.—Falling out of hair.

3. **Eyes.**—Redness of lids.—Morning agglutination.—Stye near outer canthus.—Photophobia.

5. **Nose.**—Redness and swelling of nose.—Crusts on nose.—Sensitiveness to least contact.

6. **Face.**—Cracked lips.

8. **Mouth.**—Redness, swelling and bleeding of gums.—Aphthæ.

9. **Throat.**—Swelling of thyroid.

11. **Stomach.**—Great thirst.—Watery eructations tasting of ingesta.—Frequent hiccough.—Very slow digestion.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Nocturnal enuresis.—Thick, yellow, red and sandy urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.** — Frequent erections with desire for embrace, but ceasing immediately.—Impotence.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Thick, yellowish leucorrhœa, esp. in the morning. — Irregular menstruation.—Sensitiveness of uterus to touch.—Swelling of breasts; painful to touch.—Cracks on nipples.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Nightly paroxysms of loud cough.—Hard cough with scanty expectoration of pure blood.—Suffocating attacks at night.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation when ascending a height.

24. **Generalities.**—Staggering gait.

26. **Sleep.**—Troublesome frightful dreams; of thieves; of assassins.

Avena Sativa.

Oat. *N. O.* Gramineæ. Tincture of fresh plant in flower.

Clinical. –Alcoholism. Cholera. Debility. Influenza. Neurasthenia. Opium habit. Palpitation. Sexual excess. Sleeplessness. Tuberculosis.

Characteristics.—*Avena* has been used empirically in substantial doses (5 to 15 drops of the tincture, preferably in hot water) in a large number of cases of nerve weakness. The leading indications are: Irregularities of the male sexual system. Nervous exhaustion. General debility. Nervous palpitation. Insomnia. Inability to keep the mind fixed on any one subject, especially when due to masturbation or sexual irregularities. It is most valuable in enabling a patient to overcome the morphine habit. It appears to exert the same kind of soothing action, without creating a habit of its own. When not more than four grains of morphine have been taken daily it may be discontinued abruptly, 15 drops of *Avena* in a wineglass of hot water being given four times a day instead. The only symptom that has

been observed to be caused by it is a pain at the base of the brain from 20-drop doses.

An alkaloid, *Avenin* (C_{56} H_{21} NO_{18}), has been isolated from oats. It is easily soluble in alcohol. No clinical observations with this have been recorded.

Aviaire.

A preparation of chicken-tuberculosis introduced by Dr. Cartier and other homœopaths of Paris.

Clinical. –Bronchitis. Influenza Measles. Phthisis.

Characteristics.—Dr. Cartier gave an account of this nosode in his paper read at the International Homœopathic Congress, 1896 (*Transactions*, Part "Essays and Communications," p. 187). *Aviaire* acts most prominently on the apices of the lungs, and it corresponds most closely to the bronchitis of influenza, which simulates tuberculosis, having cured several hopeless-looking cases. It has also done excellently in some cases of bronchitis following measles. The bacillus of avian tuberculosis has been identified with that of human tuberculosis, but the clinical properties of the two nosodes are not identical.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bacil., Bacil. t., Tuberc., Ars. i.

Azadirachta Indica.

Melia Azadirachta. Nim or Neem. Margosa. *N. O.* Meliaceæ; Tribe, Melieæ. Tincture of the bark.

Clinical.—Constipation. Diarrhœa. Intermittent fever. Quinine, effects of. Spleen, congested.

Characteristics.—This is an Indian remedy of very ancient date. All parts of the tree are intensely bitter, and the separate parts are said to have different effects. The bark, known as *Margosa Bark*, is the best-known medicinal portion, and the tincture for the provings was made from this by Dr. P. C. Majumdar, who is our chief authority for its effects. It contains *Azadirin*, *Margosin* and *Catechin*. It is popularly used in a great variety of complaints, especially of the eyes, digestive derangements, and skin affections. The most peculiar feature of the proving is the fever, which commences with a very slight chill or none at all, about 3 to 4.30 p.m., and abates about 7.30 p.m. Glowing heat and burning, especially in face, eyes, palms of hands and soles of feet in open air; sweat copious, commencing on forehead, gradually extending towards trunk; no sweat on lower part of body. It is especially useful in cases previously maltreated with quinine. < In open air; in afternoon.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cedron, China, Ars., Nat. m. Also Guarea which belongs to the same botanical order.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—The mind is depressed and forgetful; uneasiness; desire to lie down.

2. **Head.**—Giddiness as if head were moving to and fro, < rising from sitting.—Much throbbing headache, < r. side, with much pain in r. eyeball; < in open air.—The scalp is painful and sensitive to touch, even the hair is painful.

3. **Eyes.**—Burning in eyes and coryza.

4. **Ears.**—A buzzing in ears (recalling the effect of Peruvian bark).—A peculiar crackling sound in the ear like tickling with a feather, < on opening the mouth.

8. **Mouth.**—Clammy mouth, but water tastes good.—Sensation as if scalded on side and surface of tongue.—Salty tasting saliva.

9. **Throat.**—Bitter taste in throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Very keen appetite.—There may be no thirst, or very great thirst for large quantities of cold water.—Great thirst at long intervals.—Craving for sweets.

12. **Abdomen.**—In the abdomen there are twisting pains in the epigastrium, and clutching pains in umbilical region.—Burning in the bowels.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Insufficient, constipated, hard, small, and knotty stool.—Diarrhœa with no satisfaction after stool.—Passing of offensive flatus.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Great sexual excitement.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Troublesome cough after bathing.—Sputa white, in small lumps, expelled with difficulty.

18. **Chest.**—Cramping pains in chest.—Breathing deep and at long intervals; or rapid and hot breath.—Burning sensation in chest.

21. **Limbs.**—Numbness of hands and feet.

25. **Skin.**—Much itching of body; burning and prickling; sudamina on back.

26. **Sleep.**—Dreams of quarrels.

27. **Fever.**—Chill slight or absent; fever continues from 3 or 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.—Glowing heat and burning, esp. in face, eyes, palms of hands and soles of feet in open air.—Sweat copious, commencing on forehead, gradually extending towards trunk; no sweat on lower part of body.

Bacillinum.

A nosode of tuberculosis named and first described by Dr. Burnett, for whom it was prepared from tuberculous sputum by Dr. Heath. As this preparation has been experimented with separately, I think it, on the whole, advisable to give its symptoms apart from the other nosodes of phthisis.

Clinical.—*Addison's disease.* Alopecia. Consumptiveness. Growth, defective. *Hydrocephalus.* Idiocy. Insanity. Joints, affections of. Phthiriasis. Pityriasis. *Ringworm.* Scrofulous glands. Teeth, defective; pitted. *Tuberculosis.*

Characteristics.—This remedy has been used largely in infrequent doses (at intervals of a week or more) of the 30th and upwards chiefly on diathetic indications in the affections named above. In acute affections it has been found useful to dissolve a few globules in a wineglassful of water and administer a teaspoonful every four hours. In the provings, a severe headache, deep in, < by motion, was a constant symptom; also a slight cough with easy expectoration of phlegm. In cases of acute tuberculosis it has not done so well as in more chronic cases. Dr. Cartier has found it particularly useful in cases where there was excessive muco-purulent bronchial secretion threatening to occlude the lungs. It must be compared with *Bacillinum testium*, *Tuberculinum* of Swan, *Aviaire* and *Tuberculinum* of Koch. Dr. Burnett has shown that ringworm of the scalp and pityriasis versicolor on the body are indications of tubercular diathesis, and they respond to this remedy. Also they are leading indications for it when present in combination with other affections. A case of insanity with pityriasis yielded rapidly to the remedy. Phthiriasis has been cured by it when all attempts to kill the body-lice by parasiticides were useless. Dr. Young has recorded the cure of several cretinous idiots. An inter-current course of *Bacillinum* will often make a wonderful change in patients who have a personal or family history of chest affections. I have found an eczematous condition of the margins of the eyelids a strong indication for it. < Night and early morning; < cold air. It is a diathetic remedy of vast importance. The symptoms of the *schema* are taken from the provings by Burnett and myself recorded in the last edition of Burnett's *The Cure of Consumption by its own Virus*, together with some cured symptoms, and some from a proving by R. Boocock.

Relations.—Calc. phos. goes with this remedy very well. So do Lach. and Kali c. I know of no antidote.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Taciturn, sulky, snappish, fretty, irritable, morose, depressed and melancholic even to insanity.—Fretful ailing, whines and complains; mind given to be frightened, particularly by dogs.

2. **Head.**—Severe headache, deep in, recurring from time to time, compelling quiet fixedness; < shaking head.—Terrible pain in head as if he had a tight hoop of iron round it; trembling of hands; sensation of damp clothes on spine; absolute sleeplessness.—Meningitis.—Ringworm.—Alopecia areata.

3. **Eyes.**—Eczematous condition of eyelids.

6. **Face.**—Indolent, angry pimple on l. cheek, breaking out from time to time and persisting for many weeks.

7. **Teeth.**—Aching in teeth, esp. lower incisors (all sound), felt at the roots esp. on raising or projecting lower lip; very sensitive to air.—Grinds teeth in sleep.—Imperfectly developed teeth.

9. **Throat.**—Tickling in fauces, compelling cough.

11. **Stomach.**—Windy dyspepsia, with pinching pains under ribs of r. side in mammary line.

12. **Abdomen.**—Fever, emaciation, abdominal pains and discomfort, restless at night, glands of both groins enlarged and indurated; cries out in sleep; strawberry tongue.—Tabes mesenterica; talks in sleep; grinds teeth; appetite poor; hands blue; indurated and palpable glands everywhere; drum belly; spleen region bulging out.—Inguinal glands indurated and visible; excessive sweats; chronic diarrhœa.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Sudden diarrhœa before breakfast, with nausea.—Severe hæmorrhages from bowels, cough.—Obstinate constipation.—Passes much ill-smelling flatus.—Stitchlike pain through piles.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Increased quantity of urine, pale, with white sediment.—Has to rise several times in night to urinate.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Slight, tedious, hacking cough.—Hard cough, shaking patient, more during sleep but it did not waken him.—Pricking in larynx with sudden cough.—Single cough on rising from bed in morning.—Cough waking him in night; easy expectoration.—Expectoration of non-viscid easily detached, thick phlegm from air passages, followed after a day or two by a very clear ring of voice.—Sharp pain in precordial region arresting breathing.—Very sharp pain in l. scapula, < lying down in bed at night, > by warmth.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Glands of neck enlarged and tender.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in l. knee whilst walking; passed off after persevering in walking for a short distance.—Tubercular inflammation of knee.

24. **Generalities.**—Great weakness, did not want to be disturbed.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsy during day; restless at night; many dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Flush of heat (soon after the dose), some perspiration, severe headache deep in.

Bacillinum Testium.

A nosode prepared from tuberculous testicle.

Clinical.—Inguinal glands, disease of. Mesenteric glands, disease of. Phthisis. Testicles, tubercle of.

Characteristics.—This preparation has been used by Burnett as having a more direct relation to the lower half of the body than the pulmonary *Bacillinum*. My own experience confirms the correctness of this inference; but it must not be supposed that *Bac. test.* does not act in pulmonary cases, or *vice versâ*.

Badiaga.

Spongilla fluviatilis. Fresh-water sponge. Trituration of the dried sponge gathered in autumn.

Clinical.—Breast, cancer of. Bruises. Bubo. Catarrh. Chilblains. Coryza. Eyes, pains in. Glands, affections of. Hay-fever. Hæmorrhoids. Heart, affections of. Indurations. Ophthalmia. Palpitation. Rheumatism. Scrofula. Syphilis. Tibia, pain in. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Badiaga* is the Russian name for the river sponge, which is a popular Russian remedy. Among the peculiar symptoms and indications are: Headache with aching in backs of eyeballs, 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.; < motion. Severe headache in vertex > night, returning severely after breakfast. Headache with inflamed eyes. Pains in eyeballs extending to head. (J. A. Biegler cured a case with the following symptoms: A lady had for months off and on a severe pain in r. eyeball, which extended to forehead over this eye, then to temple; always < in afternoon.) Scalp sore; dry; itching; scurf; tetters. Soreness is one of the key-notes of the remedy; general soreness of integuments and muscles; as if beaten; very sensitive. Profuse coryza, coming from nostril with a gush. L. cheek and malar bone sore to touch. Lancinating pains in stomach; liver; below scapulæ; urethra; chest. Buboes. Chancres suppressed by cautery. Infantile syphilis. Carcinoma of breast. There is a cough which causes sneezing, profuse coryza. Occasional severe fit of coughing ejecting viscid mucus flying out of mouth; caused by tickling in larynx as if a particle of sugar was dissolving in throat; > in warm room. Tremulous vibrative palpitation < lying r. side. Palpitation after pleasurable emotions. Soreness of anterior muscles of legs; toes bend while walking as if extensors were paralysed. It has lessened a hard cellular swelling of both legs. Sharp stinging back of r. heel, < least pressure. Chronic rheumatism, < by cold, especially in cold air. < Stormy weather. > In warm room; < afternoon. < Pressure and touch: there is general soreness, even to touch of clothes. Sore as if beaten. Headache > at night, after sleep.

Relations.—*Compare:* Spongia; Seneg. (cough *caused by* sneezing, opposite of Bad.); Grind. rob. (respiration ceases on falling asleep); Spo. (cough with much sneezing); Kali c. (phlegm flies from mouth); Calc. s. (indurations); Carb. an. (indurations, buboes); Cist. can. (scrofula); Clemat., Hep., Iod., Kali iod., Lach., Merc., Merc. iod., Nit. ac., Sil., Sul. Followed well by Lach. *Complementary to* Sul., Iod., Merc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—After pleasurable emotions, palpitation.—Mind generally clear, active in spite of headache.

2. **Head.**—Headache from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m., with slight aching pains in the posterior portion of both eyeballs, and in the temples.—During the day more or less headache, with pain in the eyeballs (worse l.); more from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.—Frontal headache during the forenoon, worse in the temples, and extending into the posterior portion of the l. eyeball; < by moving the eye.—Pain in the temples and eyeballs; from eyeballs to temples.—A very severe headache on top of the head; remains the same in all positions; better at night after sleeping, and better in the morning; returning violently after breakfast; lasting several days.—Headache with inflamed eyes.—Headache < on moving eyes.—Excess of dandruff, or dry, tetter-like appearance of the scalp, with slight itching; hair dry.—Scalp sore to touch, with tetter-like eruption on forehead.

3. **Eyes.**—Bluish-purple margin of the eyelids, and blue under the eyes.—Scrofulous inflammation of the eyes, with hardening of the Meibomian glands.—Severe pain from eyeballs (< l.) into temple; < turning eyes.—Intermittent neuralgia of r. eyeball, extending to temple, < afternoon.—Headache extending into the eyeballs.—L. eyeball quite sore, even upon closing it tightly.—Twitching of l. eyelid.

4. **Ears.**—Slight shocks heard in the ear, as of very distant artillery; afternoons.

5. **Nose.**—Profuse coryza, mostly from the l. nostril; comes with a gush; worse in afternoon and evening; with sneezing.—Coryza and cough.—Itching of l. ala nasi.

6. **Face.**—On forehead, tetter-like eruption.—Pale, ashy, or leaden colour of face.—Stiffness in the maxillary joints.—L. cheek and malar bone sore to touch.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth and breath hot and feverish, with thirst for large quantities of water at a time.—Mouth and tongue feel scalded.

9. **Throat.**—Hawks up, in morning, masses of gluey bloody mucus from throat, which is inflamed and sore, < swallowing solids.—Tonsils red, inflamed, < swallowing solids.

11. **Stomach.**—Pressure in epigastrium, nausea, and rumbling.—Lancinating in pit of stomach 8 a.m.; extends to vertebræ, r. scapula, at times to r. side, resulting there in pleuritic pain.

12. **Abdomen.**—Lancinating pain with a bounding movement in region of liver.—Indurated inguinal glands.—Syphilitic buboes.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Catarrh of the bowels.—Constipation.—Hæmorrhoids.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Severe, sharp, lancinating pain in or near orifice of urethra.—Urine high-coloured; and reddish.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Chancres, after cautery, elevated discoloured cicatrices, rhagades.—Syphilis of infants, whole convolutes of hard glandular swellings, buboes.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Carcinoma mammæ.—Metrorrhagia < night, with feeling of enlargement of head.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Breath hot and feverish.—Occasional severe paroxysms of spasmodic cough, ejecting viscid mucus from the bronchial tubes, which at times comes flying forcibly out of the mouth, < afternoon and evening, caused by tickling in the larynx, as if sugar was dissolving, > in warm room.—Cough = sneezing; profuse coryza.—Pain in upper part of r. chest.—Pleuritic pain, < on motion or on full inspiration; with soreness.—Severe, sharp, lancinating pain in r. supra-clavicular region.—Stitches in sides, esp. r.—While lying on r. side in bed, and at moment of becoming unconscious by sleep, severe oppressive suffocative attacks from suspended respiration, causing a quick effort to prevent suffocation by changing position.—Typhoid pneumonia.

19. **Heart.**—Severe vibrating, tremulous palpitation of the heart, even while sitting or lying quiet, upon any sudden elating or other emotion of mind.—Lying on r. side, heart is heard and felt to pulsate from chest up to neck.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Very stiff neck.—Soreness and lameness, with stitches in nape of neck, < by bending the head back and forth.—Scrofulous swelling of the glands of the l. side of the face, throat, and neck; nearly as large as a hen's egg; some hard, some suppurating.—Severe lancinating pains and stitches in the posterior r. side, below the scapula, much < by throwing the shoulders back and chest forward, or any contortions of the body; pain extorting at times a moan or shriek.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Palms of hands hot and dry.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Several hard, small lumps along the shin-bone.—Hard cellular swelling of the legs.—Anterior muscles of r. leg sore, as if beaten.—At night violent lancinating pains in the limbs.—Hard swellings of both legs lessened.—Hurts of horses' hoofs.—Bad ulcers of horses' feet.—Toes bend while walking as if extensors paralysed.—Checked foot-sweat.

24. **Generalities.**—General soreness of the muscles and integuments of the whole body; flesh sore to touch, even of the clothes; sore as if beaten.

25. **Skin.**—Skin sore to touch.—Raised and discoloured scars.—Rhagades.—Brown and blue spots after concussions.—Externally applied causes checked eruptions to reappear.—Tetters on scalp and forehead; itching on scalp.

26. **Sleep.**—Restless at night; must frequently change position, body feels so sore.—Awake 3–4 a.m. with frightful dreams and severe cramping pains in metatarsal bones of both feet.—> After sleep (head).

Balsamum Peruvianum.

Balsam of Peru. Myroxylon Pereiræ. *N. O.* Leguminosæ. Tincture of the balsam that flows from the stems.

Clinical.—Bronchitis. Catarrh. Cracks. Epistaxis. Hectic. Itch. Phthisis. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—Peruvian Balsam has been chiefly used empirically in catarrhal phthisis or bronchial catarrh with copious purulent expectoration. Sputa thick, creamy, yellowish white; loud râles, night sweats, hectic. Hale has used it with success in "chronic, purulent, fetid anterior or posterior nasal catarrh, with or without ulceration." He says that a cerate of the *Balsam* is the best application next to *Glycerole of Aloes* for indolent ulcers, cracked nipples, cracks in fingers and palmer surfaces of hands, or fissured and chapped lips. The *Balsam* is also used externally for killing the acarus of itch. All parts affected are gently rubbed with it at night and a bath taken in the morning. A single application is sufficient. It has been proved by Lembke.

SYMPTOMS.

5. **Nose.**—Bleeding from r. nostril without coryza, or sneezing, or blowing nose; repeated at 7 p.m.—Profuse thick discharge from nose, whether chronic or otherwise.—Ozæna with ulceration.

9. **Throat.**—Continued scraping of fauces.

11. **Stomach.**—Vomiting of food and mucus; catarrh of stomach.—Mucous diarrhœa, &c.

13. **Stool.**—Copious liquid stool, painless.—Passage of blood with normal stool (does not have piles).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Sticking and cutting in urethra.—Urination more frequent and copious.—Urine scanty, with mucous sediment; catarrh of bladder.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Scraping in larynx in forenoon; dry cough.

18. **Chest.**—Cough, mucous and purulent expectoration.—Phthisis of mucous type; vomica in lungs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Oppressive pain in r. wrist.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Severe pain in l. tibia.—Boring in r. tibia.

24. **Generalities.**—Debility; rhagades of nipples and fingers.

Baptisia Confusa Acetica.

Australian Baptisia. *N. O.* Leguminosæ. Acetum of stem and leaves.

Clinical.—Headache. Oppression. Spleen pain. Typhoid. Vision, defective.

Characteristics.—Mr. J. Meredith ("Agricola") communicated to the *Hom. World* (xxxi. 267) his experience with this shrub.

Symptoms produced on himself were: Congestion of fore part of head. Vision weak. Hectic flush after tea. Right molar felt too long, < by pressure, intermittent; right jaw (later both jaws) stiff and painful at joint. Sciatica left side. Appetite increased, more energy for brain work. Sleep improved. But the most remarkable effect was the relief of a distressing symptom which had troubled him many months, and which the ordinary *Bapt. tinct.* in any preparation had failed to relieve. He describes it as "a really distressing left hypochondrium oppression, fulness and actual dyspnœa, impelling me to assume an erect position." This would continue half the night. It was uninfluenced by eating. The distress was located either in the spleen or splenic curve of the colon. The *Bapt. c. acet.* seemed to relieve the part very rapidly, causing something to move to the left and downwards, after which he went to sleep. A case simulating typhoid was rapidly relieved by the remedy—showing its relation to *Bapt. tinct.*

Baptisia Tinctoria.

Wild Indigo (United States of America.) *N. O.* Leguminosæ.
Tincture of fresh root and its bark.

Clinical.—Abortion, threatened. Apoplexy. Appendicitis. Biliousness. Brain softening. *Cancer. Consumption.* Diphtheria. Dysentery. *Enteric fever.* Eye, affections of. Gall-bladder, affections of. Gastric fever. Headache, bilious. *Hectic fever.* Hysteria. *Influenza.* Mumps. Œsophagus, stricture of. Plague. *Relapsing fever. Sewer gas-poisoning.* Shivering. Stomatitis. Tabes mesenterica. Tinea capitis. *Tongue ulcerated.* Typhus. Variola. *Worms.*

Characteristics.—*Baptisia* has gained its greatest reputation as a remedy in typhoid fever, to the symptoms of which its pathogenesis strikingly corresponds. But it is only when it is used strictly in accordance with its symptoms that it will give successful results. When given as a matter of routine there are sure to be failures. Another disease in which it has proved specific in a large number of cases is epidemic influenza. The besotted countenance, bleary eyes, aching head, sore throat, pains and soreness all over the body, and profound prostration which are present in all typical cases indicate *Baptisia* before any other remedy.

Among the chief symptoms of the remedy are the following: Stupor, falls asleep whilst being spoken to, confused as if drunk. Cannot keep his mind together, a wild wandering feeling. This scattered feeling is further exemplified in the illusion that the body is double; limbs separated and conversing with each other; can't sleep because body seems scattered about and cannot collect pieces. There is a dull heavy sensation in head with drowsiness and heavy eyelids. The head feels large, with a numb feeling of head and face. Bruised headache; soreness as if in brain; bruised feeling in occiput; heavy feeling at base of brain with drawing in cervical muscles. Frontal headache with pressure at root of nose. The neck is tired,

cannot hold head easy in any position. The eyes cannot bear light; burn; are weak; painful on reading. Weight on eyes; eyeballs sore, lame on moving. Blear-eyed. Lids partially paralysed. An illusion of smell "as of burnt feathers" has been caused and cured by it. Pain in left parotid gland. Flat, bitter taste. Tongue swollen; feels numb; speech difficult. Is coated whitish yellow, and feels burnt or scalded. Dry, parched, brown centre; cracked and ulcerated. Canker sores in mouth. Ulcerations. The sore-mouth of sucklings. Painlessness is a feature in the sore throat; putrid, painless, dark ulcers. Œsophagus feels constricted down to stomach; can only swallow liquids; cases of convulsive contraction of œsophagus and cardiac orifice, with regurgitation of food, have been cured by it. In one case, that of an old man, food could be swallowed and retained some days, but not on others. He had always liked very hot food. The œsophagus was red and granular. *Bapt.* 12 cured. Nausea, retching and vomiting. Sinking, gone feeling. Pain in liver; and especially in gall-bladder; in spleen; in right iliac region; in groins; glands swollen. Soreness of abdominal muscles and right iliac region. Fetid exhausting diarrhœa; dysentery in autumn or hot weather. Worms. The urine is high-coloured, scanty, alkaline, fetid. Orchitis, squeezed pain in testes. Hale considers it specific in threatened miscarriage from mental depression, shock of bad news, watching, fasting, or low fever. Patients in these conditions often complain of "dreadful sinking at the stomach," fetid breath and other symptoms of *Baptisia*. Many cases of phthisis are relieved by this remedy when the symptom and type of fever correspond. Lumbar backache. Feels as if lying on a board. Pain in sacrum. Weakness of lower limbs. Left foot much prickling and numbness. Numbness and soreness are very general in *Baptisia* patients. It has cured hysteria with prostration, numbness and fear of paralysis, wanted to die, rubbed hands continually, restlessness. The bed feels hard. There is excessive drowsiness. < On waking; < walking; < open air; < cold wind; < autumn or hot weather.

Relations.—*Compare:* Arn., Arsen., Bry.; Gels. (malaise, nervousness, flushed face, drowsiness, and muscular soreness); Ecchin. angust., Hyo., Kali mur., Lach., Mur. ac. and Nit. ac. (typhoid); Nux v., Op., Rhus t. *Follows well:* Ars. *Is followed well by:* Tereb., Nit. ac., Ham. Silic has, like Bap., ability to swallow only liquids (like milk), but unlike Bap., Silic has aversion to milk. Ecchinacea angustifolia is perhaps its nearest analogue.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Stupor; falls asleep while being spoken to, or answering; heavy sleep till aroused; awakes only to again fall asleep in the midst of his answer, which he vainly endeavours to finish.—Indisposed to think, want of power; mind seems weak, confused, as if drunk.—Cannot confine his mind: a sort of wild, wandering feeling.—Gloomy, unhappy state of mind.—Body feels scattered about, tosses around to get the pieces together; cannot sleep because he cannot get pieces together.—Mind wanders as soon as the eyes are closed.—Mentally restless but too lifeless to move.—Indisposed to think;

inability to memorise.—< When thinking of pains in various parts of body.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, and weak feeling of entire system, esp. lower limbs and knees.—Vertigo, with paralysis of eyelids.—Peculiar feeling in head, which is never felt except during fever, excitement of brain such as precedes delirium. —Dull, heavy pressive headache.—Frontal headache, with pressure at root of nose ; with feeling of fulness and tightness of whole head.—Head feels large and heavy, with numbness of head and face.—Sharp darts of pain in supra-orbital nerve at foramen.—Frequent sharp pains by spells in r. and l. temple. —Soreness in the brain, worse on stooping.—Top of head feels as if it would fly off.—Dull, bruised feeling in occiput.—Skin of forehead feels tight.—Scalp feels sore.—Sensation as if head swelling.—Neck feels so tired she cannot hold her head easy in any position.

3. **Eyes.**—Cannot bear light ; eyes burn but do not water.—Feeling as if eyes would be pressed into head ; eyeballs feel sore, with great confusion of sight ; cannot place anything until after looking at it a few seconds ; everything appears to move.—Severe pains in eyes on reading, compelling to stop. —Bloated feeling of eyes, glistening ; disposition to have them half closed.— Eyeballs feel sore ; sore and lame on moving them.—Partial paralysis of lids.

4. **Ears.**—Dull hearing.—Delirium with almost complete deafness.— Slight pain in l. parotid gland.

5. **Nose.**—Dull pain at root of nose ; crampy sensation.—Sneezing and feeling as after a severe cold ; slight bleeding from r. nostril of bright red blood, thick.—Epistaxis of dark blood.—Sensation of fulness ; œdema of affected parts, esp. in choanæ.—Illusion of smell : as of burnt feathers.

6. **Face.**—Face flushed, dusky, hot ; dark-red, with a besotted expression.—Muscles of jaw rigid.

8. **Mouth.**—Sordes on the teeth and lips.—Tongue yellow along the centre ; first white, with reddish papillæ, followed by yellow-brown coating in centre, edges dark-red and shining ; dry, brown down the centre ; cracked, sore, ulcerated.—Filthy taste with flow of saliva.—Saliva rather abundant, somewhat viscid, tasting flat.—Numb, pricking sensation in tongue—Putrid ulcers of the buccal cavity, with salivation.—Mouth and tongue very dry in fevers.—Putrid ; offensive ; fæcal breath.—Flat, bitter taste in mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Pain and soreness of fauces.—Constrictive feeling in throat, causing frequent efforts at deglutition.—Throat feels swollen or full.—Fauces dark-red ; dark, putrid ulcers ; tonsils and parotids swollen ; absence of pain, and great prostration.—Difficult deglutition ; can only swallow water ; œsophagus feels as if constricted from above down to stomach.

11. **Stomach.**—Sinking, gone feeling at the stomach.—Constant desire for water, with nausea and want of appetite.—Great thirst.—Loss of appetite ; averse to nourishment and stimulants.—All symptoms < from beer.—At night, frequent pain in the epigastric region ; < from turning over, which he had to do all the time.—Full feeling in stomach.—Heavy gnawing in stomach.— Burning heat rising up to throat.—Pains in stomach ; feeling there as of a hard substance.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in liver, from r. lateral ligament to gall-bladder ; can scarcely walk, it so augments pain in gall-bladder.—Constant severe pain over gall-bladder.—Constant pain in stomach and liver ; < walking ; hot

sensation; heavy aching in liver.—Pain in liver region on going upstairs.—Constant aching distress in stomach and umbilical region.—Pain in region of spleen, with darts of pain in body, esp. in carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges.—R. iliac region sensitive.—Fulness and distension of the abdomen.—Abdominal muscles sore on pressure.—Sharp, rheumatic pains in groins, lasting a short time but returning after short interval, < from walking.—Glands of l. groin swollen; painful on walking.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Frequent small, thin, dark, offensive, and acrid stools.—Very fetid, exhausting diarrhœa; excoriating.—Stool papescent, with large quantities of mucus; no pain.—Dark-brown mucous and bloody stools, with tenesmus and typhoid tendency.—Dysentery: rigors, pains in limbs and small of back; stools small, all blood, not very dark but thick; tenesmus; great prostration, brown tongue, low fever; in autumn or in hot weather, constipation; severe, with hæmorrhoids; in afternoon.—Stricture from piles.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Stitches in region of r. kidney; shooting in l. kidney.—Burning when urinating.—Urine rather scanty, dark-red colour; alkaline; fetid.—Light-green urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Orchitis.—Pressing pain in l. testicle; cramp, as if squeezed.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses too early and too profuse.—Excites abortion.—Lochia acrid, fetid.—Puerperal fever.—Stomatitis materna.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Aphonia.—Larynx sore to touch, painful swallowing or speaking.—Fetid breath.—Awakes with great difficulty of breathing; the lungs feel tight and compressed; must have fresh air.

18. **Chest.**—Constriction and oppression of the chest.—Weight and oppression in precordial region, with a feeling of unsatisfied breathing; afternoon.—Sharp pains in centre of sternum.—Dull stitches in l. nipple.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Feeling of greatly increased compass and frequency of heart's pulsations; seem to fill chest.—Pulse at first accelerated, afterward slow and faint.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Neck tired; sore down neck.—Stiffness and lameness of cervical muscles; < on moving head.—Back and hips very stiff, ache severely; < walking.—Feels as if lying on a board; changes position often, bed feels so hard; < in region of sacrum.—Dull sacral pain, compounded of a feeling as from a pressure and fatigue, from long stooping; soon extending round hips and down r. leg.

21. **Limbs.**—Wandering pains in all the limbs with dizziness.—Drawing pains in arms and legs; aching in the limbs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Constant twitching in l. deltoid.—Pain in l. shoulder, extending down arm.—Pains in bones of arms and hands.—Numbness of l. hand and forearm, with prickling.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Soreness in front of thighs, < after sitting.—Limbs weak and vacillating.—L. foot numb, prickles.—Burning of top of r. foot from toes to back of foot.

24. **Generalities.**—Restless; does not sleep quietly; wants to be on the move.—Great languor; wants to lie down.—Tired, bruised, sick feeling in all parts of the body.—Weak and tremulous, as if recovering from a severe illness.—Great weakness, esp. in lower limbs.—Prostration, with disposition

of fluids to decompose.—Indescribable sick feeling all over.—Numbness prickling and paralytic feeling over the whole body, esp. l. side.—Ulceration of mucous membranes, esp. of the mouth, with tendency to putrescence.—Discharges and exhalations fetid.—Sensation all over the body as if bruised or beaten.—Feels as if lying on a board; changes position, bed feels so hard makes him feel sore and bruised.

25. **Skin.**—Great burning and heat in skin; < in face.—Livid spots over body and limbs.—Eruption like measles or urticaria.—Confluent small-pox, tardy eruption.—Foul, gangrenous, eating syphilitic sores.

26. **Sleep.**—Delirious stupor; falls asleep while answering a question or being talked to.—Sleeps well till 2 or 3 a.m., then restless till morning.—Drowsy, stupid, tired feeling; disposition to half close the eyes.—Restless, with frightful dreams.—Wants to get out of bed.—Cannot sleep, limbs seem scattered about so.

27. **Fever.**—Chilly going into the open air; chills over the back and lower limbs.—Chilly, with soreness of body.—Whole surface hot and dry, with occasional chills, mostly up and down the back.—On awaking, 3 a.m., flashes of heat; feeling as if sweat would break out.—An uncomfortable burning all over surface, esp. face; moves to cool part of bed; finally rises, opens window and washes.—Typhoid and cerebral forms of fever.—Beginning of typhus when the so-called nervous symptoms predominate; causes sweat to break out and relieve; typhus; critical sweat on forehead and face.—Fever originating from confinement on shipboard, without good care or food.—Fetid sweat.

Barosma.

B. betulina, B. crenulata, B. sanatifolia. Buchu (South Africa). *N. O.* Rutaceæ (Genus, Diosmeæ). Tincture of dried leaves.

Clinical.—Bladder, affections of. Calculus. Catarrh. Gravel. Leucorrhœa. Prostate, disorders of.

Characteristics.—The leaves of several species of Barosma contain in vittæ a volatile oil, having a warm camphoraceous taste and an odour something like mint. There are no provings of the remedy, and the only uses made of it have been with the tincture. But it has a markedly specific effect on mucous membranes generally, and especially on the genito-urinary system, closely resembling that of *Sabal ser.*, *Populus*, *Copaiva*, and *Thuja*. Hale gives as indications: chronic affections of genito-urinary organs having *muco-purulent discharges*, abundance of epithelium mixed with pus and mucous corpuscles. Irritable bladder, with vesical catarrh or gravel; with spasmodic stricture. Prostatic disorders. Vaginal leucorrhœa. Undue secretions from mucous follicles of urethra, vesiculæ seminales, or prostate produced by excessive venery or self-abuse.

Baryta Acetica, *see* Baryta Carbonica.

Baryta Carbonica.

Carbonate of Barium Ba CO_3, with which are included symptoms of Baryta acetica—Barium acetate $Ba(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. (I follow Hering and Hahnemann in combining the two, as I agree with Hering that "there is hardly any difference between the two, and certainly none in the symptoms cured.") Solution of acetate; trituration of carbonate.

Clinical.—*Aneurism.* Apoplexy. Atrophy. Baldness. *Brain, affections of.* Cysts. Foot-sweat. *Glandular swellings.* Hæmorrhoids. *Heart, affections of. Memory defective.* Œsophagus, spasm of. Panaris. *Paralysis.* Parotitis. Prostate, enlarged. *Quinsy. Throat, sore. Tonsils, enlarged. Tumours.* Warts. *Wens.*

Characteristics.—*Baryta* corresponds to scrofulous conditions in children and old age; dwarfish children and childish old people. Old people who are fat. Those liable to take cold easily; sore throat from cold; glandular affections. Many cases of aneurism have been cured with *Baryta*, mostly in lower attenuations. It corresponds to the atheromatous condition. A paralytic condition runs throughout the pathogenesis. There is paralysis of mind and body. Mistrust; want of self-confidence; aversion to strangers (the child does not want to play). It has cured a case of fetid foot-sweat with spells of despondency, seeking solitude, sobbing and crying. Deficient memory (children cannot remember and learn). Sensation as if brain loose. Vertigo: with nausea; from stooping; when lifting arms up; in old people. Pressure and sticking in brain, at vertex on waking. It has cured baldness in young people; tinea, wens. The scalp is very sensitive to touch. Enlarged glands in occiput and neck. On the face there are rough, dry and herpetic eruptions. Dark redness. Tension of whole face as if white of egg had dried on it; as if a cobweb (*B. acet.*) over face, temples, and scalp. Painful swelling of parotid and of submaxillary glands. The sense of smell is very acute. There is an illusion of smell as of pine smoke. Nose-bleed before menses. The tongue is paralysed. Salivation; saliva runs out during sleep. The digestion is weak; after eating, pressing in stomach; and pain in hard, swollen abdomen. Sensation of soreness of stomach; while eating it feels as if the food had to force its way through some raw place. It has proved curative in the habitual colic of children who do not thrive; enlarged mesenteric glands; hungry, but refuse food; swallowing painful. The anus is sore and humid. Piles protrude with urination as well as stool. Constipation, with hard, knotty stools; hæmorrhoids, burning and soreness. The paralytic condition appears in the sexual organs. Impotence. Soreness and moistening between scrotum and thighs. Enlarged prostate. There is also a paralytic condition of the respiratory organs. There is a feeling in the larynx as if inspiring smoke or pitch. Hoarseness and loss of voice from cough, mucus in larynx and trachea. Suffocating

catarrh and paralysis of lungs in old people. Sensation as if lungs full of smoke. There is a spasmodic cough, like whooping-cough, from roughness and tickling in throat and pit of stomach. Cough < evening till midnight; after getting feet cold; exercise; lying left side; cold air; thinking of it. Palpitation with soreness of heart, < lying on left side; < thinking of it. Violent long lasting palpitation; felt in head. Palpitation < on exertion. Slightest exertion makes him feel tired and sleepy. These heart symptoms of *Bar. c.* are met with in many cases of aneurism and atheroma, and no remedy has a better record here. I cured an advanced case of thoracic aneurism with the 3x. *Baryt. c.* has cured tumours of several kinds. Induration in the breasts. Sarcoma in neck with burning. Fatty tumours, especially about the neck. Swelling and induration of glands. A marked symptom is, pulsation in the back. Stiffness and tension in small of back, in evening, especially while sitting, allowing neither to rise nor to bend backwards. Painfulness of arms and swelling of axillary glands. Cold feet. Fetid perspiration of feet. Corns with burning and stinging. Burning and drawing pains are frequent in lower limbs. A case has been recorded in which *Baryt.* removed in an old man a pain, coming suddenly, in hollow of knee and running down back of leg like a thin stream of hot fluid or molten metal, running down under the skin. Tearing in limbs with chilliness. Tension and shortening of muscles. Intolerable irritation all over like prickings and tingling, waking him at night. Itching, sore and humid skins.—Warts.—Burning pains are found in many parts. General soreness and sensitiveness. Small wounds ulcerate and get very sore.

Chilliness predominates. It has cold, clammy feet as notably as *Calcarea.* < Cold air; cold washing; damp weather; warm food; in sun (headache); near warm stove (headache). < From raising arms, < from mental emotion. < Thinking of complaints. < In company; > alone. > From cold food. Left side much affected. Offensive sweat of one side (mostly left). < Lying on painful side; on left side. < After eating. After eating, so weak cannot raise his hands; too weak to masticate.

Relations.—*Compare:* Alum., Ant. t. (paralysis of lungs); Bell., Calc. c. (scrofulosis, coryza, &c.); Calc. iod. (large tonsils); Caust. (paralysis); Cham., Chi., Con. (old people); Dulc. (catching cold); Fluor. ac. (old people); Iod. (glands); Lach., Lyc. (tonsils); Mag. c., Merc. (colds, glands, diarrhœa); Nat. c., Phos., Puls., Sep. (tinea); Silic. (glands, fetid foot-sweat, but Bar. c. lacks the head-sweat of Silic., and Silic. has self-will instead of the weak-mindedness of Bar. c.); Sul., Tell. *Antidoted by:* Ant. t., Bell., Camph., Dulc., Merc., Zn. *Compatible:* after Scilla, Ars. Before and after Sul. *Incompatible:* Calc.

Causation.—Checked foot-sweat.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Lachrymose disposition.—Repugnance to strangers or to society; (the sight of them < symptoms or causes a recurrence).—Mistrust; want of self-confidence, the child does not want to play.—Anxious inquietude

about domestic affairs.—Scrupulous, irresolute, suspicious temper, with mis trust of one's self.—Fear and cowardice.—Aversion to play (in children).—Sudden fits of passion from trifling causes—Incessant activity.—Great weakness of memory.—Inattention to studies in children.—Deficient memory (children cannot remember and learn).

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, with nausea, and headache on stooping.—At night everything rocks with him as on a ship.—Aching pains in the head, principally in the forehead, over the eyes, and the root of the nose, or with tension in the occiput, towards the nape of the neck.—Pricking, lancinating pains in the head, esp. provoked by the heat of a stove.—Pressure in brain under vertex, towards occiput, on waking, with stiffness of neck.—Digging in the head, with a sensation of looseness of the brain.—Painful sensibility in the scalp.—The scalp is very sensitive to the touch, esp. on the side on which he lies, with the sensation of sugillation, worse from scratching.—Numbness in skin of forehead to root of nose.—Tendency to take cold through the head.—Itching and gnawing in the scalp ; and external head, particularly behind the ears ; lobe of the ear, or lobes of the ears ; upper lip ; nape of neck.—Eruptions and humid or dry scabs on the head.—Baldness.—Losing hair from crown of head.

3. **Eyes.**—Aching and burning pain in the eyes, esp. on fatiguing the sight.—Inflammation of the ball of the eye and of the eyelids, with pain as of excoriation, sensation of dryness with photophobia.—Swelling of the eyes in the morning.—Exophthalmos.—Scrofulous inflammation with phlyctenulæ and ulcers on cornea.—Stye in inner corner of l. eye.—Tarsal tumours.—Agglutination of the eyelids.—Confusion of sight, which prevents one's reading.—Specks flying about, and black spots before the eyes.—Sparks before the eyes in the dark.—Dazzling of the eyes by the light.

4. **Ears.**—Itching in the ears.—Nocturnal pulsation in the ears when they are lain upon.—Eruptions on the ears or behind the ears.—Parotids swollen and painful.—Hardness of hearing.—Tinkling and roaring in the ears.—Cracking in the ears on swallowing, on sneezing, and on walking quickly.—Tearing in bone in front of r. ear.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis, esp. after having blown the nose ; before catamenia.—Crusts below the nose.—Very acute sense of smell.—Smells pine smoke.—Fluent coryza with abundant secretion of thick mucus.—Painful dryness of the nose.—Coryza ; with upper lip swollen, < mornings.

6. **Face.**—Face deep red, with purple lips, and great ebullition of the blood.—Sensation of swelling and tension in the face, as if it were covered with cobwebs.—Pains in the face with tensive swelling.—Eruption on the face.—Lips dry and cracked.—Swelling of upper lip ; with burning pain.—Acute pain in the joint on closing the jaws.—Swelling of the submaxillary glands, with induration.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache only in the evening, in bed.—Pullings, throbbing, and shocks in the teeth, extending even to the ear and the temple.—Toothache < when thinking about it.—Burning shootings in the carious teeth, excited by contact with anything hot.—Toothache before the catamenia, with pale red swelling of the gums and of the cheek.—Bleeding of the gums.—Fistula dentalis.

8. **Mouth.**—Buccal cavity feels numb.—Dryness of the mouth.—Accu-

mulation of saliva in the mouth.—Offensive smell from the mouth.—Inflamed vesicles in the mouth and on or under the tongue.—Cracks in the tongue, with burning pain as of excoriation.—Paralysis of tongue.—Cold tongue, somewhat black (*Acet.*).—Tongue coated as if fuzzy.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, with swelling of the palate and of the amygdalæ, which suppurate.—Sensation, as if one had a plug in the throat.—Suffocation and contraction in the throat.—Shootings, and pain as of excoriation, in the throat, esp. during the act of deglutition.—Spasm of œsophagus; can only swallow liquids.—Sensation in œsophagus as if a morsel of food had lodged there.

10. **Appetite.**—Disagreeable, or bitter taste, generally in the morning, with tongue much loaded.—Sour taste, esp. before, but not after a meal.—Continual thirst.—Appetite weak, and soon satisfied, although the food pleases the palate.—After dinner, pains in the stomach, uneasiness, indolence, and aversion to labour.—Weakness of digestion.—Cough from warm food.—> From cold diet.

11. **Stomach.**—Sinking sensation in the afternoon.—Risings after a meal.—Frequent risings, abortive or sour.—Discharge of phlegm from the stomach.—Vomiting of mucus.—Nausea, chiefly in the morning, when fasting, and sometimes as if in consequence of indigestion.—Pains in the stomach, when fasting, after a meal, or on pressing upon the epigastrium.—Sensibility and pain in the epigastrium at every step taken.—Heaviness, fulness, and pressure in the stomach and epigastrium, even after having eaten little.—Weakness of the digestion after eating, pressing in the stomach; and pain in the hard, swollen abdomen.—Sensation as if stomach were hanging relaxed.—Pain, as of excoriation, in the region of the stomach, with a sensation when eating as if the parts through which the food passes were raw.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in the abdomen, relieved by eructation or by external heat.—Painful tension and inflation of the abdomen.—Colic, with retraction of the navel—Pinchings and cuttings in the abdomen, with inclination to evacuate, as if diarrhœa were coming on.—Accumulation of flatulency in the abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Evacuations difficult and knotty, or hard and insufficient.—Frequent inclination to evacuate, with a sensation of anxious uneasiness in the lumbar region, shiverings passing over the thighs, and evacuations soft and loose.—Sudden irresistible urging to stool, with painful soreness in the lumbar region, followed by frequent diarrhœic stool (*Acet.*).—Urgent desire to evacuate, which can scarcely be repressed.—Expulsion of ascarides.—Crawling in the rectum (ascarides).—Appearance of hæmorrhoidal excrescences, with shooting pain.—Itching, sensation of burning, excoriation and oozing at the anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent inclination to make water, with abundant emission.—Urgent inclination to make water; it can hardly be retained.—During urination, burning in urethra.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Diminution of sexual desire, and weakness of the genital functions.—Relaxed penis, premature emissions.—Falling asleep during coition, without the emission having taken place.—Gleet.—Hypertrophied prostate.—Excoriation and oozing between the scrotum and the thighs.—Erections only in the morning before rising.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Diminution of sexual desire in women.—Catamenia too feeble, and of too short duration.—Leucorrhœa a little before the catamenia.—Before and during menses: toothache; colic; pain in back.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Catarrh, with cough, voice hollow and low, and fluent coryza.—Suffocative catarrh and paralysis of the lungs in old people.—Sensation of smoke in the larynx.—Spasmodic cough (like whooping-cough) from roughness and tickling in the throat and pit of the stomach.—Cough worse in the evening till midnight; after getting the feet cold; from exercise; when lying on the l. side; in the cold air; from thinking of it.—Hoarseness and loss of voice, from an accumulation of viscid mucus in the throat and on the chest, with dry cough, chiefly at night, in the evening, or in the morning.

18. **Chest.**—Difficulty of respiration and shortness of breath, with sensation of fulness in the chest—Pains in the chest, mitigated partly by eructations and partly by external heat.—Sensation of soreness in the chest.—Sensation, as if something hard dropped down in the chest.—Fulness and pressive heaviness on the chest, esp. when ascending, with shooting in the act of respiration.

19. **Heart.**—Very violent throbbings of the heart.—Throbbing of the heart excited by lying on the l. side, or renewed by thinking of it.—Palpitation felt in head.—Atheroma and aneurism.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness at the nape of the neck.—Shootings in the nape of the neck.—Aching pains in the nape of the neck.—Steatoma in the nape of the neck, with burning pain in the bottom of it.—Swelling and induration of the glands of the neck.—Encysted tumour under the arm-pit.—Sacral pains, more violent when seated than when in motion.—Tensive stiffness in the loins, aggravated in the evening to such an extent that one cannot get up from one's chair, nor stand up straight.—Tension in the shoulder-blades, the nape of the neck, and the muscles of the neck, esp. in a sharp and cold air.—Burning pain and throbbing sensation in the back, esp. after mental emotion.—Beating and pulsation in the back.—Stiffness in the small of the back in the evening, esp. while sitting, which allows neither to rise nor to bend backwards.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Swellings of the arms, with pain of the axillary glands.—Pain in the deltoid muscle on raising the arm.—The arm becomes numbed when one lies down.—Hands cold, with bluish spots.—Swollen veins and redness of the hands.—Hands dry, like parchment.—Trembling of the hand when writing.—Violent tingling and gnawing in the palm of the hand, with desire to scratch.—Peeling off of the skin of the back of the hand, and of the tops of the fingers.—The fingers are numbed.—Panaris.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain, as of dislocation or of stiffness of the coxo-femoral joint.—Tension in the legs, as if the tendons were too short—Drawing pain in r. nates as if the flesh were being torn off.—Violent stitches; burning in nates.—Drawing pain down whole l. leg (*Acet.*).—Burning pains: in nates; in bend of thigh; in knee-pan; in soles.—Tractive and acute pains in legs, as if in the bones.—Itching in the thighs, even at night.—Shootings in the joints of the knee.—Tension in the tibia and in the calves and the legs.—Cramps in the calves of the legs and in the toes on stretching out the limbs.—Inquietude and trembling in the legs and feet.—Pain in the joint of the foot, as from a

sprain.—Fetid sweat of the feet.—Ulcers in the feet.—Lymphatic and painful swelling in the fleshy part of the great toe.—Pain like that of a corn in the callous part of the sole of the foot, esp. when walking.—Corns, with burning shootings and pinchings.

24. **Generalities.**—Pains in the joints and in the hollow bones.—Cramp-like pressure or pulling, with paralytic weakness, or tension, as if from contraction of the tendons, in different parts.—Paralysis and palsy of aged persons.—Acute drawing pains in the limbs, with shuddering.—At night, starting of the muscles.—Shakings and startings of some of the limbs, and of the whole body during the day.—Tearing in the limbs with chilliness.—The symptoms exhibit themselves particularly on the l. side, and when sitting; they disappear on movement, or in the open air.—Swelling and induration of the glands.—Heaviness in the whole body.—Great uneasiness and over-excitability of all the senses.—Great weakness, which does not permit a long-continued standing posture.—Great weakness of mind and body of old men.—Necessity to lie down, or to be seated.—Intellectual, nervous, and physical weakness.—Emaciation, or bloating of the body and of the face, with inflation of the abdomen.—Great tendency to catch cold, which commonly occasions inflammation in the throat.

25. **Skin.**—Sensation in different parts, like the pricks of burning needles, itching and crawling sensations.—Intolerable itching and tingling over the whole body at night.—Excoriation and oozing in several parts of the skin.—Injuries in the skin healing with difficulty.—Swelling and induration of the glands.—Warts.—Whitlows.

26. **Sleep.**—Somnolency in the daytime.—Drowsiness night and day.—Nocturnal sleep, agitated, with frequent waking and anxious dreams.—At night, ebullition of the blood; strong pulsations of the heart, and sensation in the heart as if it were excoriated, with great anxiety, and inability to lie on the l. side.—Sleep with many unquiet dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse accelerated but weak.—Strong disposition to chilliness.—Shuddering, with corrugated skin, and uprising of the hair, or with tension of the face.—Shuddering, which runs over the whole body, beginning at the face, or at the epigastrium, followed by a transient heat over the whole body.—Chilliness relieved by external heat.—Flushes of heat, more at night, with great restlessness.—Perspiration, one-sided (l.) every other evening.

Baryta Iodata.

Baric iodide. BaI_2. Trituration.

Clinical.—Breast, cancer of. Cancer. Glands, enlargement of. Tumours.

Characteristics. — *Baryt. iod.* has been used empirically, especially in cases of glandular enlargement and new growths, on indications suggested by its two elements.

Baryta Muriatica.

Chloride of Barium. $BaCl_2 2H_2O$.

Clinical.—Aneurism. Anus, abscess of. Asthma. Convulsions. Deafness. Dyspepsia. Fistula. Glandular swellings. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Idiocy. Leucorrhœa. Mania. Mumps. Nymphomania. Otorrhœa. Pancreatitis. Paralysis. Scrofula Sterility. Testicles, affections of. Tinea capitis. Tinnitus. Tonsillitis. Tumours.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Baryta mur.* are like those of the other Barium salts, but it has a distinct character of its own. Convulsions are more marked in the muriate. Periodical attacks of convulsions, with excessive jactitation of the limbs. Idiocy. Mania, with increase of sexual desire; "in every form of mania as soon as the sexual desire is increased." Offensive otorrhœa. Parotid glands hard and swollen (especially right). It has cured whizzing and buzzing in ears; noises on chewing and swallowing. Deafness. Great salivation and odour from mouth as from mercurialisation. Swelling of salivary glands. Disposition to tonsillitis. There is great indigestion. Below stomach to left a hardness from which paroxysms of dyspnœa come. Induration of pancreas. Distressing throbbing in abdomen (abdominal aneurism). Many cases of aneurism have been benefited by *Bar. mur.* Both elements have a strong action on heart and arteries. In one poisoning case, that of a girl, the instant she swallowed the solution she exclaimed that she was on fire; vomitings, convulsions, pain in the head and complete deafness supervened; and death within an hour. *Baryt. mur.* acts on parotid glands and pancreas. Is suited to scrofulous children. Attacks of tonsillitis occurring in spring and autumn. The earache is > by sipping cold water.

Relations.—*Compare:* Con. (indurations of abdominal glands); Iod., Kali iod. and Iris (pancreas); Selen. (pulsations in abdomen). *Useful after* Ars. in extravasations of blood. The vomiting is *antidote by* Absinthe.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great anxiety, with gastralgia, nausea, and retching; has to bend double.—Idiocy.—Mania of every form as soon as sexual desire is increased.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, swimming before the eyes; things turn round.—Head confused and heavy.—Cephalalgia, with vomitings.—Very purulent eruptions on the scalp.—Scabby eruptions on the head and on the neck.—Eruption at the nape of the neck.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes fixed and immovable.—Shuns light; child lies all the time on its face.—Pupils dilated and insensible, with fixed look.—Blennorrhœa of the eyes, of the ears, and of the nose.

4. **Ears.**—Deafness and vomiting.—Otorrhœa; odour like rotten cheese —Abscesses behind ears.—Parotids (esp. r.) swollen.

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing in sleep.—Coryza.

6. **Face.**—Tractive pains in the muscles of the face.—Painful nodosity at the point of the nose, with slight pricking.

7. **Teeth.**—Shooting, throbbing pains in the teeth, esp. on waking, after midnight.—Looseness of the teeth.

8. **Mouth**—Swelling of the salivary glands and of the palate.—Tongue loaded.—Tongue and mouth dry.—Fetor of the mouth, as if from mercury.—Putrid taste in the mouth, also of food.

9. **Throat.**—Uvula elongated.—Varicose veins of throat.—Suppuration of tonsils after every cold.—Swallowing difficult.

11. **Stomach.**—Loss of appetite.—Thirst.—Inclination to vomit.—Retching.—Vomiting in the morning, with anxiety.—Vomiting of a small quantity of water, with nausea.—Sickness.—Pressure on the stomach, with spasm.—Sensation of heat, ascending from the stomach to the chest and head.—Burning pain in the stomach, with vomiting.—The membranes of the stomach are of a blue red, with red spots on the muscular part.—The pit of the stomach is inflamed, with isolated ecchymoses.—Uneasiness, as if from worms.

12. **Abdomen.**—Burning pains in the abdomen.—Tumefaction of the liver.—Throbbing of tumour in abdomen.—Inguinal glands swollen; painful; ulcerating.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Fæces slimy.—Easy evacuation.—Chronic, painless diarrhœa, or diarrhœa with violent colic.—Stools jelly-like, with blood, no pain; discharges every fifteen or twenty minutes.—Stools white, hard as stones.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine frequent, involuntary, and painful.—Urine yellowish, very offensive.—Flow of urine.—Whitish sediment in the urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Frequent emission of semen.—Swelling of the testes.—Buboes after suppressed gonorrhœa.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia too early.—Pains, as from a bruise, in the cavity of the pelvis.—Sterility.—Leucorrhœa.—Induration, tumour or atrophy of ovaries.—Nymphomania.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Weak voice.—Dry cough.—Chronic cough of scrofulous children.

18. **Chest.**—Catarrh, with heat.—Heat in the upper part of the chest.—Oppression.

19. **Heart.**—Throbbing of the heart accelerated.—Palpitation of the heart.—Heart-beats irregular, pulse scarcely perceptible.

20. **Neck and Back**—Enlargement and induration of cervical glands.—Pains in the back.

21. **Limbs.**—Trembling of limbs.—Convulsive jerkings of hands and feet.—Paralysis of upper and lower limbs.—Swelling of hands and feet.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Painless twitching in arm esp. at night.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Drawing pains in thighs.—Hæmorrhagic extravasations in knee-joint.—Feet swollen.—Effects of checked foot-sweat.

24. **Generalities.**—Great weakness, which necessitates lying down.—Weakness and prostration, amounting almost to paralysis.—Syncope.—Stiffness and insensibility of the body, with periodical convulsions.—General heaviness.—Trembling of the limbs.—Convulsive trembling.—Twitching in the face or in some of the limbs, or in the whole body.—Periodical convulsive fits, with starting and excessive tossing about.

25. **Skin.**—Pricking in the skin.—Burning and pricking in excoriated places.—Small itchy eruptions on the head, nape of the neck, abdomen, and thighs.—Glands inflamed and ulcerated.—Hæmorrhage.

27. **Fever.**—General dry heat, night and day.—Redness and heat of the face.—Pulse frequent and full.—Tertian fever.—Increased perspiration.—Cold sweat.

Belladonna.

Atropa Belladonna. Deadly Nightshade. (Greece, Italy, Britain.) *N. O.* Solanaceæ. Tincture of whole plant when beginning to flower.

Clinical.—*Abscess. Acne. Amaurosis. Apoplexy. Bladder weakness. Boils. Brain, affections of. Bronchial glands, disease of. Carbuncle. Colic.* Constipation. *Convulsions. Cough. Croup. Delirium tremens. Depression.* Diarrhœa. Dysentery. *Ear, affections of.* Enteric fever. *Epilepsy. Erysipelas. Erythema. Excitement. Eye, affections of. Fear, effects of. Glandular swellings. Goitre.* Gout. Hæmorrhoids. *Headache. Heart, affections of. Hydrocephalus. Hydrophobia. Hyperæmia. Influenza. Kidney, affections of. Lung, affections of. Malignant pustule. Mania. Measles. Meningitis. Menstruation. Mouth affections. Mumps. Neuralgia. Nose, affections of. Nyctalopia.* Nymphomania. *Paralysis. Parametritis. Perichondritis. Perimetritis. Peritonitis.* Phlegmasia alba dolens. Pleurisy. Pneumogastric paralysis. Pneumonia. *Pregnancy, disorders of.* Puerperal mania. Rheumatism. *Roseola. Scarlatina. Sensitiveness. Sleep, disorders of. Smell, disordered. Strangury. Taste, disordered. Tenesmus. Testicles, affections of. Thirst. Throat, sore. Tongue, affections of. Tuberculosis. Ulcers. Uterine affections. Vaccinia. Vertigo. Whooping-cough.* Worm fever.

Characteristics.—*Belladonna* acts primarily on the brain, and Teste very acutely explains the diversity of its action on men and animals by suggesting that it acts with an intensity proportionate to the brain development. On goats and rabbits it has no poisonous action whatever. On carnivorous animals it acts with moderate intensity. On man it acts with highest intensity. But on idiots, as Hufeland mentions, it has no more action than it has on some of the carnivora. An enormous number of the symptoms of *Bell.* are developed in and from the head and sensorium. Conformably with this, the pains of *Bell.* run downwards, *i.e.*, away from the head. (*Silic.* and *Gels.* have a pain running *up* the back). To understand aright the action and uses of this great medicine it is necessary to bear in mind some leading features which characterise its action in all parts of the organism. But before alluding to these I will briefly refer to its correspondence to scarlatina. Cases of *Belladonna* poisoning have frequently been mistaken for cases of scarlatina. But it is the smooth form only, these presenting a smooth, even, red surface that come under its controlling action and prophylaxis. When such an epidemic is about, any one who may be exposed to infection may obtain almost certain immunity by taking *Belladonna* two or three times a day.

The several points to be remembered about *Belladonna* are that it

is a medicine which has great general *sensitiveness* and also sensitiveness of the special senses—sensitive to light; to slightest noise; to motion or jar as when some one touches the bed. This is one feature which renders *Bell.* so appropriate in hydrophobia. It is a *chilly* medicine; sensitive to changes from warm to cold, to draught of air, to damp weather, to chilling from having the head uncovered, or *having the hair cut;* better from being wrapped up warmly in a room. Under this drug there is a remarkable quickness of sensation, or of motion; the eyes snap and move quickly. The pains *come and go suddenly* no matter how long they may last. They are in great variety, but throbbing, burning, and *stabbing* are very characteristic: "stabbing from one temple to the other."

The great intensity and variety of the head pains has caused *Bell.* to be regarded as the headache medicine *par excellence.* Congestion of blood to the head. Vertigo, mostly at night on turning over in bed, or when getting up in the morning, also when walking and on every change of position. Headache with flushed face and brilliant eyes, dilated pupils. Feeling in brain like swashing of water. Throbbing, pulsating headache, with beating arteries and violent palpitation of the heart. It has cured a very severe headache in a nervous man occurring whenever he was exposed to tobacco smoke. In the mental sphere are mania; rage; disposition to bite, scratch and tear things. Fantastic illusions when closing eyes. Dull and sleepy; half asleep and half awake. Spasms and twitchings are very marked. Many disorders of vision. *Heat, redness* and *burning* are three great characteristic notes of *Bell.*, and are constantly cropping out in the pathogenesis. The face is purple, red, and hot, or yellow. Redness and pallor alternate. The mouth is exceedingly dry without thirst. Stinging in œsophagus, < swallowing or talking. Œsophagus feels contracted. Sensation of a hand clutching intestines. Stool in lumps like chalk. Spasmodic contraction of anus; obstinate constipation. Bleeding piles; back pains as if breaking. The menstrual flow is hot; of light colour; or bad smell. Cough short, dry, tickling, similar to cough of *Rumex* and *Phos.* Whooping-cough; with crying or pains before the attack; flushed face; nose-bleed and bloody expectoration; sparks before eyes; stitches in spleen; involuntary stool and urine. Paralysis of lungs and heart (vagus nerve). Violent palpitation of heart. Stitches in chest. Swelling of breast with bright red streaks radiating from centre of inflammation. Rheumatism < by motion. Sweat on covered parts only.

A striking picture of *Bellad.* is sometimes seen in cases of worm-fever. A case (æt. 3, pale, feeble child) reported by Lutze had the following symptoms: Awakened, or at least sits up at night in bed screaming, cannot be pacified; wets bed at night; passes worms now and then; cheeks and ear-tips brilliant scarlet, other parts of face, especially round mouth, white as snow; eyes brilliant, staring; pupils dilated. Skin dry and hot like fire. On being spoken to coaxingly flew into a violent rage. *Cina* 200 had ameliorated. *Bell.* cm. and m. cured permanently.

Bell. is a great children's remedy, not less important than *Cham.* Complaints come suddenly; hot, red face, semi-stupor, every little

while starting or jumping in sleep as if it might go into convulsions. A very general characteristic of *Bell.* is < on lying down. It refers to headache and all kinds of inflammatory affections. Some characteristic symptoms are : " Tenderness of abdomen, < by least jar." " Pressing downward as if contents of abdomen would issue through vulva, < mornings ; often associated with pain in back as if it would break." Starting, twitching, or jumping in sleep. Moaning in sleep. " Sleepy, but cannot sleep." The characteristic skin of *Bell.* is : " Uniform, smooth, shining, scarlet redness, so hot that it imparts a burning sensation to the hand of one who feels it." "Sweat on covered parts only " is also a marked symptom of *Bell.*

A number of cases of poisoning have been reported from application of *Belladonna* plasters to the skin, classical symptoms of the drug being produced and no little danger to life. One practitioner was warned by his patient that she could not tolerate a *Belladonna* plaster, but he, thinking there must have been a mistake, and that cantharides must have been in the plaster she had formerly used, had one made up under his own eyes and applied it himself. In less than one hour there was an unbearable pain and when the plaster was removed the surface was found to be blistered.

A case of poisoning reported in the *Medical Press* (September 9, 1891) brings out the profound and long-lasting effects of the drug. Three children, aged 7, 5, and 3½, ate a number of the berries. Three days after, a doctor saw them. The condition of the eldest was as follows : pupils dilated to maximum and insensitive to light ; pulse frequent ; breathing feeble and hurried ; skin dry, bright red ; temperature lowered ; extremities and face cold ; urination and defecation suspended. *Co-ordination was lost ;* the patient staggered as if drunk and acted like a mad person. When asked his name he would shout as loud as he could, *falling backwards* with his hands in the air, his legs slightly bent as if about to sit down on a low stool, and then tumble on the floor. When raised from the ground and seeing his friends again he began to talk without ceasing, laughing, and singing local melodies in a boisterous manner. *Suddenly* his whole demeanour would change into a melancholic depression of agony ; he would look blank and wild on all around. He would instantly jump up, run at the wall, and endeavour to spring on the highest articles in the room with the strength of a wild animal, and it was with difficulty that his movements could be controlled.

The youngest of the three lay depressed, in a soporific condition, eyes closed, skin cold, limbs powerless. Pupillary reaction, tendon and muscular reflex were almost gone, whilst the sense of heat and cold still remained. On shouting loud in his ear, he slowly tried to open his eyes in wonder ; when shaken and put on his feet he *made two or three steps backward* as his elder brother and fell senseless on the floor. The second eldest lay in a deep sleep, face cyanotic ; skin of extremities and part of body dry and cold ; breathing feeble, pulse scarcely perceptible. Loudest crying, or shaking could not rouse him ; feeling and reaction lost. Washing out the stomach was effected in the eldest, but no evidence of the berries was obtained in that way. A long injection tube was inserted into the rectum and irrigation with

hot and cold water alternately was carried out, with the object of exciting peristalsis. This was successful. Besides a great quantity of black-brown masticated fruit with skins and seeds, broken berries were found to the number of 28 in the case of the eldest, 39 in the second, and 37 in the youngest. Pilocarpin and morphia were injected in the case of the eldest, and camphor subcutaneously in the other two. The skin was rubbed, warm applications administered and rectal injections of milk, egg and brandy.

Nothing was heard of the children till "June of the present year" (1891), [the date of the poisoning is not stated, but it was probably the previous autumn] when the children were brought to the doctor by their father. They all looked pale and feeble; the pupils contracted slowly, and all were sensitive to light. The eldest was irritable and desponding. In the other two hearing and speech were almost gone. The almost absolute deafness in these cases is noteworthy in connection with Dr. Cooper's cure of a very chronic case of deafness with single drop doses of *Bell* ϕ.

Bell. is predominantly (but by no means exclusively) a right-side medicine: all affections of internal head, right side; right eye; right ear; right face; right teeth; right hypochondrium; right chest; right upper extremity; right lower extremity; mouth and fauces *left* side. It is suited to plethoric persons with red face; and to conditions where there is local plethora, that is, inflammatory states with pain, throbbing, shiny redness as in acute gout. Symptoms are < afternoon; 3 p.m.; 11 p.m.; after midnight; during the night and not at all in the day; morning. By touch; draught of air; cold applications; having hair cut; looking at shiny things; drinking; sleeping; lying down; lying on affected side. > Bending affected part backwards or inwards; leaning head against something; standing; by warmth. *Bell.* is suited to the bilious, lymphatic temperament. Light hair and complexion, blue eyes. It grows in dry limestone soils and is the acute correlative of *Calc. c.*

Relations.—*Bell.* must be *compared* with the other Solanaceæ: Caps., Dulc., Lycopers., Hyos., Stramonium and the alkaloids Atropia and Solania. *Antidotes:* To effects of large doses, Vegetable acids, infusion of galls, or green tea, Coffea., Hyoscy; to effects of small doses, Camph., Coff., Hep., Hyo., Op., Puls., Sabad. (salivation), Vinum. *It antidotes:* Aco., Arum t., Atrop., Chi., Cup., Fer., Hyo., Jaborandi, Merc., Op., Plat., Plumb., sausage poisoning; oil of turpentine. *It follows well:* Ars., Cham., Hep., Lach., Merc., Phos., Nit. ac., Cup. *Is followed well by:* Chi., Cham., Con., Dulc., Hep., Hyo., Lach., Rhus, Seneg., Stram., Valer., Verat. *Similar to:* Acon., Alcohol (merry craziness); Ars. (pains of cancer); Bry. (rheumatism < by motion. In pleurisy and pneumonia it is distinguished from Bry. in that it has < lying on affected side whilst Bry. has the opposite); Calc. c., Cham., Cicut., Coff., Cup., Eupat. purp. (diuresis and vesical irritation, but Eupat. has more hyperæmia and vesical inflammation); Gels., Hep., Hyo., Lach., Lil. tig. (Lil. has > by motion; Bell. < by motion), Merc., Nux v., Op., Puls., Rhus, Stram. (rage), Tereb., Verat.; Arn. (whooping cough). *Complementary:* Calc. c. *Incompatible:* Vinegar.

Causation.—Hair-cutting. Head, getting wet. Sausages. Sun. Wind, walking in.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Melancholy, with grief, hypochondriacal humour, moral dejection, and discouragement.—Great agitation, with continual tossing about, inquietude, and anguish, chiefly at night, and in the afternoon, sometimes with headache and redness of face.—Desire to die, and inclination for suicide.—Lamentations, groans, cries, and tears.—Perversity, with tears (in children).—Timidity, disposition fearful, mistrustful, and suspicious; apprehension and inclination to run away.—Fear of approaching death.—Mental excitation, with too great sensibility to every impression, immoderate gaiety, and disposition to be easily frightened.—Nervous anxiety, restlessness, desire to escape.—Dotage, delirium, and mania, with groaning, disposition to dance, to laugh, to sing, and to whistle; mania, with groans, or with involuntary laughter; nocturnal delirium; delirium with murmuring; delirium, during which are seen wolves, dogs, fires, &c.; delirium by fits, and sometimes with fixedness of look.—Stupefaction, with congestion to the head; pupils enlarged.—Delirium.—Great apathy and indifference, desire for solitude, dread of society and of all noise.—Repugnance to conversation.—Disinclination to talk, or very *fast* talking.—Ill-humour, disposition irritable and sensitive, with an inclination to be angry and to give offence.—Folly, with ridiculous jesting, gesticulations, acts of insanity, impudent manners.—Fury and rage, with desire to strike, to spit, to bite, and to tear everything, and sometimes with growling and barking like a dog.—Dejection and weakness of mind and body.—Dread of all exertion and motion.—Loss of consciousness.—Fantastic illusions (when closing the eyes).—Dementia, to such an extent as no longer to know one's friends, illusions of the senses and frightful visions.—Complete loss of reason, stupidity, inadvertence, and distraction, inaptitude for thought, and great weakness of memory.—Memory: quick; weak; lost.

2. **Head.**—Confusion of the head, cloudiness, and apparent intoxication, chiefly after eating or drinking, or else in the morning.—Apoplexy.—Fits of vertigo, with tottering, swimming in the head, dulness, giddiness, nausea, trembling of the hands, anxiety; sparks before the eyes, chiefly in the morning on getting up, on standing upright, or on stooping.—Vertigo with anguish, and falling with loss of consciousness, or with weariness and fatigue before and after the attack.—Vertigo, with stupefaction, vanishing of sight and great debility.—Vertigo, with anguish and falling insensibly on the l. side, or backwards, with flickering before the eyes, esp. when stooping, and when rising from a stooping posture.—Stupor and loss of consciousness, so as to know one's friends only at most by the hearing, sometimes with pupils dilated and mouth and eyes half open.—Fulness, heaviness, and violent pressure on the head, chiefly on the forehead, above the eyes, and nose, or on one side of the head, and sometimes with giddiness, stupor, and sensation as if the cranium were going to burst, or with ill-humour and groans, drawing up of the eyelids and desire to lie down.—Sensation of inflation and pressive expansion in the brain.—Sharp, tractive, and shooting pains in the head.—Dartings into the head, as if from knives.—Violent throbbings in the head.—Strong pulsation of the arteries of the head.—Ebullition and congestion of blood in the head,

chiefly on stooping.—Congestion of blood to the head, with external and internal heat; distended and pulsating arteries, stupefaction in the forehead, burning, red face; < in the evening, when leaning the head forward, from the slightest noise, and from motion.—Stupefying, stunning headache, extending from the neck into the head, with heat and pulsation in it; < in the evening and from motion; > when laying the hand on the head, and when bending the head backward.—Sensation of cold or of heat in the head.—Headache, from taking cold in the head, and from having the hair cut.—Sensation of fluctuation in the brain, as if there were water in it.—Sensation, during the pains, as if the cranium were too thin.—Sensation of a dull balancing in the brain, and shocks in the head, chiefly on walking quickly or ascending.—Daily pains in the head, from about four o'clock in the afternoon till towards three o'clock the following morning, < by the heat of the bed and by a recumbent posture.—The pains in the head are generally aggravated by movement, especially of the eyes, by shaking, by contact, by free air and a current of air; they are mitigated by holding the head back and by supporting it.—Cramp-like pain in the scalp.—Copious sweat in the hair.—Affections of the hair, which may split, or come out, or be hard and dry, &c.—Profuse pungent-smelling perspiration, esp. on the covered parts, while the body is burning.—Shaking or turning of the head backwards.—Hydrocephalus, with boring with the head in the pillows; sensation as if water were moving in the head; < in the evening and when lying; > from external pressure, and when bending the head backwards.—Boring with the head on the pillow while sleeping.—Boring headache in the r. side of the head; changing to stitches in the evening.—Pressing headache, as if the head would split, pupils contracted, voice faint.—Swelling of the head and of the face.—Smooth, erysipelatous, hot swelling, first of the face, then extending over the whole head, with stupefaction or delirium, violent headache, red, fiery eyes.

3. **Eyes.**—Heat and burning in the eyes, or pressure as from sand.—Aching in the eyes and the sockets, extending into the head.—Sensation of weight in the eyelids, which close involuntarily.—Quivering in the eyelids.—Ectropium.—Paralysis of the optic nerve.—Falling down of the eyelids, as if from paralysis.—Shooting in the eyes and in the corners, with itching.—Eyes red, brilliant, and convulsed, or fixed, sparkling, and prominent, or dull and turbid.—Congestion of blood to the eyes, and redness of the veins.—Look fixed, furious, and wavering.—Look wild, unsteady, wavering.—Spasms and convulsive movements of the eyes.—Eyelids wide open.—Inflammation of the eyes, with injection of the veins and redness of the conjuctiva and of the sclerotica.—Heat in the eyes.—Distension of the sclerotica.—Inflammatory swelling and suppuration of the lachrymal aperture.—Softening of the sclerotica.—Spots and ulcers on the cornea,—Medullary fungus in the eye.—Swelling and inversion of the eyelids.—Yellowish colour of the sclerotica.—Eyes as if affected by ecchymosis, with hæmorrhage.—Sensation of burning dryness in the eyes; or flow of acrid and (salt) corrosive tears.—Pupils immovable and generally dilated, but sometimes also contracted.—Agglutination (nocturnal) of the eyelids.—Desire for light, or photophobia, with convulsive movements of the eyes when the light strikes them.—Distortion, spasms, and convulsions of the eyes.—Momentary blindness.—Confused and weak sight, or obscuration and entire loss of sight.—Blindness at night (moon-blindness).—Presbyopia.—

Mist, flames, and sparks, before the eyes.—Diffusion of the light of candles, which appear to be surrounded by a coloured halo.—White stars and silvery clouds before the eyes, esp. on looking at the ceiling of the room.—Objects appear double or reversed, or of a red colour.—Trembling and sparkling of the letters when reading.

4. **Ears.**—Piercing, aching, sharp pain, pinching, squeezing, and shooting in the ears.—Inflammation of the external and internal (r.) ear, with discharge of pus.—Excretion of pus from the ears.—Stinging in and behind the ears.—Ringing, murmuring, and buzzing in the ears.—Humming and roaring in the ears.—Paralysis of the auditory nerves.—Great acuteness of hearing.—Hardness of hearing; sometimes as if there were a skin before the ears.—Swelling of the parotids, with shooting and tractive pains, which sometimes extend even to the throat.—Stitches in the parotid gland.

5. **Nose.**—Pain, as of a bruise, in the nose, esp. on touching it, and sometimes with burning.—Nocturnal shootings in the nose.—Swelling, redness, and burning at the point of the nose.—Inflammatory swelling and redness of the external and internal nose.—Bleeding of the nose, with redness of the face.—Painful ulceration of the nostrils.—Nose very cold.—Bleeding of the nose, chiefly night and morning.—Hæmorrhage from the nose and mouth.—Great dryness of the nose.—Sense of smell either too sensitive, esp. to tobacco smoke, or diminished.—Purid smell in the nose.—Fluent coryza of one nostril, alternating with stoppage of the nose.—Smell like herring in the nose during the coryza.

6. **Face.**—Paleness of the face, which sometimes suddenly alternates with redness.—Face hollow, with anxious look of the features, and wandering air.—Burning heat of the face, sometimes without redness.—Glowing redness and bloated appearance of the face, as from drinking wine.—Deep, or scarlet, or bluish redness of face.—Purple, red, hot face, or yellow colour of the face.—Hard swelling and bluish redness of face, principally (of one) of the cheeks, and sometimes with burning, shooting, piercing, and pulsation.—Erysipelatous swelling of the face.—Semi-lateral swelling of the face.—Spots of a scarlet or deep red colour on the face.—Eruption of red pimples on the temples, in the corners of the mouth, and on the chin.—Purulent and scabby pimples, chiefly on the cheeks and on the nose.—Thickening of the skin of the face.—Cramp-like pressure, sharp and drawing pain in the cheek-bones.—Nervous, violent incisive pain in the face, following the course of the sub-orbital nerve.—Nervous prosopalgia, with violent, cutting pains.—Muscular palpitations and convulsive movements in the face, chiefly in the mouth, which is drawn towards the ear.—Spasmodic distortion of the mouth (risus sardonicus).—Swelling of the upper lip.—Induration and swelling of the lips, with shootings in rough weather.—Deep redness and dryness of the lips.—Pimples, scabs, and ulcers, with a red circular margin, on the lips and in the corners of the mouth.—Convulsive clenching of the jaws, which renders it impossible to open the mouth.—Sensation as if the lower jaw were drawn very far back.—Sharp pains in the jaws; shooting and tension in the maxillary articulations.—Mouth half open, or spasmodically closed by lock-jaw; sensations under the jaw; affections of the articulations of the jaws (sometimes while chewing).—Swelling of the sub-maxillary glands, and of those of the neck, with nocturnal (shooting) pains.

7. **Teeth.**—Violent grinding of the teeth.—Sharp and drawing pains or successive pullings in the teeth, sometimes with pain in the ears, and chiefly at night or in the evening, during intellectual labour, or else after having eaten.—The toothache is < by exposure to the air, or by the touch, while masticating.—Toothache with inflammatory swelling of the cheek.—Piercing in carious teeth, and flow of blood on sucking them.—Painful swelling of the gums, with heat, itching, and pulsations, or with ulcerative pain on being touched.—Bleeding of the gums.—Vesicles on the gums, with pain like that of a burn.

8. **Mouth.**—A sensation of great dryness, or a real and extreme dryness and choking in the mouth.—Dryness of the mouth, without thirst.—Foam before the mouth, sometimes of a reddish colour, or having the smell of rotten eggs.—Accumulation and flow of saliva, viscid, thick, and whitish.—Great accumulation of viscid, whitish mucus in the mouth and in the throat.—Offensive smell of the mouth, chiefly in the morning.—Inflammatory swelling and redness of the buccal cavity, and of the pharynx.—Violent hæmorrhage of the mouth.—Excoriation of the interior of the cheek; the orifices of the salivary ducts are as if ulcerated.—Sensation of cold, of torpor, and of numbness in the tongue.—Tongue red, hot, dry, and cracked, or loaded with whitish mucus, or yellowish, or brownish; redness of the edges of the tongue.—Inflammatory swelling and redness of the papillæ of the tongue.—Phlegmonous inflammation of the tongue.—Soreness of the tongue, esp. on touching it, with a sensation as if it were covered with vesicles.—Heaviness, trembling, and paralytic weakness of the tongue, with difficult and stuttering speech.—Dumbness.—Voice weak, whistling, and nasal.

9. **Throat.**—Pain of excoriation, scraping, and shooting in the throat and in the amygdalæ, principally on swallowing, and sometimes extending to the ears.—Great dryness and burning in the throat and on the tongue.—Inflammation and swelling of the throat, of the velum palati, of the uvula, and of the tonsils; suppuration of the tonsils.—Inflammation of the throat, with sensation of a lump, which induces hawking, with dark redness and swelling of the velum palati and tonsils.—Burning and dryness in the œsophagus.—Stinging in the œsophagus, in the tonsils; < when swallowing, and when talking.—Tonsils inflamed, swollen, ulcers rapidly forming on them.—Painful and difficult deglutition.—Complete inability to swallow even the least liquid, which frequently passes out through the nostrils.—Constant inclination to swallow, with a sensation as though suffocation would otherwise follow.—Sensation of contraction, strangling, and spasmodic constriction in the throat.—Sensation as if there were a tumour in the throat, or a plug which cannot be detached.—Paralytic weakness of the organs of deglutition.

10. **Appetite.**—Loss of taste.—Food appears insipid or too salt.—Putrid, or insipid, or slimy, or bitter taste of the mouth.—Rye bread tastes acid.—Want of appetite and distaste for all food, chiefly for meat, acids, coffee, milk, and beer.—Burning, excessive, intolerable thirst, often with dread of all drink; or constant desire to drink with inability to swallow a single drop of liquid.—Drinking is performed with trembling precipitation.—Great and unbearable hunger.—After having eaten, a feeling of intoxication, colic, pains in the stomach, heat, and thirst.

11. **Stomach.**—Frequent risings, often bitter, or putrid, or sour and

burning.—Pyrosis.—Obstructed and abortive risings.—Nausea and inclination to vomit, chiefly on beginning to eat, or in the open air, or after breakfast, sometimes with burning thirst.—Retching and violent vomiting, principally in the evening or at night; retching, with entire inability to vomit; vomiting of food, or of mucous or bilious matter, of blood; or acid and serous matter; vomiting with diarrhœa, or with vertigo, heat, and sweat.—Spasmodic hiccough, sometimes with sweats and convulsions.—Pressure, cramp-like and contractive pains, sensation of fulness and inflation in the stomach and in the epigastrium, principally after having eaten or while eating.—Shootings, beatings, pulsations, and burning in the stomach and in the precordial region.—Inflammation of the stomach and of the duodenum.

12. **Abdomen.**—Colic with constipation, abundant flow of urine, risings and nausea.—Violent pain in the abdomen, which allows no rest whatever.—Shootings in l. side of the abdomen, on coughing, on sneezing, and on being touched.—Pains and burning in the hypochondria.—Pressure in the abdomen, as if by a stone, chiefly in the lower part of the abdomen and in the groin.—Painful pressure in the pit of the stomach and stomach, esp. after eating.—Painfully distended abdomen, very sensitive to the touch.—Inflation and tension of the abdomen, chiefly in the hypochondria.—Colic, with restlessness, below the umbilicus, as from clutching and griping with the nails, < from external pressure.—Cramp-like, contractive, and constrictive pains and pinching in the abdomen, and esp. round the navel or in the hypogastrium, with a sensation as if one or other of the parts were squeezed, or seized with the nails; the pains necessitate a bending of the body, and are sometimes accompanied by vomiting, or by inflation and protrusion of the colon in the form of a pad.—Digging in the abdomen.—Cuttings and shootings in the abdomen, as from knives.—Heat and great anguish in the abdomen.—Rumbling in the abdomen, with frequent escape of flatus without smell.—Soreness of the whole abdomen, as if everything in it were excoriated and raw, and painful sensibility to the touch of the teguments of the abdomen.—Shootings in the groins.—Itching in the abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Suppressed evacuations and constipation, sometimes with inflation of the abdomen, heat of the head, and copious sweats.—Hard and scanty evacuations.—Frequent inclination to evacuate, with tenesmus, but without result.—Frequent small evacuations, often with tenesmus.—Frequent small diarrhœic stools of mucus.—Evacuations whitish like chalk, or greenish; evacuations watery or slimy.—Thin, green stools, with frequent micturition and perspiration.—Dysenteric stools.—Before stool, perspiration.—During stool, shuddering.—Spasmodic stricture of the rectum.—Stinging pain in the rectum.—Loose evacuations, with nausea and aching pains in the stomach.—Involuntary evacuations, from paralysis of the sphincter of the anus.—Bleeding piles; back pains as if breaking.—Mucous membrane of anus seems swollen as if pressed out.—Prolapsus ani.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent desire to make water.—Retention of urine.—Difficult discharge of urine (and then discharge of a few drops of bloody urine only).—Continual dribbling of urine.—When passing water, fæces escape.—Frequent emission of urine, copious, pale, and watery, sometimes with profuse perspiration, thirst, increased appetite, diarrhœa, and obscuration of sight.—Incontinence and involuntary emission of urine, even

in the night and during sleep.—Paralysis of the neck of the bladder.—Strictures of the urethra.—Urine turbid, of a yellow colour, or clear, the colour of gold or citron; or scanty and of a brownish-red colour, or the colour of blood, or a bright red colour.—Red, or whitish and thick sediment in the urine.—Sensation of motion in the bladder, as of a worm.—Nocturna pressure in the bladder.—Shooting, burning pains in the renal region.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sharp and drawing pain in the spermatic cords, chiefly while making water.—Retraction of the prepuce.—Soft and painless nodosity in the glans.—Shootings in the testes, which are drawn up.—Inflammation of the testicles, great hardness in the drawn-up testicles.—Pollutions, with flaccidity of the penis.—Nocturnal sweat of the genital parts.—Flow of prostatic fluid.—Sexual desire diminished, with perfect indifference to all voluptuous excitement.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Violent pressure towards the genital parts, as if all were going to protrude, principally when walking, or when in a crouching posture.—Shooting in the internal genital parts.—Great dryness of the vagina.—Prolapsus and induration of the matrix.—Catamenia too copious, and too early, or too tardy.—Catamenia too pale.—Before the catamenia, fatigue, colic, loss of appetite, and confused sight.—During the catamenia, nocturnal sweat on the chest, with yawning and transient shiverings, colic, or anguish of heart, burning thirst, sharp and cramp-like pains in the back and in the arms.—Flow of blood beyond the period of the catamenia.—Flow of blood between the periods.—Menstrual discharge bright red, feeling very hot like hot sealing-wax.—Metrorrhagia of clear red blood, with a discharge of fetid clots; with violent pain in the small of the back and bearing-down.—Menstrual blood of bright colour, or of a bad smell.—Leucorrhœa with colic.—Diminished lochia.—Spasmodic contraction of the uterus.—Labour pains too distressing, spasmodic; too weak, or ceasing.—After-pains.—Congestion and inflammation of the uterus and labia.—Stitches in the organs.—Puerperal fever, nymphomania.—Flow of milk from the breast.—Mammæ swelled, inflamed, or indurated.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Catarrh with cough, coryza, hoarseness with tenacious mucus in the chest.—Voice weak, hoarse, and whistling; nasal-toned voice.—Loss of the voice.—Great soreness of the larynx, with danger of suffocation on pressing the gullet, as well as on coughing, on speaking, and on breathing.—Spasmodic constriction of the larnyx.—Larynx very painful, with anxious starts when touching it.—Constriction of the trachea.—Short, dry cough, from tickling in the larynx, with headache, redness, and heat in the face.—Cough with stitches in the chest, in the lumbar region, in the hip, in the uterus; pain in the sternum, with tightness of the chest; with rattling of mucus on the chest.—Dry spasmodic cough, with vomiturition, esp. after midnight.—Whooping-cough, with crying, or pain in the stomach before the attack, with expectoration of blood (pale or coagulated), congestion of blood to the head, sparks before the eyes, spasms in the throat, bleeding from the nose, stitches in the spleen, involuntary stool and urine, oppressed breathing, stiffness of the limbs, shaking of the whole body, and dry general heat.—Cough, as if one had swallowed dust, or as if there were some foreign body in the larynx, or in the pit of the stomach, which excites the cough; chiefly at night, or in the afternoon, in the evening in bed, and even during sleep;

the cough is mostly dry, short, and sometimes convulsive, fatiguing and shaking, or hollow and barking.—Before the cough, tears, or pains in the stomach; when coughing, shootings in the abdomen, or retching, or pain as of a bruise in the nape of the neck; after the paroxysm, sneezing.—The least movement, when in bed at night, renews the cough.—Cough with rattling in the chest, or with catarrh, and shootings in the sternum, or with headache and redness of face.—Expectoration of thick and puriform mucus with the cough.—Cough with spitting of blood.

18. **Chest.**—Breathing laboured, unequal, quick, with moaning.—Rattling noise, and crepitation in the bronchia.—Vehement expirations.—Feeling of suffocation when swallowing, or when touching and turning the neck.—Oppression of the chest, difficult respiration, dyspnœa and shortness of breath, sometimes with anxiety, and chiefly in the evening in bed, and after having drunk (coffee).—Oppression of the chest in the morning when rising, cannot breathe in the room, better in the open air.—Congestion to the chest.—Irregular respiration, at one time small and rapid, at another time slow and profound.—Respiration short, anxious, and rapid.—In the morning after rising, want of breath, relieved in the open air.—When walking, cramp-like oppression of the chest, with necessity to fetch a long breath.—Pressure on the chest, with pain in the shoulder-blades and short breath.—Tension in the chest.—Shootings in the chest, sometimes as if from knives, and chiefly on coughing and yawning.—Great inquietude and beatings in the chest.—Painful blisters, filled with water, or small spots of a deep red colour on the chest.

19. **Heart.**—Violent beatings of the heart, which sometimes are felt in the head.—Palpitation of the heart when ascending.—Trembling of the heart, with anguish and pressive pain.—Violent palpitation of the heart, reverberating in the head.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Painful swelling and stiffness in the neck and in the nape of the neck.—Painful swelling in the glands of the neck and in those of the nape of the neck.—Sharp pains in the armpits.—Red and purulent pimples on the back and nape of the neck.—Veins in the neck swollen.—Sour sweat, only on the neck.—Pain, as of dislocation; rheumatic and drawing pains in the back and between the shoulder-blades.—Furunculus on the shoulder.—Dartings, as if from knives, in the bones of the spine.—Gnawing in the dorsal spine, with cough.—Painful stiffness and cramp-like pains in the sacral regions and in the back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Arms benumbed and painful.—Tractive pressure, with sensation of torpor, and sharp pains in the arms.—Inclination to stretch the arms.—Arms heavy, as if paralysed.—Torpor and heaviness of the arms.—Swelling and scarlet redness of the arms and of the hands.—Drawing and aching pain in the shoulder, running rapidly from the top to the bottom of the arms, and exhibiting itself particularly at night, diminished by external pressure, excited by motion.—Painful startings, cramp and convulsions in the arms and in the hands.—Trembling of the hands.—Pressure, with sharp pains in the carpal and metacarpal bones.—Arthritic stiffness in the joints of the hand.—Frequent dislocation of the joints of the fingers.—Drawing back of the thumbs.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Shootings and burning pains, aggravated by fits, in the coxo-femoral joint, more unbearable at night, and increased by the least

contact.—Stiffness in the hip, after sitting for some time, with difficulty in getting up.—Pain in the hip, which causes lameness.—Involuntary limping.—Tottering walk, when rising from bed in the morning, the legs refuse their service.—Trembling of the knees.—Drawing pains in the legs, esp. in the knees.—Heaviness and paralysis of the legs and of the feet.—Bending of the knees and of the feet in walking.—Tension of the tendons of the ham.—Swelling of the feet.—Crawling sensation in the feet.—Phlegmasia alba dolens.

24. **Generalities.**—Shooting, or tearing, aching pains in the limbs.—Bruise-like pains in the joints and bones.—Rheumatic pains (in the joints) flying from one place to another.—The pains are aggravated, chiefly at night, and in the afternoon towards three or four o'clock.—The least touch, and sometimes also the slightest movement, aggravates the sufferings.—Some of the symptoms are aggravated, or make their appearance after sleep.—Jerking in the limbs, muscular palpitations and shocks of the tendons.—St. Vitus's dance.—Sensation in the muscles, as if a mouse were running over them.—Cramp, spasms, and convulsive movements, with violent contortion of the limbs; convulsive fits, with cries, and loss of consciousness; epileptic convulsions, drawing back of the thumbs.—Renewal of the spasms by the least contact, or from the glare of light.—Hydrophobia.—Burning in the inner parts.—Attacks of immobility and of spasmodic stiffness of the body, or of some of the limbs, sometimes wilh insensibility, swelling of the veins, bloatedness and redness of the face, pulse full and quick, with copious sweat.—Spasms in single limbs, or of the whole body, in children, during dentition.—Full habit (plethora).—Swelling in general of the parts affected.—Inflammation of the glands; induration of the glands; glands painful, prickling, swelling, hot swelling of the glands.—Attacks of tetanus at times, with the head thrown back.—Spasmodic attacks, with involuntary laughter.—Before the convulsive fits, formication, with a sensation of swelling and torpor in the limbs; or colic and aching in the abdomen, extending to the head; after the attack, oppression at the chest, as if from a heavy weight.—The attacks are renewed by the least touch, as well as by the slightest opposition.—Great uneasiness in the head and limbs, chiefly in the hands.—Trembling of the limbs, with fatigue and lassitude.—Heaviness in the limbs, with weariness, great indolence and dread of all movement and of all labour.—Failing of strength, paralytic weakness, and paralysis of the limbs.—Paralysis and insensibility of one side of the body.—Fits of swooning and of syncope, with loss of all sensation and of all motion, as in death.—Ebullition of blood, with congestion to the head, and fatigue even to fainting.—Congestions (head, lungs).—Apoplexia.—Over-excitement and too great sensibility of all the organs.—Tendency to be chilled easily, with great sensibility to cold air.—Formication in the limbs.

25. **Skin.**—Swelling, with heats and scarlet redness of the whole body, or of several parts, chiefly the face, the neck, the chest, the abdomen, and the hands.—Cutting of the skin as though "sliced" with a sharp knife.—Erysipelatous inflammations, with phlegmon, which sometimes turn to gangrene.—Gangrene and sphacelus of several parts.—Red places, inflamed and scarlet spots on several parts of the body, sometimes with small, quick pulse, difficulty of respiration, violent cough, delirium, liveliness of memory, inclination to rub

the nose, and dilated pupils.—Red spots, the colour of blood, over the whole body, principally on the face, neck, and chest.—Eruption resembling morbilli.—Eruption of petechiæ, with itching and redness of the whole body.—Miliary eruptions.—Vesicles which discharge a great deal of serum, and are so painful as to extort cries and groans.—Bleeding soreness of the bends of the joints.—Eruption of pustules with whitish edges, with black slough, and œdematous swelling of the diseased part.—Boils (returning every spring).—Red scaly eruption on the lower part of the body.—Scrofulous tumours and nodes, which are painful.—Pain, as of excoriation, burning and pulling in ulcers, principally on being touched, during motion, and in the night.—Dry, burning-hot skin.—Burning of the skin, particularly when the hand continues to burn after touching the skin, as though a hot stove had been touched, very characteristic.—Red, hot, and shining swelling of the diseased parts.—Smooth, even shining (not circumscribed) redness of the skin, with bloatedness, dryness, heat, burning itching and swelling of the parts (esp. face, neck, chest, abdomen and hands).—The ulcers secrete a purulent and sanguineous matter.—Chilblains.—Painful swelling of the glands (inflamed, stinging).

26. **Sleep.**—Constant drowsiness, sometimes with cloudiness, and yawning, and chiefly towards the evening.—Fits of somnolence and of lethargy, with profound sleep, immobility of the body, jerking of the tendons, pale and cold face, hands cold, and pulse small, hard, and quick.—Somnolence, stupor, lethargy (with snoring).—Coma, interrupted by momentary wakings, with furious looks.—After the fit of coma, great hunger, burning heat, and dryness of the mouth.—Pulsations of the blood-vessels; may hear the pulsations of the blood-vessels so loud when trying to sleep as to be kept awake by it.—Comatose sleep at night, with frequent waking and convulsive movements.—Sleep, with moaning and tossing about.—Nocturnal sleeplessness, sometimes with desire to sleep and useless efforts to go to sleep, mostly in consequence of excessive anguish or great agitation.—On sleeping, frequent starts with fright, groans, cries, starting of the limbs, carphology, aggravation of pains, singing, talking, delirium, and continual dreams.—Nightmare.—Dreams: anxious, terrible, frightful, vivid, dreams of fires, of robbers, and assassins; meditative dreams.—On closing the eyes in order to go to sleep, frightful visions and jerking in the limbs.—On waking, headache and aggravation of sufferings.

27. **Fever.**—Coldness over the entire body, with paleness of face, or coldness of the extremities, with bloatedness and redness of the face.—Shiverings and partial shuddering, chiefly in the back or the pit of the stomach, or in one arm, and sometimes with heat in other parts, chiefly in the head, or followed by universal shivering.—Cold limbs, with hot head.—Chilliness not relieved by the heat of the stove.—Continuous dry, burning heat, with perspiration only on the head.—Internal heat with restlessness; hot forehead and cold cheeks.—Dry heat and thirst, and perspiration only on the head and neck (sour-smelling).—The shiverings appear mostly in the evening, sometimes with nausea; bruise-like sensation, and pulling in the back and in the limbs, pricking in the chest and obscuration of the eyes.—Febrile attacks, in which shiverings alternate with heat, or of shiverings followed by heat, with aggravation at night or in the evening, resembling quotidian, or double quotidian, or tertian, with complete adypsia, or burning

and inextinguishable thirst.—Dry, burning heat, often with swelling of the veins, pulsation of the carotids, heat, redness and bloatedness of the face, burning thirst, agitation, furious delirium, and shiverings on being even slightly uncovered.—Pulse strong and quick, or full and slow, or small and quick, or hard and wiry.—If slow, the pulse is full.—Pulse full; hard; strong, bounding, double.—Sweat with or after the heat; copious sweat during the night, or in the morning; sweat of the parts that are covered only; ascending from the feet to the head; sweat when asleep; sweat of an empyreumatic smell, or which imparts a yellow colour to the sheets.

Bellis Perennis.

The Daisy. *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Acne. Arteries, diseases of. Boils. Brain, softening of. Change of Life. Exudations. Fatigue. Giddiness. Gout. Headache. Indigestion. Masturbation. Mydriasis. Overwork. Pregnancy, complaints of. Psoriasis. Railway spine. Rheumatism. Sleeplessness. Spleen affections. Stasis. Traumatism. Tumours. Uterus, fatigued. Varicosis.

Characteristics.—The old name of "Wound-wort," or "Bruise-wort," shows one of the main spheres of the action of *Bellis*, and allies it in action with its fellow Compositæ, *Arnica* and *Calendula*. The daisy is a flower which is repeatedly trodden upon and always comes up smiling afterwards; and being the "day's eye" may be the sign of its too early waking propensities. Dr. Burnett is the chief authority for its homœopathic uses. "It acts very much like *Arnica*, even to the production of erysipelas." He has cured with its aid several cases of tumours originating in a blow. "Stasis" and "fag" are the principal notes of its action. Exudations and swellings of many kinds. Fagged womb. Varicose veins. The giddinesses of elderly people (cerebral stasis). It has marked action on female sexual organs, especially on engorged uterus and breasts. It relieves troubles of pregnancy: inability to walk; varicose veins. Fag from masturbation. Overworked old labourers and workmen; head sufferings of elderly working gardeners; commercial travellers; railway spine. Burnett has generally given it in the ϕ tincture. It is a pre-eminently left-side medicine; causes stitches in spleen. It has produced acne; boils; rheumatic pains; giddiness. Headache from occiput to sinciput; contracted feeling in front brain. A pain in inner side of right arm as if a boil were developing. A leading indication is found in its causation: Ill-effects of sudden wet chill to heated stomach or body surface. This may be taken as a keynote: "effects of cold or iced drinks when heated"; dyspepsia, amenorrhœa, skin affections (including a striking case of psoriasis), rheumatism from this cause. Near and remote effects of blows, falls, accidents (trauma). It causes a tired feeling with desire to lie down. As a remedy for debility following acute attacks of gout Burnett gives it a very high place, classing it with

Vanadium, of which it is a complement in degenerative states, as brain softening and atheroma of arteries. It has been observed to cause dilatation of the pupil when used locally. It is well not to give it near bed time, as it is apt to cause sleeplessness, waking at 3 a.m. and conversely "waking up too early in the morning and cannot get to sleep again" is a leading indication for its use.

Relations.—*Compare:* Arn., Calend., Hyperic., Con., Ars., Hamam., Vanad. In effects of fag, Pic. ac.

Causation.—Injuries. Effects of cold drinks when overheated. Wetting when overheated.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—A little giddiness in the head at times (after two weeks).—Headache from occiput to sinciput; of a cold, aching character.—Brain feels as though contracted in frontal region (after two weeks).

11. **Stomach.**—Want of appetite.—Slight nausea.—Effect of cold or iced drinks when heated.

12. **Abdomen.**—Stitches in spleen.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain inner side r. (also l.) forearm, as if a boil developing.—Pain in middle finger of l. hand, as of a gathering; for a short time only.

25. **Skin.**—Small boil (after five hours, from application of tincture).—Small boil at angle of l. lower jaw (after chewing flowers).—Painful pimple a little behind angle of l. lower jaw (after two weeks, from tincture).—Large boil on back of neck, commencing with a dull, aching pain; some difficulty and bruised pain in keeping head erect; began as a slight pimple with burning pain in skin, increasing until in six days it was very large, of a dark fiery purple colour, and very sore, burning and aching pain in it; accompanied with headache, extending from occiput to sinciput, of a cold, aching character; brain as though contracted in frontal region; dizziness, &c.

26. **Sleep.**—Wakes at 3 a.m. and cannot get to sleep again.

Benzinum.

Benzol, Benzoline, Benzene. A product of distillation from coal tar. $C_6 H_6$. Tincture with alcohol.

Clinical.—Dysentery. Fever. Headache. Insomnia. Sweat. Typhoid fever. Vision, disorders of.

Characteristics.—Our knowledge of this medicine is derived from observations on a worker in a rubber factory, who for weeks had his hands and arms daily bathed in benzine, and drank water impregnated with it. It caused profound disturbance of mind and body; weeping at trifles; irritability; pain darting upwards in

occiput. Could not turn eyes upward without severe aching and throbbing. A sort of clairvoyant state, in which a great white hand appeared to him in the darkness, coming outspread towards his face, causing him in terror to scream for the watcher. A sense of falling through the bed and floor. Insomnia and photopsic illusions. Pains travel from below upward (headache, pain in anus); also chills.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bry. (< motion; moving eyes); Benz. nit.; Benz. dinit. (amblyopia and disorders of vision). Sul. (symptoms go from below upward).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Weeping at trifles and despairing of recovery.—Extremely irritable and fault-finding.

2. **Head.**—Severe darting pains in occiput, from below upward, recurring in paroxysms, < by motion, and esp. by rising after sitting.

3. **Eyes.**—Could not turn eyes upward, or to one side without severe aching and throbbing.—A great white hand seemed to appear to him in the darkness, coming outspread towards his face, causing him in terror to scream for the watcher.—Photopsic illusions with wide-open eyes.

6. **Face.**—Occasional sudden puffing up of l. cheek and calf of l. leg, as though filled with air, going off in a few hours and returning again.

8. **Mouth.**—Teeth covered with sordes.—Soreness and sensation of looseness in upper incisors.—Tongue parched and brown.—Painful round white ulcers in the mouth, esp. on inside of cheeks.—Hot and very offensive breath.

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite lost.—Craving for lemons and cider.—Extreme thirst; for ice-water, satisfied with a sip, but wanting it again directly.

12. **Abdomen.**—Continual soreness to pressure in abdominal walls.—Heat and grinding wearing pains in lower part of bowels, < just before stool.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Several times an hour, a stool, smelling of benzine, of lead-coloured mucus, mixed with bright blood, accompanied with some tenesmus, and followed by throbbing in anus and rectum and lancinating pains from below upward, continuing about five minutes.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pressing pain in bladder, after passing urine, throbbing and smarting in neck of bladder and urethra for several minutes.—Urine: dark, offensive; sediment like red sand.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Every few days continual, dry, hacking cough.—Continual soreness and aching in clavicular region.

20. **Back.**—Continual aching and throbbing in lumbar region, < by a full inspiration.—Extreme irritation of the kidneys.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Continual soreness and aching in muscles of upper arm.

24. **Generalities.**—Wasted, pallid, exhausted; general prostration.—At one time he sank very low, approaching a typhoid condition.—Complained of sensation of falling through bed and floor.

26. **Sleep.**—For three nights, before the sweating began, complete insomnia, with unpleasant thoughts crowding the mind, and wide-open eyes, before which photopsic illusions floated continually.

27. **Fever.**—Chills seized remote parts and passed toward the head, from the thumbs to the elbows, and thence to shoulders; from small of back to shoulders and vertex.—Cold compresses came off steaming in a few minutes, smelling of benzine and stained a deep yellow, which could only be removed by long exposure to the sun.—For several nights copious, general, warm sweat toward morning, very exhausting, followed on several succeeding mornings by sweat only on breast, on side not lain upon, and in axillæ.

Benzinum Dinitricum.

Di-Nitrobenzol. $C_6 H_4 (NO_2)_2$. A crystalline substance obtained from the further action of Nitric Acid on Nitrobenzol at higher temperatures. Solution in alcohol.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Anæmia. Colour-blindness. Impotence. Peripheral neuritis. Retinitis. Spastic paralysis. Urine, black.

Characteristics.—*Benz. dinit.* is used in the manufacture of the higher explosives. The effects on workpeople have been recorded by Simeon Snell in the *British Medical Journal* of March 3, 1894. The symptoms observed strongly resemble those of *Benz. nit.*, viz.: Headache, giddiness, staggering; numbness and paralytic sensations. But the following:—Anæmia, with a murmur in the pulmonary artery. Impotence observed in men (in women there was no alteration in menstrual functions); distaste for tobacco—are not mentioned under *Benz. nit.*, but were marked in those under the influence of *Benz. dinit.*: The knee-jerks were, if anything, somewhat exaggerated. Dyspnœa was marked in all, accounting partly for the inability to smoke. In the eyes the symptoms were very marked, and were very carefully observed. Ordinary vision was greatly impaired; the field of vision contracted, and partial colour-blindness, "a small central scotoma for red and green." The retinal veins were found much engorged; probably part of the general venous engorgement and cyanosis. The blood is altered and turned black, and the urine is black without containing blood.

Relations.—*Compare:* Benz., Benz. nit., Hydrocy. ac., Ars. *Antidoted by:* Strychnine.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Raving and unconscious from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m.; the doctor gave him up, but he recovered.—Delirious, complaining of great pain in head.

2. **Head.**—Giddiness, compelling to sit down.—Reels like one drunk; even fell off a stool when sitting; stumbled getting into a trap.—Could not walk many yards without falling.—Occipital headache; unable to work on account of headache.—Frontal headache with delirium.—Colour of hair altered from golden to a sort of red.

3. **Eyes.**—Blindness.—Colour-blindness, "central scotoma for red and green."—Disc pale; greyish; edges defined; retinal vessels full, esp. the veins.—Retinal hyperæsthesia.—Veins much larger than the arteries.—Conjunctivæ jaundiced.

6. **Face.**—Face pale, lips blue.—Face bluish, asphyxiated look.

11. **Stomach.**—Occasional nausea and vomiting.—Intolerance of alcohol, "it made him feel so bad."

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine dark, like ink; sp. gr. 1,029.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sexual desire lost, power diminished (restored when taking liq. strychniæ after leaving off the work).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Breath very short; rendering smoking very difficult.—Short breath with giddiness.—Asphyxia.

19. **Heart.**—Engorgement of venous system.—Bruit in pulmonary artery.—Pulse very frequent (115), small, and compressible.—Anæmia.—Blood black.

21. **Limbs.**—Want of sensation in arms and legs; prickly feeling.—Legs numb to knees and arms to elbows.—Stiffness about hands and feet, but esp. the fingers.—Hands and feet cold; feet numb and also sore.—Finger-tips feel cold to the touch, though she herself is not aware of it.

Benzinum Nitricum.

"Essence of Morbane." "Artificial Oil of Bitter Almonds." $C_6 H_5 NO_2$. (Prepared by heating Benzol with Nitric Acid; the oily fluid formed is washed and rectified; it is miscible with alcohol, and has an odour of bitter almonds.) Solution in alcohol.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Convulsions. Cyanosis. Diuresis. Epilepsy. Nystagmus. Respiration, slow. Strabismus. Tetanus. Trismus.

Characteristics.—*Nitro-benzene* is a very poisonous substance, and our knowledge of its action is due to numerous cases of poisoning that have occurred. It produces faintness, sinking, convulsions, twitchings, stupor. It slows the respiration until death occurs. Rolling of the eyeballs in their vertical axis is a prominent feature, and the pupils are dilated. Blueness of lips, face, and finger-nails. Flapping of alæ nasi. Head drawn backward and to the left side in spasms. Involuntary evacuations. Paralysis of all limbs. Punctiform ecchymoses. The odour of bitter almonds is strong in the secretions.

Relations.—*Compare:* Benzin., Amygd. am., Camph. Hydrocy., ac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Extreme mental excitement.—Loquacity, followed by drowsiness, soon passing into stupor.—Soon became unconscious with inarticulate confused speech.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo; and headache.—Trembles; staggers; falls unconscious.—Sensation of formication under scalp, or as if the hair was bristling up.

3. **Eyes.**—Rolling of eyeballs.—Constant slow movement of eyeballs from l. to r. under closed lids.—The eyeballs showed a constant turning inward and outward in a slow, regular motion, with the visual axes perfectly parallel.—Constantly rolling in vertical axes.—Strabismus.—Eyes staring.—Great injection of conjunctiva of bulbs.—Eyeballs seemed enlarged.—Pupils dilated; insensible to light.—Distorted vision and flashes of strange light and colours.

4. **Ears.**—Violent roaring in ears, and sounds.

6. **Face.**—Stupid expression.—Cyanosis.—Œdema.—Covered with cold sweat.—Trismus.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue white and swollen; thick and soft.—Burning taste, followed by numbness and tingling of tongue and lips.—Stammering speech.—Tenacious saliva flowed from the mouth.

11, 12, 13. **Stomach, Abdomen, Stool.**—Burning in throat and stomach.—Nausea, vomiting, of food eaten.—Pains in abdomen.—Involuntary evacuations.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Diuresis; urine brownish red; odour of bitter almonds.—Urine and fæces passed involuntarily.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Sighing respiration.—Respiration frequently interrupted.—Dyspnœa.—Respiration exceedingly slow; shallow.—Snoring.—Respiration difficult, catching, accelerated.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse rapid, weak, irregular.—Pulse full and slow.—Pulse scarcely perceptible.

20. **Neck.**—Stiff-neck; trismus and fibrillary twitchings in masseter muscles.

21. **Limbs.**—Twitchings in hands and feet.—Arms spasmodically flexed, sometimes extended.—Arms spasmodically flexed at first, afterwards relaxed.

24. **Generalities.**—Gait as if intoxicated; staggering here and there.—Violent convulsions; with unconsciousness.—Fell unconscious; extremities paralysed; evacuations involuntary.—Fainted from inhaling vapours.—Overpowering odour of bitter almonds.

25. **Skin.**—Punctiform ecchymoses.—Skin livid; bluish-grey.—Ecchymosed spots, bluish-black, beneath scalp and on gluteal muscles.

27. **Fever.**—Skin cold.—Sweat on forehead and face.—Whole body covered with profuse cold sweat.

Benzoicum Acidum.

Benzoic Acid. $C_6 H_5 CO. OH$. Obtained, by sublimation, from Gum benzoin; or artificially from several aromatic hydrocarbons. Tincture or trituration.

Clinical.—Asthma. *Bladder, affections of. Bunion.* Cracks. *Diarrhœa.* Enuresis. *Eye, tumours of. Ganglion.* Gonorrhœa. Gout. *Joints, affections of. Knee, pain in. Rheumatism.* Sycosis. Throat, sore. Tongue, sore. Tonsils, enlarged. Ulcers. *Urine, disorders of.* Wens.

Characteristics.—The leading note of Benzoic acid is the occurrence, as a concomitant of any morbid condition, of strong-smelling urine, generally also dark. Benzoic acid is a chilly medicine, the symptoms being < in open air; by uncovering; > by heat. Pains suddenly change their locality, but are mostly felt in region of heart. Joints crack when moving. Symptoms appear left side first, then right. Asthma has been cured by it, especially in rheumatic persons. Inflammation of bronchi and lungs, with great tenderness of chest, cough < night, lying on right side. Some of the chief symptoms are: Inclined to dwell on unpleasant subjects; if he saw any one deformed it made him shudder. Tongue spongy on surface with deep cracks and spreading ulcers. Sensation of lump (as of food) in pit of throat; of swelling and constriction. Throat symptoms are > by eating. Watery, light, very offensive stools (in children), stools like soapsuds, with usually strong-smelling urine. Enuresis nocturna; urine dark, strong-smelling; heavy, hot; smelling like horse's urine. Shivering before stool. Long-continued, dry cough after suppressed gonorrhœa. Ganglion of wrist and bunion of great toe I have frequently cured with *Benz. ac.* In these cases an ointment (3j of the 3x to cetacean ointment ʒj) is a useful external adjunct. Tearing and stitches in great toe, especially right (gout). Swelling and pain of right knee. Gouty concretions. "Most of the symptoms appear on the left side, but may subsequently come on the right" (Guernsey). Motion < most symptoms, but headache is < at rest, and toothache is < lying down.

Relations.—*Compare:* Copaiv., Fer., Zn., Nit. ac. (urine smelling like horse's); Tropæolum. *Useful* in gout after Colch.; after abuse of Copaiv. in suppression of gonorrhœa; in enuresis after failure of Nitrum. *Incompatible:* Wine, which < pains in kidneys, drawing in knees, &c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Inclination to dwell on unpleasant subjects; if he saw any one deformed it made him shudder.—While writing he often omits words.

2. **Head.**—Giddiness, esp. in the afternoon, as if he would fall sideways.—Pressure on the vertex, extending to the spine; without pain, but with anxiety.—Rheumatic pains in the head.—Headache from a draught of air; from taking cold in it; from uncovering the head; in the morning, when awaking; < when at rest; returning periodically, and accompanied by pain in the stomach, nausea, and cold hands.—Fearful pain in occiput or cerebellum.—Cold perspiration on the head.

3. **Eyes.**—Distress in eyes as from want of sleep.—Throbbing in eyeballs.—Burning heat in lids.

4. **Ears.**—Swelling behind ears, which seems to reach periosteum.—Sound as of confused voices in ears, < when swallowing, or walking in open air.

5. **Nose.**—Seems to smell cabbage, dust, or something stinking.—Sense of smell diminished.—Epistaxis.—Sneezing with hoarseness.—Cold easily caught.—Pressure at root of nose.—Pain in bones of nose.—Itching of septum.

6. **Face.**—Burning heat of one side of the face.—Circumscribed redness on the cheeks.—Copper-coloured spots on the face.—Cold perspiration of the face.—Trembling of lips.—Involuntary biting of lower lip at dinner.—Itching on chin.

8. **Mouth.**—The tongue is spongy on the surface, with deep cracks, and with spreading ulcers.—Toothache (the oil or gum is a popular local application).—After-taste of food.—Acid mucus in mouth.—Taste of blood; bitter; flat; soapy (water); smoky (bread).—Ulcerated tumour l. side of mouth, on soft commissure of jaws, behind last molar.—Heat around mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation as of a lump in the pit of the throat, as if some food had lodged there.—Sensation of swelling or constriction in the throat.—The throat symptoms are relieved by eating.—Swallowing difficult, incomplete; with noise in ear; with soreness on back of tongue.—Heat in œsophagus.—Thyroid gland feels swollen.—Angina faucium and tonsillaris, with characteristic urine.

11. **Stomach.**—Sweat while eating.—Hiccough.—Pressure in stomach and eructations.—Burning or warmth; pressure on stomach.—Weak digestion.—Sensation of lump in pit of throat, as if food had lodged there.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sense of weakness in precordia.—Obstruction of the liver.—In liver region constant, fine, but violent stitching, midway in upper portion thereof.—Cutting about navel; > by stool.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Watery, light-coloured; copious; very offensive stools (in children), with unusually strong-smelling urine.—Frothy stool.—Stitching in rectum.—Sense of constriction at lower end of rectum.—Wart-like elevations round anus; with smarting soreness; strong-scented, high-coloured urine (after previous use of *Copaiva* for chancre).—Formication at anus.—Diarrhœa of children during dentition.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine highly coloured; urinous odour exceedingly strong; offensive, pungent smell.—Soreness or hot, burning pain in the (l.) kidney.—A granular kind of mucus mixed with phosphates in the sediment; urine dark-reddish brown; sheets usually stained brown; acid reaction, or very offensive; heavy hot; fleeting pains in bladder, not when urinating, but at other times; vesical catarrh from suppressed gonorrhœa, calculi, or gout.—Urinous odour highly intensified; like horse's urine.—Nocturnal enuresis; with strong, dark urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Suppressed gonorrhœa; gleet; with offensive urine.—Painfulness of genitals; pressure; raw pain.—Smarting of frenum.—Thrilling l. side of glans, extending into urethra, causing starting.—Itching on glans; on sulcus behind corona.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses too early; or retarded.—Amenorrhœa.—Prolapsus uteri with fetid urine.—Weakness after menses.—Gastric derangements when ascending a height (in a pregnant woman).—Too long-lasting lochia.

17. **Repiratory Organs.**—Long-continued dry cough, after suppressed gonorrhœa.—Cough followed by expectoration of green mucus.—Cough: after slight cold; excited by inspiration; produced by something acrid or dry in chest.—Asthma with inflammatory rheumatism.

18. **Chest.**—Burning in nipples.—Sensation of swelling in breasts and

thyroid gland.—Stitches in chest; < breathing deeply; in evening.—Asthenic pneumonia.—Mucous oppression of lungs.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Pains in the region of the heart.—Most of the symptoms appear on the l. side, but may subsequently come on the r. side.—Awakens every morning at two o'clock, with violent internal heat, and hard, beating pulse, compelling him to lie on the back, because the beating of the temporal arteries causes a humming in the ears, and prevents him from going to sleep.—Pains about heart mostly, but suddenly change locality.—Awakens after midnight with violent palpitation of the heart, and hard beating of the temporal arteries.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness of neck, only on one side.—Nape: pressure; itching.—Dull pain in back, in region of kidneys; stiffness in loins.—Coldness in sacrum.

21. **Limbs.**—Nodes on joints of upper and lower extremities, cracking on motion.—Gouty concretions.—Syphilitic rheumatism.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Gouty deposits in both wrists between metacarpal bones; swelling of elbow-joints.—Paralytic pains of fingers.—Eruption of red spots on fingers.—Fingers swollen, tearing and fine stitching pains in various parts of the limbs.—Ganglion.—Panaritium.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Swelling in r. knee; ulcerative pain in whole leg, with pains in kidneys.—Cracking or sense of dryness in knee-joint.—Pain in both knees; after drinking wine.—Pain in gastrocnemii.—Sharp pain in l. ankle, when weight is on l. foot on walking.—Severe pain in l. tendo Achillis close to os calcis when weight on that foot.—Pain in r. tendo Achillis and in heart region at same time.—Tearing and stitches, esp. in the metatarsal joints of the r. great toe.—Gouty concretions and nodosities.

24. **Generalities.**—Great weakness, perspiration, and comatose condition.—Trembling, with palpitation of the heart.—Weariness and lassitude.—Pains suddenly change their locality.—Symptoms in sick go from l. to r. and from below upward, esp. in rheumatism and gout.

25. **Skin.**—Itching on various parts; agreeable sensation on being scratched, but leaving a burning.—Red spots on fingers.—Syphilitic spots and marks.

26. **Sleep.**—Awakens with oppression of breathing, with palpitation of the heart (after midnight), with heat and hard pulse.

27. **Fever.**—Cold hands; feet; back; knees, as from cold wind.—Chilliness before the stool.—Great internal heat when awaking.—Perspiration: while eating; when walking; morning in bed, esp. on face; with anxiety.—Cold sweat: on head; on face; on feet.—Sweat with aromatic odour.

Benzoin.

Lindera Benzoin. Laurus Benzoin. Benzoin oderiferum. Spice-bush. Fever-bush. *N. O.* Lauraceæ. Tincture of twigs.

Clinical.—Fever. Hair, oiliness of. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Benzoin* as shown in a short proving somewhat resemble those of Laurocerasus. Empty sensa-

tion at the stomach and lower part of bowels. < On lying down: head swims, with sinking sensation which makes lying down in bed unpleasant. The hair is oily. Feverish. < After sleep. Sense of touch fine, quick and pleasant.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lach (< after sleep).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Unpleasant, fearful feeling.

2. **Head.**—Hair oily.

11, 12. **Stomach and Abdomen.**—Wakes from sleep with a sick feeling in stomach and bowels; tired feeling; turns often in bed at night.—Empty feeling in stomach and lower part of bowels.

13. **Stool.**—Soft stool, with pain before stool in lower bowel.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine more frequent, small quantity, dark colour; had to rise twice in night to urinate.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Hips feel crushed.—Pains in knees.—Feet and legs cold up to knees; remained cold in bed.

Berberis Aquifolium.

Oregon Grape. *N. O.* Berberidaceæ. Fluid extract or tincture of root.

Clinical.—Biliousness. Bronchorrhœa. Eczema. Face, roughness of. Headache. Herpes. Leucorrhœa. Pityriasis. Psoriasis. Spleen, affections of. Stomatitis. Syphilis. Typhoid. Voice, affections of.

Characteristics.—*Berb. aqui.* belongs to the Mahonia group of the Barberry family. It has been used by eclectics in chronic syphilis, chronic skin diseases, in scrofulous cachexia, and for removing pimples from the faces of girls. Hale reports a case of very advanced secondary syphilis cured with it, and some characteristic cases of psoriasis. In all these conditions it has been given in the ϕ tincture 5 to 10 drops. J. D. W. C., in *Recorder*, 1896, gives personal experiences with doses of 10 to 15 drops a day. On the third day felt "nausea and thick-headedness." Later there was "straining to vomit without vomiting." Then a peculiar headache, strong compression, as if a band of iron two inches wide passed entirely round head just above ears. It kept growing tighter and tighter. Strong black coffee relieved this after a time, but left him tremulous in nerves and unsteady in gait. Ever after that a single drop of *Berb. aq.* on the tongue was sufficient to avert an attack of biliousness when threatening, and saved him much trouble of the kind to which he had formerly been liable. *Berb. aq.* has a reputation for making "a new man of an old one." A tea made of the leaves of *Berb. mahon.* has a local reputation in the mountain typhoid of the Rockies, and the provings of *Berb. aq.* show febrile symptoms and

a marked action on the spleen. A systematic proving was made under Winterburn's direction. I have verified its usefulness in secondary syphilis.

Relations.—*Compare:* Berb. v., Euonym, &c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Unhappiness and depression; sometimes coming on suddenly.—Hysterical crying at frequent intervals.—Nervous, restless.—Disinclined to move or do anything; dull, stupidity.—Drowsy in daytime.—Nausea and thick-headedness.

2. **Head.**—Dizzy sensation < sleeping or moving.—Pain r. side pressing like a weight.—Pain r. temple running down into teeth; pains transitory and recurring.—Pain like iron band completely surrounding head above ears, with gradually increasing compression.

3. **Eyes.**—Conjunctiva injected.—Sensation of film before eyes.—Eyes look hollow and weak as if tired; burning feeling and aching as from strain.—Weak feeling in eyes lasting a long time.

5. **Nose.**—Stuffy feeling, with discharge of greenish-yellow mucus.—Itching within nose with desire to sneeze.

6. **Face.**—Blotches and pimples on face.—Yellow skin.—Waxy, yellowish white.—Flashes of heat to cheeks.—Pinched expression.

8. **Mouth.**—Bilious taste after eating.—Tongue thickly coated, yellow-brown or pasty white.—Tongue feels as if, or actually is blistered.—Soreness in lower teeth and salivary glands.

9. **Throat.**—Dry throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Hunger, even soon after eating, without desire for food.—Sudden nausea after eating.—Burning in stomach and borborygmi.—Cramps, and no appetite (2nd week).—Nausea and severe straining to vomit (occurred when fasting).

12. **Abdomen.**—Uneasy feeling without desire for stool.—Pain in hypogastrium.—Biliousness and waxy jaundiced hue.—Intense burning in spleen and feeling as if pounded.—Distressing soreness in spleen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Large, free, dark stools.—Hot bilious diarrhœa.—After looseness, light-coloured, varnished, constipated stools.—Stools too large and expelled with difficulty.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine increased or decreased in quantity.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Drawing and pressure in testicles.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Slight burning in vagina, bearing-down pains and aching as if menses about to come on.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Bilious cold: throat choked with mucus, voice rough and somewhat hoarse, expectoration yellow and then greenish.—Voice seemed cut off as if a damper had closed.—Lack of *timbre* in voice.—Dry, irritative cough.—Scanty, tenacious, blood-streaked expectoration.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression and weakness of upper part of chest.—Burning heat in lower l. lung.—(Accelerated pulse and heightened temperature vividly suggest phthisis pulmonalis.)

21. **Limbs.**—Sense of numbness and feeling as if there was no strength of will to lift the part.—When perfectly still, no pain; on movement, cramp (in legs), trembling and uncertainty of motion and pain.—Pain severe as after

a heavy blow.—Peculiar prickling as from electricity back of hand and outside forearm, momentary but frequently returning and independent of conditions.—Rheumatic tension and stiffness of legs.

24. Generalities.—Weak, tired feeling, better for exercise.—Tremulous in nerves, unsteady in gait.

27. Fever.—Diurnal rise of temperature and pulse.—Flashes of heat and burning of palms.—Flashes of heat to cheeks.

Berberis Vulgaris.

Barberry. (Britain.) *N. O.* Berberidaceæ. Tincture of the bark of the root.

Clinical.—Biliary colic. *Bilious attack. Bladder affections. Calculus.* Duodenum, catarrh of. Dysmenorrhœa. Fevers. Fistula. Gall-stones. *Gravel.* Herpes. *Irritation.* Jaundice. *Joint affections. Knee, pain in.* Leucorrhœa. *Liver disorder. Lumbago.* Ophthalmia. *Oxaluria.* Renal colic. Polypus. *Rheumatism. Sacrum, pain in. Side pain.* Spermatic cords, neuralgia of. Spleen, affections of. Tumours. *Urine, disorders of.* Vaginismus.

Characteristics.—The usual preparations of *Berberis* are made from the root bark. *Berberis mahonia* has a great local repute in the popular treatment of the low fever (typhoid) of the Rocky mountains, an infusion of the fresh plant being used. Chills and fever are among the prominent effects of *Berb. vulg.*: "Coldness of body with hot face, commencing 11 a.m.; burning heat in afternoon, < during night." Ague with enlargement of spleen, or spleen pains. Affections of liver and kidneys are strongly marked; but *Berb.* is a medicine of wide range. Movement < its complaints. Stitches are frequent, and a "bubbling sensation" or "bubbling stitches" are characteristic. A bubbling feeling as if water were coming up through the skin. Tearing, burning pains or bubbling sensation in joints. The mental condition is one of indifference, apathy. Melancholy, with inclination to weep. There is aversion to darkness, terrifying apparitions in the twilight. In the head there is vertigo and heaviness. Darting and shooting pains often changing their localities; < movement, > open air. Heat of head after dinner or in afternoon. Puffy feeling in head; as if it were becoming larger. Scalp tense. The face is pale, with dingy grey tinge, sunken cheeks, deep-set eyes, surrounded with bluish and blackish grey border. Mouth dry and sticky; painful white blisters on tip of tongue. The pit of the stomach is puffed up. Sticking pain in region of liver and gall-bladder shooting up to left shoulder, < by pressure. Gall-stone colic, followed by jaundice. Gnawing pain in right hypochondrium, shooting up to left scapula. Pains shoot down from tenth rib to navel. Burning in either inguinal region (especially right). *Berberis* produces both constipation (sheep-dung stools) and diarrhœa, and a number of symptoms about the anus. Hæmorrhoids, with itching or burning, particularly after stool, which frequently is hard and covered

with blood. Fistula in ano with painful pressure in perinæum, extending deep into pelvis (left side). The urinary organs are markedly affected. The emission of urine is frequently accompanied by pains in thighs and loins. Lancinating, or tearing, bubbling pains in region of kidneys; < stooping and rising again, sitting or lying; > standing. Violent sticking pains in bladder, extending from kidneys into urethra, with urging to urinate. Many cases of (especially right) renal colic have been cured by it. Frequent urging to urinate. Urine dark yellow, red, becoming turbid, copious; mucous sediment, or transparent, jelly-like or reddish, bran-like sediment. Urine slimy when passed, depositing copious loamy yellowish sediment. Greenish urine depositing mucus. *During* urination burning in urethra, or bladder, pressure in bladder, cutting, burning, or stitches in urethra. Dragging or lancinating pains in spermatic cord, extending into testes. Cold feeling in prepuce, glans, testes, and scrotum. In the female a marked symptom is absence of pleasurable sensation during coition. Uterine symptoms and leucorrhœa associated with painful urinary symptoms. Dysmenorrhœa, pains radiating in all directions down thighs, &c. Vagina intensely painful; reddened. Violent pain in back, with menses which are too scanty. It is a leading remedy in lumbago; pains extend from back, round body, down leg; with red sediment in urine. Numbness, stiffness, and lameness in kidney region. Many old troubles in the back. Sufferings < by fatigue. Aching in small of back; < sitting; or lying; in the morning on awakening. Neuralgia under finger-nails. B. Simmons has verified a symptom of *Berb.* which may be regarded as characteristic. A gentleman of 52 complained of rheumatic pains in his legs and loss of walking power. *After he had walked a short distance he was compelled to stop from a feeling of intense weariness, heaviness, lameness, and stiffness of the legs, which felt sore as if bruised.* A single dose effected a complete cure, improvement commencing on the fourth day. Stuart Close (*H. P.* xix. 218) records the cure with *Berb.* 200 of a woman who had cutting, burning pains in the balls of the feet on stepping. On standing with most of the weight on the heels she had no pain. On rising in morning sensation in soles as if stepping on needles. There is great weakness, like fainting, after a walk, with perspiration and heat on the upper part of the body; cold, pale, sunken face and oppression of breathing. Great relaxation, with disinclination to do anything. On the indication "tumours and sessile growths," Ozanam cured a case of polypus of vocal cords, red, with a sessile base. *Thuja* had failed. *Berb.* 200 was given at first with good effect. the attenuation being gradually reduced with increasingly good effect until the growth disappeared entirely under the 1 x. Guernsey admirably sums up the remedy as follows: "Affects particularly the lumbar region; kidneys; uterus. The patient is sometimes unable to tell the exact locality, but the pain is somewhere in the back and shoots up the back; or into the spermatic cord, or testes, bladder, buttocks, or legs. The pain may shoot up or down, or both ways. Pains may be felt all over the body, emanating from the back; the pains are of a sticking, pricking, lancinating, or jerking character,

flying about now here and now there. There is often a bubbling sensation in the region of the kidneys; this sensation may occur elsewhere, but it is usually found here." Great sleepiness during day and after dinner. After riding much, great sense of weakness in kidney region. *Suited to:* Bilious diathesis. Cases where renal or vesical symptoms are prominent.

Relations.—*Compare:* Alo., Ant. t., Arsen., Calc., Calc. ph. (fistula in ano; chest symptoms, especially after surgical operation); Canth., Carb. v., Cham., Chi., Lyc., Nat. m., Nit. ac., Nux v., Pul., Rheum. In burning and pricking pains in anus: Lyc., Thuj. In duodenal catarrh: Chi., Lyc., Hydrast., Pod., Ric. com., Merc. In aversion to darkness: Stram., Am. m., Calc., Carb. an., Stro., Val. In pains in feet on stepping: Cycl. *Botanical relations:* Podo., Caulo., Berb. aq. *Antidoted by:* Camph., Bell. *Antidote to:* Aco. An occasional dose of Lyc. helped action of Berb. *Follows well:* Bry., Kali bi., Rhus, Sul.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Careless, calm, apathetic humour.—Ill-humour, disgust to life.—Melancholy, inclination to weep, with dislike to conversation.—Anxiety, great fear and disposition to take fright.—In the twilight, all objects seem larger than they really are.—Intellectual labours are performed with difficulty and prove fatiguing, esp. in the morning.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, with sensation as in fainting, and great weakness.—Vertigo on stooping and on making use of the arms.—Feeling of intoxication and giddiness.—Confusion and heaviness of the head, often with pressure, dejection, ill-humour and shiverings, commencing in the morning, after waking.—Head confused, as before a coryza.—Sensation, as if the size of the head were increased.—Sensation of swelling in the head.—Aching, tensive pains in the forehead, in the temples, and in the eyes.—Cephalalgia in the forehead and in the temples, as if from pressure from the inside outwards.—Headache < by movement, > in open air.—Acute, shooting pains in the forehead and in the temples.—Darting and shooting pains in the head after changing the locality.—Teguments of the head as if they were stretched and swollen.—Head feels full and heavy, as if a cap were pulled hard down on head.—Heat in the head after dinner (or in afternoon) and in the morning.—Sweat after exertion, on stooping, and on standing for any time.—Small red spots in the forehead and in the cheeks.—Itching or gnawing shootings in the teguments of the head and of the face.—Pustules in the teguments of the head and in the face.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes sunk, with a blue or dirty grey circle.—Aching and sensation of burning in the eyes.—Painful sensibility of the eyes on reading by candle-light.—Sensation of stiffness, with pressure in the eyes.—Shootings in the eyes, originating in other parts (for instance, the forehead), and extending towards the eyes, and thence to the forehead.—Burning and dryness in the eyes, which are dull.—Dryness of, or biting-burning, or itching sensation in the eyes.—Itching in the canthi, eyebrows, and eyelids.—Redness of the conjunctiva, with confused sight, as if there were a veil before the eyes, in the morning after rising.—Ophthalmia, with the characteristic flying pains from the back; sensation as if sand were between lids and eyes.—Bubbling in eyes.

—Indistinct sight, better near than at a distance.—Sensibility of the eyes to the brightness of the sun.—Sharp pains in the ball of the eye, and in the eyelids. —Heaviness in the eyelids during motion.—Burning or gnawing pains in the eyelids.—Convulsive movement of the eyelids when reading by candle-light.

4. **Ears.**—Itching, sometimes gnawing, sometimes burning, sometimes shooting, sometimes with small pustules in the exterior parts of the ears.—Small tumour, size of hazel-nut, under and behind ear, apparently enlarged gland.—Acute and shooting pains in the interior of the ear and in other parts.—Stitches in the ear.—Sensation of coldness in ; bubbling in.

5. **Nose.**—Dryness in the nose.—Coryza, with secretion, at first of yellowish serum, afterwards of purulent, whitish, yellowish, or greenish mucus, esp. in the morning.—Crawling or gnawing pains in the nostrils.

6. **Face.**—Heat, and bluish colour of the interior of the lower lip.—Dryness of the lips, and exfoliation of the epidermis, with a flat, brownish crust upon the edges.—Sensation of burning on the exterior of the lips.—Sensation of tingling on the lips.—Small pustules in the lips.—Acute aching or acute shooting pains in the cheek-bone and in the jaw.—Great paleness of face, dirty grey complexion, with hollow cheeks and sunk eyes, surrounded by a bluish or dark grey circle.—Aspect, one of great and prolonged dejection.—Feeling as if cold drops spurted into face on going into open air.

7. **Teeth.**—Acute drawing pains and shootings in the teeth, with a sensation as if the teeth were set on edge, or too long or too large ; also with great sensibility of the teeth to the fresh air, esp. in the afternoon and at night.—Ulcer in the gums.—Small white painless nodes in the gums.—Dirty red colour of the edges of the gums.—Bleeding of the gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Painful sensibility of the tongue to the touch and to motion. —Stiffness and sensation of swelling at the end of the tongue.—Painful, whitish vesicles at the end of the tongue.—Sensation of dryness, clammy taste in the mouth, more disagreeable in the morning after rising, with harshness of the mucous membranes, and white tongue.—Diminution of the secretion of saliva, or viscid, frothy saliva.

9. **Throat.**—Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx, with swelling and fiery redness, and a sensation as if a lump were lodged in the side of the throat; expectoration of a quantity of thick, yellow, jelly-like mucus.—White, sticky tongue, viscid saliva resembling soap-suds.—Tonsillitis, with sensation of something rough there ; stiff-neck ; feeling of a plug in the throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Taste bitter.—Acid, bitter taste, esp. after a meal.—Thirst and dryness of the mouth.—Burning and acrid taste in the mouth and in the throat, as if from pyrosis.—Excessive appetite, almost like bulimy.—Want of appetite, with bitter, bilious taste.—Food appears insipid.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea before breakfast, better after.—Nausea and inclination to vomit before dinner.—Risings alternately with yawning.—Bilious risings.—Shiverings in the epigastrium.—Aching, with shooting pains in the epigastrium.—Burning, shooting pains in the stomach, sometimes extending to the pharynx.—Sticking pain in gastric region ; whirling pain in.

12. **Abdomen.**—Cramp-like pains under the navel.—Shooting, aching pains in the hepatic region, increased by pressure.—Pressure in the region of the liver.—Burning under the skin, in the l. side of the abdomen.—Bubbling externally.—Violent burning, under the skin ; in l. side of abdomen.—Draw-

ing, acute, and shooting pains in the region of the l. hypochondrium.—Sensation of tension in the groins, as if hernia were about to protrude, esp. when walking or standing.—Aching pains in the region of the inguinal glands, which are painful on being touched, as if they were going to swell.—Pain, with throbbing shootings in the groins, esp. when walking and standing, extending to the testes, the thighs, and the loins.—Varicose veins in the groins.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Hard stools like sheep dung; or soft, easy stools, with burning in anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Bubbling sensation in region of kidneys.—Lancinating or tearing pulsative pain in the region of the kidneys; worse when stooping and rising again, sitting or lying; better when standing.—Violent sticking pains in the bladder, extending from the kidneys into the urethra, with urging to urinate.—Frequently recurring, crampy, contractive pain, or aching pain, in the bladder, when the bladder is full or empty.—Incisive pains in the urethra, even when not in the act of making water.—Smarting pain in the urethra, with sensation of excoriation, even during the emission of semen in coition.—Motion excites and aggravates the pains in the urethra.—Burning pains in the urethra when making water, and afterwards, but esp. at other times.—Stitches and burning in the urethra.—Shooting pains in the urethra, extending to the bladder.—Aching pains in the region of the bladder, even when it is empty, and after making water.—Contractive, drawing, acute, incisive, and cramp-like pains in the bladder.—Shooting, violent pains in the loins, extending to the bladder.—Sensation of burning in the bladder.—Pressure on making water.—Urgent inclination to make water, esp. in the morning after rising.—Increased secretion of urine, which is as clear as water.—Urine pale yellowish, with slimy, gelatinous, mealy sediment, white, greyish white, or reddish.—Urine thick, yellowish, like whey, or clay-coloured water.—Urine of a deep yellow, with abundant sediment.—Urine dark yellow, red, becoming turbid, copious; mucous sediment, or transparent, jelly-like reddish, bran-like sediment (which is easily crushed and dissolved between the fingers).—Greenish urine, depositing mucus.—Urine reddish, as if inflamed, with abundant sediment.—Urine reddish, sanguineous, with slimy, mealy, and abundant sediment, of a bright red colour.—The emission of urine is often accompanied by pains in the thighs and in the loins.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Burning, smarting pains in the glans.—Sensation of cold in the glans and in the prepuce, sometimes with sensation of torpor.—Cold feeling in the prepuce and scrotum.—Sensation of weakness and insensibility in the external genital parts.—The penis seems to be shrivelled and retracted.—Burning pain in penis.—Aching, drawing, contractive pains in the testes and in the spermatic cords, with contraction of the scrotum, which appears cold and shrivelled.—Pains, as from excoriation in the scrotum.—Movement excites or aggravates the majority of the symptoms in the genital parts.—Smarting, burning, shooting, drawing, or squeezing pains in the spermatic cords, extending to the testes.—Swelling of the spermatic cord, with pains verging towards the testes.—Sensation of great weakness of the genital parts after coition.—Diminution of sexual desire.—Premature emission in coition.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Tardy enjoyment in women, during

coition, and often accompanied with incisive or shooting pains.—Sensation of burning and excoriation in the vagina, extending to the labia.—Pale catamenia, composed of serous blood.—Menses, consisting of grey mucus or brown blood.—Suppressed menstruation.—During the catamenia, pains in the genital parts and in the loins, or violent pains in the head, with sensation of fainting.—Catamenia insufficient, with acute drawing pains in the whole body, painful inflation of the abdomen, pain in the loins, shootings in the chest, dejected aspect, with violent pains in the head; or with ill-humour, disgust of life, dejection, smarting pains in the vagina, sensation of burning and excoriation in the anus, and pains in the arms, as far as the shoulders and the nape of the neck.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—(Sessile polypus of vocal cord.)—Hoarseness, with soreness or inflammation of the glands of the neck.

18. **Chest.**—Sensation of excoriation in the chest.—Oppression of the chest, esp. at night, with violent flowing of the coryza.—Shooting pains in the centre of the chest, increased deep breathing, with dry, short cough.—Painful shootings in the l. side of the chest.

19. **Heart.**—Squeezing, with shootings, in the region of the heart.—Palpitation of the heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Drawing, acute rheumatic pains in the nape of the neck.—Pustules in the nape of the neck, in groups, esp. near the scalp.—Shooting pains between the shoulder-blades, increased by breathing.—Acute drawing pains in the dorsal spine.—Bubbling sensation in back.—Stitches in the spine.—Pustules in the back.—Sensation of tension, of stiffness, and of torpor in the loins, as if they were swollen or benumbed.—Aching, tensive, acute, drawing, or shooting pains in the loins.—Sensation of tensive pressure in the loins, often with heaviness, heat, or torpor of these parts, esp. in the morning on waking, aggravated by sitting or lying, sometimes diminished by evacuations, or by the emission of wind.—Pain in the small of the back; worse when sitting and lying, in the morning when awaking (during menstruation).

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Sensation of lassitude, of paralysis, and of bruising in the arms, esp. during motion, provoked or aggravated by pressure.—Acute pains in the arms.—Pains in the shoulder, as of subcutaneous ulceration.—Marbled spots on the arms, with burning itching.—Cramp-like pains in the forearm.—Tractive, acute pains in the forearm and in the bones, extending to the hand and the joints of the fingers, with heaviness and weakness of the arm.—Burning or smarting pains in the forearm, aggravated by friction or scratching, and sometimes followed by a red spot.—Small itching spots, like petechiæ, on the forearm and on the back of the hand near the wrist.—Lymphatic swelling of the forearm, with spots like petechiæ and burning pains in the skin.—Drawing, acute pains in the joints of the hand and of the fingers.—Aching, digging, violent pains in the back of the hand, with sensation of heaviness.—Urticarial spot on the back of the hand.—Small warts in the fleshy part of the hand, under the thumb.—Sensation in the extremity of the finger, as if caused by subcutaneous ulceration.—Flat wart on the finger.—Redness of the hands, with itching, as if from chilblains.—Neuralgic pain under nails; tender to touch.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sensation of weariness and pain, as of fatigue, in

the legs, sometimes with heaviness, stiffness, and a sensation of paralysis, as after a very long walk, or as from dislocation in the parts affected, esp. in the soft parts, but also in the bones, and easily excited by movement.—Great weakness of the legs while walking.—Sensation in the legs as if they had wasted away. —Tensive pains in the thighs, in the calves of the legs, and in the knees, as if tendons were too short.—Drawing, tensive pains in the legs.—Starting of the muscles of the legs.—Sensation of cold on the outside of the thighs, as if from quicksilver circulating under the skin.—Sensation of weariness, of bruising, and of paralysis in the knees while walking, and afterwards, as well as on rising after having been seated a long time.—Lymphatic swelling of the tendo Achillis, with pains on lifting the foot, and a sensation as if the foot were bearing a heavy load.—Swelling of the foot after movement, with sensation of burning, swelling of the heel, and cramp in the foot.—Sensation of dislocation in the joints of the toes.—Heels pain as if ulcerated on standing. —Stitches between metatarsal bones, as from a nail when standing.—Tearing in balls of feet, with pain when stepping on them.—At every step stinging in the big toe.—Burning pain in the soles of the feet, esp. in the evening.— Drawing, acute, or burning pains in the toes.—Pain of excoriation in the toes, with redness, as if from chilblains.

24. **Generalities.**—Pulling, shooting, and gnawing pains, or pains as from fatigue in the limbs, aggravated or excited by movement.—Muscular palpitations.—Bubbling sensations and bubbling stitches.—Paralytic weakness in some parts.—Lymphatic swellings.—Great lassitude, increased by walking, or by remaining long in a standing posture.—Sinking, after the slightest effort. —Weakness, which even induces trembling.—Weakness, as from fainting, with vertigo, on walking or standing for some time.—After a walk, a fainting fit, with ebullition of the blood, sweat and heat of the upper part of the body, paleness of face, hollow cheeks, and oppression of the chest before going to rest.—Fainting, after having been in a carriage.— Sessile growths.

25. **Skin.**—Small pustules, red, burning, itching or shooting, and painful on being touched, upon the skin over the whole body : they change into brownish spots, like large freckles.—Warts : small, flat.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness during the day, esp. in the morning and afternoon ; after dinner.—Unquiet sleep, disturbed by burning itching of the skin, or by anxious dreams.—Sleep unrefreshing.—Waking in the morning between two and four o'clock, without being able to go to sleep again, with tension and congestion in the head, and thirst.—Sleep greatly prolonged, with pain, as of a bruise, and pressure on the loins, and on the thighs.—Frequent waking, and fatigue, as from want of sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Shiverings before dinner, and sometimes after, with feet icy cold, mouth dry and clammy, and pains in the l. side of the epigastrium.— Shiverings in the morning in the back, in the arms and in the thighs, followed by burning heat, with giddiness and violent shooting pains in the head, and sore throat ; on the third day, sweat, smelling like urine.—Heat in the hands and head in the afternoon, continuing for several days.—Disposition to sweat on the least exertion, esp. in the afternoon, with anxiety.—Thirst, with the mouth dry, esp. in the afternoon.—Pulse slow and weak, or full, hard and rapid.

Bismuthum.

Bismuth (including the Subnitrate "Magistery of Bismuth" Bi_2O_3. $2HNO_3$; the Nitrate $Bi O_3 HNO_3$; and the Oxide Bi_2O_3). Trituration.

Clinical.—Abdominal operations, vomiting after. Angina pectoris. Cholera. *Cough.* Cystitis. Delirium tremens. Diaphragmitis. Diarrhœa. Gangrene. Gastralgia. Gastritis. Headache. *Phlegmasia alba dolens.* Stomach, cancer of. Stomatitis. Toothache. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Bismuth* exerts its chief influence in the stomach and stomach region. It causes a *pure* gastralgia, not associated with catarrh like that of *Nux.* There is vomiting of large quantities and intense thirst, with ejection of *water immediately* after it is taken; food is retained a little longer. Burning, griping, lancinating, with dull pain in back or spasmodic vomiting. The pains are chiefly piercing, tearing, burning, cramping, and screwing. Headache alternating with gastralgia. There are tearing pressing pains in the bones of the hands and feet, spasmodic affections of the muscles of face and limbs. Hæmorrhages; the blood being dark, pitchy. Anæmia, and with this there is an itch-like eruption. Corrosive itching on side of tibia. Gangrene and gangrenous ulcers, bluish; or dried, parchment-like. Piedvache has recorded a case in which a *Bismuth* dressing applied to a burn produced the following results: Pseudomembranous stomatitis, with disseminated plaques, the membranes resting on black spots. Black borders on gums; loosening of the teeth. Pharyngeal angina (uvula, tonsils, and palatine arch); false membrane, slightly adherent, and of slight consistency; slate-coloured spots all over; later, sphacelus of soft palate. Vomiting, hiccough. Pain along œsophagus. Diarrhœa, albuminuria.

O. W. Smith has verified: "Pain in stomach > bending backward"; and "eructation tasting of food eaten twenty-four hours before." Cold drinks and cold bathing > headache; toothache. When the water in the mouth becomes warm it < toothache. Summer complaints. Headache returning in winter. Motion relieves most symptoms and < some headaches. > Bending backward (pressure in spine). The patient is restless, moving about; anxiety.

Bism. has a great affinity for affections of r. upper extremity or forehead. Sensation of *heaviness* in inner parts. With gastralgia there is *pressing heaviness.* In gastric affections with vomiting, purging, and prostration, the surface of the patient is *warm.* In summer complaint of children there is cadaverous smell of flatus and of stool. Desires company; child holds on to its mother's hand. According to Teste, *Bism.* corresponds to slow digestion, with fetid eructations; it is hardly ever indicated where eructations are inodorous or sour; or when gastralgia is accompanied by habitual constipation, without vomiting, or with vomiting of insipid ropy mucus. The stools are preceded by crampy, pinching pains in the stomach. Teste cured with the oxide a wearing, nightly cough in a hysteric lady; and a

case of sub-acute cystitis, with irregular paroxysms of crampy pains in the bladder; also a case of phlegmasia alba dolens (left); Petroz having cured another.

Relations.—Bismuth is *antidoted by:* Calc., Caps., Coffee, Nux. *Is isomorphic with:* Ant. c., Ars., Phos. *Similar to:* Ant. c. (vomiting, white tongue, gastritis); Ars. (anxiety, gastritis, cancer, gangrene, vomiting); Bell. (gastralgia, cancer, flatus in ridges); Bry. (toothache, gastritis); Calc., Caps., Chi., Ign., Kali c., Kre., Lach. (sore throat, sleep, ulcers); Lyc., Merc., Nux (gastralgia, urging to stool); Phos. (vomiting: Bism. vomits immediately; Pho. vomits water as soon as it becomes warm in stomach); Plumb. (abdomen in ridges, gastralgia; > bending backward; heart disease); Puls., Rhus (> by motion); Sep., Sil., Staph. *Useful after:* Euonymus (headache).

Causation.—Abdominal operations.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Discontented, morose, and complaining humour.—Inconstancy.—Aversion to solitude.—Delirium.—Delirium tremens.—Loss of consciousness.—Moral apathy and insensibility.

2, 3. **Head and Eyes.**—Giddiness in the morning.—Vertigo, as if the brain were turning in a circle.—Stupor, with mist before the eyes.—Headache, chiefly in the sinciput, and extending even to the eyes.—Cutting pain in brain, beginning above r. orbit, extending to occiput.—Pressive heaviness on the head, esp. on the forehead, above the root of the nose and in the temples.—Constant digging and piercing in the forehead, which extends to the eyes and point of the nose.—Headache attended by, or alternating with, gastralgia. Burning contraction in the head, esp. in the forehead and in the eyes.—Aching of the eyeballs.—Secretion of humour in the corner of the eyes.

5. **Nose.**—Nose-bleed, dark blood.

6. **Face.**—Earth-coloured, sickly, and wan (with distorted features), with livid circle round the eyes.—Aching pain in the cheek-bones; > running about and holding cold water in the mouth.—Face pale and cold.

7, 8. **Teeth and Mouth.**—Pressive, tractive odontalgia.—Toothache > taking cold water into the mouth, < when the water becomes warm.—Gums swollen, with pain like excoriation.—Painful sensibility of the interior of the mouth, as if from excoriation.—Constant secretion of a brownish, thick saliva, of a metallic taste.—In the morning, taste of blood in the mouth, with spitting of sanguineous mucus.—In the evening, tongue white and loaded (without heat or thirst).—In the evening, great thirst, with preference for cold drinks.

9. **Throat.**—Inflammation of the whole throat.—Burning pain in the throat, sometimes insupportable.—Phagedenic ulceration of uvula, with burning and tearing; difficult swallowing of fluids, which return through nose.

11, 12. **Stomach and Abdomen.**—Nausea after every meal.—> By cold water (drink).—Water is vomited as soon as it reaches the stomach.—Vomiting, convulsive gagging and inexpressible pain in stomach (after operations on abdomen).—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, esp. after having eaten.—Violent risings of a putrid smell.—Strong inclination to vomit, with violent retching.—Cancer of stomach.—Vomiting of brownish matter.—Vomiting (of bile) with oppressive anxiety, small pulse, vertigo and prostration.—Vomiting

and diarrhœa.—Vomiting of all fluids (children).—Cramp-like and pressive pains in the stomach, esp. after having eaten.—Pressure like a load in the stomach, esp. after a meal.—Burning in the stomach.—(Inflammation of the stomach.)—Borborygmi and rumbling in the abdomen.—Colic with pinching, pressure, and an inclination to go to stool.—Great inflation of the abdomen.—Abdomen bloated in ridges; rumbling of wind along colon, passes rarely, but then relieves.—Painful sensibility of the abdomen to the touch.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—In the evening, ineffectual efforts to go to stool.—Aqueous diarrhœa of a putrid smell.—Stools: cadaverous smell.—Cholera; cholerine; fluids vomited as soon as taken.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent and copious emission of aqueous urine.—Emission of urine entirely suppressed.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Aching pains in the testes.—Nocturnal pollutions without dreams.—Pressing, aching in the (r.) testicle.

18. **Chest.**—Cough, day and night, with copious expectoration.—Aching in r. half of chest, near sternum, in a small spot.—Pressure and squeezing across the chest, in the region of the diaphragm.—Hot, burning constriction of the chest, with difficulty of respiration and of speech.—Burning and piercing in the chest and in the back.

19. **Heart.**—Beating of the heart.

21. **Limbs.**—Pressive and drawing pain, with paralytic weakness in the forearms and in the bones of the wrist.—Trembling of the hands after eating.—Tearing in r. index finger, also in tips and joints of fingers.—Acute drawing pains under the nails of the fingers.—Excessive dryness of the palms of the hands and of the soles of the feet.—Cramp-like contraction of the hands and of the feet.—Sharp and pressive pains in the bones of the foot.—Itching and gnawing in the tibia and in the back of the foot, increased by scratching.—Tearing in maleolus of r. foot., in paroxysms, terminating in tendo-Achillis.—Thighs and feet bluish.

24. **Generalities.**—Sensation of heaviness in the inner parts.—Screwing pains.—Pressing pains (eyes, head, abdomen, testicles).—Pressing-tearing (bones of the hands and of the feet).—Cramp-like contractions in all the muscles.—Aching pains, or aching and pulling pains together.

25. **Skin.**—Ulcers, gangrenous bluish.—Dry gangrene; parchment-like.—Burning smarting in the skin.

26. **Sleep.**—Languor and weakness.—Frequent waking, as if in a fright.—Night sleep disturbed by lascivious dreams, with or without emissions.—Great sleepiness in the morning after rising.—Awaking from sleep with a start, and in a fright.—Voluptuous dreams.—Lassitude on awaking in the night.

27. **Fever.**—Coldness of the whole body, externally.—Great heat.—Flushes of heat, esp. on head and chest.—Intermittent, small pulse.

Blatta Americana.

The great American cockroach, probably *Kakerlac insignis*. *N. O.* Orthoptera. Trituration of live insect with sacch. lact.

Clinical.—Asthma. Dropsy. Jaundice.

Characteristics.—*Blatt. Amer.* has been used as a remedy for dropsy, and has a popular reputation in jaundice. It was proved by Mure, and developed symptoms of jaundice; yellow sclerotics. Heat in urethra when urinating (showing a relation to *Cantharis*). Pain shifting from back (r.) to shoulder-blade. Acute pain in chest with want of breath (*B. orient.*). General prostration and weariness on going upstairs.

Blatta Orientalis.

Indian cockroach. *N. O.* Orthoptera. Trituration of live insect.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bronchitis. Phthisis.

Characteristics.—Found accidentally to relieve asthma in a patient who took tea in which a beetle had been infused; it has since proved to have a wide range in asthmatic cases (Ray, *Hom. Recorder*, 1890, p. 254; 1891, p. 193). In the acute attack it acts better in low potencies; the higher being given in the more chronic stages. It is especially suited to corpulent people; and to malarial cases; cases < in rainy weather. Has saved cases in which suffocation was threatened by great accumulation of mucus. Useful in cases of bronchitis and phthisis where there is much dyspnœa.

Boletus Laricis.

B. purgans. *N. O.* Fungi. Trituration.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Fever. Gall-bladder, affections of. Headache. Liver, diseases of.

Characteristics.—Burt proved the crude substance and the 3rd trituration. The gastro-enteric irritation common to the Fungi was very well marked. Motion < headache.

Relations.—*Compare:* Agaric., &c. Coccul. (head hollow).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Very gloomy and despondent.—Irritated at the least trifle.—Absent-minded.

2. **Head.**—Head feeling very light and hollow, with deep frontal headache and great faintness.

3. **Eyes.**—Agglutination of eyelids every morning, with dull, aching pains in eyeballs.

8. **Mouth.**—Teeth and gums very sore.—Tongue: white coat; thick yellow coat showing marks of teeth.—Taste: flat; coppery; unnatural, of all food; lost.

11. **Stomach.**—Feeling in fauces as if would vomit.—Nausea and vomiting.—Great faintness at epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Severe cutting pains in stomach every few minutes, with dull, aching distress in umbilicus, and loud rumbling in bowels all night.—Heavy dragging pains in liver, more in r. lobe.—Dull, burning distress; drawing; aching in r. lobe of liver with frontal headache.—Sharp cutting pains in r. lobe of liver and whole dorsal region on full inspiration.—Sharp cutting pains near gall-bladder.—Burning distress in region of gall-bladder all afternoon, with sharp pains in stomach and heavy aching in whole liver, esp. r. lobe.—Severe, dull, aching distress just below stomach, causing great faintness.

13. **Stool.**—Straining after stool.—Stool: Thin, yellow papescent; mixed with something looking like oil in large and small drops; followed by aching in liver and umbilicus.—Black, lumpy, dry stools mixed with bile and mucus.—Stools of bile, mucus, and blood, with high fever.—Lienteria.

20. **Back.**—Dull, aching distress in back and legs.

24. **Generalities.**—Great restlessness after midnight.—Faintness after stool.—Aching distress in all joints.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness along spine with frequent hot flashes of fever.—Disposition to yawn and stretch when chilly.—Face hot and flushed with severe frontal headache.—Hands hot and dry.—Waking at midnight two different nights in a profuse perspiration.

Boletus Luridus.

B. nigrescens. *N. O.* Fungi. Trituration.

Clinical.—Urticaria tuberosa.

Characteristics. — Poisoning effects show delirium; sunken features; violet colour of nose and lips; intense thirst; violent pain in epigastrium; meteorism; subsultus tendinum; urticaria tuberosa (speedily followed by death); cold sweat.

Boletus Satanas.

N. O. Fungi. Trituration.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa membranosa. Dysentery.

Characteristics.—There are two fragmentary provings of this fungus, and observations on six persons poisoned. It produces gastro-enteric disturbances very similar to that of its two relatives.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Fear and restlessness.

3. **Eyes.**—Sparks before eyes alternating with obscuration of vision.

8, 9. **Mouth and Throat.**—Troublesome dryness in mouth and throat.—Violent burning and scraping in throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Unquenchable thirst.—Sudden desire to vomit; no nausea between attacks.—Vomited twenty times in three hours.—Frightful pain in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen sunken and frightfully painful.—Obstinate tension of abdomen.

13. **Stool.**—A profuse diarrhœa of blood, and of the mucous lining of the intestines.—Watery evacuations.

24. **Generalities.**—Sudden sensation through all his limbs as if he would be attacked with apoplexy.—Violent and extremely painful cramps in the muscles of the limbs and face.—Faintness while vomiting.—Limbs cold; cold sweat over whole body.

Bombyx Processionea.

Procession Moth. *N. O.* Lepidoptera. Tincture of live caterpillars.

Clinical.—Urticaria.

Characteristics.—Contact with the caterpillars or the emanations from a nest of them causes intense irritation, and hard, large, areola-formed tubercles, with a red areola, so thick as to leave hardly any space between. Sometimes they are linear-formed; most marked near joints. Sensation as if a foreign body were under the skin. Itching of whole body. Itching, evenings; not relieved by anything. In one victim it caused frequent waking at night, and dreams that his arms were being cauterised, and arrows thrust into the muscles. Burning heat of skin. In one case, that of a boy who shook a large number of the caterpillars from a tree into his naked breast, it caused an itching so severe that the boy had to run home for assistance; then fever, somnolency, delirium, and finally death ensued.

Relations.—*Compare:* Apis, Ast. fl., Rhus, &c.

Boracicum Acidum.

Boric Acid. $H_3 BO_3$. Solution of crystals in alcohol.

Clinical.—Antiseptic. Climacteric flushings. Erythema. Eyes, affections of. Headache. Impetigo. Œdema. Renal colic. Vomiting. Whitlow. Wounds.

Characteristics.—Poisonings and provings with *Bor. ac.* have caused: headache; vertigo; noises in the ears; prostration; cold saliva;

vomiting of tough, greenish stuff; uncontrollable vomiting; sweat on scrobiculus cordis; hiccough; pasty stool; pain in region of ureters or increased urine and increased call to urinate; albuminuria; erythematous eruption on face, body, and thighs followed by pearly vesicles on face and neck. Three cases of poisoning have been reported from packing the vagina with the dry acid, kept in by tampons till liquefaction took place. Symptoms were: Formication of hands and feet, later of face. Sad spirits, great nervous depression. Burning skin; it became swelled and charred, and all motion was painful. One case went into collapse; temperature subnormal; sighing and weeping by turns. The patients were cold; vagina felt "cold as if packed with ice." Coldness is a prominent feature, as cold saliva. In the 3x Cooper has found it give great relief in climacteric flushings. In connection with the skin effects may be mentioned the case of a woman who took gr. xxx per diem of the acid for a month, when there appeared a multiform erythema of trunk extending to upper limbs; at the same time there appeared a painful swelling of upper lids with conjunctivitis and photophobia. Finally the œdema was so intense as to close the eyes and give the appearance of sclerosed tissue. The symptoms began to abate when the *Bor. ac.* was discontinued, and disappeared in a week. *Bor. ac.* has been largely used as an antiseptic dressing for wounds, as a lotion for the eyes and for whitlow, and as a wash in catarrh of the bladder. It is much less irritating than *Carbolic acid*. But it also has produced skin eruptions. Symptoms > after walking in open air.

Relations.—*Compare:* Borax, Carbolic acid, Kali bi. (tough mucus).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Low spirits, nervous depression.—Sighing and weeping by turns.—Apathetic.

2. **Head.**—A gastric headache.—Headache, vertigo, noise in ears.

3. **Eyes.**—Intense œdema closing eyes, conjunctivitis and photophobia.

8. **Mouth.**—Much cold saliva.—Tongue dry, furred, difficulty in moving it; dryness in throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea and heaviness in stomach > after walking in open air.—Vomiting of tough mucus, strongly alkaline.—Vomits greenish stuff.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pain in region of ureters.—Frequent and urgent desire to urinate.—Quantity of urine doubled.—Albumen in urine.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Vagina packed with it felt cold as if ice had been used.—Climacteric flushings.

24. **Generalities.**—Collapse.—Formication of hands and feet; later of face.

25. **Skin.**—Impetigo figurata first on r. thigh then on left.—Burning skin.—Multiform erythema and hard œdema.

27. **Fever.**—Coldness; temperature subnormal.

Borax.

Borax veneta. Natrum biboracicum. Sodium biborate. $Na_2 B_4 O_7 10H_2O$. Trituration and Solution.

Clinical.—*Aphthæ.* Corns. Dentition. Diarrhœa. *Ear-discharge.* Entropion. Erysipelas. Eyes, affections of. Finger joints, ulcers on. Herpes. *Menstruation, painful (membranous).* Nipple, sore. *Nose, affections of.* Pleurisy. Plica-polonica. Psoriasis. *Screaming.* Sea-sickness. *Sterility.* Syphilitic sore-throat. *Taste, disordered.* Trichiasis. Ulcers. *Urine, strong-smelling. Vertigo.* Zoster.

Characteristics.—*Borax* has some very peculiar symptoms which will serve as keynotes to many cases. Chief among them are: (1) Sensitiveness to sudden noises, as a distant shot, which causes violent starting. (It has cured "shot-shyness" in sporting dogs.) (2) Intolerance of downward motions; a child screams when nurse puts it into cot, or when she rocks it; symptoms are worse going downstairs; sea-sickness (when the downward motion is felt most: "Every time the ship goes down, everything in me comes up"). Restlessness with ebullitions, especially after talking, with nausea. Laughter alternating with weeping. Cobweb sensations; sore mouth; infant pale, earthy, flesh flabby; screams out in sleep, wakes frightened and clings to nurse; excessively nervous, a slight noise arouses. Starts with pain. Muco-cutaneous surfaces are sore; in the eyelids there is ingrowing of lashes. Otorrhœa and inflammation of auricle: "starts with the pains." Nostrils ulcerated; soreness, pain and swelling of tip of nose. Aphthæ; mouth of child feels hot to mother's nipple; child lets go nipple and cries with pain and vexation, or else refuses breast altogether. Diarrhœa with pain or soft yellow stools accompanying aphthæ. Child screams before urinating (from inflammation of mucous membrane). Leucorrhœa clear, copious, albuminous, unnaturally hot. Painful nursing; pain after nursing; *empty* feeling in breasts; they ache because they are empty, > by pressure: this is characteristic. Dysmenorrhœa (may be membranous), pain excessive during flow. Leucorrhœa preceding and following menses, albuminous, acrid. Herpetic eruptions; pleuritic symptoms (upper right chest) and cough, with expectoration of a mushy, mouldy odour. A notable symptom is: Before the easy stool in afternoon, fretful, ill-humoured, indolent, and discontented; after it, lively, contented, and cheerful. Another mental symptom is: Idles through the afternoon; does not really get to work; changes from one business to another; from one room to another. It is suited to the period of dentition; to persons with light hair; lax skins and muscles; wrinkled skin; consequences of getting cold in cold and wet weather; riding; eating fruit. Symptoms are < in warm weather, < after menstruation. Parts usually red turn white. Many *Natrum* symptoms appear in the proving. Stitching pains predominate.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc., Nux, Bry., Lyc., Merc., Puls., Rhus, All. c., Sil., Sul., Ars., Bell., Graph., Ign., Kali bi., Phos. *Antidoted by:* Cham., Coff. *Similar to:* Am. c. and Mag. m. (right nostril stopped);

Calc. (inclination to breathe deeply); Kali bi. (tough mucus); Aur. and Puls. (laughter alternately with weeping); Sars., Lyc., Benz. ac. (strong urine, crying before urination; but these three have gravel: with Borax it is from inflammation of mucous membrane); Arum tri. (sore mouth); Graph. (trichiasis); Bell. (hot leucorrhœa); Sep. (small ulcers about joints); Bar. c. (cobweb-sensation); Nat. sul. (cheerful after stool). *Incompatible:* Acet. ac., Vinegar, Wine.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great anxiety, esp. when riding in a carriage or descending a mountain.—Dread of downward motion; child has anxious countenance when laid in cot, or carried downstairs.—Easily frightened and startled with least noise.—Before stool irritable, cheerful and happy after.—Fear of being infected by some contagious disease.—Strong tendency to be frightened.—Irritability.—Disposition to be angry, with ill-humour and passion.—Becomes vehement and swears.—Does not wish to do anything.—Dread of labour.

2. **Head.**—Fits of vertigo, with fainting.—Vertigo, with fulness in the head, esp. when going upstairs, or to any elevation whatever.—Headache, with shootings in the ears.—Headache (all over, with trembling of the body), with nausea and inclination to vomit, mostly at ten o'clock in the morning.—Fulness in the head, and pressure above the eyes.—Aching and drawing pains in the forehead, and as far as the root of the nose and the nape of the neck, increased by writing, by reading, and by stooping.—Successive drawing pains in the forehead, with nausea, and acute drawing pains in the eyes.—Shootings in the head, esp. above the eyes and the temples.—Congestion in the head, esp. in the occiput, with pulsative pains.—Sensibility of the teguments of the head to cold and to bad weather.—Hair entangled, as in plica polonica; is rough and frowsy, splits; sticks together.

3. **Eyes.**—Pressure on the eyes.—Itching in the eyes.—The eyes burn and are contracted on putting on spectacles.—Inflammation of the eyes, esp. in the canthi, with excoriation of the edges of the eyelids, trichiasis, and nocturnal agglutination.—Granular eyelids.—Sparkling before the eyes when writing.—Too great sensibility of the eyes to candle-light.

4. **Ears.**—Shootings in the ears, with pain as of excoriation.—Inflammation and swelling of the ears, with discharge of pus and shooting cephalalgia.—Fits of stoppage of the ears and of deafness.—Buzzing and murmuring in the ears, with acute, drawing pains in the top of the head.—Affections of the l. ear particularly.—Itching; stitches.

5. **Nose.**—Itching in the nose, with tingling.—Nostrils ulcerated, with swelling and pain, as of excoriation at the point of the nose.—Dry scabs in the nose.—Blood follows on blowing the nose.—Red shining tip of nose; red noses of young women.—Nasal hæmorrhage, with pulsative pains in the head.—Sneezing, with violent shootings in r. side of the chest.—Accumulation of thick and greenish mucus in the nose.

6. **Face.**—Complexion (in a suckling woman) wan, pale, and earth-coloured.—Sensation in the r. side of the face as if it were covered with

cobweb.—Muscular palpitation in the corners of the mouth.—Erysipelatous inflammation and swelling of the cheeks, with acute, drawing pains in the cheek-bone, aggravated by laughter.—Eruption of pimples on the face, the nose, and the lips.—Smarting in the lips.—Tettery spots round the mouth, and scabs on the upper lip.—Swelling of the lower lip, with burning and pain as of excoriation.—Red papulous eruption on cheeks and around chin.

7. **Teeth.**—Pressive and cramp-like pain in teeth which are carious, esp. in damp weather, sometimes with inflammatory swelling of the cheek, or swelling of the gums.—Acute drawing pains in the teeth which are carious, spreading over the head, when they are touched with the tongue, or when cold water is applied to them.—Pressive tingling in the teeth, immediately after supper, or breakfast, > by smoking tobacco. — Shooting pains in teeth which are carious, with shootings in the ears, and headache.—Ulcers in the gums, with inflammatory swelling of the cheek.—Bleeding of the gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Aphthæ in the mouth and on the tongue, which bleed easily.—Spasmodic stiffness and torpor of the tongue.—Skin of the palate hard and wrinkled.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness in the throat.—Tenacious mucus in the throat, with difficult expectoration.

10. **Appetite.**—Bitter taste in the mouth on eating, or on swallowing the saliva.—Loss of taste.—Thirst in the morning.—Desire for acid drinks.—Appetite moderate, esp. at supper.—Nausea and uneasiness during a meal.—After every meal inflation of the abdomen, with diarrhœa and colic.—Fulness and pressure in the stomach, with uneasiness and ill-humour, after having eaten fruit (pears and apples).—Colic, with tendency to diarrhœa after smoking tobacco.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, when riding in a carriage.—Vomiting of sour mucus, when fasting in the morning or after breakfast.—Pressure in the stomach after every meal.—Contractive pains in the stomach, or a sensation such as would follow a strain in the loins, with shootings in the vertebral column and loins.—Pain in region of stomach, after lifting heavy weights, extending into the small of back, quite incapacitating one.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in the hypochondria, mostly pressive and in the l. side, and esp. when riding in a carriage.—Pressure and shootings in the lumbar region.—Pains in the hypochondria and in the lower part of the abdomen, as if hard and cutting bodies were moving in them.—Pinching in the abdomen, with diarrhœa.—Accumulation of flatus in the abdomen, and frequent escape of wind.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Evacuations frequent, soft, or loose, with pinching and borborygmi in the abdomen.—Greenish evacuations (in children).—Slimy diarrhœa.—Abundant flow of pale, yellowish, or brownish slime, and of blood from the anus, with pains in the loins.—Itching, contraction, and shootings, in the anus and in the rectum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Ineffectual urgency to urinate, with incisive pains in the urethra, and swelling in the lumbar region.—Urgent inclination to urinate.—Frequent emission of urine even in the night.—Hot urine.—Acrid fetor of urine.—Soreness in the urethra after micturition, and esp. on being touched, even when not making water.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Absence of sexual desire.—Erections, with painful tension, on waking in the morning.—Gonorrhœa.—Chancres studding prepuce.—Stitches.—Sticking, sore pain, < when touched.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia premature and too copious, of a pale red colour.—During the catamenia, pulsative pains in the head, buzzing in the ears, nausea, with pains in the stomach and in the loins, or shootings and aching in the groin.—Leucorrhœa, corrosive, and thick, like starch.—Sterility.—Acrid leucorrhœa, appearing for two weeks between catamenia, with swelling of labia and inflamed and discharging Duverney's glands.—Stinging and distended feeling in clitoris.—During pregnancy, swelling, itching, and burning of vagina, with a discharge like gonorrhœa.—False pains.—Labour pains: spasmodic; more in stomach than in uterus; dart upwards, head of child goes back.—Griping and sometimes stitches in l. mamma, and when child has nursed she is obliged to compress the breast with the hand because it *aches from being empty*.—Pain in the breasts when suckling.—Flow of milk, which curdles speedily.—Aphthæ so tender they prevent child nursing.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Acute, drawing pains in the larynx, extending to the chest, with inclination to cough.—Hoarseness in the throat, with drawing shootings on coughing and sneezing.—Dry cough, caused by a tickling and scraping in the throat, with pressure on the chest.—Dry, hectic cough, with shootings in the r. side of the chest, and the groins, relieved by washing with cold water, increased by drinking wine.—Nocturnal cough.—Cough, with expectoration of the smell and taste of mould.—On coughing, expectoration of mucus with streaks of blood.

18. **Chest.**—Difficult respiration, with urgent want to inspire deeply, and shootings in the r. side of the chest.—Constrictive oppression of the chest, esp. on going upstairs.—Shortness of breath after having ascended the stairs, with shootings in the chest on speaking.—Feeling of congestion, with heaviness in the chest.—Shootings in the chest, esp. on the r. side, and principally on yawning, on coughing, on breathing deeply, on running, and during every physical effort.—Drawing shootings in the intercostal muscles of the r. side, extending to the groins, augmented by the least movement of the chest or arms, with inability to remain lying on the side affected.—Pains in the chest >, esp. when lying quietly on the back, or on walking slowly, and pressing the part affected with the hand.

19. **Heart.**—Sensation as if the heart were on the r. side, and were going to be crushed.—Infants cyanotic from birth.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Sharp and drawing pains between the shoulder-blades, on the shoulder, and in the nape of the neck, with inability to stoop.—Furunculus in the arm-pit.—Itching and crawling in the sacrum.—Aching and burning pains in the sacrum, esp. when seated and when stooping.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Sensation in the hands, as if they were covered with cobweb.—Pulsative pains in the extremity of the thumb, day and night, preventing sleep.—Burning pains, heat and redness of the fingers, like chilblains.—Pustules on the fingers, with swelling and suppuration of the affected limb.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Ulcerating vesicles on the buttocks.—Burning pain in the thighs.—Sensation as if warm water were running down thighs.—

Erysipelatous inflammation and swelling of the leg and of the foot, principally after having danced a long time, and sometimes with drawing pains, burning and tensive, esp. when touched.—Great weakness and debility of the lower extremities.—Shootings in the soles of the feet.—Pain, as of excoriation, in the heel.—Suppuration of a spot in the heel, where the rubbing of the shoe had occasioned a wound.—Burning pains, heat and redness of the toes, as if from chilblains.—Shooting piercing in the corns, esp. in rainy weather.

24. **Generalities.**—Parts which are usually white, turn red.—Shooting and drawing pains.—Commencement and aggravation of sufferings from damp and unsettled weather, or during and subsequent to a meal.—Sufferings from riding in a carriage or from eating fruit.—Uneasiness in the whole body, which does not permit one to remain long in the same place.—Restlessness and ebullitions, esp. after talking, with nausea.—Uneasiness, trembling nausea, giddiness, and vertigo, after an animated conversation, or when, thinking.—Want of strength, esp. in the joints.—Attacks of syncope, with tingling, trembling of the feet, and nausea.

25. **Skin.**—Skin difficult to heal; dingy, unhealthy-looking skin; every injury tends to ulceration.—Erysipelatous inflammations, with swelling and tension of the part affected, and fever.—Erysipelatous inflammation on the lower leg, with chilliness, followed by heaviness and pulsation in the head; later, bleeding of the nose.—Tendency of old wounds to suppurate.—Whitish pimples, with red areola.—Herpetic eruptions.—Purulent and phagedænic vesicles.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness during the day, and sleeplessness at night.—Inclination to sleep long before the usual hour, and too long sleep in the morning.—Restless sleep, in consequence of ebullition of the blood, of colic, and of diarrhœa.—Waking too early, with difficulty in going to sleep again, from heat and too great a flow of ideas.—Anxious cries of children, during sleep, with convulsive movements of the hands.

27. **Fever.**—Shivering, shuddering, or cold with trembling, heaviness and weakness, or with cephalalgia and pains in the periosteum of femur, followed by heat.—Chilliness, esp. during sleep.—Flushes of heat (morning and evening).—Perspiration during the morning sleep.—Coldness, most frequently in the afternoon; afterwards heat, with headache or pain in the hypochondria, sometimes followed by sweat.—Thirst before or during the cold, or else after the sweat.—Heat in the evening in bed, with shivering on being on the least uncovered.—Moisture of the body during the night.

Bothrops Lanceolatus.

Yellow viper. Vipera jaune. Fer-de-lance of the island of Martinique. *N. O.* Crotalidæ. Solution of the poison in glycerine; attenuations in rectified spirit.

Clinical.—Blindness. Bones, necrosis of. Day-blindness. Gangrene. Hæmorrhages. Lungs, congestion of. Tongue, paralysis of.

Characteristics.—The most peculiar symptoms of *Bothrops*, for for which Ozanam is the authority, are these: Amaurosis. Day-

blindness—"can scarcely see her way after sunrise." Inability to articulate without any affection of the tongue. Hæmorrhages, the blood being fluid and black. All the symptoms of pulmonary congestion, oppressed breathing and bloody expectoration, more or less profuse. Paralysis of one arm or one leg only. After being bitten in the little finger of one hand, paralysis began in the finger-tips of the other hand and extended over the whole of that side. Deep gangrene, bones laid bare and necrotic. Intolerable pain in right great toe (patient bitten in left thumb). The diagonal course of symptoms is marked. Hemiplegia. Dissecting gangrene. Slight shivering followed by very profuse cold sweat.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other serpent poisons. Bell has *night*-blindness.

Bovista.

Lycoperdon bovista. Warted puff-ball. *N. O.* Fungi. Trituration.

Clinical.—Coccyx, itching of. Corns. Cysts. Diabetes. *Diarrhœa. Ear, eczema of. Eczema.* Ganglion. Gleet. Hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhagic diathesis. *Headache.* Heart, affections of. Jaundice. Joints, affections of. Menstruation, disordered. Metrorrhagia. Ovaries, affections of. Rheumatic affections. Stammering. Tongue, ulcerated. Tumours. Urticaria. Warts. Whitlow. Wounds.

Characteristics.—"This globular fungus, which, according to report, is eaten in Italy before it is ripe, becomes filled, while ripening, with a blackish dust that breaks the husk which contains it, with a slight noise." Corresponding to this signature, "bloatedness," puffy condition of body surface," and a sense of "enlargement," flatulent distension and noisy passage of flatus, are leading features of the *Bovista* pathogenesis. *Bovista* has cured cases of ovarian cyst; and also warts and corns, with shooting pains. There are ebullitions with great thirst. The corners of the mouth are broken out. Numb, pithy feeling in mouth. There is stuttering and stammering speech. Awkwardness, misapplies words in speaking and writing. Relaxation of entire capillary system; hæmorrhagic diathesis; hæmorrhage from menstrual irregularities; from traumatism. Menstrual flow occurring only or chiefly at night. Hæmorrhage between the periods. The puffy, expanding properties of the remedy are shown in a puffy condition of the body surface; instruments (*e.g.*, scissors) indent the fingers in an unusual degree. The heart feels enormously large. *Bovista* has colic like *Coloc.*, causing the patient to bend double, but it differs from *Coloc.* in that the colic is > by eating and is sometimes accompanied by voiding of red urine. M. L. Sircar has recorded a striking cure of such a case with *Bov.* 3x, the pain being griping-twisting, intermittent, starting below umbilicus and diffusing itself towards epigastrium; some constipation; urine scanty and reddish. Nothing gave relief except eating. "Itching at top of coccyx" is another characteristic symptom. A case of cyst in broad ligament was cured, presenting these symptoms: — Metrorrhagia, flow at

night or early morning, easily provoked from slight over-exertion during menses; can bear nothing tight round body; menses preceded and followed by diarrhœa; acrid corrosive leucorrhœa, flowing at night only, follows menses.—"We may always think of *Bovista* when we see a very 'tettery' person, one who has tetters here and there, all over the body. These tetters may be either moist or dry" (Guernsey). Teste observed psoric eruptions appear on the hands and feet of a patient to whom he gave *Bov.* for headache. He cured with it a "red, crusty eruption on thighs and bends of knees of eighteen years' duration. It disappeared for weeks, reappearing in hot weather and at the full moon. W. S. Gee cured with *Bovist.* 4, after the failure of *Rhus*, the following case. A widow, 55, had an eruption, which she thought to be erysipelas, on right foot. Some years before she had had an eruption on left foot, which discharged much water, and was "cured" by the use of a salve. A few months later the left knee became affected and the limb was amputated above the joint. The present eruption was fiery red, covered with yellowish-brown scales, thick as an old-fashioned wafer. There were also rheumatic pains in the leg. After *Rhus* had been given without benefit, Dr. Gee elicited these additional symptoms: "Occasional spells of short breathing, especially from working with the hands. Sleep disturbed by burning and itching, and also by anxious, frightful dreams; headache when waking from sleep. Frequent desire to urinate, even immediately after urinating." These symptoms being found under *Bovist.* in addition to "moist vesicular eruptions, with formation of thick crusts," the latter put in heavy type by Lilienthal, this medicine was given with steady improvement and eventual cure. Great weakness of the joints. Sensitive to touch, cannot bear clothing. Sensitive to draught, chilliness predominates. Early morning sweat < on chest. Many symptoms are < in early morning; the diarrhœa occurs then. Sweat of axilla smells like onions. Symptoms generally are < morning; < cold food; > hot food. < Hot weather; < at full moon. Effects of over-exertion. Bending double > colic; straightening up > shooting pains between shoulders. *Bovista* antidotes effects of charcoal fumes. Easily intoxicated; < from wine. < From coffee.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc., Rhus, Sep., Pho., Puls., Staph., Sul., Ver., Bell., Bry., Carbo v., Caust., Kali c., Lyc., Merc., Nat. m., Sil., Spi., Stront., Valer.—Aur., Pul., Lyc., Stram. (laughter alternately with weeping); Ars., Lyc., Sul. (sinking immediately after eating); Bufo (sensation as if heart in water); Zn. (< from wine); Coloc. (colic > bending double); Am. c. (poisoning by charcoal fumes); Stram. (stammering); Ambra (hæmorrhage between periods); Sec., Ust. It has cured where Rhus seemed indicated and failed. *Antidoted by:* Camph. *It antidotes:* Effects of Tar applied locally. *Followed well by:* Alum., Calc., Rhus, Sep. Teste puts Bovist. in his Sulphur group.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Dejection and sadness, when alone.—Placid melancholy, with inquietude and sombre thoughts.—Sad, depressed, and desponding.—

Great sensitiveness; irritable, takes everything amiss.—Great loquacity and unreserved conversation.—Weakness of memory.—Absence of mind.—Awkwardness; allowing everything that is taken hold of to fall.—Misapplication of words in speaking and writing.—Laughs and cries alternately.

2. **Head.**—Intoxication after having drunk but very little wine.—Vertigo as if everything turned round in a circle.—Stunning dizziness, with loss of sense.—Sudden attacks of vertigo and feeling of stupidity in bed; on rising, loses consciousness for a moment preceding and following a headache in morning.—Pains in the centre of the brain, with a sensation as if the head were enlarged.—Pains in the head pressing inward; pains from side to side pressing outward; as if both sides were pressed towards each other.—Headache on waking, as after too long a sleep.—Stunning headache with heat in the eyes.—Nocturnal cephalalgia, with insupportable pain on raising the head.—Aching pains in the head, with throbbing, as in an abscess.—Compressive cephalalgia.—Sharp pains in the head, with heaviness and a bruise-like sensation.—Excessive sensibility in the scalp to the touch.—Falling off of the hair.—Excoriated spots on the scalp.

3. **Eyes.**—Painful twisting in the eyes, with pressure in the sockets; bone sensitive to pressure, during menstruation.—Nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids.—Eyes dull, without brightness, and without fire.—Objects seem to be nearer than they really are.

4. **Ears.**—Ulcer in the r. ear.—Ulcers in the ears, with pain on swallowing.—Scabby and humid eruption in the ears.—Oozing of fetid pus from the ears.—Itching in the ears.—Diminution and hardness of hearing, with frequent mistakes.

5. **Nose.**—Excoriation in the nostrils.—Nostrils scabby, with burning pain.—Scurfs and crusts about nostrils.—Stoppage of the nose, which impedes respiration.—Fluent coryza, with secretion of serous mucus and confusion in the head.—Bleeding of the nose early in the morning (during sleep).

6. **Face.**—Heat in the cheeks, as if they were going to burst.—Face alternately pale and red.—Extreme paleness on getting up in the morning.—Piercing and digging in the cheek-bones.—Very pale swelling of the upper lip, of the nose, and of the cheeks.—Swelling of the upper lip (and cheek, after toothache) in scrofulous subjects.—Sensation of a splinter, or of something sticking in lips.—Lips cracked.—Corners of the mouth ulcerated.—Rheumatic pains in the lower jaw, with swelling and pulsative pains in the sub-maxillary gland.

7. **Teeth.**—Pains in the upper incisor teeth, followed by swelling of the upper lip.—Drawing odontalgia, esp. in the hollow teeth, in the evening and at night, mitigated by heat and walking in the open air.—Piercing and digging in the teeth.—The gums bleed easily at night, or on sucking them.

8. **Mouth.**—Accumulation of saliva in the mouth.—Sensation of torpor in the buccal cavity.—Stuttering.—Incisive pains in the tongue.—Ulcers on the edges of the tongue, with pain like excoriation.—Putrid smell from the mouth.—Sore throat, with scraping and burning pains.

10. **Appetite.**—No appetite for breakfast.—Nausea in the morning, generally vomiting a watery fluid and relieved by eating breakfast.—Putrid taste in the mouth.—Taste of blood.—Desire for cold drinks, esp. in the afternoon and evening.—Eager and continual hunger, even after a meal.—Great

sleepiness after having eaten, esp. after dinner and in the evening.—Hiccough before and after a meal.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, with chilly disposition from morning till noon. —Sensation of cold in the stomach, as if a piece of ice were there.—Pressure and fulness in the precordial region, with tension in the temples and anxiety.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pains in the umbilical region after having eaten, as if the abdomen were cut by knives.—Colic > by eating.—Twisting colic causing patient to bend over; sometimes voiding red urine; > by eating.—Cutting in fore part of abdomen, > by eating.—Colic < by rest.—Violent cutting, aggravated by repose.—Painful sensibility of the exterior and interior of the abdomen.—Violent colic, with coldness, to such an extent as to cause shuddering and chattering of the teeth, esp. after going to stool.—Pains of ulceration and shooting in the abdomen.—Frequent escape of fetid wind.—Colic, which causes the patient to double over, and accompanied by the voiding of red urine, > by eating.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Ineffectual urging to stool.—Stool hard and difficult.—After stool, tenesmus and burning at the anus.—Constipation.—Hard and compact fæces—In the rectum, itching as from worms.—Darting from the perinæum to the rectum and the genital organs.—Diarrhœa with colic, cuttings, and pain of ulceration in the abdomen.—The first portion of the stool is hard, and the latter part thin and watery.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent inclination to make water.—Frequent desire to urinate, even immediately after urination (diabetes mellitus).—In the urethra, stinging, itching, burning; the orifice is inflamed, and feels as if glued up.—Pain of ulceration in the urethra on making water.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Increase of sexual desire.—Frequent pollutions.—After coition, staggering, confusion, and numbness in the head.—Hard, painful and suppurating node in the penis.—Burning pains in the genital parts. —Gleet.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia premature and too copious. —Catamenia flow only in the night.—Catamenia, too early and two profuse, or too late, too scanty, too short; flowing only at night.—Before the catamenia, diarrhœa.—Flow of blood during the intervals.—Leucorrhœa: a few days before or a few days after menses; while walking; like white of egg; yellow-green, acrid, corrosive, leaving green spots on clothes; thick, slimy, tough. —Excoriation in the inguinal fold during the catamenia.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Spasmodic laughing and crying, with asthma.—Hoarseness in the morning, and speaking through the nose as from coryza.—Scraping and excoriation in the throat, with accumulation of tenacious mucus.—Cough, with so viscid an expectoration that it can scarcely be discharged.—Dry cough, produced by a tickling in the throat and in the chest.

18. **Chest.**—Difficult and short respiration during manual labour.—Constrictive oppression of the chest; everything seems to be too tight.—Stitches in the chest.

19. **Heart.**—Beating of the heart, with inquietude, trembling, vertigo, nausea, and headache.—Palpitation as if heart working in water.—Palpitation accompanies many symptoms.—Visible palpitation of heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Sweat of a strong smell under the arm-pits.—

Swelling of the glands of the neck, with tensive and drawing pains.—Pain in the back, with heaviness after stooping.—Itching of tip of coccyx.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Paralytic weakness and pains of dislocation in the joints of the arms and hands.—Sensation in the wrist-joint, as if sprained.—Affections of wrists.—Ganglion.—Tension in the shoulder-joints, as if the tendons were too short.—Sensation of paralysis, as from excessive fatigue.—Tremor of the hands, with palpitation of the heart and oppressive anxiety.—Blunt instruments (scissors) make deep impressions in the skin of the fingers.—Cramp-like drawing in the joints of the hands.—Shooting pains in the joints of the hands on laying hold of anything.—Want of strength in the hands, so that they allow the lightest objects to fall from them.—Humid tetters on the back of the hand.—Perspiration in the arm-pits, smelling like onions.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Tingling and numbness in the legs, with inability to stand upright.—Shootings in the joints of the knees and of the feet.—Strong tension in the calves of the legs, and in the legs, as if the tendons were too short.—Cramps in the calves of the legs, in bed, in the morning.—Miliary eruption in the legs.

24. **Generalities.**—Great lassitude and want of strength, esp. in the joints.—Ebullition of the blood, with much thirst.

25. **Skin.**—Skin flabby; blunt instruments leave a deep impression in it.—Itching, esp. when the body is warm, and of that kind which receives no relief from scratching.—Urticaria, covering whole body.—Pimples and miliary eruption, with burning itching.—Oozing eruptions and with a thick crust; in bends of elbows and knees.—Humid tetters.—Whitlows.—Warts.—Violent shootings in corns.

26. **Sleep.**—Great sleepiness in the morning, and early in the evening.—Sleepiness after dinner and early in the evening.—Nocturnal sleep, agitated by anxious and frightful dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Chill after going to bed at night.—Shivering, with thirst, even near a fire, and at night in bed.—Chilliness and heat, with thirst.—Heat with thirst, anguish, agitation, and oppression of the chest.—Sweat in the morning, esp. on the chest.—In the evening, fever with shivering and shuddering in the back, with drawing pains in the abdomen.

Brachyglottis Repens.

New Zealand "Puka Puka." Tincture of green leaves and flowers. *N. O.* Eupatoriaceæ.

Clinical.—Bright's disease. Dysmenorrhœa.

Characteristics.—*Brachyglottis* was proved by C. L. Fischer. The Maories use the leaves to apply to old sores and ulcers. Horses eating young shrubs lose all power over hind legs and spine. It causes lassitude; weakness; loss of flesh. A large number of symptoms were produced in all regions of body, but few have been

tested clinically. This appears to be the most marked: Urgency in passing urine; pain in neck of bladder; pain in bladder after urinating, and in urethra and stinging in penis; a large quantity of pale-coloured urine voided, of low specific gravity and containing albumen. Throbbing pains are very prominent in the proving. Dysmenorrhœa with fluttering in abdomen and right ovary has been cured with it. Pains in the back and limbs. Chilliness predominates.

Relations.—*Compare:* Eupatoriaceæ, Apis (soreness, stinging in urethra); Arn. (bruised, sore feeling); Bovist. (albuminuria); Helon. (albuminuria); Merc. cor. (albuminuria, urging to urinate and defecate); Nux (urging to urinate and defecate); Op. (constipation); Plumb. (fæces like balls, painful micturition, albuminuria).

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Confusion in head and pain in forehead; giddiness and flushed face.—Throbbing: l, side; forehead; around r. ear, and passing from ear to eyes and then to neck.—Headache and faceache very severe, preventing sleep at night.—Cold sensation and tightness about scalp.—Soreness all over head and stiffness in neck.

4. **Ears.**—Tingling, itching, pricking in ears.—Throbbing about r. ear, from ear to eyes, and throat to neck.

5. **Nose.**—Nostrils, sore; itching and irritation in nose.

6. **Face.**—Twitching in l. side of face (evening).—Soreness r. zygomatic, process.—Flushed face.—Faceache l. side, submaxilliary glands affected.

8. **Mouth.**—Pain, numbness, pricking, soreness of tongue.—Heat in mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Soreness, rawness, scraping in throat < by swallowing.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea in stomach.—Fluttering.—Evening, after tea soreness, throbbing in stomach, r. side.

12. **Abdomen.**—Isolated throbbing l. groin.—Fluttering sensation in abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Ineffectual urging.—Stool dry; like balls; evacuated with sore constrictive pain in anus; evening.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pressure and soreness in neck of bladder.—By passing urine, pain in bladder and soreness in urethra; feeling as if urine could not be retained.—Passing urine preceded by pains in bowels.—Urine abundant, contains mucus and albumen.—Throbbing in penis and desire to pass urine; pressure in bladder.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Oppression of breathing; > by sighing.

18. **Chest.**—Pains flying about chest and precordial region.—Throbbing in sternum.

20. **Back.**—First dorsal vertebra sore to touch.—Cutting under l. shoulder.—Aching in lumbar region.—Isolated throbbing r. side of back.—Feeling as if whole back would contract backward, and muscles of neck were affected.

21. **Limbs.**—Great weakness in limbs; weariness and prostration.

Brassica Napus.

Cole Seed, Rape Seed, Wild Corn Kale. *N.O.* Cruciferæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Bulimia. Dropsy. Gangrene. Nails, shedding of. Scurvy. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—Our knowledge of the pathogenetic effects of *Brassica napus* is derived from the experience of the Irish famine, during which the people ate it freely. Dropsical swellings, scorbutic mouth, voracious appetite, tympanitic abdomen, blotches like burns, dropping off of nails, and gangrene. All the symptoms of impoverished blood appear, such as growth of downy, colourless hair.

Relations.—*Compare:* Raphanus, Armoracea, Sinapis, Secale.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Very distressing frontal headache and tension.

6. **Face.**—Swollen to an enormous extent, the distended state of eyelids and upper lip producing great deformity.—Burn-like blotches on nose and forehead (also hands and feet), varying from discoloration to ulceration.

8, 9. **Mouth and Throat.**—Mucous membrane of mouth and throat inflamed, ulcerated in parts, gums spongy.

11. **Stomach.**—Appetite increased, sometimes voracious.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen tympanitic.

13. **Stool.**—Bowels torpid.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine deficient and irritating.

21. **Limbs.**—Hands and feet dry and shrunken, with blotches of a deep red, like burns, on backs of hands and dorsa of feet, the fingers and toes being frequently cold and livid; ulceration; loss of nails.

25. **Skin.**—Sallow and muddy-looking; covered with downy hair.—General œdema.—Blotches, deep red, like burns, on backs of hands and feet and nose and forehead, varying from simple discoloration to most troublesome ulceration, causing destruction of cuticle and dropping off of nails, with a marked disposition in the aggravated cases to gangrene.

Bromium.

Bromine. Br. (A. W. 79·9). Solution in distilled water.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Asthma. Breast, cancer of. Cancer. *Cough. Croup.* Diphtheria. Dysmenorrhœa. Emphysema. *Feet, pain in.* Fistula lachrymalis. Glands, enlargement of. Goitre. Heart, disease of; hypertrophy of. Laryngismus. Migraine. Parotid gland, induration of. *Respiration, affections of.* Scrofula. Seaside, effects of. Testicles, induration of. *Throat, sore.* Tonsils, enlarged; inflamed. *Trachea, irritation of.* Tuberculosis. Tumour of breast. Ulcers. *Uterus, air in. Vagina, air in.* Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Bromine* forms a leading constituent in the mineral waters of Kreutzach and Woodhall. It is a predominantly

left-side medicine. It affects particularly the internal head, left side. It is suited to blue-eyed, fair people (opp. *Iod.*), especially children with thin, white, delicate skins, and very light hair and eyebrows (patients with dark hair are not excluded); to scrofulous constitutions. The glands (thyroid, testes, maxillary, parotid) are swollen and indurated. There is much anxiety of mind; a fear of ghosts or visions when in the dark. Like the other Halogens, *Bromine* is a strong anti-scorbutic. It has > at the sea-side (opp. *Nat. mur.*); but < in sailors when coming ashore. Migraine chiefly left side, < from stooping, especially after drinking milk. It has a peculiar vertigo: sensation deep in brain as if vertigo would come on; tendency to fall backward; < at the sight of running water; or if he put his foot on a bridge; < in damp weather. Vertigo with nose-bleed. Soreness and crusts inside nose. Nose-bleed accompanies many affections, especially of chest. There is a peculiar headache with coryza. In the cases of diphtheria indicating it the disease begins in the larynx and runs up. In croup, with all the croupy sound, there is much loose rattling in larynx with the breathing and coughing, *but no choking in the cough, as there is in Hepar* (Guernsey). Tuberculosis, especially of right lung. Hypertrophy of the heart and palpitation. Pain in heart going up to axilla. A very peculiar symptom is: loud emissions of air from the vagina. Symptoms are < by cold air; cold water; cold diet; cold damp weather; heat of sun. The cough is < entering warm room. Headache < from drinking milk; from stooping. Complaints are better at sea-side; sailors coming ashore suffer from asthma, which is relieved when they go to sea again. Symptoms < evening till midnight; when at rest; > riding on horseback. After dinner feels he will have an attack of apoplexy. Exertion = oppression at heart.

Relations.—*Compare:* Iod. (but Iod. has < morning; dark hair and eyes); Chlorum, Lach., Spong., Fluor. ac., Hep., Apis, Arg. n., Chi., Con., Coff., Cin., Cup., Lyc., Merc., Pho., Rhus (cardiac hypertrophy, also Spo.; Arn.—from over-exertion); Sep., Sul., Ant. t.; Pul. (blondes. Fear of ghosts or visions; also, Aco., Ars., Carb. v., Pho., Sul.). *Antidoted by:* Camph., Am. c., Mag. c., Op. *Useful after:* Iod., Pho., Spo. *Compatible:* Arg. n. (generally *after* Bro.); Kali c. (emphysema).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Cheerful, desire for mental labour.—Low-spirited and out of humour.—Crying and lamentation, with hoarse voice.—Anxiety; originating in body (heart, lungs), patients expect to see things jump around the floor.—In evening, when alone, feels as if he should see something if he should turn round; as if some one were behind him.

2. **Head.**—Sensation deep in brain (after dinner) as if vertigo or fit of apoplexy would come on.—Vertigo with tendency to fall backward; < stepping on bridge; from running water; from rapid motion in front of him; with anxiety.—Peculiar headache and coryza: pressure in forehead which seems to be pushing brain down and out at root of nose.—Headache: deep in crown, with palpitation; over l. eye; < from stooping; from drinking milk.—Scalp tender; malignant scald-head.

3. **Eyes.**—Lachrymation (r.) with swelling of tear-gland.—Darting through eye (l.).—Dilated pupils.—Flashes before eyes.—Protruded eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Noise in ears.—Swelling and hardness of (l.) parotid gland; feeling warm to the touch.—Suppuration of l. parotid, edges of the opening smooth; discharge watery and excoriating; swelling remaining hard and unyielding; after scarlatina.

5. **Nose.**—Soreness in (swollen) nose with scurfs; pain and bleeding on wiping.—Bleeding of nose relieving chest.—Severe coryza, r. nostril stopped up and sore throughout, later l.—Coryza, with sneezing; margins of nose and parts under nose corroded, with stoppage (occurring annually).

6. **Face.**—Greyish, earthy complexion; old appearance.—Pale.—Heat in cheek, first r., later l.—Sensation of cobweb.—Strong, hard swelling of glands, esp. on lower jaw and throat.

8. **Mouth.**—Ptyalism; much frothy mucus in mouth.—Burning from mouth to stomach.—Heat in mouth and œsophagus.—Stinging in tip of tongue.

9. **Throat.**—With all the croupy sound there is a good deal of loose rattling in larynx with the breathing and coughing, but no choking in the cough as there is in *Hepar.*—Inflammation of throat with net-like redness and corroded places.—Scraping in throat.—Swelling of mucous membranes of fauces and pharynx.—The diphtheria begins in the larynx and runs up.

10. **Appetite.**—Desire for acids, which < and cause diarrhœa.—Water tastes saltish.

11. **Stomach.**—Vomiting bloody mucus.—Nausea, retching, and pains in stomach; > after eating.—Feeling of emptiness in stomach > after eating.—Heavy feeling in stomach.—Inflammation of stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Tympanitic distension of abdomen, and passage of much wind.—Enlargement and induration of spleen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa, stools yellow, green, black; < after every meal.—Hæmorrhoids, blind, painful, during and after stool < from application of cold or warm water; > wetting with saliva; (with black diarrhœic stools).—Intensely painful hæmorrhoids.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Swelling and induration of (l.) testis, with sore pain or sensation of coldness.—Swelling of scrotum (with chronic gonorrhœa).

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Loud emission of flatulency from vagina.—During menses pain in abdomen and small of back.—Menses too early and too profuse; of bright red blood; flow passive, with much exhaustion; or membranous shreds may pass off.—Violent contractive spasm before or during menses, lasting hours, leaving the abdomen sore.—Membranous dysmenorrhœa.—Dull pain in ovary (l.).—Stitching pains from breast to axillæ, cannot bear pressure (scirrhus).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness and aphonia < evening.—Soreness and roughness in throat.—Cold sensation in larynx, with cold feeling when inspiring, after breakfast; > after shaving.—Constriction in the larynx; tickling, causing cough.—Tickling in trachea during inspiration causing cough.—Stitch in posterior portion of larynx, with feeling of constriction when swallowing saliva.—Scraping and rawness in larynx, provoking cough, as if pit of throat were pressed against trachea.—Diphtheria.—When the diphtheria begins in the larynx and runs up.—Croup.—When with all the croupy sound

there is a good deal loose rattling in the larynx with the breathing and coughing, but no choking in the cough.—Dry, spasmodic, wheezing cough, with rattling breathing.—Cough rough, barking, from tickling in throat.—Inspiration very difficult; cannot inspire deep enough.—Cough with sudden paroxysms of suffocation on swallowing; respiration very short; obliged to catch for breath.—Sensation as if the air passages were full of smoke.—Spasmodic closure of the glottis.

18. **Chest.**—Stitches in r. side of chest.—R. lung most affected.—Stitch (inflammation of lungs r. side).—Sensation of weakness in chest.—Tightness (asthma); < at night; in sailors when they come ashore.

19. **Heart.**—Violent palpitation < lying l. side; (hypertrophy).

20. **Neck and Back.**—Neck stiff.—Glands of neck much swollen.—Goître.—Two encysted tumours on both sides of the neck.—Aching at inner border l. scapula up to neck, on moving l. arm, or sitting leaning to l.—Boring in spinous processes of different vertebræ.

21. **Limbs.**—Stiffness in all limbs, 11 a.m., > in afternoon.—Pains in limbs alternating with chilliness and heat.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—L. arm feels paralysed.—Eruptions on l. elbow.—Icy-cold forearms.—Hands cold and moist.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Paralytic sensation in one or other leg.—Pains in one or both tibiæ.

24. **Generalities.**—Excessive languor and debility (worse after breakfast).—Great weakness and lassitude after all the symptoms passed off; in diphtheria.—Shivering with yawning and stretching; repeated every other day, as a chilliness and cold feet.—Tremulousness all over.

25. **Skin.**—Pimples and pustules (acne).—Boils on the arms and face.

26. **Sleep.**—Irresistible drowsiness while reading.—Continued yawning and drowsiness with the respiratory troubles.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse much accelerated.—Chill every other day with shaking, yawning, and stretching; with cold feet.—Skin cool, covered with viscous sweat.—Sweat on palms.—Perspiration from the least exertion.

Brucea Antidysenterica.

Angustura falsa. Nucis vomicæ cortex. *N. O.* Loganiaceæ.
Tincture or trituration.

Clinical.—Abdomen, throbbing in. Headache.

Under the name of *Brucea antidysenterica* a quantity of Nux vomica bark got upon the drug market, and was at first supposed to be Angustura bark. Many poisonings ensued before the mistake was discovered, and the bark received the name *Angustura falsa*, in contradistinction to the true Angustura. It contains strychnine, and the symptoms are included in the pathogenesis of *Nux vomica* and *Strychninum*. The homœopathic preparation of *Nux vom.* is, however, prepared from the seed. One characteristic symptom of *Brucea*

antidysenterica (*i.e*, the *bark* preparation) is: "Headache with extreme drowsiness; disappearing in evening." Another is: "Sensation of throbbing in pit of stomach and in entire abdomen." (Although the symptoms are included in the pathogenesis of *Nux vomica*, as the bark has been experimented with independently, I subjoin the Schema.)

Relations.—The following also have drowsiness with headache: Gins., Herac., Gels. (difficult to keep the eyes open), Nux m., Nat. s., Sul.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Dejection, with want of sleep.—Taciturnity and hypochondriasis.—Gloomy, melancholy humour, with indolence and lassitude.—Sad and gloomy humour on waking in the morning.

2, 3. **Head and Eyes.**—Heaviness and confusion in the head, with sleepiness, disappearing in the evening.—Vertigo, which occasions falling, in the evening.—Digging crawling in the top of the head.—Headache in the evening, after having walked long in the sunshine.—Cephalalgia behind the eyebrows, which seem to be swollen.—Shootings in the head, aggravated by walking, esp. in the sun.—Headache aggravated by sitting, as well as after eating.—Eyes dull and swollen.—Eyes red in the corners in the evening.—Itching in the eyelids.—Eyes red and burning in the morning.—Painful sensation in the eyes, as from sand, rendering it necessary to rub them.

6, 8. **Face and Mouth.**—Mealy, itching tetters on the face, followed by peeling off of the skin.—Paleness in the face.—Slight convulsive, rapid movements in the lips.—Acute pains in the teeth and in the gums, esp. on drinking cold water.—Accumulation of saliva in the mouth, forcing one to spit continually.—Dryness and burning pain in the gullet, as if from rancid fat.

11. **Stomach.**—Weak appetite; food at dinner and breakfast appears insipid.—Clammy taste.—Empty risings.—Sensation in the stomach, as if nothing had been eaten for a long time.—Sensation of burning and of heat in the pit of the stomach.—Sensation of throbbing in the pit of the stomach, and in the entire abdomen.—Pressure in the stomach, immediately after eating or drinking.—After a meal, violent beating of the heart, aggravation of headache, fermentation in the intestines, and inclination to evacuate.—In the evening, attack of nausea, with cramp-like pains in the abdomen, vomiting of food, and loose evacuations, with great prostration.

12. **Abdomen.**—Painful pinching in the abdomen.—Squeezing, as from claws, in the abdomen, followed by frequent, small, slimy evacuations.—Borborygmi in the abdomen.—The pains in the abdomen cease after the first evacuation.—Evacuations too soft, in too small quantity, and of too light a colour.—Shootings in the umbilicus after the evacuations.—Loose evacuations, followed by fainting which enforces lying down.—Strong disposition to loose evacuations, with colic and flatulency.—Loose evacuations in the morning and in the evening.—Itching in the anus in the evening.

18. **Chest.**—On breathing, sensation of great weight on the whole chest.—Oppression of the chest, with chilly disposition and great sensibility in the open air.—In the morning, on waking, pain as from a bruise on the outside of the chest, with tensive pains on breathing deeply.—Pains, like excoriation, in

the interior of the chest, esp. in bed at night, which are most violent when lying on the side.

20. **Back.**—Sensation of squeezing in the back.

21. **Limbs.**—Pains, as of fatigue, in the thighs and in the loins.—Cramp-like pain in the back of the hand.—Miliary eruption, red, raised, and itching, on the back of the hand and on the body.—In the evening, sensation of paralysis in the thigh.—Weariness in the knees.—Curvature of the joint of the foot, so that one walks almost on the ankle-bone.—Sensation of burning in corns.

24. **Generalities.**—Painful sensation of fatigue in the extremities.—Pinching in several parts of the limbs.—In the evening, stiffness in the joints, and acute drawing pains in the limbs, with shootings in the head, in the ears, and in the chest.—Dejection.—Disposition to stretch the limbs and to yawn.—Great weariness when walking.—In the evening, nervous excitement, trembling and tottering when walking.—Irritability, augmented in the evening.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness during the entire day, esp. when seated, in the morning, after dinner, and in the highest degree in the afternoon.—Sleepiness early in the evening.—Sleep full of dreams, with ebullition of the blood.—Sleep troubled, with confused or frightful, terrifying dreams.—Sleepiness alternately with want of appetite.

27. **Fever.**—Chilly disposition and aversion to the open air.—Shivering and excessive coldness.—Sweat on walking, notwithstanding the shiverings, which appear chiefly during rest.

Brucinum.

Brucine. An alkaloid obtained from the bark and seeds of Strychnos nux vomica. $C_{23}\ H_{26}\ N_2O_4$.

Clinical.—Headache. Paralysis.

Characteristics.—Lepelletier has recorded the following effects of 0·02 to 0·90 of a gramme of *Brucinum*. Sudden jerking, especially of lower extremities, spreading generally but not accompanied by trismus and tetanus, and not extending to œsophagus and pharynx as with *Strychnia*. Twitching in the paralysed as well as healthy muscles. A fever of short duration ends the attacks; after which deep sleep comes on.

Bryonia.

Bryonia alba. White Bryony. *N. O.* Cucurbitaceæ. Tincture of root procured before flowering.

Clinical.—Alcoholism. Amenorrhœa. Anger, effects of. Aphthæ. Apoplexy. Asthma. *Bilious attack. Brain, affections of. Breast, inflamed. Bronchitis. Cancer.* Chill, effects of. Chlorosis. *Constipation. Consumption.* Coryza. *Cough.* Dentition. *Diaphragm, rheumatism of.* Diarrhœa. Dropsy. *Dyspepsia.* Eczema.

Enteric fever. Eruptions. Gastro-enteritis. Hæmorrhages. *Hands, swollen. Headache. Heart, inflammation of.* Hernia. Hiccough. *Hydrocele. Hydrocephalus. Influenza.* Intermittent fevers. Jaundice. *Joints, pain in. Lactation, disorder of. Liver, disorders of. Lumbago.* Measles. *Meningitis. Menstruation, vicarious.* Miliaria. Milk fever. *Myalgia.* Nephritis. *Nose-bleed. Peritonitis.* Phlegmasia alba dolens. *Pleurisy. Pleurodynia. Pneumonia. Pregnancy, morning cough of;* sickness of. Puerperal fever. *Pyuria. Relapsing fever.* Remittent fever. *Rheumatism. Scarlatina. Screaming. Side, pain in. Sleep, anxious dreams in. Spina bifida. Stiff-neck.* Suppressed eruptions, bad effects of. *Thirst. Tongue, coated. Toothache. Trachea, pain in. Vertigo. Waking, starts and screams on. Water-brash.* Whooping-cough. *Yellow fever.*

Characteristics.—*Bryonia alba* is one of the polychrest remedies of the homœopathic materia medica. The common *Bryony* of this country is the *Bryonia dioica*, which has been substituted for the *B. alba*, and has probably identical properties; but the *Alba* alone has been proved, and consequently this should always be dispensed. Less rapid in its action than *Aconite*, it goes deeper in its effects, and often takes up the work where *Acon.* leaves off. It not only disorders the circulation, but alters the blood itself. It corresponds to fevers of almost all kinds, especially rheumatic, typhoid, bilious and remitting. In these, as in all other complaints, the exquisite sensitiveness of the drug to movement of all kinds is a leading characteristic. The patient avoids even the movement of the eyes; raising head from pillow causes faintness, nausea, and vomiting. Allied to this is > from pressure; from lying on painful side. (This distinguishes *Bry.* from *Bell.* in pulmonary complaints. A case of intense pleurisy with high fever grew steadily worse under *Bry.* until I noticed that the patient lay on the unaffected side. *Bell.* was then given, and cured rapidly. Lying on the painful part *keeps the part at rest.*) There is also an intense headache, dull throbbing or sharp stabbing pains; sharp pain in or over eyes. "Headache or neuralgia in (left) side of head and face; > from hard pressure and cold applications; < moving. Head greasy, scalp tender; eyeballs tender." Mouth very dry; tongue coated white down the middle, the edges may be quite clean; later it becomes yellow with bitter taste; later, very dry, but still coated. If the fever is intermitting there is chill mixed with heat: during chill, head hot, cheeks deep red, decided thirst, generally for large quantities at long intervals; sweat < by least motion, sour or oily. The lips are dry and cracked. Facial eczema has been cured with it in an infant five months old, presenting these additional symptoms: Constipation, peevish, fretful, thirsty, face and lips cracked and sore, child scratched continually. The mother had had a similar eruption for some years, and it disappeared suddenly at the sixth month of her pregnancy. The mucous membranes are *dry*, especially those of the mouth and stomach; deficient secretion. The serous membranes are inflamed, the seat of sharp, stitching pains, < from motion; later on, exudation occurs. The muscles, likewise, are inflamed and sore. Irritability of mind and tissues runs through the remedy. Hæmorrhages are frequent. In this connection it may be remembered that *Bryonia dioica* is a popular remedy for "black-eye" as a local application. I have often known nose-bleed occur in patients to whom I have been giving *Bryonia*, especially in the night,

3 to 4 a.m., which is characteristic. This may or may not be preceded by a sense of fulness in the head. Nose-bleed occurring consequent on suppression of the menses is characteristic. The characteristic mental state of *Bry.* is irritability. Easily angered (with biliousness, headache, dyspepsia, &c.), and it corresponds to the effects of anger, fright, chagrin. The patient desires things to eat which cannot be had; or are refused if offered. In fever cases there is often a stupid, drowsy condition; or mild delirium, in which the patient has the delusion that he is somewhere else and "wants to go home." The headache is dull, frontal; or bursting, splitting; < by any motion or by the concussion of cough; goes from before backward. The headache of drunkards; of over-feeding. Nausea and faintness when rising up, > when lying still. *Bry.* is a gourmand (*Nux* an epicure); dirty wash-leather, foul tongue, congested eyes, bitter nausea. *Bry.* is a coarse feeder. Food lies at the epigastrium like a stone; > bringing up wind. The digestion is < in summer. Symptoms < after a meal. There is intolerance of vegetable food. Everything tastes bitter. Thirst for large quantities. "Eructations of tasteless gas" is characteristic. Sour stomach. Van den Berghe has found *Bry.* signally curative in chlorosis. There is diarrhœa and constipation. Diarrhœa occurs: in the morning "as soon as he moves"; from cold drinks in warm weather; on every spell of hot weather. The usual *Bry.* state is one of constipation; there is the usual dryness of mucous membranes; atony of the bowels; stool large, *dry*, hard, brown or black; as if burnt or charred; crumbling. (*Plat.* has sticky, tenacious stool; sticks to rectum.) Stools smell of old cheese. The liver is tender and inflamed. The kidneys also are inflamed, the urine being dark red without deposit (from excess of colouring matter). Mastitis, hard, tender. Left ovarian pain, > lying on painful side. The respiratory organs and heart are profoundly affected. Dropsical swellings, swellings of the legs, sensitive to touch. "Joints red, swollen, stiff, with stitching pain from slightest motion." Synovial swellings. I have cured a case of congenital hydrocele with *Bry.* The *Bry.* patient dreams of the occupations of the day. The child kicks the covers off. Speech is hasty. "Frequent desire to take a long breath; *must* expand the lungs" is a characteristic.

The typical *Bryonia* patient is of dark complexion and hair, choleric, bilious tendency with firm fleshy fibre; tendency to great irritability and bad temper; but *Bryonia* has a wide range, and no great stress must be laid on the absence of these features. Teste takes *Bryonia* as the type of a group which includes *All. sat.*, *Lyc.*, *Digit.*, *Nux v.*, *Coloc.*, and *Ignat.* All these act with much more power on carnivorous than on herbivorous animals. They are thus appropriate to persons who over-eat or eat excessively of meat, and have strong constitutions; "persons accustomed to rich living, with rich blood, firm resisting flesh." Teste regards the digestive canal, and more particularly the stomach, as the principal seat of the action of *Bry.* With regard to the burning thirst of *Bry.*, which is < by drinking beer, he says, the gastric derangement of *Bry.* "absolutely requires water as a *dissolvent*." The constipation of the remedy is not due to inertia merely; it depends on "a more or less marked antiperistaltic

movement of the rectum: hence the pains and the ataxic phenomena that accompany it sometimes, as is the case, for example, in the period of constipation of low typhoid fevers, &c." A peculiar and characteristic symptom of *Bryonia* in brain affections is: Constant motion of the mouth as if chewing. Complaints from taking cold or getting hot in summer; from cold drinks in hot weather. Complaints when warm weather sets in after cold days. Most symptoms are < by warmth and in warm room (cough, chilliness). < From warm food; but there is thirst for large draughts of cold water, which >. Rash > getting warm in bed. Pains in joints and limbs > by warmth. Toothache is > by pressing head into pillow; by cold applications. Chilliness predominates. Dry, burning heat as if blood burning in veins. Sweat profuse night and morning; sour or oily. Cough, headache, diarrhœa < in morning. Nose-bleed < 3–4 a.m. Symptoms generally < evening (9 p.m.). < While coughing; after eating; while swallowing; from motion of all kinds; exertion; ascending; sitting up in bed (can't sit a moment gets faint, or sick, or both on sitting up). < After suppression of eruption or discharge. Headache following checked coryza. > Descending; lying, especially on painful side; sitting. > From pressure.

Relations.—Bryonia is *antidoted by:* Acon., Alum., Camph., Cham., Chel., Clem., Ign., Mur. ac., Nux, Puls., Rhus, Seneg. Teste found, by accident, Fer. mur. the best antidote in his experience. *It antidotes:* Alum., Chlorum, Chi., Frag. vesc., Merc., Rhus. *Compare:* The Cucurbitaceæ (all have belching, with unaltered taste of food); Aco. (pallor on rising up. Aco. has more restlessness and tossing about; is full of fears; Bry. must keep still); Amm., Ant. c. (nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa; aversion to milk); Arn. (hæmorrhages, wounds, soreness all over; also Bap.); Ars. (unlike Bry., drinks often and little, and eats seldom but much); Asclep. tub. (pleurisy); Bell. (delirium, hasty speech, hasty drinking. Bell. has headache < lying down, Bry. must lie down; Bell. has < lying on painful side, Bry. > lying on painful side; Bell. has "chewing motion of jaws" but without the dry, cracked lips of Bry.). Calc. c. (very like Bry., but the resemblance is too close for compatibility. They should never be given one after the other without an intercurrent remedy between. Calc., like Bry., Chi., and Bell., has "as soon as he closes his eyes sees all sorts of objects"); Carb. v. (miliaria); Caust., Cham., Ign., Ipec. (miliaria); Kali c. (miliaria, bilious affections, chest affections; sharp pains in right hypochondrium shooting up into chest; sharp pain coming from lower lobe right lung, but Kali c. has not *necessarily* < by motion); Kre., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nat. s. (morning diarrhœa); Nat. m. (headache in morning, oily, sour sweat on face; Bry. on head generally; cracked lips; Bry. and Nat. m. go well together, and are often complementary); Nit. ac., Nux (digestive organs; corresponds to epicures, Bry. to gourmands); Op., Pet., Pho., Pod., Puls. (morning diarrhœa); Ran. b. (pleurisy, rheumatic affections); Rhus (rheumatism; headache; typhoid. Rhus is restless and > by movement and by warmth); Rumex (morning diarrhœa); Sep., Sil., Spi. (pleura); Sul., Squil. (pleura). Pul. and Chi. have nausea < on sitting up. Ars. has gagging at the end of a cough like Bry., Cimex,

gagging and belching after cough. Aco. is like Bry. in effects of cold, dry winds (cold, *moist* winds, Nx. m., Calc., Ars., Dulc.); Ham. and Millefol. (hæmorrhages). Bry. *follows well:* Aco., Amm. Nux, Op., Rhus. *Is followed well by:* Alum., Ars., Kali c., Nux, Pho., Puls., Rhus, Sul. *Complementary:* Alum., Rhus. Alumina is the "chronic" of Bry.; and Kali c. and Nat. m., hold a similar but less pronounced relation to it.

Causation.—Anger; fright; chagrin. Suppressed eruptions and discharges. Alcohol. Gluttony. Wounds. Cold winds.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anxiety and inquietude, with fear of the future.—Frequent tears.—Despair of being cured, with fear of death.—Restlessness, with fear of the future; fear of death, which he thinks is near.—Fear, with desire to run away.—Discouragement.—Aversion to conversation.—Exceedingly irritable and inclined to be angry.—After having been angry he is chilly; has a red face and heat in the head.—Irascibility and passion.—Want of memory.—Momentary absence of mind.—Giddiness.—Desire for things which are rejected when obtained.—Delirium (at night) and ravings about the transactions of the day.—Unconsciousness.

2. **Head.**—Confusion, giddiness, and cloudiness of the head.—Giddiness, with sensation of looseness in the brain when stooping, and when raising up the head.—Staggering and drunkenness, as if from congestion of the head.—Staggering backward.—Tendency to run backward.—Vertigo only when stooping.—Swimming in the head, esp. on rising from a seat, or on getting up after lying down.—Cephalalgia, as after a nocturnal debauch.—Headache after every meal.—Attack of headache, with vomiting, nausea, and urgent inclination to lie down.—Headache in the morning as soon as the eyes are open.—Great fulness and heaviness of the head, and digging with pressure towards the forehead, and, when stooping, a sensation as if everything were going to fall out through the forehead.—Expansive pressure, or compression of the brain.—Shootings in the head, sometimes on one side only.—Pulsative starting pains, increased by movement, with aching in the eyes.—Congestion in the head, with heat in the brain.—Burning pain in the forehead.—Headache aggravated by movement, or rapid walking, or when the eyes are opened.—Painful sensibility of the scalp, as if from excoriation.—Drawing and starting pains in the head, from the cheek-bone to the temple, increased by contact.—Tearing in one (r.) side of the head, extending into the cheek and jaw-bones; worse from motion, touch, and heat; better during rest and external pressure.—Burning heat of the head, externally.—Heat of the head with dark-red face; with coldness of the rest of the body; with much thirst and pain in the limbs when moving them.—Cold sweat on the forehead.—Hair very greasy.—Oily, greasy, sour-smelling perspiration on the head (and the whole body) during sleep; at night, esp. towards morning.

3. **Eyes.**—Pains in the eyes on moving them.—Aching of the eyes, as if they were going to start out of the head.—Pressure on the eyes, as if from sand, esp. morning and evening.—Stitches in the eyes.—Shooting and drawing pains in the eyes.—Burning pain in the eyes.—Inflammation of the

eyes and of the eyelids, with redness.—Inflammation of the eyes, < by heat. —Inflammation of the eyes, esp. in gouty subjects.—The eyes feel very sore to the touch, and when moving them.—Painful swelling of the eyes, with suppuration, and the conjunctiva swollen and red.—Red swelling of the eyelids, esp. of the upper lids, with aching pains.—Furfuraceous tetters on the eyelids, with burning itching.—Stye on the eyelid.—Abscess in the internal angle of the eye.—Nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids, with lachrymation during the day, esp. in the sun, and with confused sight.—Eyes dull, glassy, turbid, or sparkling, and, as it were, drowned in tears.—Presbyopia.—Confusion of the letters when reading.—Blackness or flames before the eyes.—Photophobia.

4. **Ears.**—Contractive pains in the ears, with diminution of hearing.—Shootings in the ears, while walking in the open air, and afterwards.—Swelling, like a knob, before and behind the ear (parotitis).—Bleeding from the ears.—Sensation in the ears, as if they were stopped.—Buzzing in the ears.—All noise is insupportable to the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Swelling of the nose, with painful sensibility to the touch, and obstruction of the nose.—Inflammation and ulceration of the nostrils.—Ulcer in the nostrils, with gnawing pain.—Frequent bleeding of the nose, sometimes in the morning, or when the catamenia are suppressed, or even when sleeping.—Epistaxis, esp. just before the beginning of the menses, or in pregnant women, just before the time for the menses to appear.—Dryness and obstruction of the nose, sometimes obstinate.—Fluent coryza, with shooting and aching in the forehead.—Dry coryza, sometimes obstinate.—Catarrh with dryness, sudden suppression of discharge and headache.—Hard mucus, drying in crusts.

6. **Face.**—Face of a pale, yellow, earth-coloured hue.—Face red and burning.—Red spots on the face.—Hot, bluish, and brownish swelling of the face.—Pains in the face, mostly aching, mitigated by external pressure.—Swelling of the face, sometimes on one side only, or under the eyes and at the root of the nose.—Swelling of the cheek, close to the ear.—Small nodosities and indurations in the face, like subcutaneous glands.—Lips swollen and cracked, with bleeding, and sensation of burning on being touched.—Lips dry.—Exanthema on the under lip; parched, dry, and cracked lips (very characteristic).—Eruption on the lips, with burning smarting.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache; shooting from one tooth to another, or into the head and cheeks; from an exposed nerve (sensitiveness of the decayed teeth to contact of the air); pain < from smoking or chewing tobacco; from introducing anything warm into the mouth; > momentarily by cold water, and when lying on the painful side.—Toothache, with urgent inclination to lie down, < at night by hot things.—Jerking, pulling odontalgia, with a sensation as if the teeth were too long, or as if they were loose, esp. during a meal and afterwards.—Pains, as of excoriation in the gums, with loosening of the teeth.—Gums spongy.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of the mouth, with burning thirst.—Dryness of the mouth, tongue, and throat.—Accumulation of a soapy and frothy saliva in the mouth.—Salivation.—Putrid smell of the mouth.—Tongue dry, loaded with a white coating, or dirty, or yellow; esp. in the middle.—Tongue furred, usually dry and hard with deep cracks.—Dark coloured and wrinkled state of the

tongue.—Burning blisters on the edge of the tongue.—Speech indistinct, from dryness of the throat.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, with hoarseness and difficult deglutition—Pain, as of excoriation in the throat, during empty deglutition.—Sensation of swelling and constriction in the œsophagus.—Sensation of dryness, and great dryness, in the throat.—Pressure in the pharynx, as from a hard and pointed body.—Shootings in the throat on contact, also on turning the head and on swallowing.—Tenacious mucus in the throat, which is not detached without effort.

10. **Appetite.**—Loss of appetite.—Taste insipid, clammy, putrid.—Insipidity of food.—Sweetish taste.—Bitter taste of all food, or only after meal-time, or at other times, as well as in the morning.—Burning thirst, sometimes after a meal, increased by taking beer.—Infrequent, but copious, drinking.—Bitter taste and thirst.—Great desire for wine, for acid drinks, for coffee, and even for things which are not eaten.—Abnormal hunger; he must often eat something.—Morbid hunger, which forces frequent eating, and little at a time.—Bulimy, often with absence of appetite, or with thirst and transient heat, sometimes even in the night.—Loss of appetite after the first morsel has been eaten.—Repugnance and disgust for food.—After every meal, risings, with pressure on the stomach and on the epigastrium, colic or vomiting, principally after having eaten bread.

11. **Stomach.**—Risings, especially after having eaten, mostly bitter or sour, with a taste of the food.—Empty risings.—Regurgitation of the food after every meal.—Hiccough.—Nausea and inclination to vomit, esp. after eating food which has pleased the palate, or on rising after lying down.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit and anxiety, when sitting, or on forcing one's self to drink.—Nausea in the morning.—Retching, with water-brash.—Vomiting soon after drinking, and esp. on drinking after a meal.—Bitter vomiting, when drinking immediately after a meal.—In the evening, vomiting of viscid mucus.—Vomiting in general of what has been eaten, which comes up very soon after eating, of food in mouthfuls at a time (vomiting very often excited by motion); of a watery fluid; bitter and flat taste; belching or eructations; collection of water in the mouth.—Vomiting of food, with hiccough and retching, or vomiting of bitter water, or of bile, even at night.—Vomiting of solids, and not of fluids.—Vomiting of blood.—Shootings in the left side of the abdomen, during the vomitings.—Pressure in the stomach after eating, esp. after eating bread.—Pressure, as if from a stone in the stomach, esp. after a meal, or on walking, sometimes accompanied by ill-humour.—Incisive pains in the pit of the stomach, as from knives.—Contractive pains in the stomach, sometimes with vomiting of food.—Squeezing in the pit of the stomach, and painful tension on being touched, with sensation of heat.—Shootings in the stomach, when lying on the side, as well as in the pit of the stomach, during movement and walking, or making a false step.—Pain, as of excoriation, in the pit of the stomach, sensible to the touch, or on coughing.—The least pressure on the pit of the stomach is insupportable.—Sensation of burning in the pit of the stomach, and in the stomach, esp. when moving.—Inflammation of the stomach.—Sensation of swelling in the pit of the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pains in the liver, mostly shooting, tensive, or burning,

esp. on being touched, on breathing, or on coughing.—Tractive pains in the hypochondrium, extending to the stomach and the back, in the morning and after dinner, sometimes with vomiting.—Hard swelling in the hypochondriac and umbilical regions.—Shootings in the region of the spleen.—Colic with tension of the abdomen, and water-brash.—Inflation of the abdomen, with pressure in the epigastrium, esp. after dinner.—Inflammation of the liver.—Tearing in the stomach, from the hips to the pit of the stomach.—Cramp-like pains, pinching, or cuttings and shootings in the abdomen, chiefly after eating or drinking (esp. hot milk), sometimes with loose evacuations.—Hard swelling round the navel.—Dropsical swelling of the abdomen.—Gurgling and borborygmi in the abdomen, with escape of flatus; sometimes only in the evening, in bed.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—Fæces too large, with difficult evacuation.—Stools too large in size; too hard and dry.—Fæces scanty, but hard, and as if burnt.—Diarrhœa, with colic, sometimes alternating with constipation and gastralgia.—Loose evacuations, of a putrid smell, as of rotten cheese; (worse (or only) in the morning; during hot weather).—Involuntary stools while asleep.—Evacuations of undigested substances—Diarrhœa in the morning; on beginning to move about.—Diarrhœa preceded by pain in the abdomen.—Nocturnal diarrhœa, with burning pain in the anus.—Colliquative diarrhœa.—Constrictive colic, during an evacuation.—Loose and frequent evacuations, of a brownish colour (in the case of infants at the breast).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine scanty, reddish, brownish, and hot.—White, turbid urine.—Urine is dark; becomes turbid; often casts a pinkish stain all over the bottom of the chamber.—Urgent inclination to make water, without power of retention.—Frequent emission of aqueous urine.—Inclination to make water, with suspended respiration, on lifting loads.—Inclination to make water at night.—Involuntary emission of hot urine, when moving.—Sensation of burning, and incisive pains in the urethra, before making water.—Cutting in the urethra, or sensation of constriction while urinating.—Sensation of contraction.—Shooting and burning pains in the urethra.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Red, itching, miliary eruption on the glans penis.—Shootings in the testes.—Stitches in the testicles while sitting.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia suppressed.—Suppressed menses, with bleeding of the nose.—Catamenia premature.—Menstruation too early and too profuse, with dark, red blood.—Menses with bad smell.—Acute, tractive pains in the limbs, during the catamenia.—Flow of blood between the periods.—Metrorrhagia of a deep red blood, with pain in the loins and in the head.—Burning pains in the fundus uteri, during pregnancy, increased by movement, diminished by pressure and repose.—Swelling and inflammation of the labia majora (< l.).—Swelling of one of the labia, with a black and hard pustule.—Lumps, indurations, and inflammations of the mammæ, with diminished or retarded secretion of milk.—(Puerperal fever.)

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness, with tendency to perspiration, cough and rattling in the chest.—(Acute bronchitis).—Deep, slow breathing.—Difficult breathing only possible with the assistance of the abdominal muscles.—Frequent sighing, breathing.—Continued inclination to draw a long breath.—Breathing quick, difficult, and anxious; caused by stitches

principally in the chest, compelling him to sit up.—Stitches in the chest, when breathing or coughing.—Inclination to cough, as if from viscid mucus, afterwards pains, as of excoriation, in the larynx, aggravated by speaking, or by smoking tobacco.—Cough, mostly dry, excited by a tickling in the throat, or as if caused by smoke in the larynx, with a necessity for breathing often.—Cough, from tickling in the throat and pit of the stomach; in the evening and at night without expectoration; during the day the expectoration is yellow, or consists of coagulated brown blood, or of cold mucus of a disagreeable flat taste.—Cough and stitches in the head and chest; or pain as if the head and chest would burst.—Cough: with involuntary secretion of urine; hoarseness; thirst; sneezing; stitches in the chest and small of the back; red face; aggravated by motion, talking, laughing, eating, and drinking.—Cough, as if from irritation of the stomach.—Cramp-like, suffocating cough, esp. after midnight, or after having eaten or drunk, and often with vomiting of food.—Cough in the morning, with water-brash.—Cough which seems to bruise the chest.—Cough, with shootings in the sides of the chest, or with aching pains in the head, as if it were going to split, as well as with shooting pains in the pit of the stomach, or with pains in the hypochondria.—Cough, with expectoration of mucus of a dirty reddish colour.—Cough, with yellowish expectoration.—Cough, with expectoration of pure blood, or of slimy matter with streaks of blood.—On coughing, pain, as of excoriation, in the pit of the stomach.—Fit of choking before the paroxysm of nocturnal cough.

18. **Chest.**—Respiration difficult, or short, rapid, and anxious, or sighing.—Oppression, with fits of choking.—Respiration impeded by shootings in the chest.—Respiration deep and slow, esp. while making any exertion.—Constant occasion to make a deep inspiration.—Fit of dyspnœa, even at night, sometimes with shooting colic and inclination to evacuate.—Pressure on the chest, as if from a weight, with oppression.—Contractive pain in the chest, excited by the cold air.—Tension in the chest, on walking.—Shootings in the chest and in the sides, as from an ulcer, esp. when coughing or breathing deeply, obliging the patient to remain seated, and when lying down to rest only on the back; aggravated by every movement.—Heat in the chest (pleurisy, pneumonia).—Heat and burning pain in the chest, with anxiety and tightness.—Sensation in the chest as if all there were detached, and were falling into the abdomen.

19. **Heart.**—Beatings of the heart; frequently very strong, and attended by oppression (carditis).—Frequent sharp pain, stitching in cardiac region.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Painful stiffness of the neck.—Rheumatic stiffness and tension in the nape of the neck, and in the neck.—Red spots on the sides of the neck.—Red miliary eruption on the neck, with violent itching.—Sweat in the arm-pits.—Sacral pains, with rigidity, which does not allow of walking upright.—During rest, pain, as if caused by a bruise in the loins.—Contractive, cramp-like pain all over the back.—Shootings in the loins and in the back.—Painful stiffness in the small of the back, compelling him to walk and sit crookedly.—Shootings under the left shoulder-blade, extending to the heart, greatly aggravated by cough and respiration.—Pressure on the shoulder, with shootings on breathing deeply.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic swelling of the r. shoulder and upper arm, with stitches.—Tractive pains in the joints of the shoulders and of the

arms, with tension, shootings, and shining red swelling.—Tractive pains in the whole arm, and to the ends of the fingers.—Convulsive movements, startings, and trembling of the arms.—Burning pains and weariness in the arms.—Constant trembling of the arms, and of the fingers.—Swelling of the arm, round the elbow.—Swelling of the elbow and hand joints, and upper parts of the hands.—The wrist feels as if dislocated when moving it.—Shootings in the joints of the elbow, and of the hand, with heaviness of the hands.—Red miliary eruption on the forearm.—Pain of dislocation in the joints of the hands, on moving them.—At night, inflammation in the back of the hand, with burning pain.—Swelling of the hands.—Sensation of torpor in the palms of the hands.—Shooting pains in the fingers when writing.—Hot and pale swelling of the joints of the fingers.—Starting of the fingers on moving the hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cracking and dislocation of the hip-joint, when walking.—Stitches in the hip-joint, extending to the knee.—Drawing pains in the thighs.—Shootings in the thigh, from the buttock to the ankle, with insupportable pain on being touched, and during movement, as well as with great sweat over the whole body.—Weariness and instability of the legs, esp. on going up stairs.—Paralysis of the legs.—Tensive and painful stiffness of the knees.—Red and shining swelling of the knees, with violent shootings, esp. on walking.—Painful stiffness of the knees, with stitches, esp. when moving them.—Staggering and yielding of the knees, while walking.—Tensive shootings and cramp-like pains in the knees, with tension extending to the calves of the legs.—Sharp pains in the knees, extending to the tibia.—Tensive and drawing shootings from the calves of the legs to the ankles, with red, shining swelling of the parts affected.—The ankle feels as if dislocated, esp. when walking.—Putrid ulcers on the lower extremities.—Cramp in the calves of the legs, night and morning.—Lassitude of the legs when walking and standing for any time.—Swelling of the legs, extending to the feet.—Pain, as of dislocation, in the foot when walking.—Swelling of the feet, with redness and heat; pain, as from a bruise, on stretching the feet, tension on moving them; and pains, as from ulceration, on being touched.—Shootings in the feet, the soles of the feet, and the toes, esp. when resting on the foot.—Corns, with pressure, or with burning shootings, or with pain of excoriation on being touched.

24. **Generalities.**—Over-sensitiveness of the senses to external impressions.—Rheumatic and gouty pains in the limbs, with tension; worse from motion and contact.—Tension, drawing pains, acute pullings and shootings, esp. in the limbs, and chiefly during movement, with insupportable pains on being touched, sweat of the part affected, and trembling of that part when the pains diminish.—Stiffness and shootings in the joints, on being touched and when moved.—In the evening, pain, as from fatigue, in the limbs, with paralytic weakness.—Torpor and numbness of the limbs, with stiffness and pain of fatigue.—Pale, tense, hot, swelling.—Red, shining swelling of some parts of the body, with shooting during movement.—Pain, as from a bruise, or of subcutaneous ulceration, or as if the flesh were detached from the bones.—Dragging, with pressure, on the periosteum.—Swelling and induration of the glands.—Hard nodosities, in several parts of the skin, like small indurated glands.—Pain, with shivering and cold in the body.—Dis-

position to catch cold; inflammation of the inner parts.—Startings of the muscles and of the limbs.—Convulsions.—Aggravation of the pains and sufferings at night, or in the evening, towards nine o'clock, as well as after having eaten, and from movement; amelioration during repose.—Affections of the r. hypochondrium; inner lower belly; inner region of the liver; inner navel region; of r. upper and r. lower extremity.—General uneasiness, sensation of squeezing, with shiverings, caused by the pressure of the clothing.—Sensation of pulling throughout the whole body.—Trembling of the limbs on rising after lying down.—Want of strength in the limbs on walking, after having been seated.—Great weariness and weakness, esp. in the morning, or on walking in the open air.—Necessity to remain in a recumbent posture.—Syncope.—Sensation of weakness, esp. on walking in the open air.

25. **Skin.**—Yellow colour of the skin.—Skin moist and clammy.—Burning and pricking over the whole body, as if from nettles, after slight emotions.—Erysipelatous inflammation, esp. in the joints.—Nettle-rash.—Miliary eruption, esp. in children, and lying-in women.—Phlyctænoid eruptions, with gnawing or burning itching.—Hard knots and blotches.—Furfuraceous tetters, with burning itching.—Petechiæ.—Putrid ulcers, feeling cold.—Ulcers, with sensation of cold or with pulsative or smarting pains.—Chilblains.—Corns, with pressure, or burning shootings, or pains of excoriation on being touched.

26. **Sleep.**—Constant inclination to yawn.—Great sleepiness during the day, esp. after dinner.—Drowsiness, with half-closed eyes.—Falling asleep late; not refreshing; complaints causing sleeplessness; lying on the back during sleep.—Comatose sleepiness, interrupted by anxious delirium.—Sleeplessness, esp. before midnight, caused by heat.—Sleeplessness before midnight, with thirst, heat, and ebullitions.—Ebullition of the blood, and anxiety, esp. in the chest.—Sleep disturbed by thirst; with bitter taste in the mouth on waking.—Inability to remain lying on the r. side.—Starts, with fright, on going to sleep and during sleep.—Unquiet sleep, with confused dreams, and great flow of ideas.—On going to sleep, cries and delirium, as soon as the eyes are closed.—Delirium as soon as he awakes.—Disagreeable, vexatious dreams.—Vivid dreams of the transactions of the day.—Nocturnal delirium, and visions with the eyes open.—Groans, esp. towards midnight.—Somnambulism.—Nightmare.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse full and hard, tense, and quick; seldom intermitting.—Chill, with external coldness of the body.—Coldness and chilliness, mostly in the evening, and often only on one (r.) side.—More chilliness in the room than in the open air.—Cold and shivering in the body, even in bed, in the evening, or accompanied by pains in all the limbs and cold sweat on the forehead.—Shiverings, with trembling, often with heat in the head, redness of the face, and thirst; or followed by heat, with sweat and thirst.—Before the shiverings, vertigo and cephalalgia; then shivering, with tension and drawing in the limbs.—Fever, with bitter taste and thirst.—Dry, burning heat, mostly internal, as if the blood were burning in the veins.—Dislike to food and drink during the shiverings.—Heat, at first alternately with shiverings, then burning heat and thirst, afterwards copious sweat.—Universal dry heat, external and internal, almost always with a strong desire for cold drinks.—Want of perspiration.—Wants to drink much water during chill and fever.—Heat on one side only.—During the heat, vertigo and cephalalgia.—Febrile attack, with

cold, and shivering predominating; type, tertian; nausea, and necessity to remain in a recumbent posture, or with shooting pains in the side and in the abdomen, and thirst during the shiverings and the heat.—At the termination of the fever, dry cough, with vomiting, shootings and oppression in the chest.—Cold sweat on the forehead and on the head.—Copious sweat while walking slowly in the open, cold air.—Greasy sweat, day and night.—Sweat, with anxiety and inquietude.—Sighing-like breathing, short cough, and pressure on the chest.—Profuse sweats, night and morning, sometimes of a sour smell.—Compound fevers in general; chilliness and heat alternately; heat and shuddering alternately.

Buchu, *see* Barosma.

Bufo.

The Toad. (Including the common variety, Bufo rana, and the Brazilian toad, Bufo Sahytiensis, proved by Mure.) *N.O.* Bufonidæ, Batrachidæ. Solution in rectified spirit of the poison expressed from the cutaneous glands.

Clinical.—Brain, softening of. Buboes. Cancer. Carbuncles. Caries. Chorea. Dropsy. *Epilepsy*. Heart, affections of. Impotence. Intermittents. Malignant pustule. Meningitis. Panaritium. Pemphigus. Phlegmasia alba dolens. Plague. Podagra. Self-abuse. Skin, affections of. Stammering. Suppuration. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—In spite of modern scepticism regarding the poisonous properties of the toad, Shakspere, who seems to have known everything, was absolutely correct in speaking of the toad as having "sweltered venom." The poison is excreted by glands in the skin of the back. L. Guthrie (*H.W.*, xxviii. 484) tells a story of an Italian peasant, apparently dying of dropsy, whose wife, weary of the interminable length of his illness, thought to hasten his end by putting a toad into his wine. The result was the man was completely cured. "Quintessence of toads" figured largely in the therapy of Salmon's *Doron Medicon* (1583), where it is commended as a "Specifick in the Dropsy." Homœopathic experiments and poisonings have shown that this reputation is founded on fact. But the chief laurels of *Bufo* have been won in the treatment of epilepsy. Bojanus has cured many cases; and no medicine has served me better in the treatment of this disease. Few people who have witnessed a characteristic epileptic seizure can have failed to notice the curiously toad-like aspect assumed by the subject. The epileptic seizure and the *status-epilepticus* give the clearest correspondence to the *Bufo* range of action. Again, epilepsy is often found among the effects of self-abuse in the young, and *Bufo* provokes the tendency to the practice, and even causes impotence. The Indian women of Brazil are aware of this last property, and administer the venom to their

husbands in food or drink when they wish to free themselves from their marital attentions. *Bufo* causes low grades of inflammatory action, fetid exhalations and discharges. (I have removed the fetor in hopeless cases of cancer with this remedy.) Guernsey commends it in panaritium where the pain runs in streaks, all the way up the arm. Also when the fingers have been injured and look black, with pains running in streaks up the arm. E. E. Case has reported a cure with *Bufo cinereus* of "epistaxis daily for several weeks with flushed face, heat and pain in forehead > by the bleeding; there was also easy perspiration in general, apt to be offensive, especially on the feet." According to Lippe *Bufo* is especially indicated in epilepsy when the attacks occur during sleep at night. The patient may or may not be awakened by the attack; if not, when he does awaken he will have violent headache. Epileptic symptoms are < in warm room; but there is also great sensitiveness to cold air and wind. Marked periodicity: quartan fevers. Hæmorrhages.

Relations.—Heloderma, Amphisbœna. Salamandra is complementary in epilepsy and brain-softening (Hering). *Antidoted by:* Lach., Seneg. *Similar:* Cubeb. In convulsions from low grades of suppuration, Arsen., Canth., Lach., and Tarent.; in epilepsy aura starting in solar plexus, Artem., Calc., Nux, Sil.; aura starting in arm, Lach., Sul.; in chorea, patient cannot walk, must run or jump, Kali bro., Nat. m.; as if heart in water, Bovist.; in masturbation, impotence, &c., Hyo., Merc., Sul.; in malignant pustule, Anthrax., Ant. c., Lach. in bullæ, panaritium, &c., Hep., Lach., Ph. ac., Sil., Diosc. Head drawn to either side, Camph.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Weak memory; idiotic.—Desire for solitude.—Inclination to be angry; to bite.

2. **Head.**—Numbness of brain before attack.—Pressure like two iron hands holding temples.—Headache: after breakfast; one-sided (r.) > by nose-bleed; congestive; < by light and noise; with cold feet and palpitation. —Head at first drawn to one side (r. or l.), then backwards before an attack. —Sensation as if hot vapour rose to top of head.

3. **Eyes.**—R. eye open, l. nearly closed; eyeballs rolled upward and to l. before attack.—L. lid paralysed.

4. **Ears.**—Least noise disagreeable; music intolerable. — Purulent otorrhœa; ulceration and bleeding of external ears.

6. **Face.**—Face bloated and distorted; mouth and eyes convulsed.—Hot flushes.—Face bathed in sweat (during spasms).

8. **Mouth.**—Paralysis of tongue; lapping motion before attacks.—Stuttering and stammering; angry when not understood.—Bloody saliva; fetid breath.—Desire for sweet drinks.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Involuntary emissions; too quick ejaculation; impotence.—Masturbation.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses too early and too profuse; epileptic attacks with menses.—Headache with or before menses—Cancer of breast.—Cord-like swelling from groin to knee (milk-leg).

17, 19. **Respiratory Organs and Heart.**—Burning like fire in lungs.—Heart feels as if too large; as if drowned in a basin of water.—Palpitation with headache; during menses.—Constriction about heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Attacks ushered in by a jerk in nape of neck.—Swelling of bone size of fist (caries of dorsal vertebræ).

21. **Limbs.**—Bruised pains; trembling; cramps; arthritic swellings.—Swelling of hands and arms; burning pains.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Great desire to exercise the arms—Burning lancinating in bones.—Arms become stiffened before an attack.—Numbness of l. arm.—Arms go to sleep easily.—Blister in hand recurring annually.—After slight contusion inflammation of lymphatics.—Panaritium, swelling blue-black around nail; pain in streaks up arm.—Contraction of fingers of r. hand, then l., followed by lapping movement of tongue with thumbs drawn into pelvis; before an attack (epilepsy).

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sciatica.—Lower limbs more in motion than upper.—Cramp awakens him from sleep.—Lower limbs get weak (brain-softening).—Lower limbs straight and stiff before attack.—Swelling of knees with pulsative and distending pains.—Podagra.

24. **Generalities.**—Epileptic attacks, ushered in by a cry; face livid; followed by sleep; occur at midnight; at time of menses; at change of moon; result of sexual excitement.—Swelling of whole body which turns a deep yellow.—Lividity.

25. **Skin.**—Dirty greenish oily.—Large yellow bullæ, which open, leaving a raw surface exuding an ichorous fluid.—Burning blisters—Sweat profuse; oily.—Carbuncles.—Chilblains.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepy; after meals.—All symptoms < on awaking.

Bursa Pastoris, *see* Thlaspi Bursa Pastoris.

Cactus Grandiflorus.

Cereus grandiflorus. Night-blooming Cereus. (Mexico and the West Indies.) *N.O.* Cactaceæ. Tincture of youngest and tenderest stems and flowers collected in summer.

Clinical.—Aneurism. *Angina pectoris.* Apoplexy. Arteries, atheroma of. Asthma. Bladder, paralysis of. *Brain, congestion of.* Bronchitis. *Diaphragm, rheumatism of.* Dropsies. Ear, inflammation of. Fistula. Goître, exophthalmic. Hæmaturia. *Hæmorrhages. Headache. Heart, affections of;* hypertrophy of. Indigestion. Intermittent fevers. *Lungs, hæmorrhage from.* Melancholy. Menstruation, painful. *Miliaria.* Neuralgia. Otitis. Ovaritis. Pneumonia. Prostate, affections of. Rheumatism. Sun, effects of. *Sunstroke.* Traumatic fever. Vaginismus.

Characteristics.—We are indebted to Rubini of Naples and his devoted wife for the first provings of this great remedy.

Cactus affects powerfully the entire organism, but its intensest operation is on the heart and circulation. In congestive violence it rivals *Acon.*, which is one of its antidotes. As with *Acon.*, too, the pains are unendurable; they extort screams. Sadness, apprehension, fear of death and a tendency to be easily frightened characterise the *Cactus* mental state, as they do many conditions of heart disease. Given as an organ-remedy it will benefit a large number of cases of weakened and painful heart; and if its keynote symptom of constriction—"as if an iron band prevented its normal movements," or "heart as if compressed violently and as violently struggled to burst its bonds"—is present, it will cure. Pain and numbness in left arm accompanying heart disease. Sharp pains in diaphragm and girdle pain round its attachment. Indigestion with these symptoms. Snader considers *Cactus* specially indicated where the heart is weak and the arteries atheromatous. This is confirmed by a venerable correspondent of the *Hom. World* (July, 1898), who, finding his temporal arteries much swollen and hard to touch, took several doses of *Cact.* 1x, with the result that in a few days they became normal. Snader uses the lower attenuations in this condition. A case of angina pectoris was cured by the 30th, with the following characteristic: sensation as though a swarm of hornets were going from pectoral region to heart. *Cactus* has the weakness and coldness of the extremities which characterise many heart cases, and render it an appropriate remedy. Constricting pains run through the pathogenesis (throat; chest; heart; bladder; rectum; vagina). Twitching of muscles, and sensation of constriction produced by touching the affected part. Hæmorrhages (nose; lungs; rectum; stomach). Sanguineous congestions, which are in a way a counterpart of the constrictive sensations. Prostration. Among the other prominent symptoms of *Cactus* are: "Heavy pain in vertex, like a weight." "Periodical attacks of suffocation, with fainting, cold sweat on face, and loss of pulse." "Fluttering and palpitation of heart, < when walking or lying on left side." "Heart disease with swelling of left hand only." "Numbness of left arm." "Rheumatism of all joints, beginning in upper extremities." The pains are very sharp, causing the patient to cry out. Many symptoms are < at night ("*Nighi*-blooming Cereus"). Menses cease at night. Many symptoms < lying down, or come on when lying down. Periodicity is well marked (quotidian fever, 11 a.m.). Chill at same hour every day, 11 a.m. or 11 p.m. Choudhury has reported a case cured, the characteristics being: "Chill severe, 11 a.m., thirsty, headache, body hot; no separate heat." When there is heat there is thirst and short breath. At times there is entire absence of sweat. There is < after eating (weight at stomach); and also < from missing a meal or fasting (prosopalgia and other neuralgias); < from lying on left side; from noise and light; from heat; from sun's rays; from exertion; from damp.

Relations.—*Botanical relatives:* Cereus bonplandii, C. serpentinus, Opuntia, and, in a sense, Coccus cacti. *Antidoted by:* Aco., Camph., Chi., Eup. perfol. *Compatible:* Dig. (tumultuous action of heart; slow, irregular pulse; scanty urine; dropsy); Eup. perf.,

Lach., Nux, Sul. (pleurisy). *Follows well:* Aco., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cham., Gels., Ip., K. bro. (diaphragmitis), Lach., Nux, Rhus. *Compare:* In mental symptoms, Dig., Lach. In congestions to head, Bell., Glo. In pain and pressure in head, Arn., Carb. v., Coral., Iod., Nux, Op., Spi. Weight in vertex, Alo., Alum. In heart affections, Aco., Act. r., Amyl. n., Arn., Bell., Bov., Crotal., Dig., Eup. perf., Kalm., Lach., Lil. t., Naja, Puls., Spi., Zn. (as if a cap over heart); irritable heart, Cer. b., Hep., Pho. In constrictions (of chest) Zn., K. chlo., Cad. s., Alum., Bell., Bov., Arn., Cain., K. nit., Lach., Stram., (uterus) Murex, (vagina) Kali c. In menses ceasing at night, Caust. In leucorrhœa, Am. mur. In intermittents, Ars., Bry., Calc., Eup. perf., Nat. m., Rhus, Sul. In dropsies, Dig., Kalm. In sleeplessness, Sul. Neuralgia and other forms of pain which are sure to appear when an accustomed meal is missed, Ars. Hæmoptysis, strong throbbing at heart, Aco. (Aco. has more anxiety and fever). Pain in diaphragm, Ran. b. (Ran. b. has pains shoot from front to back; Cact. has sharp pains in diaphragm and girdle pain round attachment). Reptile sensation, Crocus.

Causation.—Sun. Damp. Love disappointment.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sadness and bad humour; taciturnity; melancholy; hypochondriasis.—Cries, knows not why; < by consolation.—Screaming with pain.—During menses, hysteria.—Fear of death, belief that his disease is incurable.—Love of solitude.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, from sanguineous congestions to head.—Heavy pressing in the head as if a great weight lay on the vertex; > from pressure; < from noise (even talking) and light.—Throbbing pain with sensation of weight and violent neuralgias in r. side of head; periodic.—Feeling as if head compressed in a vice, and would burst from severity of pain.

3. **Eyes.**—Dimness of sight; cannot see at a distance; objects seem obscured.

4. **Ears.**—Hearing diminished by the buzzing in the ears.—Pulsations in the ears (otitis).

5. **Nose.**—Profuse epistaxis; soon ceasing.

6. **Face.**—Paleness of the face.—Bloated and red; with pulsations in head.—Prosopalgia, r.-sided, chronic; < from slightest exertion; bearable only when lying still in bed; brought on by wine, music, strong light, missing dinner at usual hour.

8. **Mouth.**—Loss of taste for food with nausea.—Tongue purple, thick brown sordes on teeth.—Prickling on point of tongue.—Breath very offensive.

9. **Throat.**—Feeling of warmth about throat and chest.—Constriction of œsophagus, which prevents swallowing.—Constriction of throat exciting a constant desire to swallow.—Suffocative constriction at throat with full, throbbing carotids.—Scraping sensation at soft palate.

11. **Stomach.**—Appetite good; digestion weak.—Complete loss of appetite, stomach rejects everything.—After eating, weight and distress in stomach.—Nausea in the morning, lasting all day.—Acrid, sour fluid in stomach

which rises in throat and mouth.—Frequent vomiting.—Copious hæmatemesis.—Burning pulsation or heaviness in stomach.—Constriction or pulsation in scrobiculus.—Gastro-enteritis.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pulsation in the cœliac artery (after dinner), burning extends down from it in flashes.—Sharp pains shooting through diaphragm and up into chest.—Colic with loose stool.—Insupportable heat in abdomen.—Pain and bearing-down in lower abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation; stool hard and black.—Diarrhœa, watery, mucous, bilious (in forenoon).—Sensation of great weight (in anus), and urging to evacuate a great quantity, but nothing passes.—Copious hæmorrhage from the bowels (from the anus).—Itching in the anus.—Fluent hæmorrhoids.—Fistula in ano with violent palpitation of heart.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Constriction of neck of bladder.—Irritation in urethra, as if he would pass water constantly.—Urine passes by drops, with much burning.—Profuse urine, of a straw colour.—Urine, on cooling, deposits a red sand.—Hæmaturia; urination prevented by clots.—Frequent urging; at night, with a copious flow each time.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Prostatic affections; weight in anus.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Pulsating pain in uterus and ovaries.—Constriction in uterine region; round pelvis.—Constriction of vagina preventing coition (vaginismus).—Very painful menstruation; extorting loud cries.—Menses too early; scanty menstruation, ceasing while lying.—Labour suppressed.—Breast, tumour in; inflammation of.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Difficulty of breathing; attacks of suffocation with fainting.—Chronic bronchitis, with rattling of mucus.—Spasmodic cough and copious mucous expectoration.—Pricking pains in chest with oppressed respiration (pneumonia).—Oppression of breathing in going upstairs.—Catarrhal cough with much viscid expectoration.—Much rattling of mucus.—Cannot lie in a horizontal position.—Periodical suffocation, with fainting, and sweat on face and loss of pulse.—Hæmoptysis, with convulsive cough.—Sharp pains shooting from body to back and up into chest, with sensation of rush of blood to chest (rheumatism of diaphragm).

18. **Chest.**—Difficulty of breathing; continued oppression and uneasiness as if the chest were constricted with a (hot) iron band, hindering respiration.—Whirling sensation from chest to brain; arterial throbbing.—Oppressed breathing from a weight on chest.—Congestion of the chest which prevents lying down; palpitation; constriction as from a tight cord around false ribs.—Sensation of a great constriction in middle of sternum, as if the parts were compressed by iron pincers, with oppression of breathing; worse on motion.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Pain deep in heart like a jerking body, frequently repeated.—Something seemed to be whirling up from chest to brain.—Sensation as if heart turned over; as if it whirled round; as if some one was grasping heart firmly, with sensation as if it whirled round; as if heart was bound down and had not room enough to beat; as if bolts were holding it; as if compressed or squeezed by a band.—Lancinating pain in heart when perspiration fails.—Deathlike feeling at heart and round to l. back.—Acute pains, pricking and stitches in the heart.—Palpitation of the heart, day and night; < when walking, and at night, when lying on l. side.—Palpitation in small irregular beats (at times frequent, at others slow),

from slightest excitement or deep thought, with necessity for deep inspiration.—Pains in apex of heart, shooting down l. arm to ends of fingers; feeble pulse; dyspnœa.—Endocardial murmurs; excessive impulse; increased precordial dulness; enlarged ventricle.—Heart disease with œdema of l. hand only.—Aneurism.—Atheromatous arteries.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Exophthalmic goître.—Cold in back and icy cold hands.—Rheumatism of shoulder.—Pain under l. shoulder-blade (with palpitation).—Lumbar muscles tender on pressure and stiff, esp. on first moving after repose.

21. **Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains, in shoulders, upper and lower arms, in hips down to feet; < in rest and in motion, and in all positions.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in shoulders and arms.—Sore aching in l. arm down to elbow; down to fingers.—Numbness of l. arm.—Formication and weight in arms.—Œdema of the hands; worse in the l.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Restlessness of legs; cannot keep them still.—Œdema of the feet, extending to the knees; the skin is shining; pressure with the fingers leaves an indentation.

24. **Generalities.**—General weakness and prostration of strength.—Sensation of constriction: in throat; chest; heart; bladder; rectum.—Hæmorrhages: from nose; lungs; rectum; bladder; stomach.—Congestions.

25. **Skin.**—Dry, scaly herpes on the outside of the elbow, and on the r. internal malleolus.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleeplessness without cause; or from arterial pulsations in the scrobiculus, and in the r. ear.—Dreams: frightful; lascivious.

27. **Fever.**—Slight chilliness towards 10 a.m.—Chilliness, with chattering of the teeth.—Chilliness not relieved by covering; 11 a.m. and 11 p.m.—Burning heat, with shortness of breath.—Scorching heat at night, with headache, following a chill and terminating in perspiration.—Coldness in back and icy cold hands.—Intermittent fever (quotidian) recurring every day at the same hour (for many successive days).—One o'clock in the afternoon slight chill, then burning heat, with dyspnœa, pulsating pain in the uterine region, terminating in slight perspiration.—Quotidian, 11 a.m., great coldness for two hours; then burning heat, with great dyspnœa, violent pain in the head, coma, stupefaction, insensibility till midnight, and unquenchable thirst and perspiration.

Cadmium Bromatum.

Cadmium bromide. $CdBr_2$. Trituration or solution.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Heartburn. Indigestion.

Characteristics.—*Cad. br.* must be compared with *Cad. s.* Three persons have experimented with it. It produced a burning sensation in mouth, gullet, and stomach. In two ladies there was extreme pain and burning in stomach, and vomiting and (in one case) purging also, for five hours, pulse imperceptible. After this the symptoms

were better and sleep followed, but both were confined to bed for several days, and one of them (the one who had the diarrhœa) was afterwards subject to cerebral symptoms threatening apoplexy.

Cadmium Sulphuratum.

Sulphide of Cadmium. Cd S. Trituration.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Boils. Chilblains. Cholera infantum. Corneal opacity. Eyes, affections of. Facial paralysis. Indigestion. Meningitis. Nasal polypus. *Ozæna.* Yellow fever.

Characteristics.—*Cadmium* is found in nature in intimate association with *Zinc*, which it nearly resembles in action, but *Cadmium* acts more powerfully. The profound action of *Cad. s.* on the stomach —burning and cutting pain, intense retching, gagging, bringing up tough mucus, intense nausea and vomiting—led to its being given in yellow fever with brilliant success. Black vomit is very characteristic. The least thing touching the lips will excite vomiting. Pitchy taste; food tastes like salt. *Cadm.* is a cross between *Bry.* and *Ars.*: it has the desire to keep quiet of *Bry.*, with the exhaustion and stomach irritability of *Ars.* (Kent). *Cadmium* is a chilly medicine. There is icy coldness—coldness even when near a fire. Horripilation: after drinking; with hot hands. Sweat in axillæ. Effect of a draught of cold air in checking sweat. < From cold air; itching of skin when cold. < Sunshine. < In morning and after sleep. < Walking; < ascending stairs. < When swallowing. < After grief. < After intoxication. > By eating. Effects of: anxiety, or fit of passion; of cold winds (facial paralysis). Acts well in drunkards. It is a notable antipsoric. There is much itching of skin; at night in bed; when touched; when cold; > scratching, which causes a voluptuous feeling. Skin blue; yellow; scaly, cracking, damp, suppurating herpes; chilblains. Cutting, lancinating pains are prominent; also a sense of constriction. The nasal symptoms are very important; no remedy has served me better in cases of ozæna and polypus.

Relations.—*Compare:* Zn. (but in Zn. the action is primarily on brain; in Cadm. primarily on stomach); in constriction across chest with palpitation, K. chlo.; weakness, nausea, vomit and burning, Ars.; black vomit, affections of drunkenness, Ars., Lach.; in nausea and retching, Asar., Bry., Crot. t., Cup., Nux, Pod., Ant. t.; in deathly nausea, Ip., Tab.; greenish gelatinous vomit, Æthusa, Ars., Bry., Ip., Ver.; gelatinous stools, Alo., Cubeb., Hell., K. bich., Pod., Rhus, Sep. (green); loss of breath on going to sleep, Carb. an., Carb. v., Op., Grind., Lach. *Followed well by:* Bell. (rolling of head with open eyes in cholera infantum); Carb. v., Lob. inf. (in yellow fever); Nit. ac.; Alet. (nausea of pregnancy). *Follows well:* Ip., Ars., Bell.

Causation.—Sun. Draught of air. Cold wind. Alcohol.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Excessive irritability.—Horror of solitude and of work.

2. **Head.**—Constriction; stitches; pulsation.—Hammering in the head, preceding vomiting.—Headache with restlessness, icy coldness of body, epistaxis, constriction in throat, thirst, nausea, vomiting; mostly present when awaking, in open air, from draught of air, in sun.—Herpes on temples.

3. **Eyes.**—Cannot read small type.—Night-blindness.—Scrofulous inflammation.—Opacity of cornea.—Hot tears.—Swellings of lids.—Hollow eyes; blue circles.

4. **Ears.**—Sounds echo in head.

5. **Nose.**—Ulcerative or cancerous smell (ozæna).—Tightness at root and tension in nose.—Obstruction of nose by swelling.—Numbness of nose.—Erysipelas.—Boils on nose.—Caries of nasal bones.—Ulceration of nostrils.

6. **Face.**—Spasmodic movements of upper lip.—Facial paralysis from cold air—crawling sensation—chronic eruption on forehead, nose, and round mouth.—Swelling of lips.

8, 9. **Mouth and Throat.**—Salivation.—Taste first sweetish, then bitter and burning.—Fetid breath.—Ulcers; dryness; itching; burning; constriction in throat.—Dysphagia.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea; must lie quiet.—Nausea in mouth; chest; abdomen.—Saltish, rancid belchings, cold sweat on face.—Vomiting of acid or yellow substances, cold perspiration on face and cutting pains in abdomen.—Black vomit.—Burning and cutting pain in stomach.—Gastric symptoms < after drinking beer; in forenoon; during pregnancy; in drunkards; after cramps in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in abdomen with vomiting.—Pain and pulsation in sides of abdomen.—Cutting pains in bowels and kidneys.—Lancinations in l. hypochondrium.—Symptoms of stomach and hypochondria < by walking or carrying burdens.

13. **Stools.** — Stools, almost gelatinous, yellowish-green, semi-fluid. (Cholera infantum.)

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Severe cutting in region of kidneys; urine suppressed, or scanty, or bloody.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—(Too frequent seminal emissions checked by it.)

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Acts well during pregnancy.—Erysipelas of mammæ.—Inflamed nipples.

17, 18. **Respiratory Organs and Chest.**—Chest feels dilated.—Feeling as if lungs adhered to chest.—Cough with loss of consciousness, agitation, red face, pain in stomach, or vomiting of bile.—Interrupted breathing during sleep.—Chest symptoms < squatting.—Brown spots on chest.—Swelling of external chest.

21. **Limbs.**—Suppuration of axillary glands.—Brown spot on elbow.—Boils on buttocks.—Restlessness; jactitations; startings.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleeps with eyes open.—Stops breathing on going to sleep; wakes up suffocating.—Symptoms < after sleep.—Annoying protracted sleeplessness.

Cainca.

Chiococca racemosa. (Brazil.) *N. O.* Rubiaceæ. Tincture of dried root bark.

Clinical.—Bright's disease. Cough. Dropsies. Fatigue. Kidneys, pain in. Ophthalmia. Polyuria. Spleen, pain in. Travelling, effects of.

Characteristics.—*Cainca* is related botanically to *China*, *Ipecac.*, and *Coffea*. Clinically it is very like *Apocynum*. It has not been used much, but has been given with success in dropsies, especially when associated with dry skin. It removes fatigue from too long riding on horseback. Polyuria while travelling. There is also sensitiveness of the abdomen to touch. Rest >. Motion <.

Relations.—*Compare:* Apocynum, Bry. *Antidoted by:* Colch., Rhus (gastralgia), Verat. Cainca *follows well:* Ars. *Similar to:* Coffea in relieving effects of fatigue; also Arn.

Causation.—Fatigue.

SYMPTOMS.

3. **Eyes.**—Inflammation of the eyes with fluent coryza.

12. **Abdomen.**—Lancinations through spleen region.—Abdomen sensitive to touch.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pain in kidney regions in morning; cannot change position.—Polyuria; whilst riding.—Copious urination after drinking coffee.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Attacks of cough from 7 p.m. till 1 a.m., with rattling of phlegm and short breath; accumulation of wind in abdomen, which feels like a pair of bellows set in motion; feels it putting hands there.—Cough with weeping.

26. **Sleep.**—Somnolence; yawning.

Cajuputum.

Cajuput oil distilled (in water) from leaves of Melaleuca leucadendron. Variety, M. cajupute minor. (Moluccas.) *N. O.* Myrtaceæ. Solution of the oil in rectified Spirit.

Clinical.—Deafness. Diarrhœa (night). Dropsy. Epilepsy. Gout. Headache. Heartburn. Hiccough. Hysteria. Menstruation, disorders of. Œsophagus, stricture of. Paralysis. Rheumatism. Tongue, affections of; swelling of. Toothache. Urinary disorders. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Cajuput* has a reputation in the old school as a local application in rheumatism, and also in cases of dysmenorrhœa. It has had a homœopathic proving, and some very characteristic symptoms have been developed. A feeling of enlargement; too large

all over; as if head as large as half a bushel. Feeling as though could not get himself together (*Bapt.*); could not get his clothes for a time, though they were quite near. As if poisoned. As if the arms were tied to the body; heavy; useless. Numb feeling all over. A measles-like eruption; intense itching. Many nervous symptoms are developed, some reflected from the female sexual organs. There is the persistent choking sensation of hysteria; nervous dyspnœa; nervous distension of the bowels. Earache and faceache; the lobe of the ear is red; alæ nasi suddenly turn red; nose appears swollen. It has cured obstinate hiccough from slightest provocation, talking, laughing, eating, or any motion. Symptoms appear and disappear suddenly; come at 5 a.m.; disappear suddenly on eating. Many symptoms are < at night. Smoking = desire to vomit.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bov. (swollen sensations); Plantago (earache, toothache); Colch. (gout and rheumatism); Aco. and Bell. (effects of checked sweat). Eucalyptus, Eugenia caryophyllacea (clove), Eugenia jambos and the Brazil-nut tree belong to the same order.

Causation.—Effects of checked perspiration.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Averse to being spoken to, though likes to hear other people talk.—Can't bear to look inside the books he usually studies; can think of a thousand things in a minute.—Prefers to walk alone, slowly.—Feels better in the society of ladies, and can talk with them (though naturally bashful); he does not like to talk with the men.

2. **Head.**—Intoxicated feeling, feels as if he would stumble over his own legs.—Head feels enlarged; dull and heavy; in occiput.—Frontal headache, esp. in eyes, < on bending forward.—Severe headache 5 a.m., with prosopalgia and stiffness of jaws.

3. **Eyes.**—Heavy feeling in eyes; upper lids feel as heavy and thick as leather.

4. **Ears.**—Lobules of ears turn red.

5. **Nose.**—During day alæ nasi suddenly turn red, redness suddenly disappearing.—Nose is most prominent; looks as if large and extending out from face on looking down.

6. **Face.**—Face feels all puffed up.—Cannot hurt skin of face by pinching it.—Face feels rough.—Stiff, dry feeling in jaws, with neuralgic pains in malar bones, and severe headache all over head on waking at 5 a.m.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue feels swollen; as if it filled mouth all up, making her lisp; feels scalded; looks white and rough.—Profuse salivation.—Speech thick and slow.—Acrid taste.

9. **Throat.**—Constant inclination to spit and hawk up large quantities of tough white mucus, which he could feel drawn through the nares.—Feels closed up.—Œsophagus: paralysed; swollen sensation; constricted, < attempting to swallow solid food.—Burning in pharynx and œsophagus.—Persistent sensation of choking.

11. **Stomach.**—Burning in throat down to stomach.—Nausea.

13. **Stool and Rectum.**—Rectum paralysed.—Bright yellow diarrhœa < night.—Choleraic diarrhœa from sudden check of perspiration.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine diminished, milky; smells like cat's urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Erections with great desire.—Erections all night, and long after rising, but without the least desire.—Penis soon became shrivelled up.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses suspended, or diminished and attended with pain, when caused by a cold or check of perspiration.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Warmth down trachea into lungs.—Hoarseness.—Cough causing vomiting.—Nervous dyspnœa.—Sharp pain through apices of both lungs from before backward (esp. r.).

20. **Neck.**—All the muscles of the neck are very sensitive to pressure.

21. **Limbs.**—Rheumatic symptoms (*Cajuput* oil is a common remedy as an application to rheumatic joints).—Pain as if joints were enlarged.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Arms feel like soaked wood hanging to one.—Left arm feels out of joint.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Weakness in both knees.—Stitching pains in knees on rising in bed.

Calabar, *see* Physostigma.

Caladium.

Caladium seguinum. Arum seguinum. Dumb Cane. (South America.)
N. O. Araceæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Asthma. Dropsical swellings. Gleet. Impotence. *Irritation.* Nymphomania. Pruritus vaginæ. Spermatorrhœa. Typhoid. Typhus. Worms.

Characteristics.—Like the other Arums, *Caladium* has an intensely irritating effect on the mucous membranes and skin, and produces many burning sensations. *Calad.* is one of the best remedies for that troublesome affection, pruritus vulvæ. Sometimes this is set up by intestinal worms finding their way into the vagina, and they may then cause masturbation, and even nymphomania. There is also great disturbance in the male sexual sphere. Masturbation and its results. Nocturnal emissions occurring either without dreams or with non-sexual dreams. Spermatorrhœa. The glans penis is flabby from masturbation, prepuce if drawn back remains so from loss of contractility. Catarrhal asthma, mucus not readily raised, but giving relief when it comes up.

H. N. Martin gives this picture of *Calad.*: "Is similar to *Lycopod.*; patient wants to lie down always; > from sweat (opp. *Merc.*); > after short sleep (opp. *Lach.*). Perspiration attracts flies. Genitals relaxed and perspire. Patient afraid to go to sleep, and doesn't know why. Itching of vulva with burning."

It is *suited to* persons of lax, phlegmatic temperament. There is < from warmth; aversion to cold water; but bathing with cold water > itching. Heat with drowsiness. Sweet odour of sweat. All symptoms > after sweat; after sleeping in the daytime. Motion < most symptoms. Great desire to lie down and aversion to motion; but if he makes the effort he is strong enough. Attacks like fainting after writing and thinking, when lying down or when rising.

Relations.—*Compare:* The *Araceæ* (but it is *incompatible* with them); Aco., Bry., Caust., Carb. v., Canth., Caps., Cina (worms); Gels. (effects of sexual excesses); Hyo., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Nit. ac., Nux, Pho., Plat. (nymphomania and irritation of genitals); Pul., Sep., Staph. (effects of masturbation); Sul., Zingib. *Antidoted by:* Caps.; Ign. (stitches in pit of stomach and fever); Carb. v. (rash); Hyo. (night cough); Zingib. (asthma); Merc. (preputial symptoms). *Antidote to:* Merc. *Compatible:* Aco., Canth., Puls., Sep. *Complementary:* Nit. ac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Low spirits and gloomy thoughts (impotence).—Forgetfulness.—Very irritable and depressed.—Confused, cannot concentrate the mind.—Apprehensive; careful about his health.

2. **Head.**—Dull, frontal headache.—Vertigo with nausea, mornings.—Fulness in head, as if too much blood were there.—Throbbing pain in the head.—Headache with nausea.—Dull, pressive, or sharp, cutting pain in temples.—Numbness in side of head.

3. **Eyes.**—Burning and stitches.—Eyes violently inflamed.—Drowsiness and heaviness.—Eyelids red and inflamed, with smarting and burning.—Dull, pressive aching in portion of eyeballs.—Eyeballs sore and sensitive to pressure.

4. **Ears.**—Very sensitive to noise (start from sleep).

5. **Nose.**—Fluent or stopped coryza.

6. **Face.**—Sensation as if a spider web or plaster were sticking here and there.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache, teeth feel elongated.

8. **Mouth.**—Swelling of tongue with excessive ptyalism; saliva resembling white of egg; mucous membrane red.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness and burning in fauces and pharynx (without thirst); with aversion to cold water.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, esp. in the morning on rising.—Acid eructations.—Frequent eructations of very little wind, as if stomach were full of dry food (with asthma).—Burning in stomach, not > by drinking.

12. **Abdomen.**—Spasmodic cutting pain in stomach and abdomen.—Abdomen swollen and tender to touch.—Sensation as if a long worm writhing in region of transverse colon or duodenum.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—After stool thin red blood passes.—Discharge of mucus from the rectum after stool.—Stitches in rectum after stool.—Soft, pasty, clay-coloured stools, passed with difficulty.—Stool containing hard lumps.—Very scanty, pasty stool.—Urging to stool on rising in the morning.—Burning in the anus after stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Bladder feels full without desire to urinate. —Urine fetid; with sediment (with impotence and gleet).

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Organs swollen (puffy), relaxed, and sweating.—Swelling of margin of prepuce with smarting during micturition. —After waking prepuce remains retracted; painful and swollen.—After coition the prepuce remains behind the glans; it is painful and swollen.— Glans red, dry; dotted with still redder points.—Glans flabby from masturbation.—Painful erections without sexual desire, alternating with sexual desire with relaxed penis.—Impotence with mental depression.—Frequent nocturnal emissions.—Nocturnal emissions either without dreams or with non-sexual dreams.—Imperfect erections and premature ejaculation of the semen.— Impotence; the penis remains relaxed, even when excited.—Feeling of coldness, and cold perspiration of the sexual organs.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Itching of external genitals with voluptuousness.—Pruritus of vulva and vagina.—Pruritus vaginæ; with onanism (nymphomania).—Worms escape into vagina and cause masturbation.— Cramp-like pains in uterus after midnight.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Larynx and trachea seem constricted; impedes deep breathing.—Sudden and involuntary cough caused by tickling high up in throat (above larynx).—Oppression of breathing, cannot get his breath easily.—Asthma alternating with itching, burning rash.—Catarrhal asthma (with mucus which is not readily raised, but the asthma is relieved when it is raised).

18. **Chest.**—Sharp stitches in r. side of chest.

20. **Back.**—Rheumatic pain in back; can hardly turn in bed.—Pain in shoulder with headache.

21. **Limbs.**—Limbs feel tired and weak.—Rheumatic pains in the limbs. —Trembling of the limbs.—Stitches in corns.—Cramps in the soles of the feet at night.

24. **Generalities.**—Attacks like fainting after writing and thinking, when lying down, or when rising.—Disinclination to move, and desire to lie still.—Weariness over the whole body.—Extremely nervous.—Great throbbing all through the body.—Sighing respiration; dryness of parts which are usually moist.

25. **Skin.**—The skin has a rough, dry feeling.—Itching, burning rash (forearm and chest), alternating with asthma.—Violent itching on various parts.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsy and sleepy.—Sleepless, or unrefreshing sleep.— Sleepiness in the daytime, but cannot go to sleep on account of vertigo.— Groans and moans anxiously in sleep.—Dreams; frightful.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness in the evening, without thirst.—Chilly even in a warm room.—Feverish, skin hot and dry.—Face, head, and hands hot; legs and feet cold.—Internal heat, going off from sleep.—Heat with thirst, pain in the ears, swelling of the sub-maxillary glands, and retention of stool.—Sweat towards evening, with prostration, yawning, and drowsiness.—The perspiration (after the heat) attracts the flies.

Calcarea Acetica.

Impure Calcium Acetate. $Ca(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. Tincture.

Clinical.—Anus, itching of. Bronchitis membranosa. Cancer, pains of. Dysmenorrhœa membranosa. Headache. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Calc. acet.* (the first of the lime preparations proved by Hahnemann) are in the main identical with those of *Calc. carb.* (both being prepared from oyster shells), and are included in the pathogenesis of that medicine. Among its most marked symptoms may be named: Vertigo when walking in the open air. Stupefying, pressive pains in the forehead with compression of the whole head and obscuration of the senses *whilst reading:* he was obliged to stop while reading and did not know where he was. Clotar Muller cured many cases of megrim with *Calc. acet.* The indications he relied on were: "Sour taste in mouth, sour eructations, sensation of coldness in the head, and of emptiness. Pain one-sided, affecting right eye, which was red, causing lachrymation." Sour, offensive eructations. Profuse, painless, not exhausting diarrhœa. Severe itching of anus. Allen (*Handbook*) mentions that it has cured some marked cases of membranous dysmenia and also of violent spasmodic cough ending in the expulsion of casts of bronchial tubes. For *comparisons* see *Calc. c.* It has been used in the excruciating pains of open cancer (compare *Calc. oxal.*).

Calcarea Arsenicosa.

Arsenite of Lime. Tricalcic Diarsenite. $Ca_3\ 2AsO_4$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Acidity. Albuminuria. Asthma. Cholera. Cirrhosis of liver. Constipation. *Consumption. Corpulency.* Dropsy. Embolus. Epilepsy. Gastric ulcer. Headache. Heart, disease of. Indigestion. Intermittent fever. Kidneys, affections of. Liver, affections of. Obesity. Palpitation. Pancreas, cancer of. *Tumours.* Typhoid.

Characteristics.—*Calc. ars.* was prepared and proved by Hering in the 4th centesimal tincture in 1848. It has also been tested clinically. It has many head symptoms: Vertigo when moving the head. "Flying or swimming sensation; as if feet did not touch the ground; indescribably well; most wonderful visions pass before the eyes, manifold but lasting only a second; passing like lightning, but is infinitely much." Rush of blood to head before an epileptic attack. Epilepsy with heart disease. Weight on vertex, later on occiput. The headaches go from before backward; < mornings going out of doors; < on aspect opposite to the one lain on, whether front or back, or either side. > By mental exertion but < after. < After slightest error in diet. Headache and palpitation are < and >

together. Violent pains over right eye ; stitches in right forehead, recurring weekly. Head is hot. Delirium in the dark. Blue rings under eyes. Swelling of inguinal glands, with tearing pains in legs. General dropsical swelling, temples, face, backs of hands, with albuminuria. Drawing as with a thread from larynx backwards. Burning and heat in chest ; feeling as if he would suffocate with palpitation ; pains in heart region followed by shooting in back extending to feet and arms. Every fourth beat of pulse omits with great regularity. The fever symptoms are well marked—intermittent, remittent, hectic, and masked malarious. Chilliness is marked, originates inwardly, with a sensation as if skin and adjoining parts were hot. Chilly cramps over back towards arms and chest. Night sweat after 3 a.m. Liver and spleen somewhat enlarged. It is the most efficient remedy, according to P. C. Majumdar, in the infantile enlarged liver and spleen of India. In albuminuria cases there is great sensitiveness of the kidney region. Cholera with impeded respiration from heart embolism. Suited to lymphatic, scrofulous, and tuberculous persons ; fat women, approaching the climaxis ; fat persons ; complaints of drunkards after leaving off alcohol. It is a chilly medicine, the symptoms being < in cold weather ; when out of doors.

Relations.—*Compare :* Lith. c. (mental symptoms, palpitation) ; Graph. (obesity) ; Glo., Puls., Sep., Sul. (headache) ; Ars. (alcohol-drinking) ; Nux (desire for wine) ; Ars., K. iod., Pho. (gastric ulcer) ; Ars., Ip. (asthma) ; Ars., Carb. v., Dig., Glo. and Lith. c. (heart). *Antidoted by :* Carb. v. (palpitation) ; Glo. (headache) ; Puls. (headache, tearing pains in face). *Compatible :* Con., Glo., Op., Puls. *Acts well in :* Cases which have been heavily dosed with Quinine.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Depression and anxiety.—Delirium, evenings in the dark.—Slightest emotion causes palpitation of heart (*Lith.*).

2. **Head.**—Vertigo on moving the head.—Rush of blood to head before an epileptic attack.—Digging, pressive beating through l. half of head, from before backwards.—Headache over r. eye.—Weekly headache.

8. **Mouth.**—Lips dry.—Tongue dry ; burning on tip.—Salivation with tasteless belching.—Sour taste.

11, 12. **Stomach and Abdomen.**—No appetite.—Great thirst, but when she drinks too much, pain in belly and diarrhœa ensue.—Region of stomach distended.—Gastric ulcer with scanty menses.—Pancreatic disease (cancer) ; with burning pain and albuminuria.—Enlarged liver and spleen in children.—Swelling of inguinal glands with tearing pains in legs.

13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa at midnight after sweet potatoes.—Looseness and colic also during pregnancy.—Infantile diarrhœa.—Hard and difficult stool for months.—Faintness ; cold hands followed by a stool without relief.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Sensitive to pressure in kidney regions.—Frequent micturition ; burning with scanty urine ; albuminuria.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Pain in spermatic cords after great exertion and drinking wine ; hands cold ; faintness and stool without relief.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—During pregnancy, bearing-down, prolapsus vaginæ.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—A kind of asthma; awakens soon after midnight.—Drawing as with a thread from larynx backward, with headache; chest feels full.

19. **Heart.**—Pains in heart region, burning and shooting, extending to arms and legs.—Constriction of heart.—Palpitation; with suffocation; synchronous with headache.—Palpitation and heart pains preceding epileptic attack.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness of neck, with headache, on waking in morning.—Throbbing in back drives out of bed at night.—Violent backache between shoulders and sacrum; cannot straighten back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Lame pain as if beaten in l. shoulder and arm.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in l. knee of neuralgic character.—Weariness amounting to lameness in lower limbs.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepless, cannot bear to lie down.—After 3 a.m. sleepless, restless, and perspiring.

27. **Fever.**—Chilly crawl over back towards arms and chest; it originates always inwardly with a sensation as if skin and adjoining parts were hot.—Shuddering or shivering running over back; has sometimes gooseflesh, esp. at night, and is sleepless.—Fever in afternoon with sensation as if abdomen were puffed up; much thirst for cold water and afterwards loss of appetite.—Heat in chest with palpitation.—Sweat after 3 a.m.

Calcarea Bromata.

Bromide of Calcium. Ca Br_2.

Clinical.—Brain, congestion of. Fretfulness. Irritability. Sleeplessness.

Characteristics.—*Calc. bro.* is an unproved remedy, recommended by Hale in a variety of children's complaints. Suited to children who are of lax fibre, lymphatic, nervous, and irritable. As both *Bromine* and *Calcarea* are suited to fair-haired and fat children the combination appears to intensify the effect. Gastric, intestinal, and cerebral irritation in such children. Vomiting, diarrhœa, sleeplessness, fretfulness, and tendency to brain disease.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bellad., Æthus., Calc., Bro.

Calcarea Carbonica.

Impure Calcium Carbonate. Ca CO_3. Including symptoms of Calcarea acetica and Calcarea ostrearum, a trituration of the middle layer of oyster shells, of both of which Hahnemann made provings. Koch's provings were made from carbonate of lime

precipitated from a solution of chalk in hydrochloric acid. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Abdomen, large. Acidity.* Alcohol, effects of. *Anæmia. Ankles. weak. Appetite, depraved. Beard, sycosis of. Bone, disease of.* Brachial neuralgia. *Breasts, painful. Bronchial glands, affections of. Calculus.* Caries. *Cataract.* Chilblains. Chorea. *Cold. Consumption. Corpulency.* Coryza. *Cough.* Coxalgia. *Croup.* Crusta lactea. *Debility.* Delirium tremens. *Dentition.* Diabetes. Diarrhœa. *Dropsy. Dyspepsia. Ear, affections of. Epilepsy.* Epulis. *Eyes, affections of.* Fever, intermittent. Fistula. Gall-stones. *Glandular swellings.* Gleet. *Goitre.* Gonorrhœa. Gouty swellings. Headache. *Hernia.* Herpes. *Hydrocephalus.* Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Impotence. *Joints, affections of. Lactation, defective. Leucocythæmia. Leucorrhœa. Lupus.* Masturbation. Melancholia. *Menstruation, disorders of.* Milk-fever. Miller's phthisis. *Miscarriage. Molluscum contagiosum. Nævus.* Nervous fever. Neuralgia. Night terrors. Paralysis. Parotitis. *Peritonitis. Perspiration.* Plethora *Polypus. Pregnancy.* Prosopalgia. Psoriasis palmaris. *Ranula.* Renal colic. Rhagades. *Rheumatism.* Rickets. *Ringworm.* Sciatica. Scrofula. Skin, affections of. Sleep, disorders of. Sleeplessness. *Smell, disorder of.* Spinal affections. Stone-cutter's phthisis. Strains. Sycosis. Sycosis menti. *Tabes mesenterica.* Tapeworm. *Taste, disordered. Teeth, carious. Toothache. Trachea, affections of. Tuberculosis. Tumours.* Typhoid. Urticaria. *Uterus, affections of.* Varices. *Vertigo. Walking, late. Warts.* Whitlow. *Worms.*

Characteristics.—*Calcarea* is one of the greatest monuments of Hahnemann's genius. His method of preparing insoluble substances brought to light in this instance a whole world of therapeutic power formerly unknown. Moreover, *Calcarea* is one of the polychrest remedies, and ranks with *Sulphur* and *Lycopodium* at the head of the antipsorics. It is absolutely essential to a correct appreciation of the homœopathic materia medica that these three medicines should be thoroughly known, as these are in a sense the standards around which the rest are grouped. All three have a very wide range and deep action. They have many symptoms in common, but *Calc.* is somewhat sharply distinguished from *Sulphur* in that it is a chilly remedy, the patient seeking warmth, whilst the *Sulphur* patient is < by heat, and > by cold. *Calc.* has cold, clammy feet, "as if there were damp stockings on"; *Sulphur* has characteristically *hot*, sweaty feet. The "sinking sensation" common to all three is most marked with *Sulphur* at 11 a.m., with *Lycopod.* at 4 p.m., with *Calcarea* at any time. *Calcarea* is closely allied to *Belladonna, Nux, Puls.*, and *Rhus* in its action. It follows well *Sulph.* and *Nit. ac.*, to both of which it is complementary. It is inimical to *Bryonia*, and should not be given immediately before or after that medicine. Like many of the other carbonates, *Calc. carb.* corresponds to persons of soft fibre with tendency to be fat. "This remedy is particularly adapted to the real *Leucophlegmatic Constitution.* Where we find a *large* head, large features, pale skin, with a *chalky* look, and (in infants) open fontanelles, we may think strongly of *Calc. c.*" (Guernsey). The scrofulous constitution embraces a large number of *Calcarea's* characteristic effects: fat children rather bloated than solid, pale but flushing easily. Fair; slow in movement; of irregular growth, large heads, with wide-open fontanelles; large abdomens; irregular and partial sweats: the head sweats profusely, wetting the pillow for a space around the head; enlarged and hard lymphatic glands. Icy

coldness in abdomen. In addition there are night terrors; child wakes at 2 or 3 a.m. screaming, cannot be made to understand, remembers nothing of it in the morning.

Children are slow in teething and walk late. Sourness is one of the characteristic notes of *Calc. c.;* the body is sour; taste sour; sour stool and urine. All the symptoms are made worse by taking cold. In all cases where there is improper nutrition and imperfect digestion, such as described above, and where there is chilliness, aggravation from contact with water and from cold, cold, clammy feet and sinking sensations, *Calcarea* will most likely prove the remedy. *Calc.* also corresponds to ailments following losses of fluids, such as from self-abuse; and it corresponds to a form of menorrhagia, the flow being excessive and the intervals shortened. Periods return too soon after excitement. There is often pain in the breasts before the flow commences, as with *Conium.* But if the menses are scanty or absent, and the *Calc.* characteristics of chilliness and cold, clammy feet are present, *Calc.* will still be the remedy. Suppression of menses in women of full habit after working in water. Bearing-down pains. Ovarian or uterine pains, right side, extending down thighs; < on reading or writing (left, *Lil. t.*). In addition to the cold symptoms there are sensations of heat and burning: heat in and on the vertex. In connection with this the sweat of the head must be remembered. It occurs chiefly on occiput and forehead (that of *Sil.* is all over). There is > uncovering during the heats (as with *Lyc.* and unlike *Sil.*). Burning in soles of feet at night; burning in back of hands. The characteristic *Calc.* hand is soft, warm, and moist; a boneless hand. Also hands inclined to chap. There are copious night sweats, which may be sour or odourless. Foot-sweat, sour or odourless. The sweats of *Calc.* give no relief. Bloody sweats. Among other heat symptoms is hot breath, with heat in mouth. Rumination is among the *Calc.* effects. Nausea after drinking water, even ever so little; *but not if iced.* The "sinking" sensation of *Calc.* has some modifications. There is ravenous hunger; hunger and feeling of emptiness immediately after a meal, and in the early morning. If he doesn't have his breakfast at the proper time, a headache comes on. Craving for eggs; for indigestible things, chalk, coal, &c. Nausea when fasting. Sour eructations. Sour diarrhœa. Sour body smell. Milk disagrees; sour vomiting of large curds. Inability to swallow solids. Chronic disease of left tonsil; feeling of lump in left side of throat which he wants to swallow down. Pain from left tonsil to ear. Semilateral swelling of tongue. The prosopalgia of *Calc.* is > warm fomentations, like *Pul.* Biliary colic: cutting pain under right scapula running to right hypochondrium and epigastrium. Crawling in rectum as from worms. Burning in rectum. Weight in lower rectum. Stools hard and pasty; like chalk or clay; offensive; undigested. Ardor urinæ; offensive urine. Impotence; penis cold and relaxed. *Calcarea* is related to the pretubercular stage of phthisis; it is more especially suited to affections of the right apex. Stitching in chest and sides of chest when moving and when lying on affected side. The cough is provoked by going into a cold room; by chilliness. Tickling cough, sensation of feather in throat. I have

cured with *Calc.* a "fat cough"—*i.e.*, a cough with easy expectoration of a little mucus—and an arsenical cough (brought on by sleeping in a room having an arsenical wallpaper) which waked the patient in the middle of the night, causing him to sit up and cough till phlegm was raised. Rattling in the chest; miller's and stone-cutter's phthisis; old suppurating cavities. Swelling of cervical and bronchial glands. Scrofulous glands and scrofulous diseases of bones; spinal curvature; rickets. Swellings; false appearance of fat; milk leg > by elevating the limb, < hanging it down. The same conditions mark the sciatica of *Calc.*, which follows on working in water. Rheumatic and gouty conditions from wetting. Joints crack and crepitate as if dry. The skin is rough and scaly and inclined to chap. Rhagades. Chapped hands. Chilblains from wetting. Eruptions. Cooper has cured with it psoriasis palmaris. Eruption behind right ear. Warts and polypi. *Calc.* is an eminently sycotic medicine, as the early morning aggravation would indicate.

The mental and nervous systems of *Calc.* are no less remarkable than the bodily. The *Calc.* patient is slow in movements (*Sul.* quick and active). The state of mind is one of apprehension. The patient fears she will lose her reason, or that people will notice her mental confusion. Fears she has some fatal disease, especially heart disease. Shuddering and dread as evening draws near. Sees visions on closing eyes (hence useful in delirium tremens). Cries out, twitches, grasps at flocks; restless and anxious though unconscious (nervous and typhoid fever); beside herself with anguish; on the borders of acute mania. Evil forebodings; talks of mice, rats, murders. Forgetful. The epilepsy of *Calc.* has an aura spreading up from the solar plexus, in which case the convulsion comes on immediately; or it may be like a mouse running on the arm; or it may run down from epigastrium into uterus or limbs. The causes are fright, suppressed eruptions and discharges, sexual excesses. Rush of blood to head; a sensation of something rising up from epigastrium to head is very characteristic. Trembling, twitching; internal trembling sensation on awaking. Fainting, coming on in the street with sensation of something rising from stomach to head. Talking = a feeling of weakness which compels him to desist. Exertion or excitement = exhaustion, though he may feel well before. Ascending = great weakness. Exhaustion in the morning. Vertigo: tendency to fall to left; to either side; backward. Caused by turning head; < looking upward; going (especially running) upstairs. Sensation as if in a dream. *Calc.* is one of the remedies that has been used for the sensation of levitation. Aversion to darkness. Cloud coming over head. In sleep the mental symptoms come out again: the patient is either abnormally sleepy or sleepless. Wakes 3 a.m., and cannot get to sleep again; tosses about. Horrible phantasms. The child wakes in the night screaming and cannot be pacified; in the morning remembers nothing of it. Chews and swallows in sleep. Frightful dreams of sickness, death, and smell of corpses.

Neuralgias and paralyses are among the *Calc.* effects. A remarkable case (of Dr. Mayntzer's) improved by *Silic.* and cured by *Calc.* is quoted in *Hom. League Tract*, vol. ii. p. 108. A girl of nineteen had

had for some months neuralgic pains in both arms, coming on every evening, lasting all night, and being replaced during the day with sensation of lameness and weakness. Pressure and movements aggravated. Hands trembling, numb, fingers often remained opened out stiff and could not be bent. The *Silica* symptoms are : "Tearing pains in upper arm. Pain as of dislocation at wrist. Cramp pain and lameness of hand on slight exertion. Gone-to-sleep feeling of hands at night. Numbness and formication of hands. Restlessness and trembling in right arm." The symptoms of *Calc.* are : "Bruised pain of arms on moving or grasping. Pain as if sprained in wrist, with shooting and tearing in it when moved. Tearing in whole arm, shooting, tearing pain in upper arm and elbow. Nocturnal tearing and drawing in arms. Spasmodic tearing pain on outer side of forearm from elbow to wrist. Cramp in whole of one or other arm. Cramp in hands at night until she rises in morning. Cramp-like contraction of fingers. Pain and weakness of hands ; trembling of hands in morning. Weakness and a kind of lameness of arm. Fingers feel furry." Both remedies were given, and great improvement occurred under *Silic.*, but as the pain was not gone the patient took *Calc.* (which was only to be taken in case of need) on the fifth day. On the sixth day the pain was gone "as if blown away," as the patient expressed it—and no wonder ! It would be difficult to find a closer simillimum. The general condition of the patient underwent a complete change for the better at the same time. Both remedies were given in globules of 6th. Dr. Van den Neucker (*H. Recorder*, 1886, p. 139) once cured a baker of paralysis of both arms with *Calc.* ; and also a case of paralysis with many symptoms of locomotor ataxy in a lymphatic blonde girl of nineteen.

According to Guernsey *Calc.* is in general a right-side remedy. It affects specially right external head ; right eye ; right face ; right abdominal ring ; sexual organs right side ; right back ; right upper extremities. *Left* side neck and nape of neck ; left chest ; left *lower* extremities. Complaints prevailing in inner parts. Among the *sensations* of *Calc.* are: Pain as if the parts would burst, were pressed asunder, were pushed asunder ; as if cold, damp stockings were on the feet. Creeping on the limbs like a mouse. Pain as if sprained in outer parts. Sensation of dust in inner parts as the eye, bronchial tubes. Pricking, darting, jerking, trembling; itching > by scratching. It is often indicated in epilepsy, disposition to strain a part by lifting heavy things, pricking corns, polypus, cysts, occurring in leucophlegmatic constitutions. Where a cold wind strikes the body and it immediately runs to the teeth, causing them to ache. Ranula. Flatulence or gurgling in right hypochondrium. Cramp in legs at 3 a.m. Hands chap from hard water.

Alexander Villers cured with *Calc. c.* 200 in rare doses a case combining many of the features of the remedy. The patient, a lady, æt. 20, very despondent through long-continued depressing circumstances, became very nervous. She was companion to an exceedingly deaf lady, whose voice was high-pitched. This, with the strain on her voice to make herself heard, caused headache through temples > by rapid motion of head. Outdoor exercise was accompanied by

hard pressure on chest, which only eructations seemed to relieve. Bowels constipated. Menses every fortnight, with backache and great prostration. Under the remedy, repeated at rare intervals, the menses came on monthly, headache and pressure on chest disappeared.

Among the Conditions of *Calc.*, dread of the open air ranks most prominently; the least cold air goes right through. Great sensitiveness to cold, damp air. Also cannot bear sun. The slightest change <. Dread of bathing and water. There is inclination to stretch and put the shoulders back; but straightening < rheumatism. *Calc.* is hydrogenoid and sycotic—sensitive to cold and damp and early morning aggravation. Warts and polypi also point to the same constitutional state. The *Calc.* patient generally feels better when constipated. The diarrhœa of *Calc.* is generally < in afternoon. There is painless hoarseness < in morning. "The *Calc.* pains are most generally felt while lying in bed, or while sitting; they are felt in the parts upon which the body has been lying for a time" (Teste). There is < after midnight and in early morning; on awaking. Chill at 2 p.m. In the evening, 6 to 7, there is fever without chill, < from working in water or bathing, < at full moon; at new moon and at solstice. < After eating (smoked meats, milk); when fasting. < By mental exertion (writing). < From pressure of clothes. < From lifting; from stooping. < Walking in open air, cold air, wet weather, to which he is very sensitive. < From letting limbs hang down. In spite of the sensitiveness to cold, cannot bear sun. < From light in general; from looking fixedly at any object; from looking upward; from turning the head. Some symptoms are > inspiring fresh air; and during heat, uncovers. > After breakfast; on rising; from drawing up limbs; from loosening garments. > In the dark; when lying on the back; after lying down; from rubbing, from scratching; in dry weather; wiping or soothing with the hands; from being touched. Great weakness on ascending, on walking, talking (chests feels weak), or excitement.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Ip., Nit. ac., Nit. sp. dulc., Nux, Sul. *Antidote to:* Bism., Chi., Chi. sul., Dig., Mez. (headache), Nit. ac., Phos. *Follows well:* Cham., Chi., Con., Cup., Nit. ac., Nux, Pul., Sul. (especially if the pupils dilate). *Followed well by:* Lyc., Nux, Pho., Plat., Sil. Hahnemann says that Calc. must not be given *before* Nit. ac., or Sul. *Complementary:* Bell. *Incompatible:* Bry. *Compare:* Alum. and Am. mur, (tightness of chest); Arn. (strains, &c.); Arsen. (swollen mesenteric glands). Calcarea ovi testæ, Calc. ars., Calc. ph., and other Calcareas. In ardor. urinæ (Sep., burning and cutting; Canth., cutting); losses of fluids (Chi., Sul.); left tonsil (Bar. c., Sul., Lach.); nausea when fasting (Pul., Lyc., Sil.); leucorrhœa, acrid or bland (Graph., Sul., Alum.); glandular enlargement; alcohol, effects of (Ars., Chi., Nux, Lach.); acid stomach (Chi., Lyc., Sul., Pul., Rob.); menses too copious and too early (Bell.); one side of tongue (Lauro., Sil., Thu.); waking at 3 a.m. (Bellis, Nux, Kali c., Ars., Sep.); swelling and painfulness of breasts before menses (Con.—Con. is an anti-fat, like Calc., precedes and follows it well; suits well Calc. subjects who have scanty

menses, Bell. corresponds otherwise); dread of losing senses (Lyc., Nux, Sul.); levitation, as if raised from the ground (Sil., Can. i., Sticta, Gelsem., Asar., Thu.; Phos. ac. has feeling as if legs were raised above the level of head); prosopalgia > by warm fomentations (Pul.); sinking immediately after meals (Ars., Cin., Lyc., Staph., Ur. n.); cough when eating or in open air (*after* eating, Nux, Ip.; < change of temperature, Lach.; < current of cold air, Sil., Nat. c.); ravenous hunger (Ars., Calc., Cin., Iod., Sil., Stp.); hot breath (Sul., Rhus); aversion to darkness (Am. m., Carb. a., Stro., Val., Stram.); > uncovering (Aco., Camph., Fer., Iod., Lyc., Pul., Sec., Sul., Ver.); vertigo on turning head or looking up (Pul., looking up; Sul., looking down); vomits milk (Æth., Ant. c.); tightness of chest (Alum., Am. m.); child chews and swallows in sleep (Amyl., Bry., Ign.); convulsions, scarlatina, headache (Bell.); weak from talking (Cocc., Stan., Sul., Ver.); epilepsy (Cupr.); nævus (Fluor. ac.); diarrhœa, cholera infantum (Ip.); constipation, intertrigo, gout, ophthalmia, gonitis, epilepsy, typhus (Lyc.); intertrigo, &c. (Cham.); canker sores, quinsey, heart, stool, sweat, especially on chest with old people (Merc.—compare the *Hydrarg. cum creta* of the old school); burning on vertex (Phos., Sul.); rheumatism from damp, ophthalmia, inflamed glands from strains (Rhus—Rhus is a very close analogue of Calc.; Bell., Dulc., Nux, Puls., and Rhus may be regarded as the acute satellites of Calc.); desire to be mesmerised (Phos., Sil.), nævus, mesenteric glands (Sil.); epilepsy, aura of mouse running up arm (Sul.—Sul. should be given first, and if it does not cure, then Calc.); polypus (Teuc.); scarlatina (Zn).; sunstroke and sun-headaches (Aco., Glo., Lach., Lyc., Sul., Nat. c., Nat. m.—headache > by heat of sun, Stro.). Teste puts Calc. in the Pulsatilla group of remedies. He says there is a "sort of negative relation between the symptoms of Merc. sol., or rather between those of Nit. ac. and the symptoms of Calc. This contrast has struck me several times, and it is the most remarkable for this reason, that Nit. ac. is one of the best antidotes to Calc."

Causation.—Alcohol. Cold, moist winds. Excessive venery. Self-abuse. Injury to lower spine. Over-lifting. Strains. Mental strain. Losses of fluids. Suppressed sweat. Suppressed eruption. Suppressed menses. Fright.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Melancholy, dejection, and sadness.—Disposition to weep, even about trifles.—Vexation and lamentation, on account of old offences.—Anxiety and anguish, excited by fancies, or frightful stories, also with shuddering and dread during the twilight, or at night.—Excessive anguish, with palpitations of the heart, ebullition of the blood, and shocks in the epigastrium.—Anxious agitation, forbidding rest.—Disposition to take alarm.—Sadness, with heaviness in the limbs.—Apprehensions.—Easily frightened or offended.—Children are self-willed.—Despair in consequence of the impaired condition of the health; or hypochondriacal humour, with fear of being ill or unfortunate, of experiencing sad accidents, of losing the reason,

of being infected by contagious diseases.—Discouragement and fear of death. —Impatience, excessive excitability, and excessive liability to mental impressions; the least noise fatigues.—Excessive ill-humour and mischievous inclination, with obstinacy and a disposition to take everything in bad part.—Indifference, apathy, and repugnance to conversation.—Aversion to others.—Solitude is insupportable.—Disgust and aversion to all labour whatever.—Absence of will.—Great weakness of memory and of conception, with difficulty in thinking.—Dizziness of mind.—Tendency to make mistakes in speaking, and to take one word for another.—She fears she will lose her understanding, or that people will observe her confusion of mind.—Loss of sense and errors of imagination.—Delirium with visions of fires, murders, rats and mice.

2. **Head.**—Head compressed, as if by a vice.—Dizziness after scratching behind the ear; or else, before breakfast, with trembling.—Headache, with empty eructations, and nausea, vertigo; < from mental exertions, stooping, or walking in the open air; > by closing the eyes, and by lying down.—Vertigo, sometimes with obscuration of the eyes, on mounting to a great height, or only a flight of stairs, on walking in the open air, on turning the head briskly, or after a fit of anger.—Vertigo at night, in the evening, or in the morning.—Headache from over-lifting, straining the back, or from having wrapped the head in a handkerchief, or in consequence of a chill.—Headache every morning on waking.—Attacks of semi-lateral headache, with risings and nausea.—Pulsations in the occiput.—Pains in the head, producing giddiness, pressive or pulsative, < esp. by reading, writing, or any other intellectual labour, as well by spirituous drinks, or by stooping. — Fulness and heaviness of the head, esp. of the forehead, with shutting of the eyes, < by movement and physical exertion.—Heat in the vertex.—Pressive pains at the vertex, appearing in the open air.—Tensive and cramp-like pains, with pressure outwards, commencing from the temples and extending to the vertex.—Drawing pains in the right side of the forehead; the part is painful when touched.—Shooting pains in the head.—Piercing in the forehead, as if the head were going to burst.—Pains of hammering in the head, which force the patient to lie down, and which appear esp. after a walk in the open air.—Icy coldness in and on the head, esp. at the r. side, with pale, puffed face.—Congestion in the head. —Congestion of blood to the head, with heat and stupefying headache; with redness of the face and bloatedness; < in the morning when awaking, and from spirituous drinks.—Buzzing and pains in the head, with heat of the cheeks and in the head.—Movement of the brain on walking.—Immense size of the head, with the fontanel open in children.—Sweat on the head (profuse, particularly where it stands out in large, bead-like drops, and in such profusion as to soak the pillow thoroughly; it may run down upon the face and neck) in the evening.—Profuse perspiration, mostly on the back part of the head and on the neck (in the evening).—Strong disposition to take cold through the head.—Scabs on the scalp.—Scaling off of the skin at the scalp (dandriff; milk crust).—Painful sensibility in the roots of the hair.—Falling off of the hair (sides of head—temples).—Tumours and boils in the scalp, which tend to suppuration.

3. **Eyes.**—Aching in the eyes.—Itching and shooting in the eyes.—Pressure, itching, burning and stinging in the eyes.—Smarting, burning, and

incisive pains in the eyes and the eyelids, esp. on reading during the day, or by candle-light.—Sensation of cold in the eyes.—Eyes inflamed, with redness of the sclerotica and abundant secretion of mucus.—Inflammation of the eyes from foreign bodies coming into them; in infants or scrofulous subjects.—Ulcers, spots, and opacity of cornea.—Dimness of the cornea.—Flow of blood from the eyes.—Inflammation and swelling of the corners of the eyes.—Lachrymal suppurating fistula.—Lachrymation, esp. in the open air, or early in the morning.—Quivering in the eyelids.—Red and thick swelling of the eyelids, with abundant secretion of humour and nocturnal agglutination.—Closing of the eyelids in the morning.—Pupils greatly dilated.—Confusion of sight, as if there were a mist, a veil, or down, before the eyes, chiefly on reading, and on observing an object attentively.—Obscuration of the sight on reading, or after a meal.—A dark spot is seen before the eyes, on reading, to accompany the letters.—Great photophobia and dazzling from too strong a light.—Presbyopia.

4. **Ears.**—Shootings in the ears.—Pulsation, beating, and heat in the ears.—Internal and external inflammation and swelling of the ear.—Purulent discharge from the ears.—Humid eruption upon and behind the ears.—Polypus in the ears.—Humming, buzzing, tingling, or rumbling, sometimes alternately with music, in the ears.—Crackling and detonation in the ears, when swallowing and when chewing.—Sensation, at intervals, of stoppage in the ears, and hardness of hearing.—Hardness of hearing, esp. after the suppression of intermittent fever by Quinine.—Inflammatory swelling of the parotids.

5. **Nose.**—Inflammation of the nose, with redness and swelling, chiefly at the extremity.—Ulcerated and scabby nostrils.—Epistaxis, chiefly morning and night, sometimes producing fainting.—Fetid smell from the nose.—Sense of smell dull, or exceedingly sensitive.—Painful dryness in the nose.—Obstruction of the nose by yellowish and fetid pus.—Polypus of the nose.—Dry coryza, in the morning, with frequent sneezing.—Excessive fluent coryza.—Coryza, alternately with cutting pains in the abdomen.—Fetid odour before the nose, as if from a dunghill, rotten eggs, or gunpowder.

6. **Face.**—Yellow colour of the face.—Face pale and hollow, with eyes sunk and surrounded by a livid circle.—Red patches on the cheeks.—Heat, redness, and puffing of the face.—Erysipelas in one cheek.—Ephelis on the cheeks.—Itching and eruption on the face, chiefly on the forehead, in the cheeks, and in the region of the whiskers, sometimes humid and scabby, with burning heat (sycosis menti).—Milk crusts.—Acute pains in the face and the bones of the face.—Swelling of the face without heat.—Pale bloatedness of the face.—Eruptions and scabs on the lips and round the mouth.—Lips cracked.—Swelling of the upper lip.—Ulcerated corners of the mouth.—Fissures in the ulcerated lips.—Attacks of torpor and paleness in the lips, which appear as if dead.—Painful swelling of the sub-maxillary glands.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache, aggravated or excited by a current of air, or by cold air, or by taking anything too hot or cold, or by noise, or else during and after the catamenia; the pains are, for the most part, shooting, piercing, contractive, pulsative, or gnawing, and digging, with a sensation as of excoriation.—Toothache at night, as if from congestion of blood.—Sensation of lengthening and loosening of the teeth.—Fetid odour of the teeth.—Painful

sensibility of the gums, with shootings.—Difficult dentition.—Ready bleeding and swelling of the gums, with throbbings and pulsations.—Fistulous ulcers in the gums of the lower jaw.

8. **Mouth.**—Accumulation of mucus in the mouth.—Constant spitting of acid saliva.—Vesicles in the mouth and on the tongue.—Cramp-like contraction of the mouth.—Dryness of the tongue and of the mouth, chiefly at night and in the morning on waking.—Swelling of the tongue, sometimes on one side.—Tongue loaded with a white coating.—Burning and pain as of excoriation on the tongue and in the mouth.—Tongue difficult to move, with embarrassed and indistinct speech.—Ranula under the tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, as if from a plug or a swelling in the gullet.—Constriction in the throat, and cramp-like contraction of the gullet.—Excoriation of the gullet, with shooting and pressure on swallowing.—Inflammatory swelling of the gullet and of the uvula, which are of a deep red colour, and covered with vesicles.—Swelling of the amygdalæ, with sensation of contraction in the throat on swallowing.—Affection in the throat after straining the back.—Hawking up of mucus.

10. **Appetite.**—Unpleasant taste in the mouth, mostly bitter, or sour, or metallic, esp. in the morning.—Insipidity, or sickly or sour taste of food.—Burning or constant thirst, esp. for cold drinks, and often with total absence of appetite.—Continued violent thirst for cold drinks (at night).—Hunger, a short time after having eaten.—Bulimy, generally in the morning.—Prolonged distaste for meat and hot food.—Repugnance to tobacco-smoke; desire for salt things, for wine, and for dainties.—Weakness of digestion.—After having taken milk, nausea or acid regurgitations.—After a meal, heat or inflation of the abdomen, with nausea and headache, pain in the abdomen or in the stomach, or else risings and water-brash, or dejection or drowsiness.—Risings, with taste of undigested, or bitter, or sour food.

11. **Stomach.**—Pyrosis after every meal, and noisy and constant eructations.—Eructations tasting like the ingesta.—Regurgitation of sour substances.—Frequent nausea, esp. in the morning, in the evening, or at night, sometimes with shuddering, obscuration of sight, and fainting.—Sour vomitings.—Sour vomiting, esp. in children, and during dentition.—Vomiting of food, or of bitter mucus, often with incisive and cramp-like pains in the abdomen.—Black or sanguineous vomiting.—Flow of saliva from the stomach, even after a meal.—The vomitings appear chiefly in the morning, at night, or after a meal.—Pressive, or pinching pain in the stomach, or cramp-like and contractive pains, chiefly after a meal, and often with vomiting of food.—Cramps in the stomach at night.—Pressure on the stomach, even when fasting, or in coughing, or with pressure on the hypochondria, or else with squeezing as if from a claw, on walking.—Pinchings, cutting pains, and nocturnal aching in the epigastrium.—Inflation and swelling of the epigastrium and of the region of the stomach, with painful sensibility of those parts to the touch (they look like a saucer turned bottom up).—Pain, as of excoriation, and burning in the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pains generally shooting, or tensive, or pressive, with swelling and induration of the hepatic region.—Stinging pain in the liver (during or after stooping).—Painful pulling from the hypochondria and the back, with vertigo and obscuration of sight.—Tension in the two hypochondria.

—Inability to wear tight clothes round the hypochondria.—Tension and inflation of the abdomen.—Frequent gripings and shootings in the sides of the abdomen, in children.—Colic, with cramp-like and gnawing contractive pains, esp. in the afternoon, and sometimes with vomiting of food.—Frequent attacks of griping, chiefly in the epigastrium.—Shootings or pinchings, and aching in the abdomen, even without diarrhœa.—The pains in the abdomen appear chiefly in the morning, in the evening, or at night, as well as after a meal.—Sensation of cold in the abdomen.—Pain, as of excoriation and burning, in the abdomen.—Swelling and induration of the mesenteric glands.—Enlargement and hardness of the abdomen.—Incarceration of flatulency.—Pressure of wind towards the inguinal ring, as if hernia were about to protrude, with noise and borborygmi.—Painful pressure, pullings, griping, and shootings, or heaviness or traction in the groins.—Swelling and painful sensibility of the inguinal glands.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—Evacuations suspended, hard, in small quantity, and often with undigested substances.—Ineffectual efforts to evacuate, sometimes with pain.—Difficult evacuation, and only every two days. —Relaxation of the abdomen, frequent or continual; two evacuations a day. —Evacuations like clay, in small quantity, knotty, or serous, or in the form of pap.—White evacuations, sometimes with streaks of blood and hepatic pains, on touching the region of the liver, and on breathing.—Diarrhœa of sour smell; putrid; during dentition.—Involuntary and frothy evacuations.—Diarrhœa, of a sour smell, or fetid, or yellowish, in infants.—Ejection of ascarides and of tenia.—Prolapsus of the rectum during evacuation.—Before the evacuation, great irascibility.—After the evacuation, dejection, and relaxation of the limbs.—Flow of blood from the anus during the evacuation, also at other times.—Swelling, and frequent protrusion of hæmorrhoidal excresences, esp. during the evacuations, with burning pain.—Cramps, tenesmus, and contraction of the rectum.—Burning in the rectum and in the anus, with itching and tingling.—Burning eruption, in the form of a cluster, in the anus.—Excoriation at the anus, and between the buttocks and the thighs.—Affections of the rectum, as fissures, which are very painful, bleeding after every stool, followed by extreme exhaustion.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Tenesmus of the bladder.—Too frequent emission of urine, even in the night.—Wetting the bed.—Deep-coloured urine, without sediment.—Urine red like blood, or a brownish red, of an acrid, pungent, and fetid smell, with white and mealy sediment.—Passing of blood. —Flow of blood from the urethra.—Abundant discharge of mucus with the urine.—Polypus of the bladder.—Burning in the urethra, when making water, and at other times.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Inflammation of the prepuce, with redness and burning pain.—Pressure, and pain as from a bruise, in the testes.—Weakness of the genital functions, and absence of sexual desire.—Increase of sexual desire, with voluptuous and lascivious ideas.—Absence of pollutions, or great frequency of them.—Erections of too short continuance, and emission of semen too slow and too feeble during coition.—Lancinations and burning in the genital parts, during the emission of semen in coition.—After coition, confusion of the head and weakness.—Flow of prostatic fluid, after evacuation and emission of urine.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia premature and too copious. —Sterility, with catamenia too early, and too profuse.—Before the catamenia, mammæ swollen and painful, fatigue, headache, disposition to be frightened, colic, and shivering.—During the catamenia, congestion in the head, with internal heat, or cuttings in the abdomen, and cramp-like pain in the lumbar region, or else vertigo, headache, toothache, nausea, colic, and other sufferings. —Suppressed menstruation, with full habit.—Miscarriage.—Voluptuous sensation in the genital parts, with emission.—Flow of blood at a time different from the catamenia.—Metrorrhagia.—Itching or pressing in the vagina.—Shootings in the orifice of the matrix, and pressive pain in the vagina.—Prolapsus uteri, with pressure on the parts.—Itching in the womb.—Inflammation and swelling of the womb, with redness, purulent discharge, and burning pain.—Varices in the labia majora.—Leucorrhœa before the catamenia.—Leucorrhœa, with burning itching, or else like milk, flowing by fits, and during the emission of urine.—Pain, as of excoriation and ulceration, in the nipples.—Inflammatory swelling of the mammæ and of the nipples.—Swelling of the glands of the breast.—Breasts painful and tender before menses.—Milk too abundant, or suppressed.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Ulceration of the larynx.—Ulceration of the lungs.—Frequent or long-continued hoarseness.—Hoarseness (painless).—Sensation, as if something were torn loose in the trachea. — Abundant accumulation of mucus in the larynx and in the bronchia.—Cough, without expectoration, excited by a tickling in the throat, and often accompanied by vomiting.—Tickling cough, caused by a sensation of dust in the larynx.—Short cough in the day, as if from a feather in the throat.—Cough excited by playing on the piano, or by eating.—Cough in the evening, in bed, or at night, when asleep, or in the morning, and generally violent and dry (with expectoration during the day, but not at night), sometimes even spasmodic.—Cough, with expectoration of thick mucus; gray; bloody; purulent; tasting sour; or yellowish and fetid, generally at night, or in the morning.—Expectoration of purulent matter, on coughing.—Cough, with expectoration of blood, pain of excoriation in the chest, vertigo, and unsteady walk.—On coughing, pressure in the stomach, shootings or shocks in the head, and pains in the chest.

18. **Chest.**—Obstructed breathing on stooping, walking against the wind, or on lying down.—Urgent inclination to inspire deeply.—Sensation, as if respiration were obstructed between the shoulder-blades.—Oppression at the chest, as if from congestion of blood, with tension, mitigated by bringing shoulder-blades together.—Wheezing respiration.—Shortness of breath, chiefly on ascending.—Anxious oppression of the chest, as if it were too narrow, and could not be sufficiently dilated.—Great difficulty of respiration.—Sensation of fatigue in the chest after speaking.—Anxious feeling in the chest.—Pressure on the chest.—Shootings in the chest and the sides, esp. during movement, on breathing deeply, and when lying on the side affected.—Shocks in the chest.—Sensibility, and pain, as from excoriation, in the chest. esp. during inspiration and on being touched.—Burning in the chest.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart, also at night, or after a meal, sometimes with anxiety and trembling movements of the heart.—Shootings, pressure, and contraction in the region of the heart.—Pricking shootings in the muscles of the chest.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Rigidity of the neck.—Hard and strumous swelling of the thyroid gland.—Hard and painful swelling of the glands of the neck.—Tumour between the shoulder-blades.—Suppuration of the axillary glands.—Pains, as of dislocation, in the loins, back, and in the neck, as if caused by a strain in lifting a weight.—Pain in the small of the back (as if sprained); he can scarcely rise from his seat, after being seated.—Shooting pains in the shoulder-blades, loins, and back.—Nocturnal pains in the back.—Pains in the lumbar region, when riding in a carriage.—Drawing between the shoulder-blades, or pressive pain, with sensation of suffocation.—Pressive pain between the shoulder-blades, impeding breathing, when moving.—Swelling, and distortion of the spine.

21. **Limbs.**—As if the parts would burst; were pressed, or pushed, asunder; as if cold, damp stockings were on the feet; sensation of crepitation; cramp pain in the muscles; creeping on the limbs like a mouse.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Drawing pains in the arms, even at night.—Cramp, and cramp-like pains, in the arms, hands, and fingers.—Sudden attacks of paralytic weakness in the arms (l.).—Acute, cramp-like pains in the forearm.—Furunculi on the forearm.—Pains, as of dislocation, in the wrist-joint (r.).—Swelling of the hands.—Arthritic nodosities, swelling of the wrist, and of the joints of the fingers.—Swelling of the veins of the hands.—Sweating of the hands.—Perspiration of the palms of the hands.—Trembling of the hands.—Hands and fingers dead, even in a warm temperature, and esp. on taking hold of an object.—Warts on the arms and on the hands.—Furunculi on the hands and the fingers.—Tingling in the fingers, as when they are asleep.—Frequent paralytic weakness in the fingers.—Heavy movement of the fingers.—Contraction of the fingers.—Panaris.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Drawing lancinations, or incisive, acute pains in the hips and in the thighs, chiefly when resting upon them.—Limping, which occurs when resting on the toes in walking.—Weight and stiffness of the legs.—Cramps in the legs.—Pain, as of dislocation, in the joints of the hips, knees, and the feet.—The legs go to sleep when one is seated.—Itching in the thighs and the feet.—Varices in the legs.—Tearing and stinging in the knee.—Drawings, shootings, and acute pains in the knees, esp. when standing or sitting, also when walking.—The child is late learning to walk.—Swelling of the knees.—Tension in the ham, when in a squatting position.—Cramps in the hams, the calves of the legs, the soles of the feet, and the toes, chiefly on extending the legs, pulling on boots, or during the night.—Red spots on the legs.—Phlegmasia alba dolens.—Erysipelatous inflammation and swelling of the legs.—Ulcers on the legs.—Swelling of the malleoli and of the soles of the feet.—Inflammatory swelling of the instep.—Furunculi on the feet and legs.—Burning in the soles of the feet.—Sweating of the feet.—In the evening, coldness and numbness of the feet; esp. at night, in bed.—Painful sensibility of the great toe.—Corns on the feet, with burning pain, as of excoriation.—Contraction of the toes.

24. **Generalities.**—Cramps and contractions of the limbs (which draw the limbs crooked), esp. of the fingers and toes.—Wrenching pains.—Pulsative pains.—Shootings and drawing pains in the limbs, chiefly at night, or in summer, and on change of weather.—Stinging and cutting in outer and inner parts.—Arthritic tearing in the muscles.—Arthritic nodosities.—Attacks of

torpor and paleness of some parts of the body, which appear as if dead.—Great tendency to strain the back in lifting, often followed by pains in the throat, or stiffness and swelling of the nape of the neck, with headache.—Tendency of the limbs to numbness.—Bleeding from inner parts.—Sensation of dryness of inner parts.—Ebullition of the blood, mostly in plethoric individuals, and often with congestion in the head and chest.—Startings in different limbs.—Epileptic convulsions, also at night with cries; during the full moon; with hallooing and shouting.—The symptoms are aggravated or renewed after labouring in the water, as well as in the evening, at night, in the morning, after a meal, and every second day.—The sufferings are periodical and intermittent.—Great uneasiness, which forces the patient to move constantly and to walk much.—Visible quivering of the skin, from the feet to the head, with which he becomes dizzy.—Trembling of the inner parts.—Frequent trembling of the whole body, increased in the open air.—St. Vitus' dance.—Pain, as from a bruise, in the arms and in the legs, and also in the loins, esp. on moving, and on going upstairs.—General uneasiness in the evening, as preceding an attack of intermittent fever.—Want of strength, and dejection, chiefly in the morning early.—Fatigue and nervous weakness, often with paleness of the face, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, shivering, pain in the loins.—Fainting, esp. in the evening, with obscuration of the eyes, sweat on the face, and cold in the body.—Great fatigue after speaking, or after a moderate walk in the open air, as well as after the least exertion, with ready and abundant perspiration.—Strong desire to be magnetised.—Excessive dejection, sometimes with violent fits of spasmodic laughter.—Tendency in children and young persons to grow very fat.—Bloatedness of the body and of the face, with enlargement of the abdomen, in children.—Emaciation (with swelled abdomen), without failure of appetite.—Great plumpness and excessive obesity.—Sensation of coldness in inner parts.—Great tendency to take cold, and great sensibillty to cold and damp air.—On walking in the open air, sadness with tears, headache, inflation of the abdomen, palpitation of the heart, sweat, great fatigue, and many other sufferings.

25. **Skin.**—Flaccidity of the skin.—Visible quivering of the skin from head to foot, followed by giddiness.—Burning, smarting, itching.—Ephelis.—Nettlerash, mostly disappearing in the fresh air.—Eruption of lenticular red and raised spots, with great heat, much thirst, and want of appetite.—Skin hot and dry during motion.—Skin of the body rough, dry, and as if covered with a kind of miliary eruption.—Furfuraceous coating of the skin; burning; chapped.—Humid, scabby eruptions and tetters, or in form of clusters, with burning pains.—Itching pemphigus over the whole body.—Skin excoriated in several places.—Skin unhealthy; every injury tends to ulceration; even small wounds suppurate and do not heal.—Ulcers deep; fistulous; carious.—Ulcers with too little pus.—Erysipelatous inflammations.—Furunculi.—Warts.—Corns, with pain as of excoriation, and burning.—Polypus (nose, ear, uterus).—Encysted tumours, which are renewed and suppurate every month.—Bloatedness.—Swelling and induration of the glands, with or without pain. Varices.—Arthritic nodosities.—Swelling; softening; curvature of; stinging in; caries and distortion of the bones.—Ulceration of the bones.—Panaris.—Flaws in the fingers.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness in the day and early in the evening.—Retarded

sleep and sleeplessness from activity of mind, or in consequence of voluptuous or frightful images, which appear as soon as the eyes are shut.—During sleep, talking, groans, cries, and starts, anxiety which continues after waking, or movements of the mouth, as if one were chewing or swallowing.—Snoring during sleep.—Dreams frequent, vivid, anxious, fantastic, confused, frightful, and horrible; or dreams of sick and dead persons.—Sleep disturbed, with tossing about and frequent waking.—Sleep of too short duration, from eleven in the evening till two or three in the morning only.—Waking too early, sometimes even at midnight.—At night, agitation, asthmatic suffering, anxiety, heat, pains in the stomach and in the precordial region, thirst, beatings of the head, toothache, vertigo, headache, ebullition of the blood, fear of losing the reason, pains in the limbs, and many other sufferings.—On waking, lassitude, exhaustion, and desire to sleep, as if the patient had not slept at all.—Fearful of fantastic dreams during sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse full, accelerated or tremulous.—Excessive cold, internally.—Shivering and shuddering, principally in the evening, or in the morning after rising.—Heat with thirst, followed by chilliness.—Frequent attacks of transient heat, with anguish and beating of the heart.—Heat in the evening, or in bed at night.—Quotidian fever towards two o'clock in the afternoon, with yawning and cough, followed by general heat, with desire to lie down, at least for three hours, after which the hands become cold; all with absence of thirst.—Tertian fever in the evening, at first heat of face, followed by shivering.—Profuse sweat by day, after moderate corporeal exercise.—Sweat with anxiety.—Nocturnal sweat, chiefly on the chest.—Sweat in the morning.

Calcarea Caustica.

Aqua Calcis. $Ca H_2 O_2$. Quicklime is slaked in distilled water. Afterwards alcohol is added and the clear liquid decanted.

Clinical.—Back, pains in. Coccygodynia. Corns. *Feet* (*pains in heels*). Hoarseness. Jaw, affection of. Malar bones, pain in. Neuralgia. Paralysis. Rheumatism. Spleen, affections of. Stiff-neck. Tapeworm. Toothache.

Characteristics.—*Calc. caust.* has been extensively proved. The most marked symptoms are: Thought very difficult. Confusion in the head. Vertigo; as if room turning in a circle. Sticking, tearing, throbbing pains in various parts. Pain in right eye as if a foreign body were in it. Burning and tearing in eyes. Tearing in right cheek-bone; and in right articulation of jaw. Toothache every night, 2 a.m., with feeling as if teeth were fuzzy and too large (a fuzzy sensation was noticed in other parts). Mucus in throat; burning; sensation as if a bone were sticking in it. Burning in stomach. Tapeworm passes. Hoarseness, with pain in throat; rawness in trachea and cough. Stitches in chest. Stiffness and tearing in all regions of back and in coccyx. Tearing in either shoulder down arms. Tearing in left tendo Achillis; left heel. Sticking in corns. As an external

application in the form of compresses, Lime-water has an ancient repute in allaying inflammation of many kinds. It has rapidly dispelled all inflammatory action in cases of appendicitis; and has removed all suffering in an aggravated case of phagedænic piles. As with *Calc. c.*, there is < of most symptoms in the evening. Toothache 2 a.m. < From motion. < From hanging down limb. The *Calc.* < from working in water is paralleled by "pains in hands and feet after a foot-bath."

Relations.—*Compare:* Besides the Calcareas, Rhus (pain in joint of jaw); Mez. and Mag. c. (pain in malar bones); Valer. (pain in heel); Pic. ac. and Sep. (loins); Hep. and Nit. ac. (bone sensation in throat).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Thought very difficult.—Weary and peevish on waking; as if he had been intoxicated.

2. **Head.**—Confusion of the head; esp. l. side.—Vertigo, as if room turning in a circle; thinks she will fall from chair.—Throbbing in frontal sinus > by contracting skin of forehead.

3. **Eyes.**—Burning in eyes, evening by candlelight.—Pain in r. eye as if foreign body under upper lid; in l. eye on rising in morning as if a thorn in it.

6. **Face.**—Tearing in r. cheek-bone.—Violent pain, swelling, stiffness of r. joint of jaw.—Lips unusually red.

7. **Teeth.**—Severe toothache every night, 2 a.m., as if tooth was fuzzy and too large, with tensive pain in l. ear as if something was sticking in it.—Teeth feel too large; fuzzy.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth offensive; palate feels as if mucus were upon it, but none is expectorated.

9. **Throat.**—Mucus in throat, difficult to raise, almost causing vomiting.—Hawking of granular, glutinous material like cooked rice.—Burning in fauces and œsophagus caused by water.—Sensation as of a bone sticking in pharynx.

11. **Stomach.**—Severe hunger three hours after eating.—Nausea followed by vomiting of some fluid.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sticking in both hypochondria, esp. severe in l.—Pain in l. side of region of spleen as if a ball were turning on its axis.—Constrictive pain in abdomen; griping; stitches.—Violent stitches in small intestines when bending forward.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Three thin stools before breakfast and one immediately after.—Painful stool as if a nail were scratching in anus.—Thin, pasty stool with much mucus immediately after breakfast.—Passed many pieces of tapeworm.—Hæmorrhoids.—Sticking, tearing motions in rectum extending towards anus.—Crawling in rectum and anus.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses eight days too early.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Stitches in larynx; l. half.—Hoarseness, with pain in throat; feeling of rawness in trachea; cough.—Cough with stitches in chest, expectoration of mucus and blood.—Sternum: oppression; pressive sticking under; stitches across.—Stitches in l. chest.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness of neck; of back of neck; of all neck

muscles.—Tearing in nape.—Violent pains in scapulæ extending into small of back, when sitting; < on inspiration.—Tearing between shoulders.—Tearing in both scapulæ, between shoulders, then through neck and occiput as far as forehead.—Sensation in both shoulder-blades as if they were fuzzy and had gone to sleep (8 p.m.).—Pain in small of back; on waking > by moving about.—Pressive, drawing pains; sticking; tearing, in small of back.—Tearing in coccyx.

21. **Limbs.**—Trembling in limbs; could not continue work; > by eating a piece of bread.—Rheumatic pain alternating in all the joints.—Wandering pains.—Pains in hands and feet after a foot-bath.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Tearing in shoulders, arms and axillæ.—Paralysed condition of r. hand.—Stitches and tearing in l. wrist.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Severe tension in lower extremities.—Stitches in hip-joints.—Tearing in knees; in r. side of r. tibia down to toes; in l. tendo Achillis; in l. heel.—Sticking in a corn.

25. **Skin.**—Rash-like eruption on forehead.—Biting, itching vesicles; on neck and back extending later to occiput and behind ears.

26. **Sleep.**—Restless; many dreams; nightmare.

27. **Fever.**—Violent chill with chattering teeth 7 to 7.30 p.m.

Calcarea Chlorinata.

Chlorinated Lime. $CaOCl_2$. Hypochlorate of lime with Chloride of Calcium and a varying amount of Hydrate of Lime.

Clinical.—Boils. *Carbuncles.*

Characteristics.—This preparation has only been used as a local application, for boils and carbuncles chiefly, in the form of the *Liquor Calcis Chloratæ* of the British Pharmacopœia.

Calcarea Fluorata.

Calcium Fluoride. Fluor spar. $Ca F_2$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Adenoids. Aneurism. Bone affections. Breast, indurations of. Cataract. Catarrh. Cold sores. Corneal opacities. Cough. *Exostosis.* Flatulence. Glands, indurated. Hæmoptysis. Herpes. *Hodgkin's disease.* Joints, cracking of. Liver, affections of. *Lumbago.* Nodes. Ozæna. Parturition. Post-nasal catarrh. Spavin (horses). Strains. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—*Calc. fluor.* is Schüssler's "bone salt." It is found in the surface of bones, the enamel of teeth, in elastic fibres and in the cells of the epidermis. It has been principally used for dispersing bony growths; ulcerations of bone; and for fistula. A giant-celled sarcoma of upper maxilla causing the deformity known as "frog-face" was very greatly relieved by *Calc. fluor.* in a short space of time,

after *Silica* had failed to make much impression. W. P. Wesselhœft cured two cases of syphilitic periosteal swelling, one on right radius, one on left ulna, one sensitive, one not, one patient male dark, the other blonde female. Each case received a dose of *Calc. fl.* c.m. G. P. Hale, with the 3x, has removed induration after typhlitis, also encysted tumour of eyelids. He regards induration threatening suppuration as a marked indication. Induration in epigastric region after a kick from a horse was cured. Also indurated glands (of neck; of breast, &c.) of stony hardness. The mental condition is one of depression; anxiety; indecision. Cephalhæmatoma. Spots on cornea. Senile cataract has been cured by it. Ozæna. Herpes (hard, small) on lips. Deficient enamel of teeth. Prickly, burning, suffocating sensation in throat. Bleeding piles. One prover, Dr. Sarah N. Smith, had among other symptoms this peculiar and constant one in the head: A sort of creaking, straining, and drawing, like the noise of a corn-stalk fiddle, greatly interfering with sleep. Dr. Sarah Hogan gave *Calc. fluor.* with complete success in a case of flatulency in a pregnant woman. The patient passed through the labour quite easily, whereas the previous labour had been very difficult. In many other cases Dr. Hogan found the remedy facilitate labour. She found flatulency a marked indication for the remedy independently of pregnancy. In hæmoptysis it has been used with success, its effect being apparently to cause contraction of the blood-vessels. Lumbago from strains; < after rest, > after moving a little and from warmth. Vivid dreams of death. Warmth >; warm drinks >, cold drinks < throat pain. < From damp weather, but > from fomentations. > By rubbing.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc. ph. (ozæna; suppuration of bones); Nat. m. (cold sores); Sil. (swellings on skulls of infants; suppuration of bones; spavin); Phos. ac. (spavin). It cured lumbago < by rest, > by motion, after failure of Rhus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Indecision.—Anxiety about money matters; fear of want.

2. **Head.**—Exostosis.—Cephalhæmatoma.—A sort of creaking, straining, and drawing, like the noise of a corn-stalk fiddle, greatly interfering with sleep.

3. **Eyes.**—Flickering and sparks before eyes.—Spots on cornea.—Cataract.—Eyeballs ache; > closing eyes and pressing tightly.

4. **Ears.**—Calcareous deposits on tympanic membrane.

5. **Nose.**—Copious, offensive, thick, greenish-yellow nasal catarrh; with bony growths.—Post-nasal catarrh.

6. **Face.**—Hard swelling on jaw; under jaw.—Cold sores, rather small, hard, on lips.

7. **Mouth.**—Deficient enamel of teeth.—Great dryness of mouth and throat, and dryness and harshness of skin.

8. **Throat.**—Prickling, burning, suffocative sensation in throat; < at night and from cold drinks; > from warm drinks.—Increased mucus in posterior nares.

11. **Stomach.**—Vomits undigested food.—Hiccough.

12. **Abdomen.**—Flatulence.—Paroxysm of lancinating pains in r. hypochondrium under 11th rib, awaking him about midnight; < lying on painful side, which causes a feeling of bursting outward; > lying on painless side, and by doubling up; with restlessness. At 8 a.m. frequent attacks of lancinating pain in hepatic region; < when sitting; > after lying down at night.—Dull weight and discomfort in r. hypochondrium.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Slight diarrhœa with painful urging before stool.—Constipation with dizziness and dull headache.—Itching in anus awakening him at night.—Bleeding piles.—Fissure; fistula.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine causes smarting along urethra, particularly at external orifice.—Urine diminished, high-coloured, offensive.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Induration of testes.—Hydrocele.—Hunterian chancre.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Excessive menses.—Prolapsus uteri.—Bearing-down; dragging pains in uterus and thighs.—Hard knots in breasts.—Flatulence in pregnant women.—Favours parturition.—After-pains from feeble contractions.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness after laughing or reading aloud.—Soon after itching at anus, itching tickling in larynx, forcing a spasmodic cough, which was relieved after a few hours by hawking a little mucus from larynx.—Hacking cough, from tickling in larynx as of a foreign body; not > by coughing.—Difficulty of breathing, as if epiglottis was nearly closed.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Goître.—Indurated cervical glands of stony hardness.—Lumbago from strains; severe backache after a long ride; < after rest, > after moving a little and from warmth.—Tired aching, as from a long ride; with restlessness.

21. **Limbs.**—Cracking in joints.—Synovial swellings.—Easy dislocations.—Exostoses.—(Spavin).

25. **Skin.**—Skin harsh and dry.—Chaps; fissures.—Fistulæ.

26. **Sleep.**—Vivid and distinct dreams, with weeping.—Jumped from bed in a dream and tried to get out of a window, which woke him.

Calcarea Hypophosphorosa.

Hypophosphite of Lime. Ca $2PH_2O_2$. Trituration and solution.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Arteries, affections of. Asthma. Congestion. Headache. Paralysis. Sweating.

Characteristics.—This salt has been proved by A. R. Barrett and a friend, who each took one grain of 2x trit. The following are the chief symptoms it caused: Dull, heavy pressure from whole top of head between frontal and occipital bones; pain generally increased with increasing depression. Great fulness and oppression round heart, fulness throughout thorax and head; veins of upper parts and upper extremities stand out like whipcords. Dyspnœa;

must have air. Profuse sweat all over. Complete loss of muscular power with loss of desire to move. Pallor of skin. With the first trituration Nash cured a boy of eight who had several abscesses in and around the knee-joint. The tibia was ulcerated, and the ragged edge of the bone protruded through the surface. There was emaciation, loss of appetite, and he was as pale as a corpse. The appetite returned at once in great force.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc. phos., Glon., Baryt. c.; K. ca. (excessive sweating, weakness, pallor); Cact. (heart and arteries).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Mental depression.—Indisposition to move.

2. **Head.**—Dull, heavy pain, pressive, across top of head, including whole of parietal bones, increasing gradually, mental depression increasing in proportion; general sense of fulness, with oppression round heart, followed. —As symptoms subsided, pain (dull, pressive) left vertex, passed to forehead, pain extending from r. to l. temple throughout whole frontal bone.

19. **Heart.**—Following headache, great fulness and oppression round heart; fulness throughout whole thorax and head, veins of hands, arms, neck, and head standing out like whipcords; no flushing or perceptible increase in pulse; dyspnœa, must have windows open; profuse sweat; complete loss of power.

24. **Generalities.**—Limbs perfectly powerless; unable to rise from chair or move either arms or legs in the least; generally unable to speak except in a low monotone.—Total loss of all desire to move or make any muscular exertion, with inability to do so.

27. **Fever.**—Profuse sweat all over.—When the symptoms had passed off, lips were dry and cracked, as from fever; considerable thirst.

Calcarea Iodata.

Iodide of Lime. CaI_2.

Clinical.—*Cancer. Consumption. Flatulence. Glandular swellings.* Headache. *Mollities ossium.* Tumours of the breast.

Characteristics.—*Calc. iod.* has had a short proving, but it has been used mostly on indications suggested by its two components in the diseases named above. It is similar to *Baryt. iod.* in its action on enlarged glands, and is especially indicated for enlarged tonsils honey-combed with little crypts. Riding against a cold wind= headache. C. L. Nicholls has cured a number of cases of breast tumour with the 3x; nodular tumours, movable, tender to touch, painful on moving arm.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc., Baryt., Calc. ph., Carb. v.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Indifference.—Indolence.

2. **Head.**—Light-headed.—Giddy headache.—"Sensation as if the head wasn't, yet was."—Headache whilst riding against a cold wind.—Constant, severe, dull headache, forehead and temples; < stooping.—Sharp, piercing pain in r. temple.

8. **Mouth.**—Dry, furred feeling on lips and tongue.—Bitter taste > by tobacco.—Astringent taste.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations; hiccough; nausea.

12. **Abdomen.**—Rumbling in bowels.—Constant evacuation of large quantities of wind downwards.

25. **Skin.**—Itching in various parts, disappearing and reappearing in other parts, only > after much scratching.

Calcarea Muriatica.

Calcium Chloride. Chloride of Lime. $Ca\,Cl_2$.

Clinical.—*Boils.* Glandular swellings. *Impetigo.* Scrofula. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—The following symptoms have been noted: Faintness, anxiety and weakness. Trembling and giddiness. Respiration quick and snoring; increased secretion of mucus (as with other chlorides), perspiration and urine. Nausea and vomiting; precordium tender; diarrhœa; pulse accelerated. Cold sweats; convulsions; paralysis. In scrofulous cases it promotes the action of mercury. Under its use glandular swellings and indurations soften and disappear. Hence its use in scrofula and boils. "C. W." has recorded a remarkable instance of the action of this remedy (*Hom. W.*, March, 1891). A scrofulous and rheumatic woman had suffered from abscess of cornea, followed by rheumatic iritis, and a dense opacity was left. An old-school practitioner had treated her with mercurials during two years in a vain endeavour to "touch her mouth." C. W. put one grain of *Calc. mur.* in an 8-oz. bottle, and directed the patient to take a tablespoonful three times a day. The medicine had not been taken ten minutes before she felt it at her fingers' ends. The mercurial action was evoked, and she was in bed a fortnight, terribly salivated. The condition of the eye was unchanged. *Calc. Mur.*, in the form of the liquor (1 part to 2 of distilled water), was one of Rademacher's "Stomach Remedies," and was used with great success by him in cases of obstinate vomiting. He gave 15 drops of the liquor in half a cup of water five times a day. The indications were: Vomiting of all food and drink; vomiting when no food had been taken; jaundice; pain in left hypochondrium. He also found it indicated in gastric pain; bloating and eructations.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc. iod., Calc. chlor., Nat. hyperchlor.

Calcarea Ovi Testæ.

Egg-shell. Trituration of the shell, not including its lining membrane.

Clinical.—Leucorrhœa. Warts.

Characteristics.—This preparation of *Calcarea* has been used in preference to others in cases of simple bland leucorrhœa. Water in which eggs have been boiled is popularly supposed to have the property of causing warts if brought in contact with the hands. This suggests *Calc. ov. test.* as possibly the best *Calcarea* preparation to prescribe in cases of warts. No doubt *Calc. ov. test.* has the general properties of *Calc. carb. ostrear.* (i.e., ordinary *Calc. carb.*), but it has been little used clinically. "Backache, as if broken in two," is a keynote.

Calcarea Oxalica.

Calcium Oxalate. $Ca\,C_2O_4$.

Clinical.—Cancer.

Characteristics.—*Calc. ox.* has been found useful in allaying the pains of cancer.

Relations.—*Compare:* Acet. ac., Oxal. ac., Citric ac., Euphorb., Euphorb. het.

Calcarea Phosphorica.

Phosphate of Lime. Tricalcic Phosphate. $Ca_3\,2PO_4$. A mixture of the basic and other phosphates of lime, made by dropping dilute phosphoric acid into lime water. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Anæmia. Ankles, weak. Back, weakness of.* Bones, affections of. *Brain-fag.* Bright's disease. Cholera infantum. *Chorea. Consumption.* Cretinism. *Debility. Dentition.* Diabetes. Dyspepsia. *Emissions.* Enuresis. Epilepsy. *Erotomania. Face, boils on. Fistula. Fracture.* Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Headaches. Hernia. Hydrocele. Hygroma. *Joints, affections of.* Leucorrhœa. Lumbago. Nymphomania. Phosphaturia. *Rheumatism. Rickets. Self-abuse. Spermatorrhœa. Spina bifida.* Stiff-neck. Strabismus. Testicles, swollen. *Throat, sore. Tobacco habit. Tonsils, enlarged.* Uterus, prolapsus of; polypus of. Yawning.

Characteristics.—*Calc. phos.*, whilst exhibiting strong points of resemblance with *Calc. carb.*, has nevertheless a very distinct individuality. It has been proved and tested clinically, and, having been adopted by Schüssler as his leading "antisporic," a number of valuable indications have been added by him and his followers. The *Calc. phos.* patient is generally emaciated instead of fat like the typical

Calc. carb. child. The *Calc. ph.* patient is less chalky-white and more dirty-white or brownish than the *Calc. c.* patient. Both have large abdomens, but that of the *Calc. phos.* patient is flabby. *Calc. c.* has craving for eggs; *Calc. phos.* for salt or smoked meats. "Craving for fat bacon" in children is a well-verified characteristic of *Calc. phos.* *Calc. ph.* has cured dyspepsia, pain > for a short time by raising wind, when fasting the pain goes to the spine, feeling as if one ought to raise wind and could not. Dyspepsia with indescribable distress in region of stomach, only temporarily > by eating. The stools of *Calc. phos.* are green and slimy, or hot and watery with fetid flatus; of *Calc. carb.*, sometimes green, generally watery, white, and mixed with curds. *Calc. carb.* has an open anterior fontanelle; *Calc. phos.* has both open, especially the posterior. The skull is thin and soft, almost cracks, like paper when pressed upon.

The mental state of *Calc. ph.* is one of weakness: weak memory; inability for mental exertion. Hence it is appropriate in effects of mental strain, such as school headaches in children, weak-minded children. In this it is like *Nat. m.* A schoolboy to whom I was giving *Calc. ph.* developed these new symptoms: "Tongue thickly coated white, taste pasty; felt absolutely silly; taking coffee whilst playing a game, he put the sugar on the draught-board instead of into the cup, and didn't know he had done anything foolish." Peevish and fretful. Wants to be at home, and when at home wants to go out; goes from place to place. Complaints are < when thinking of them. The sexual organs are the centre of many symptoms. Nymphomania; all organs in erection with irresistible desire, particularly before catamenia. Voluptuous feeling, as if all the parts were filled with blood; pulses in all the parts with increased desire; after urination. Many of the uterine symptoms are like those of *Sepia*. There is a weak, sinking sensation in the hypogastrium, and sinking, empty feeling in epigastrium; prolapsus < during stool or micturition. Aching in uterus. Cutting through to sacrum. Cream-like leucorrhœa. Burning in vagina with pain on both sides of bladder and uterus; burning like fire up into chest. Flushes of heat and faintness; sweats easily. But the menses are profuse, and the patient is weak and consumptive. She has partial profuse sweats, but less profuse than those of *Sepia*. Every exposure increases the rheumatic pains of *Calc. ph.* and the uterine distress. Defective bone growth; bones thin and brittle. It is useful in cases of fistula; and when fistula has been operated on and symptoms have appeared elsewhere; fistula alternating with chest symptoms. Enlargement of tonsils, acute and chronic. Short breath. Involuntary sighing. Contraction of chest and difficult breathing; evening till 10 p.m., > lying down, < getting up. Constant stretching and yawning. Crying out in sleep. Cannot get awake in morning. Grauvogl considered it the most important remedy in chronic hydrocephalus, and he very properly gave it as a prenatal remedy during pregnancy to women who had previously borne hydrocephalic children. The chills of *Calc. ph.* strike upward. Hering gives: "The chills run up the back; terrible muscular jerks in body, which almost throw him out of his chair."

Calc. phos. corresponds to defective nutrition, whether of childhood,

puberty, or of old age. Predisposition to glandular and bone diseases. Slow development of teeth. Spinal curvature. Slow walking; neck too thin and weak to support head. Rickets. Diabetes when the lungs are affected. Motion < and rest > most symptoms. < When thinking of his symptoms. A slight draught causes rheumatic pains; every cold causes pains in joints and sutures. Changes of weather, especially when the snow melts, or in east winds <. Damp, rainy, cold weather <. It is suited to scrofulous, gouty constitutions.

Relations.—Its nearest analogue is Carb. an. (which contains Calc. phos.). *Follows well:* Ars., Chi., Iod., Merc. *Is followed well by:* Sulph. *Complementary:* Ruta. *Compare:* In bone affections and fistula, Berb., Calc., Calc. fl., Fluor. ac., Ruta, Sil., Sul.; in joint affections, Berb., Kali ph., Nat. m.; in caries of teeth, Fluor. ac., Mag. ph., Sil.; in epilepsy, Calc., Fer. ph., Kali m., Kali ph., Sil.; in diabetes, Kali ph., Nat. ph.; in tabes, Ars., Iod., Merc.; hæmorrhoids, Fer. ph.; worms, Nat. ph.; in debility after acute disease; chest affections > by lying down, Pso.; in peevishness and fretfulness of children, Cham. School headaches; housemaid's knee, Nat. m.; in tonsillitis; weak-minded children, Bar. c.; chest affections after operation; in fistula, Berb.; uterine affections, Sep. (but in Calc. ph. the menses are more profuse; there is more sexual excitement; the patient is apt to be weak, emaciated, and consumptive); osteitis of diaphyses, Conchiolinum; in fractures, &c., Symphytum; < from motion, Bry.; < from wet, Dul., Sil., Sul., Caus., Rhus.

Causation.—Over-growth. Lifting. Ascending. Over-study. Sexual excesses. Sexual irregularities. Grief. Disappointed love. Unpleasant news. Operation for fistula. Getting wet.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great depression; slow comprehension; cretinism.—Children are peevish and fretful; difficulty in performing intellectual operations.

2. **Head.**—Large open fontanelles.—Delayed closure or re-opening of fontanelles.—Headache < from change of weather extending from forehead to nose; from temples to jaws; with some rheumatic feeling from collar-bone to wrists.—Vertigo, with nausea.—Head compressed, heavy, and painful, on waking in the morning.—Painful sensation of fulness in the head, as if the brain were pressed against the cranium, < by movement and by change of position, > by lying still.—Headache with craving for tobacco smoke, which >.—During the headache, face and head hot, with indolence and ill-humour.—The headache is < in the open air, or on stooping.—Headache on vertex, behind ears, with drawing in muscles of neck to nape and occiput.—Headache, with flatulency in the abdomen.—Headache of school-girls with diarrhœa.—Crawling sensations run over top of head as if ice were lying on upper part of occiput; the head is hot with smarting of the roots of the hair.—Skull soft; crackling noise like paper when pressed, mostly in occiput.—Itching in the scalp every evening.

3. **Eyes.**—Sensation in the eye as if something in it, renewed if others talk about it.—Cannot read; light hurts, esp. candle- or gaslight.—Cataract; amaurosis; ulcers on the cornea.—Squinting.—Lachrymation; most with

yawning.—Pain in the eyes and nose, as if a foreign body were introduced into them.

4. **Ears.**—Singing or other noises in the ears.—Inner and outer ear red, sore itching.—External ear swells suddenly and appears as if it would burst with eczema.—Excoriating discharge from ears.

5. **Nose.**—Coryza: fluent in cold room; stopped in warm air and out of doors.—Swollen nose with sore nostrils in scrofulous children.—Large pedunculated polypi.—Streaks of blood, nose-bleed in afternoon.—Frequent sneezing, with flow of mucus from the nose, and salivation.—Blood follows when the nose is blown.

6. **Face.**—Pain esp. in upper jawbone from r. to l.; extends from other parts to face or from face to other parts.—Coppery face full of pimples.—(Warts on mouth).—Acne in the face; red pimples, filled with a yellowish pus, with shooting pains on being touched.—Swollen upper lip; painful, hard and burning.

7. **Teeth.**—Teeth sensitive to chewing.—Pain in molars.—Tearing, boring pain at night; < from warm or cold things.—Slow dentition, with cold tumours and emaciation.—Too rapid decay.—Convulsions without fever during dentition.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue: swollen, numb, and stiff.—Tip of tongue sore, burning, little blisters on it.—Tongue white furred at root, most in morning.—Accumulation of acid saliva in the mouth.—Insipid disgusting taste.—Bitter taste in the morning with headache.

9. **Throat.**—Sore aching (on waking in morning) < by swallowing.—Sensation of contraction in throat.—When swallowing, pain in tongue, fauces, pharynx, chest, and pit of stomach.—Chronic swelling of tonsils.

10. **Appetite.**—Unusual hunger 4 p.m.—Infant wants to nurse all the time.—Craves fat bacon; salt meats.—Desire for tobacco smoke; smoking > headache.—Complete loss of appetite before and during catamenia.—Colic and diarrhœa from: ice creams; juicy fruit or cider; every attempt to eat; drinking cold water (colic or diarrhœa).

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, with vertigo, perplexity of head, and confusion of ideas.—After taking coffee, nausea, pyrosis, head confused and painful, and excessive ill-humour.—Heartburn and water-brash.—Sour rising.—Acute pains in the stomach, with great weakness, headache, and diarrhœa; the least morsel that is eaten renews the pains in the stomach.—After belching, a burning in epigastrium.—Empty, sinking sensation (at the epigastrium); 7 p.m.—Persistent vomiting of milk, whether of breast or other.—Vomiting from hawking phlegm.—Easy vomiting in children.

12. **Abdomen.**—Aching soreness and pain round navel; > after fetid flatus passes off.—Oozing of bloody fluid from navel of infants.—Violent colic with inflation of abdomen, and great accumulation of flatulency, or with headache.—Difficult escape of wind, without mitigation of suffering.—Burning in abdomen.—Aching soreness, cutting, drawing in l. groin, later in r.—Burning aching in groins.—Abdominal weakness in anæmic patients.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Evacuations with much flatulency.—Stools in which there were many small white points or flakes, like pus, scarcely perceptible.—Offensive pus with stools.—Daily watery, very hot stools.—Stools green and loose, sometimes slimy.—Diarrhœa, very fetid.—Offensive flatus.—

Cutting, pinching, sharp colic, followed by diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa from juicy fruit or cider; from vexation.—Diarrhœa of dentition.—Hard stools, with mental depression.—Hard stools with much blood.—After stool, buzzing in ears; weak feeling in male sexual organs.—Bleeding after stool; protruding piles, aching, itching, sore; oozing of a yellow fluid and bleeding.—Itching in anus; most in evening.—Single stitches in rectum towards anus, or shooting in anus.—Sore feeling in anus, < one side, with shaking, burning, throbbing.—Fistula in ano, alternating with chest symptoms.—Fistula; in persons who have pains in joints with every spell of cold, stormy weather. —Fissures.—Hæmorrhoids oozing a watery fluid all the time.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—In region of kidneys violent pain when lifting, or blowing nose.—Frequent micturition.—Urine passed in large quantities with sensation of weakness.—Urine deep-coloured and sometimes hot.—After evacuation of fæces and emission of urine, the genital parts feel, as it were, fatigued.—Cutting in urethra before and after urinating; burning during.—Enuresis.—Phosphatic urine (Bright's disease).

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Increase of sexual desire in the morning, with unusual enjoyment in coition.—Nocturnal emissions.—Erections while riding in a carriage, without desire.—Shooting through the perineum into the penis.—Swelling of testicles.—Scrotum: itching; sweating; sore; oozing a fluid.—Hydrocele.—Chronic gonorrhœa in anæmic subjects.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Nymphomania; esp. before catamenia. —Aching in uterus; weakness and distress in uterine region; < during defecation and micturition; uterine displacement.—Pressure upward over mons veneris, throbbing.—Voluptuous feeling as if the parts were filling up with blood; feels pulse in all the parts, with increased sexual desire.—Prolapse.—Polypus.—Menses: too early, light, or dark (esp. with rheumatic patients); labour-like pains.—Menses too early, blood bright, with girls; too late; blood dark, or first bright, then dark, in women.—Leucorrhœa, like white of egg, day and night; < morning after rising; of sweetish odour; increased whites with a stool of bad odour.—Burning, pain, swelling of vagina and external parts.—Pains in navel; sacrum; symphysis pubis; mammæ (sore and burning; nipples aching, sore) during pregnancy.—Child refuses breast, milk has a saltish taste.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness; burning in throat; constant hawking and hemming to clear voice when talking.—Cough; tickling; with dryness of throat and hoarseness; with yellow expectoration, < morning; with stitches in chest.—Cough during difficult dentition.—Breathing frequent, short, difficult.—With inhalation; shooting in l. breast and r. temple; sudden jerking pain in back.—Involuntary sighing.

18. **Chest.**—Contraction of chest, and difficult breathing, evening till 10 p.m.; > lying down; < when getting up.—Obstinate pain through lower l. lung and l. hypochondrium (uterine disease).—Burning sensation in chest from below up into throat.—Sharp pain like an instrument through end of sternum. —Cracking in sternum.

19. **Heart.**—Sharp cutting pain, shooting in heart region interrupting breathing.—Dropsy from heart disease.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Rheumatic pain and stiffness of neck with dulness of head; from slight draught of air.—Cramplike pain in neck first one

side then the other (r. to l.).—Throbbing or jerking pains below scapula.—Violent pain in region of back when making the least effort.—Backache and uterine pains.—Sharp pains in sacrum and coccyx.—Soreness as if separate in sacro-iliac synchondrosis.—Curvature of the spine to the left; lumbar vertebræ bend to the left; spina bifida.

21. **Limbs.**—Aching in all the limbs with weariness.—Pains flying about, in all parts of rump and limbs after getting wet in rain.—Extensors more affected than flexors.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains in shoulder and arm, also with swelling of the diseased part and febrile heat.—Ulcerative pain esp. in roots of finger nails of r. hand; and in middle finger.—Gouty nodosities.—Soreness, torpor, and paralysis of the (l.) arm.—Paralysis of the joints of the hand and of the fingers, esp. in the thumbs, sometimes from a chill.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Buttocks and back "asleep," with a sensation of uneasiness.—Lower limbs fall asleep; restless; anxious feeling; has to move them to jump out of carriage; also at night.—Abdomen, sacrum, and lower limbs asleep; cannot rise from seat.—Cramp in calves; on a small spot inside, when walking.—Legs tired, weak, restless, crawling, tingling.—Pains above knee.—Pains in joints and bones, esp. shin bones.

24. **Generalities.**—Large pedunculated polypi; copper-coloured face, full of pimples; tongue swollen.—Rheumatic pains of all kinds.—Pains in different parts of the body, proceeding along the muscles into the joints.—Rheumatism which gets well in summer and becomes bad again in cold weather.—The loins, knees, and thumbs are principally affected.—Veins swollen.—Burning itching over the whole body.—Ulcers.—Caries.—Weariness, when going upstairs; wants to sit down; hates to get up.—Ill-humour, and aversion to labour.—On every little cold she is much worse.—Sensations frequently on small spots.—Children do not learn to walk, or lose the ability; lose flesh.—Pains along sutures or at symphyses.—Flabby, shrunken, emaciated children.—Soreness of tendons when flexing or extending.—The heat of the room appears insupportable.

26. **Sleep.**—Constant stretching and yawning.—Cannot awake in early morning.—Sleep, early in the evening, with frequent waking during the night.—Restlessness for two or three hours after midnight.—Frequent dreams, sometimes with reflections, dreams of dangers and fires.—Transient, frequent shuddering.—Starting from sleep as from fright.

27. **Fever.**—Frequent creeping shiverings.—Copious night sweats, on single parts.

Calcarea Picrica.

Picrate of Calcium. $2\ (C_6H_2\ (NO_2)_3)\ OCa$.

Clinical.—Ear, perifollicular inflammation of. Boils in meatus.

Characteristics.—"Indicated by clinical experience for perifollicular inflammation. The extreme prostration of Picric acid is

relieved by this salt also" (Houghton). Minute and excessively painful boils in meatus. Picric acid and all its salts are curative in states of intense prostration and fatigue.

Relations.—*Compare:* Picric acid, Ferr. pic.

Calcarea Renalis.

Urate of Lime renal calculi. Also Phosphate of Lime renal calculi. Trituration.

Clinical.—Gout. Gravel. Joints, nodosities on. Renal calculi. Stone in bladder. Teeth, tartar on.

Characteristics.—*H. Recorder* (Aug., 1895) reprints a paper by Dr. Bredenoll, of Erwitte, in which he gives his experience with this remedy in his own case. Following a repercussed eruption he had among a host of other troubles renal colic of great intensity, with passage of uric acid calculi. One of these was triturated in the proportion of 5 parts to 95 of sugar of milk, and of this he took $\frac{1}{2}$-grain doses for a considerable time, with the result that the formation of calculi ceased, the tartar which had formed on the teeth dropped off, and a nodosity of stony hardness disappeared from the extensor tendon of the right middle finger.

Calcarea Silicica.

Silicate of Calcium. $Ca\,Si_2\,o_5$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Atrophy. Cornea, ulcer of. Scrofula. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—This preparation has been used by Ussher (*H.W.*, xxxiv. 491) in the 1x and 6x potencies in cases of atrophy of children. He has found it succeed where *Silica* has failed in these cases and in corneal affections. It causes absorption of corneal exudations. Ulcers with punched-out edges indicate it.

Relations.—*Compare:* Salufer, Fluoric acid, Lapis alb.

Calcarea Silico-fluorica, *see* Lapis Albus.

Calcarea Sulphurica.

Sulphate of Calcium. Gypsum. Plaster of Paris. $Ca\,SO_4$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Abscess. Anus, abscess near. Boils. Buboes. Burns. Carbuncles. Chilblains. Cornea, ulceration of. Cough. Crusta lactea. Cysts. Dropsy. Dysen-

tery. Eczema. Fistula. Glandular swellings. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhages. Injuries, effects of. Pneumonia. Polypi. Scarlatina. Spermatorrhœa. Syphilis. Tonsillitis. Tumours. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Calc. sulph.* is closely related to *Hepar sulph. calc.*, which is an impure sulphide of calcium, but has a wider sphere and deeper action in suppurative processes. It is Schüssler's "Connective-tissue salt," and most of the indications for its use are derived from his clinical experience. In the last edition of his *Biochemic Therapy* Schüssler discards *Calc. sul.* because it is not an actual constituent of the tissues, and he distributes its functions between *Silicea* and *Nat. phos.* Homœopaths, having no Biochemic theory to support, may continue its use without scruple, especially as it has been proved by Hering and others. It is indicated in all kinds of cases *after pus has found a vent.* Nash has cured a case of suppurating kidney with it. It differs from *Hepar* in sensitiveness to air: *Hepar* cannot bear the slightest exposure; *Calc. sul.* has > in open air; better walking in it; desire for it. Both have < from change of weather. *Calc. sul.* has not the excessive sensitiveness to touch found in *Hepar.* Hansen recommends it in dry eczema in children. Cystic tumours, fibromata and polypi have been cured with *Calc. sul.*

Relations.—*Compare:* Calend., Hep., Kali mur., Nat. sul. (post-scarlatinal dropsy); Sil. (hard, or suppurating glands, ulcers of cornea, tonsillitis, mastitis, frostbites). *Follows well:* Kali m., Nat. sul., Sil.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Sensation round head as if he had his hat on.—Painful pimples; hard swellings at edge of hair, bleeding when scratched.—Crusta lactea.—Cranio-tabes.

3. **Eyes.**—Sees only half an object.—Ophthalmia with purulent discharge.—Ulceration of cornea.—Eyes protrude.

5. **Nose.**—Coryza, with thick, yellow, lumpy, mattery discharge.—Influenza and sneezing > in open air; coryza r. side after a bath, > out of doors.—Edges of nostrils sore, excoriated.

6. **Face.**—Swollen cheek with toothache.—Herpetic eruptions; pimples; pustules.—Exceedingly pale, sickly appearance (gypsum workers).—Blister-like sores on lower lip.

7. **Teeth.**—Rheumatic toothache; swollen, tender, easily-bleeding gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Taste soapy.—Tongue coated yellow at base.—Glossitis.

9. **Throat.**—Diphtheria of soft palate; scarlatinal sore throat.—Tonsillitis with suppuration.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa with discharge of pus or bloody pus.—Dysentery with pus-like slime.—Painful abscesses about anus in cases of fistula.—Costiveness with hectic fever; with difficult breathing.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Chronic nephritis.—Red urine with hectic fever.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Spermatorrhœa with impotency.—Gonorrhœa in suppurative stage.—Chronic syphilis.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Croup.—Catarrh with thick, lumpy, white-

yellow or pus-like secretion.—Asthma or cough with hectic fever.—Pain in chest and headache.—Pneumonia third stage.—Emphysema.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Whitlow, when suppuration begins.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Itching and podagra.—Pain in knee from a blow.—Stitches in knee.—Legs tender to touch, feet slightly swollen.—Burning and itching in soles of feet.

25. **Skin.**—Suppurating chilblains.—Burns and scalds when suppuration takes place.—Scarlet rash.—Skin affections with greenish, brownish or yellowish scabs.—Greyish lead-coloured skin.—(Dry eczema in children.)

Calendula.

Calendula officinalis. Marigold. *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture of leaves and flowers.

Clinical.—*Abscess. Balanitis. Breast, suppurating*; nodosities in. *Bubo. Burns.* Carbuncle. *Chilblains.* Deafness. *Eyes, inflamed.* Fever. *Fistula. Glandular swellings.* Jaundice. *Labour. Nails, pulp of, inflamed. Nipples, sore. Suppuration. Tetanus. Ulcers. Uterus*, inflammation of; cancer of; offensive discharge from. Varicosis. *Whitlow. Wounds.*

Characteristics.—*Calendula* belongs to the same family as those other great vulneraries *Arnica* and *Bellis perennis*. The special kind of wounds indicating its use are *lacerated* wounds and *suppurating* wounds. It is the homœopathic antiseptic—it restores the vitality of an injured part, making it impregnable against the forces of putrefaction. Unlike *Arnica* it has no irritating property capable of producing erysipelas. It is therefore suitable to all cases of injury where the skin is broken. Jahr, who was in Paris during the *Coup d' État* of 1849, treated a number of cases of gun-shot wounds with comminuted bones, and saved several limbs by means of *Calendula*. It prevented suppuration and pyæmia. In some cases of carbuncle it acts with great promptitude, subduing pain and fever. In obstetric practice it is invaluable. The application of a sponge saturated with a hot solution of *Calendula* after delivery gives the greatest comfort to the patient. Hot *Calendula* lotions are generally preferable to cold, as they conserve the vitality of the injured parts. Hot *Calendula* fomentations, intermittently applied, are far better than poultices as applications to forming abscesses. If they do not abort the process they favour the maturation and ultimate healing. C. R. Crosby (*H. R.*, xii, 370) gives it internally (in the 3x) as well as externally. He has also had excellent results from its use as a hot compress (an ounce to the pint) in pneumonia and other internal inflammations. It is an excellent hæmostatic in tooth-extractions. *Calendula* has not been largely proved, but very definite fever symptoms have been elicited, and cases of jaundice have been treated with it successfully. Some of the symptoms are: Irritability; easily frightened; great tendency to start, nervousness; hearing very acute.

Drinking aggravates; also damp weather. Cooper gives this modality: < in cloudy weather. (The flowers close when a dark cloud passes over.) Drinking causes a shaking chill or creeping crawls; even during the heat. Very sensitive to cold air. Nodosities in breast. In Germany it is regarded as a "cancer cure." Almost all the symptoms make their appearance during the chilly stage of the fever; he feels most comfortable when walking about, or else when lying perfectly still. A correspondent of the *Hom. World*, "C.W." (1891), mentions that a friend of his who chewed for a few minutes a leaf of *Calendula* noticed that it entirely removed for some days a difficulty of passing water such as is commonly met with in old men. "C.W.," himself a pharmacist, noticed the following effect on himself when making the fresh-plant tincture: "There was such a feeling as if some overwhelming calamity was hovering over me as to be almost unbearable. Three years ago, just after making the tincture, my old enemy the gout nipped me in the middle of the spine, and in three days spoiled all my powers of walking, and then the dreadful feeling became very much exaggerated." His experience led him to conclude that *Calendula* has an action on the spinal cord.

Relations.—Calendula contains much nitrogen and phosphoric acid. *Antidoted by:* Arn. *Incompatible:* Camph. *Complementary:* Hep. *Compatible:* Arn., Ars., Bry., Nit. ac., Phos., Rhus. *Follows well:* Ars. *Is followed well by:* Arn., Hep. *Compare:* Arn., Ars., Bry., Calc. sul., Carb. an., Carb. v., Ham., Hep., Hyper., Led., Nit. ac., Pho., Rhus, Ruta, Salic. ac., Sul. ac., Symph.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great irritability; easily frightened; hearing acute.—Intense depression.

2. **Head.**—Dulness of the head, as after a night's revel.—Heaviness of the head in the morning, as after a long illness.—Pressure and feeling of heaviness in the occiput.—Headache, and feeling of heat in the forehead after a meal.—Flushes of heat on the forehead, in the evening.—Inflammation of the white of the eyes, with pressure at times in the forehead, at times in the temples, only when lying down.

3. **Eyes.**—Dryness and biting in the margins of the lids, as from smoke.

4. **Ears.**—Hearing too acute; starts with a fright.—(Deafness < from drinking; < from damp weather.—Cooper.)

8. **Mouth.**—Small vesicles in the corner of the mouth.

9. **Throat.**—The submaxillary glands are painful to the touch, with sensation as if swollen; or actual swelling, and sensation as if ulcerated in the interior.—Drawing and tension in the submaxillary glands, when moving the head.—Pressure in the œsophagus during deglutition, from pain in the submaxillary glands.—Bitter-slimy taste in the throat, the food having a natural taste.

11. **Stomach.**—Diminished appetite at dinner, although he relishes his food.—Hiccough when smoking.

12. **Abdomen.**—Boring and digging deep in the umbilical region.—

Sticking in the l. side of the abdomen, during movement, going off during rest.—Stool in the morning, accompanied with feverish chilliness, preceded by pinching and uneasiness in the abdomen.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent micturition, with emission of pale, clear, hot, and even burning urine.—Tearing in the urethra during the chilliness.

18. **Chest.**—Drawing pressure in l. side of chest, when standing, also in sternum, with stitches in r. side of chest, in evening when lying in bed.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Tearing with pressure between the scapulæ.—Pain under the r. scapula as if ulcerated and bruised, with pressure.—Rheumatic drawing in the r. side of neck, < when bending the neck over to one side and when raising the arm.

21. **Limbs.**—The axillary glands are painful to the touch.—Pressure and drawing tension in the hand and in the tarsal joints, during rest.—Tearing burning in the calf, when sitting.—Spasmodic drawing in the inner border of the foot, when sitting.

24. **Generalities.**—Rheumatic drawing pains, only during motion.—The wound becomes raw and inflamed, is painful in the morning as if beaten, with stinging as if it would suppurate ; the parts around the wound become red, with stinging in the wound during the febrile heat.—Great tendency to start, with great nervousness and extreme sensitiveness of hearing.—Drowsiness with ill-humour and delirium ; restless night, constant waking, frequent micturition and drinking, and uneasiness in every position.—Almost all the symptoms make their appearance during the chilly stage of the fever, he feels most comfortable when walking or else in a state of perfect rest.

27. **Fever.**—Coldness and great sensitiveness to the open air, the whole morning.—Shuddering in the back, with pressure in the region of the last true rib of l. side, and movements in the stomach and abdomen as if he would faint.—Shuddering and goose-flesh, although the skin feels warm to the touch.—Feverish chilliness in the hands and feet, the whole morning, with rheumatic drawing and pressure in the whole body, and pain in the ribs as if pressed together and bruised, after sitting.—Heat in the afternoon, with frequent thirst, chilliness and shiverings intermixed, particularly after drinking.—Heat in the evening, with coldness of the head and hands, intermingled with shivering, and accompanied with aversion to drinks.—Feeling of heat in the face, hands, and feet, after a meal, succeeded by thirst.—Great heat, in the evening when in bed, accompanied with moisture on the feet, which are burning.—Great heat the whole morning, with copious perspiration, feeling of qualmishness in the chest, and burning in the axillæ.

Calotropis.

Calotropis gigantea. (E. India.) The root-bark is called Mudar, Mirdar, Yercum. *N.O.* Asclepiadaceæ. Tincture or trituration of bark of root. Tincture of the milky juice.

Clinical.—Feet, pain in. Fever. Hands, pains in. Leprosy, tubercular. Lupus. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—The inspissated juice, root and bark have been extensively used in the East for their emetic, sudorific, alterative,

and purgative qualities. The fresh juice is considered a valuable remedy in skin affections. A short proving brought out the following symptoms: Weak, tired feeling; coldness; dizziness; pain and confusion in head; nausea and vomiting of bile; frequent micturition; pain, soreness, and redness of thigh; pain in both legs, swelling of knees, stiffness and inability to walk; pains in hands and feet; first left then right, pains < movement or putting weight on them. Dr. Gramm, of Philadelphia (*Minn. H. Mag.*, Aug., 1897), has used the tincture with great success in cases of syphilis when Mercury can no longer be given; in the anæmia of syphilis; secondary syphilis. A sense of warmth in the scrobiculus cordis is a leading indication for the remedy. In one case of severe and advanced syphilis, with enormous thickening of the ends of all the nails, *Calo.* effected a cure. The remedy was given in one- to five-drop doses of the tincture, or in pellets saturated with equal parts of the tincture and 95 per cent. alcohol.

Relations.—*Compare:* Asclep. syr., Asclep. tub. (botanical relations). Ipec. (emetic). Berb. aquifol. (syphilis). Coffee caused vomiting when before there was only nausea, but antidoted many effects. Camph. also antidoted.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Depressed, tired feeling.

2. **Head.**—Dizziness.—Dull occipital headache from 11 a.m. till midnight, very bad at times in evening.—Head painful, throbbing, and confusion.—Head and face hot.

6. **Face.**—Cheeks burning like fire.—Lips and throat dry.

8. **Mouth.**—Slight soreness and swelling of r. palate, paining on moving jaws.—Breath foul.

11. **Stomach.**—Constant eructations.—Faint and giddy with inclination to vomit; after strong coffee vomited a wineglassful of yellow bile.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent urination.—Urine dark red, like home-brewed beer, and with strong smell but no noticeable deposit.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Oppression at chest, and short breathing.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse quickened.

20. **Back.**—Frequent chills passing up spine.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Cramp-like pain in centre of r. palm when grasping anything, lasting many days; pain in wrist when moving it.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Slight pain when moving at inside of r. thigh just below groin: two days later back of thigh very sore and hard, making turning irksome; next morning thigh sore, swollen, and painful, so that he could not bend leg in walking, which gave him pain at every step.—Slight pain in l. foot on movement, or when bearing on it; with deep tenderness as if up tarsal bone.—Intermitting cramp-like pain, must keep foot moving about in bed.—Pain in foot when at rest so severe as to bring pain into eyes; > after coffee; later, instep slightly red and swollen but not tender; unable to put foot to ground except by very slow degrees, could then stand without pain, but pain returns when taking weight off again.—Some days after, r. foot began to pain and became the worse of the two.

26. Sleep.—Restless and feverish ; tossing from side to side.

27. Fever.—Body cold, frequent chills passing up spine ; at same time head and temples hot, cheeks burn like fire.—Chill returned towards bedtime though he was close to the fire ; continued in bed, running from feet up spine, movement of feet seemed to excite them.—Fits of perspiration alternating with chills.

Caltha Palustris.

Marsh Marigold. *N. O.* Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of fresh shoots and flowers.

Clinical.—Cancer. Pemphigus.

Characteristics.—This is an unproved remedy, but it has irritant properties like the other Ranunculaceæ. Hansen gives as indications : " Pemphigus ; bullæ are surrounded by a ring, much itching. On the third day they are transformed into crusts." Cooper has used it with excellent effect in a case of uterine cancer, giving single doses of the ϕ tincture at long intervals.

Camphora.

Camphor. C_{10} H_{16} O. *N. O.* Lauraceæ. A gum obtained from Laurus camphora. Solution in rectified spirit.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Bed-sores. *Cholera Asiatica.* Chordee. *Cold.* Convulsions. Epilepsy. *Eruptions, suppressed.* Erysipelas. Gonorrhœa. Heart affections. *Hyperpyrexia.* Influenza. *Measles. Memory, loss of.* Priapism. Rheumatism. Sexual mania. *Shivering.* Sleeplessness. Snake-bites. Spasms *Strangury.* Sunstroke. *Taste, disordered.* Tetanus. *Tobacco habit.* Twitching *Urethra, spasmodic stricture of. Urine, suppression of.*

Characteristics.—" Chill ; cramp ; convulsion with mental anguish "—these give an idea of the essential action of *Camphor.* It causes retreat from the circumference to the centre ; and its chief remedial action is in correcting just such conditions—cold, collapse, repercussed eruptive diseases. " Great coldness of surface, with sudden and complete prostration of the vital forces." Feeling as if a cold wind were blowing over body. In all kinds of sudden internal pains arising from chill, or other causes, *Camphor* in rapidly repeated doses will be very likely to prove curative. In these conditions it is often prescribed on broad indications and given in the lower potencies, but those whose knowledge of *Camphor* is confined to its coarser actions will never understand what a great remedy it is when used according to its fine symptomatic indications and given in the higher potencies. *Camph.* produces tetanic spasms, with showing of teeth by drawing up the mouth corners (like *Nux* and *Phytolacca,* but

the deathly coldness of *Camph.* distinguishes it from both). *Camph.* has internal heat and external coldness. In the collapse of cholera it corresponds rather to the initial chill before either vomiting or diarrhœa. (The collapse of *Carbo v.* is rather the result of alvine discharges.) The tongue is cold. If he can speak, the voice is either high pitched or husky. The cramps of *Camph.* are less pronounced than in *Cupr.*; but cramps with icy coldness of limbs is characteristic of *Camph.* The coldness of *Camph.* resembles that of *Verat.*, but with the latter the discharges are copious, and *Camph.* has marked nausea, and the expression of nausea, upper lip drawn up. In some epidemics, *Camph.* given early has alone cured a large majority of the cases treated, and that whether given in drop doses of the tincture or in the 30th. Salzer (*On Cholera*, p. 68) says the cases calling for it are those in which "arterial spasm," with difficult breathing (spasm of pulmonary arteries), coldness and livdity are the leading features. In its actions on the genito-urinary sphere *Camph.* approaches *Canth.* in intensity, and is one of the antidotes to the latter. Strangury and priapism are among its effects. *Camph.* is indicated in many conditions of sudden collapse from overpowering influences acting on the nervous centres. For example, sunstroke: vitality ebbing away; fainting spells growing worse; body icy cold and bathed in cold sweat. Some characteristics are: Most pains are felt during a half-conscious condition, and *disappear when thinking of them.* Afraid of his own thoughts; wants to be diverted from thoughts of himself. Fears to be left alone. Memory lost. Great sensitiveness to cold and cold air; which < pains; takes cold easily. Surface cold to touch, *yet throws off all covering.* Extremities cold, with cramps. Awkwardness. Spasmodic movement of head; head drawn to r. side; rest of body relaxed; unconscious. Spasmodic drawing of head laterally or backwards with deathly coldness. Erysipelas spreading to central membranes. Repercussed eruptions. Soft parts drawn in. Skin painfully sensitive. In the form of the ordinary *Camphor* pilules, I have found it an excellent remedy for simple sleeplessness. In this, as in its effect on colds, it resembles *Acon.* Irritable, weakly blondes most affected. Scrofulous children most sensitive to *Camph.*

Relations.—*Camph.* has very important antidotal relations. It is *antidoted by*: Op., Sp. nit. dulc., Dulc., and Phos. *It antidotes:* Am. c., Canth., Carb. v., Cup., Lyc., Squil., Nat. m., so-called worm-medicines, tobacco, bitter almonds, and other fruits containing prussic acid; also the secondary affections remaining after poisoning with acids, salts, metals, poisonous mushrooms, &c. *Incompatible:* Nitrum. Tea, coffee, and lemonade, as a rule, do not interfere, but sometimes coffee <. *Compare:* Alo.; Carbo v. (coldness from undeveloped exanthema, collapse; epistaxis, dark, persistent; low hæmorrhages generally); Canth.; Cup.; Dulc.; Sec. (skin cold with desire to uncover); Lyc. (head drawn to one side—Lyc. to left, Plumb. and Stram. to right, Bufo to either); Op. (narcotism, heart affections); Pho. (anguish and burning in cholera). Sp. dul. nit., Squil., Verat. Teste puts Camph. in his Belladonna group, with Agar., Lach., Cedr., Stram., Tabac., and others. He notes that it acts much more powerfully on carnivorous animals than on herbivora.

Causation.—Shock from injury. Eruptions, suppressed. Cold air. Sunstroke. Vexation.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anxiety with fretfulness.—Great anguish and discouragement.—Afraid of his own thoughts.—Quarrelsome and combative humour; mania to dispute.—Dulness of the senses.—Loss of consciousness.—Confusion of ideas; delirium.—Rage.—Loss of memory.

2. **Head.**—Dizziness, as if from intoxication, esp. on walking.—Giddiness, with heaviness of the head and vanishing of the senses.—Vertigo, and heaviness of the head, which obliges the patient to incline the head backwards.—Headache, as if the brain were bruised, or sore from a wound.—Dull headache above the os frontis, with inclination to vomit.—Constrictive headache, esp. in the occiput and above the root of the nose, greatly aggravated by stooping, by lying down, or by the touch, and disappearing when the attention is directed to the pain.—Incisive shocks in the head on lying down.—Pulsative headache at night, with shootings in the forehead and heat of the body.—Congestion in the head.—Inflammation of the brain.—Inflammation of the brain (after sunstroke), with pulsation and sensation of constriction in the brain, spasmodically turned head (to the side or backward), < from movement or in the cold air; > when lying down, or when thinking of it.—Spasms, which draw the head on one side.

3. **Eyes.**—Inflammation of the eyes.—Red spots on the eyelids.—Trembling of the eyelids.—Staring, wild look.—Eyes sunken.—Eyes haggard, and turned convulsively upwards.—Contraction of the pupils.—Obscuration of the sight.—Visions of strange objects.—Photophobia.—Everything appears too bright and brilliant.

4. **Ears.**—Heat and redness of the ears, esp. in the lobes.—Abscess in the meatus auditorius, with deep redness and pressive shooting pain.

5. **Nose.**—Dry coryza.—Coryza fluent or dry.—Sneezing, beginning of coryza.—Catarrhal affections with headache, from sudden change of weather.—Nose-bleed.—Nose cold and pointed.—Violent stitching or crawling, from root of nose almost to tip.

6. **Face.**—Face deadly pale; or deep red.—Icy-cold, livid, pale face.—Erysipelas in the face.—Convulsive distortion of the features.—Convulsive clenching of the jaws.—Hippocratic face.—Foam at the mouth.—Cold sweat on face, upper lip everted.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache, as if from swelling of the sub-maxillary glands, with sensation of lengthening of the teeth.—Acute shocks in the roots of the incisors.—Painful looseness of the teeth.—Flying toothache, gnawing boring in molars, mostly in hollow ones; much < if even a soft little crust of bread touches the affected tooth; < from drinking coffee or spirituous liquors; > after drinking beer or cold water; but < from water kept in mouth; > by coition.

8. **Mouth.**—Breath fetid in the morning.—Foam at the mouth.—Abundant accumulation of a viscid and slimy saliva.

9. **Throat.**—Soreness in the throat on swallowing, as if from excoriation of the throat, which is felt even at night.—Dry, scraping sensation of the

palate.—Burning heat in the throat, extending from the palate to the stomach. —More decided relish for all food, and esp. for broth.—Bitter taste of tobacco and of food, esp. of meat.—Dislike and repugnance to tobacco smoke.—Excessive thirst.

11. **Stomach.**—The pit of the stomach is very sensitive to the touch.—Almost continual eructations after dinner; nausea > by eructation.—Inclination to vomit, followed by attacks of vertigo.—Vomiting of bile or of blood. —At the commencement of the vomiting, cold sweat, chiefly on the face.—Sensation of burning and heat in the stomach.—Pain, as from a bruise, in the epigastrium.—Strong pressure in the epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Cramps in the abdomen.—Cutting colic at night.—Belly-ache as if diarrhœa would follow.—Drawing pain, as from a bruise, on the entire of r. side of the abdomen.—Sensation of fulness in the abdomen.—Sensation of cold or of burning heat in the epigastrium and in the abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—Difficult evacuation, as if from inactivity of the intestines, or from contraction of the rectum.—The rectum feels narrow and swollen; is painful during the emission of flatulence.—Asiatic cholera, with cramps in calves, coldness in body, anguish, burning in œsophagus and stomach.—Diarrhœa: with colicky pain, esp. when caused by cold; attack very sudden; sudden and great sinking of strength.—Involuntary diarrhœa.—Blackish fæces.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Retention of urine. —Strangury, with tenesmus of the neck of the bladder.—Urine flowing slowly and in a small stream, as if the urethra were contracted.—Urine of a yellowish green, turbid, and of a mouldy smell.—Hæmaturia.—Burning pain during the emission of urine.—Urine thick and red, with turbid and thick sediment.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Inceased desire.—Erethism.—Attacks of violent priapism during dreams.—Absence of sexual desire, and impotence.—Sudden laxness of penis.—Nocturnal emissions.—Involuntary masturbation.—Sensation of contraction in the testes.—On l. side of root of penis, while standing, a pressure outwards as if a hernia would protrude.—Strangury from stricture.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Sexual orgasm.—Erethism of sexual system.—Labour-like pains.—Menses too profuse; or absent.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice husky; weak; mucus in air passages, not removed by hacking; high and squeaky.—Constriction of larynx, feeling as if throat tied.—Cutting, cold feeling deep in windpipe; causes a slight cough. — Dry feeling at bifurcation of trachea. — Breathing: anxious; oppressed; sighing; quiet; deep and slow; snoring; almost completely arrested.—Asthma, < from bodily exertion.—Hot breath (with acute eruptive diseases).—Cool breath.—A cold feeling in chest followed by cold breath.—Fatiguing, hacking, dry cough.—Every inspiration starts the cough.

18. **Chest.**—Suffocating oppression of the chest, and constriction of the larynx, as if from the vapour of sulphur.—Excessive accumulation of mucus in the respiratory organs, with danger of suffocation.—Cramps in the chest.—Shootings in the chest.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart, which can be heard striking against the side, esp. after a meal.—Anxiety at heart.—Spasmodic stitches in region of

heart, with oppression of chest when lying on l. side, > when turning on r. side.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Tension and stiffness of the neck on moving it. —Heat with an inward vibration spreads from neck and from between shoulders into limbs.—Drawing stitches through and between shoulder-blades, extending into chest when moving arms.—Pressure in small of back with leaden-like heaviness of lower limbs.—Coldness in small of back and loins; inner coldness < by walking a few steps.—Sensation as if cool air was blowing on back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Drawing lancinations between the shoulder-blades, while moving the arms.—Convulsive movement of the arms, which describe circles.—Pressure and acute drawing in the arm and forearm.—Hands icy cold.—Hands do not feel anything he touches.—Fingers stiff, open, distorted; thumb drawn back.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pains, as from a bruise, in the thighs and in the knees.—Great weakness of the legs.—Cramp-like pains and acute drawings in the legs, and in the instep.—Cramps in the calves of the legs; with icy coldness.—Acute drawing in the extremities of the toes and under the nails, on walking.

24. **Generalities.**—Convulsions and cramps of different kinds.—Tetanus, with loss of consciousness, and vomiting.—Attacks of epilepsy, with rattling in the throat; face, red and puffed; convulsive movements of the limbs, and even of the tongue, of the eyes, and of the muscles of the face; hot and viscid perspiration on the scalp, and on the forehead; after the fit, comatose drowsiness.—He falls down insensible.—Diminished circulation of the blood to the parts most distant from the heart.—Uneasiness, relaxation, and heaviness over the whole body.—Sinking of all strength.—Fainting fits.—Cracking in the joints.—Rheumatic lancinations in the muscles.—Difficulty in moving the limbs.—Painful sensibility of the periosteum of all the bones.—Sufferings in consequence of a chill.—Icy coldness of the whole body, with paleness of the face.—The majority of the symptoms appear during movement, or else at night, or are aggravated by cold, the open air, and contact.—The symptoms often disappear as soon as attention is called to them.

25. **Skin.**—Skin sorely sensitive, even to the slightest touch.—Erysipelatous inflammations.—Skin, bluish and cold, with coldness of the body.—Dryness of the skin.

26. **Sleep.**—Strong desire to sleep in the day.—Coma, with incoherent words.—Nocturnal sleeplessness, from nervous excitement.—Snoring and tossing during sleep.—During sleep, the inspirations are shorter than the expirations.—Dreams: anxious; fearful; visions of spirits; about what is intended or what has happened in morning hours.—Extreme restlessness with anxiety.

27. **Fever.**—Excessive sensibility to fresh air, and tendency to take cold. —Cold over the whole body, with deadly paleness of face, shivering, and chattering of the teeth.—Icy coldness of the whole body, with congestion to the head and chest.—Heat of the body, with redness of face, esp. in the cheeks, and in the lobe of the ear.—General heat, which becomes excessive on walking.—Heat with distended veins, aggravated from every movement.—Pulse remarkably small and slow, or excessively quick and full.—The blood

does not circulate to the parts distant from the heart.—Sensation of dryness on the whole cutaneous surface.

Camphora Bromata.

Monobromide of Camphor; a compound in which one atom of hydrogen of the camphor has been replaced by one of bromine. C_{10} H_{15} Br O. Trituration.

Clinical.—Cholera infantum. Chordee. Direction, sense of, lost. Gastric catarrh. Hysteria. Influenza. Irritation in acute eczema. Nervous excitability. Sleep, disorders of. Spermatorrhœa.

Characteristics.—Dr. Cooper has found *Camph. bro.* of wide utility in all cases where nervous excitability is present. He has given it chiefly in single doses of 3x trituration. In a case reported by Dr. E. M. Beard of a young man who suffered from gastric catarrh in convulsive paroxysms which were induced by the sight of physical deformity, the touch of a cold, clammy hand, and the *mention* of odours, the actual presence of which did not affect him, complete relief was afforded by 3 gr. doses of *Camph. bro.* every 3 or 4 hours. But the drug set up these singular symptoms: Directions appeared to be reversed; north seemed south, and east seemed west; innumerable black flies seemed to be flitting over the field of vision; he was sleepless; and when he did sleep it was restless and vexed with ghastly dreams. (*Camph.* has visions of spirits in sleep.) The reversal of directions lasted many days, and the strain on the faculty of attention was so torturing that he became prostrate in mind and body (*C. D. P.*). Hale mentions among the conditions relieved by it: Hysteria, weeping and laughter alternately. Headache in women and young girls due to mental excitement and excessive study. Delirium tremens. Chordee. Neuralgia of testes and prostate. Impotence. Spermatorrhœa.

Cancer Fluviatilis *see* Astacus Fluviatilis.

Canchalagua.

Erythræa chironioides. *N. O.* Gentianaceæ. Tincture of whole plant when in flower.

Clinical.—Influenza. Intermittents.

Characteristics.—This is a popular Californian remedy. It is indicated in intermittents of most severe type of hot countries; general sore, bruised feeling, nausea and retching, the skin becomes

wrinkled like a washerwoman's. It was proved by Dr. Richter, who experienced the following among other symptoms: Head feels congested. Scalp tight; feels as if drawn together by indiarubber. Stitches, pain, buzzing and roaring in ears. Constipation, hard, knotty stools. Chills repeatedly down back < in bed, at night. Sleeplessness. After the proving, a cold wind could be borne better than before.

Relations.—*Compare:* The Gentians, Chi., Ipec.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Head feels congested.—Pressive pains in forehead.—Scalp feels tight, as if drawn together with indiarubber.

3. **Eyes.**—Burning in eyes, first l. then r.

4. **Ears.**—Piercing or stitches in ears.—Increased buzzing and roaring.

8. **Mouth.**—Spitting of white mucus, with trembling and nervousness.

11. **Stomach.**—Increased appetite. — Eructations. — Regurgitations.—Water-brash.

12. **Abdomen.**—Flatus.—Slight pain > by pressure.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Several loose stools a day.—Constipation.—Hard, knotty, morning stool.

18. **Chest.**—It alleviated a catarrh produced by influenza.

24. **Generalities.**—That kind of pain in head and fingers which is concomitant with the attacks of intermittent fever.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleeplessness (from 1st trit.).

27. **Fever.**—Chills repeatedly, down the spine and all over, esp. in bed at night.—Heat in whole body; I could bear, after the proving, the cool trade wind, usually setting in, in San Francisco, in the afternoon, better than before.

Cannabis Indica.

East Indian Cannabis sativa (Cannabis sativa and Cannabis indica are botanically identical; the difference in their properties is solely due to the difference of soil and climate in which they are grown). Hashish. Bhang. Ganja. *N. O.* Cannabinaceæ. Tincture of young leaves and twigs.

Clinical.—*Catalepsy.* Chordee. Clairvoyance. Delirium tremens. *Delusions.* Epilepsy. Gonorrhœa. *Headache. Mania.* Menorrhagia. *Paralysis.* Prostatitis. Satyriasis. Stammering. Uræmia. Urinary disorders.

Characteristics.—The use of *Cannabis ind.* in the East as an intoxicant gives the leading note of its sphere of action. It produces a state of exaltation with sublime visions, delusions, and hallucinations in great variety. Time seems interminable, space illimitable. Imagines himself in a room of which the walls gradually close in upon him. Double consciousness. Fixed ideas. Apprehensive of approaching death; of becoming insane. Great agitation; anxiety; nervousness. Horror of darkness. Incoherent talking. Uncontrollable laughter.

Inability to fix his thoughts on one subject. Forgets what he intends to write or speak. *Can. ind.* produces a sensation of levitation. Sensation as if in a dream. Vertigo on rising, with stunning pain in back part of head. (*Can. ind.* removed for me a vertigo in which the patient felt as if the house were falling in ruins about her.) Shocks through brain on regaining consciousness. Guided by this symptom, I removed with this remedy a "noise like a crash or explosion during sleep." Sensation as of brain boiling over and lifting cranial arch like a lid; opening and shutting sensation. Weight at occiput, from which pains start up sides of head to temples and vertex. Headache with flatulence; lasts till flatus can be passed up or down; throbbing of occiput. Scalp sore feeling; crawling on vertex; sensation as though skin tightly stretched over bones of face. Clairvoyance and clair-audience; extreme sensitiveness to noise. Grinds teeth whilst asleep. Stammering and stuttering. There is a sensation in anus as if sitting on a ball; as if anus and part of urethra were filled by a hard, round body. The urinary and generative organs are very strongly affected. There is constant dull pain in region of right kidney. Pains in kidneys when laughing. Urine loaded with slimy mucus after exposure to damp and cold. Frequent micturition with burning pain, in evening. Dribbling. Urging and straining, but cannot pass a drop. Burning, scalding, or stinging in urethra before, during, and after urination. Increased sexual desire, satyriasis, priapism. Erections: while riding, walking, or sitting still, not caused by amorous thoughts; violent; painful. Gonorrhœa; without pain; with light-headedness; very profuse yellowish-white discharge. Feeling as if discharge in urethra. Chordee. Very profuse, painful, dark menstruation, but without clots. Palpitation, awakens from sleep. Stitches in heart, with oppression, > deep breathing. Warmth of spine extending to head. Backache < during catamenia, which occur every two weeks and are scanty. Paralysis of lower limbs and right arm. Nash relates the case of a lady suffering from cardiac dropsy, who, when relieved of the latter, suddenly lost the power of speech. In answer to a question she could begin a sentence, but could not finish it, as she could not remember what she wished to say. She was very impatient about it; would cry, but could not finish the sentence, though she could signify assent if any one did finish it for her. *Can. ind.* cured rapidly. [In one case of over-dose the observer experienced a modification of this: Absolute forgetfulness of the thought, speech, or acts of the previous moment; startled by hearing the echo of the last words of a sentence he has just spoken. Having suggested a walk to a companion and meeting him at the street door, wondered why they were there. Afterwards he could remember everything. < Lying down quietly: then thought succeeded thought only to be immediately blotted out: no inclination to sleep. > Walking about out of doors.] *Can. i.*, like *Bell.*, has: Wants to sleep but cannot. Very sleepy. During sleep: starting; talking; grinding teeth; nightmare. In paralysis there is tingling of the affected parts. The sensitiveness to noise is extreme; can hear a whisper in adjoining room and is irritated thereby. In some subjects a perfect condition of catalepsy is produced.

Relations.—Can. sat. In extreme sensitiveness to noise: Nit. ac. (to jarring and rumbling of waggon in street); Coff. (to all sounds); Borax (slightest noise, fall of door latch, rumpling of paper, rustling of silk); Asar. (to scratching of linen or silk, or even the thought of it). Levitation (Asar., Calc., Coccul., Phos. ac., Sil., Sticta, Sul., Thu.). As if in a dream (Ambr., Anac., Calc., Con., Cup., Med., Rhe., Stram., Val., Ver., Zn.—the sensation of time being interminable distinguishes Can. i. from the others). Horror of darkness (Am. m., Bar. c., Calc., Carb. an., Phos., Stram., Stro., Val.). Noise like a crash or explosion in head (Alo.).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Exaltation of spirit, with excessive loquacity.—Full of fun and mischief, and laughs immoderately.—Hallucinations and imaginations innumerable.—Anguish, accompanied by great oppression: > in the open air.—Constant fear of becoming insane.—Exaggeration of duration of time and extent of space; seconds seem ages, a few rods an immense distance.—Horror of darkness.—Fear of approaching death.—Inability to recall any thought or event, on account of different thoughts crowding on his brain.—Sudden loss of speech; begins a sentence but cannot finish it.—Stammering and stuttering.—Exaltation of spirits, with excessive loquacity.—Very absent-minded.—Every few minutes he would lose himself, and then wake up, as it were, to those around him.—Constantly theorising.—Clairvoyance.—Delirium tremens; trembling; hallucinations; tendency to become furious; nausea; unquenchable thirst.—Laughs at merest trifle.—Sudden loss of memory.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo on rising, with stunning pain in back part of head.—Sensation as if the room were falling in pieces about her.—Frequent involuntary shaking of the head.—Heavy pressure on the brain, forcing him to stoop.—Violent shocks pass through the brain; (noise like a crash or explosion during sleep).—Dull, drawing pain in forehead, esp. over the eyes.—Throbbing, aching pain in forehead.—Jerking in r. side of forehead, toward the interior and back part of head.—A sensation of the brain boiling over and lifting the cranial arch like the lid of a tea-kettle.—Opening and shutting sensation at vertex.—Aching in both temples, most severe in r.—Dull stitching in the r. temple.—Pain in the whole r. side of the head.—Head feels heavy, loses consciousness and falls.—Dull, heavy, throbbing pain, with sensation as from a blow, on back of head and neck.—Heavy weight at back of head, pains shoot up to temples and vertex; pain at midday forces her to cry.—Headache accompanied by flatulence, continuing until he can pass flatulence up or down; throbbing of occiput.—Migraine.

3. **Eyes.**—Fixed gaze.—Eyes bright and shiny.—Visual clairvoyance.—Jerking in extreme corner of the eye and eyelid.—Injection of vessels of conjunctiva of both eyes.—Letters run together when reading.—Twinkling, trembling, and glimmering before the eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Hearing very acute.—Aching in both ears.—Throbbing and fulness in both ears.—Ringing and buzzing in the ears.—Noise in the ears, like boiling water.—Periodical singing in the ears during a dreamy spell, ceasing when he came to himself.

6. **Face.**—Countenance dejected and careworn.—Wearied, exhausted

appearance.—Drowsy, stupid look.—Skin of face, esp. of forehead and chin, feels as if drawn tight.

8. **Mouth.**—Lips feel as if glued together.—Gritting and grinding of the teeth while sleeping.—Dryness of the mouth and lips.—White, thick, frothy, and sticky saliva.—Every article of food is extremely palatable.—Stammering and stuttering.

9. **Throat.**—The throat is parched, accompanied by intense thirst for cold water.

11. **Stomach.**—Ravenous hunger.—Pain in the cardiac orifice, relieved by pressure.—Suffocative feeling while eating.

12. **Abdomen.**—Flatulence on rising in morning (with headache); rumbling in bowels at night.—Abdomen feels swollen; > by belching.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Sensation in the anus as if he were sitting on a ball; as if the anus and part of the urethra were filled up by a hard, round body.—Painless yellow diarrhœa.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pain in the kidneys when laughing.—Burning, aching, or sharp stitches in the kidneys.—A white glairy mucus may be squeezed from the urethra.—Burning and scalding, or stinging pain in the urethra before, during, and after urination.—Urging to urinate, but cannot pass a drop.—Profuse, colourless urine.—Has to wait some time before the urine flows.—Has to force out the last few drops with the hand.—The urine dribbles out after the stream ceases.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sexual desire excessively increased.—Satyriasis; priapism.—Erections not caused by amorous thoughts.—Violent painful erections.—Penis relaxed and shrunken.—Itching in the glans penis.—Sharp pricking, like needles, in urethra, so severe as to send a thrill to cheeks and hands.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Very profuse menstruation; painful, dark but without clots.—Spasmodic uterine colic, pains returning like labour pains; great agitation and sleeplessness.—Threatened miscarriage in 8th month; burning on micturition with purulent discharge.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Rough cough, with scraping immediately under the sternum.—It requires a great effort to take a deep inspiration.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression of chest, with deep, laboured breathing.—He feels as if suffocated, and has to be fanned.—Stitches extending from both nipples through chest.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Palpitation of the heart, awaking from sleep.—Pressing pain in the heart, with dyspnœa the whole night.—Piercing pain in the heart.—Sensation as if drops were falling from the heart.—Stitches in the heart, accompanied by great oppression; the latter relieved by deep breathing.—Pulse very slow (as low as 46).

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain across the shoulders and spine; must stoop, cannot walk erect.—Chin suddenly drawn down to sternum, lasting three days.—Warmth in spine extending to head.—Backache, < during menses, which occur every two weeks and are scanty.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Agreeable thrilling through the arms and hands.—Paralysis of the r. arm.—Coldness of r. hand, with stiffness and numbness of r. thumb.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Entire paralysis of the lower extremities.—Weari-

ness in limbs, and stiffness and aching in knees; almost paralysis.—Agreeable thrilling from the knees down, with a sensation as if a bird's claws were clasping the knees.—On attempting to walk, intensely violent pain as if treading on spikes, which penetrated the soles, and ran upward through the limbs to the hips; worse in r. limb, and accompanied by drawing pains in both calves.—Shooting pains in the joints of the toes of l. foot; worse in great toe; aching and stitching pain in ball of l. great toe.

24. **Generalities.**—Great desire to lie down in the daytime.—Thoroughly exhausted after a short walk.—Felt so weak that he could scarcely speak, and soon fell into a deep sleep.

26. **Sleep.**—Excessive sleepiness; sound sleep, with melancholy dreams.—Starting of the limbs while sleeping, causing him to awake.—Voluptuous dreams, with erections and profuse seminal emissions.—Talks during sleep.—Gritting teeth during sleep.—Dreams prophetic; vexatious; of dead bodies, of danger, and of perils to be encountered.—Nightmare every night as soon as he falls asleep.

27. **Fever.**—Loss of animal heat.—General chilliness.—Coldness of the face, nose, and hands after dinner.—Profuse sticky sweat, standing out in drops on his forehead.

Cannabis Sativa.

European or American Hemp. *N. O.* Cannabinaceæ. Tincture of male and female flowering tops.

Clinical.—Ascites. Asthma. Cataract. Cystitis. *Eyes; corneal opacity.* Fingers, contracted. *Gonorrhœa.* Headache. Hysteria. Infantile leucorrhœa. Nephritis. Nose-bleed. Palpitation. Phimosis. Pleurisy. Pneumonia. Post-partum hæmorrhage. Priapism. Stammering. Tetanus. *Trachea, mucus in.* Urethral caruncle.

Characteristics.—*Cannabis sativa* resembles closely *Cannabis indica*, but the mental symptoms and head symptoms are less pronounced and the eye and genito-urinary symptoms more so. Characteristic sensations are: "As if hot water were poured over him; over heart. As if drops of cold water were falling: on head; from anus; from heart." As if pinched with pincers in back. Pressure as with a sharp point in coccyx. Gonorrhœa, esp. when the patient walks with the legs apart. Sexual over excitement in either sex. Threatened abortion from too frequent sexual intercourse. Threatened abortion complicated with gonorrhœa. The urethra is very sensitive to touch and pressure; the patient cannot bear the legs close together. *Can. sat.* has cured many cases of urethral caruncle; and of phimosis. It resembles *Canth.* in its urethral symptoms, but has more burning and smarting (*Canth.* more tenesmus). Drawing pains in region of kidneys extending into inguinal glands, with anxious sensation of nausea at epigastrium. Unendurable fine stitching over whole body, as from a thousand needle points, at night, when sweating from warm covering, > uncovering. Feet feel heavy on going upstairs.

Relations.—*Antidotes:* of large doses—lemon-juice, *Strychnia*, faradization of respiratory muscles to maintain respiration; of small doses—Camph., Merc. *Compatible:* Bell., Hyo., Lyc., Nux, Op., Puls., Rhus, Verat. *Compare:* Can. ind., Act. r., Arn., Bry., Canth., Petrol., Petros., Stan., Stram., Sul.; Sars. (< going up stairs); in phimosis (Merc., Sul., Nit. ac., Sep., Thu. Rhus, Sabi.); as if something alive in abdomen (Croc. s., Thuj.).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sadness and indifference.—The slightest contradiction gives offence.—Disposition to be easily frightened.—Mania, sometimes gay, sometimes serious or furious.—Irresolution and uncertainty, in consequence of too fickle an imagination.—As if in a dream.—Voices, including her own, seem to come from a distance; her own voice seems strange, as if it were somebody else speaking.—Lectophobia.—In writing, many errors are made.—Vanishing of thoughts.—Want of words.—Ideas seem to stand still; he stares in front of him; is absorbed in higher thoughts, but is unconscious of them.

2. **Head.**—Attacks of vertigo on walking, or when standing for some time, to such an extent as to cause falling.—Sensation as if intoxicated.—Headache, as if there were a stone pressing upon it.—Sensation of a heavy weight on the vertex.—Pressure and tension on the temples.—Compression in the sinciput, from the margins of the orbit to the temples.—Congestion in the head, with throbbings in the brain, cheeks red and hot; with pulsation, and not unpleasant warmth in it.—Sensation at the scalp, as if something were creeping on it, and frequent sensation, as if drops of cold water were falling on the head.

3. **Eyes.**—Aching pain in the balls of the eyes.—Cramp-like pulling in the eyes.—Weakness and confusion of sight, on viewing objects either distant or near.—Specks, and opacity of the cornea.—Appearance of a denticulated circle of whitish flames before the eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Throbbing and pressure in the ears; disappearing when stooping, and reappearing when raising the head again.—Buzzing in the ears, and sensation as if a skin were before them.

5. **Nose.**—Swelling of the nose, with copper-like redness.—Stupefying pressure on the root of the nose.—Heat and dryness of the nose.—Epistaxis, preceded by a sensation of burning in the nose.

6. **Face.**—Paleness of the face.—Tingling, itching, and smarting in the face, as if from salt.—Palpitation of the muscles of the face.—Heat of the face, and redness of the cheeks.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of the mouth, with viscid saliva, and absence of thirst.—Eruption in the vermilion border of the lips.—Embarrassed speech; at one time words are wanting, at another the voice fails.—The speech stops with extraordinary anxiety and agony on account of pain in the back.

11. **Stomach.**—Empty risings.—Regurgitation of acrid substances of a bitter sourness.—Nausea, with inclination for food.—Vomiting with sensation of strangulation, from the epigastrium to the throat.—Vomiting of green bile.—Pain in the stomach, on being touched, as if it were ulcerated, > by eating.—Attack of violent cramps in the stomach, with paleness, and sweat

of the face; pulse almost extinct, and respiration rattling.—Aching, pinchings, and cuttings in the epigastrium, and in the upper part of the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain, as from a bruise, in the intestines.—Sensation of soreness in the abdomen (dropsy).—Hard and painful swelling of the hepatic region.—Cramp-like pains in the epigastrium.—Pulsation of the abdomen, as if from within outwardly.—Shuddering in the abdomen, as if cold water were running through it.—Painful jerks in the abdomen, as if it contained some living object.—Shaking of the intestines, as if they were detached, when the arms are moved.—Partial swelling of the abdomen, as from an encysted ascites.—Shocks and pressure towards the outside in the region of the groins.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa, accompanied by cramp-like pains in the abdomen.—Pressure in the rectum towards the outside.—Sensation, as of a running of cold water from the anus.—Constipation, and hard fæces.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Sensation of soreness and inflammation of the kidneys.—Urgent inclination to make water, with pressive pain.—Difficulty of making water, as if from paralysis of the bladder, and nocturnal strangury.—Obstinate retention of urine.—Stoppage of the urinary ducts by mucus and pus.—Urine, turbid, white, or reddish, and as if mixed with blood and pus.—Incontinence of urine.—Stream of water scattered.—Emission, drop by drop, of a scanty and sanguineous nature.—Burning pain in the urethra and in the bladder, before and during the emission of urine.—Urethra inflamed and painful to the touch.—Discharge of watery mucus from the urethra (gonorrhœa).—Yellow and mucous discharge from the urethra.—Ejection of a stone on making water.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Genital parts cold.—Itching and inflammatory swelling of the prepuce, glans, and penis, with deep redness, and phimosis.—The penis feels sore and burnt when walking; walks with legs apart.—Aching in the testes, and tension in the spermatic cord, when standing upright.—Swelling of the prostate gland.—Erections, with tensive pains.—Repugnance to coition, or strong excitement of sexual desire.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Profuse menstruation.—Sterility.—Miscarriage, with convulsions.—Threatened abortion, complicated with gonorrhœa; or on account of too frequent sexual intercourse.—Great excitement with sterility.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Loss of voice.—Accumulation of tenacious mucus in the larynx, with scraping, and difficulty of respiration.—Cough, violent and dry.—Cough with greenish and viscid expectoration.—Difficulty of respiration, as if there were a weight on the chest, with wheezing and rattling in the bronchia.—Respiration short and oppressed.—Respiration difficult, and possible only when standing upright.—Difficulty of respiration, and oppression on the chest, with uneasiness in the throat; < lying down.—Respiration rattling.

18. **Chest.**—Shootings in the bottom of the chest, esp. on breathing or speaking, or during movement.—Inflammation of the lungs, with greenish vomiting and delirium.

19. **Heart.**—Painful strokes in the region of the heart.—Sensation as if drops were falling from the heart.—Inflammation of the heart.—Painful con-

straint and tension in the heart, with palpitation of the heart and anxiety.—Beatings of the heart, which are felt lower than their ordinary place.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pains in the back, which impede speech and suspend respiration.—Shooting pain between the shoulder-blades.—Pressure towards the outside in the sacral region and coccyx.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain, as from a bruise, in the shoulder and forearm during movement.—Cramps in the hands and the fingers.—Cramp-like contraction of the metacarpal bones, of the (r.) hand.—Sudden paralytic weakness of the hand, with trembling on laying hold of an object, and inability to hold it firmly.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cramps in the thighs, the calves of the legs, and the hams.—Weakness, staggering, and pains of the knees.—Displacement of the patella on going upstairs.—Pulsation and stretching pain in the feet, and in the joints of the foot, as after a long walk.—Spasmodic contraction of the the tendo Achillis, with violent pains.

24. **Generalities.**—Acute drawing, and contractive, pressive pains, with sensation of paralysis, or shocks and deep shootings in different parts, or else a sensation as if pinched with the fingers.—Rheumatic pulling during movement, apparently in the periosteum.—General dejection, with tottering and soreness of the knees.—Great fatigue, from having spoken or written.—Tetanus, chiefly in the upper limbs, and in the trunk.—Several symptoms are aggravated or provoked by touch, open air, and heat, as well as at night, and after midnight; by exercise, and after a meal.—Sensation, as if drops of cold water were falling (on head; from the anus; from heart).—Affections of ball of the foot or under part of the toes.—Typhoid fevers where strangury exists.

26. **Sleep.**—Invincible desire to sleep during the day.—Sensation of greater fatigue on waking in the morning, than when going to bed in the evening.—Nocturnal sleeplessness.—Great anxiety of heart.—At night, pricking and sensation of burning over the whole skin, as if from boiling water.

27. **Fever.**—Shuddering and shivering, with thirst.—Uneasiness and external cold.—Coldness of the body, with heat in the face.—Heat only in the face.—Pulse weak, slow, and scarcely perceptible.—Burning heat over the whole body at night.

Cantharis.

Cantharis vesicator. Lytta vesicator. Spanish fly. *N.O.* Insecta, Coleoptera. Tincture or trituration of living insects.

Clinical.—*Bladder affections. Burns.* Chordee. Diphtheria. Dysentery. Eczema. *Emissions. Erotomania.* Erysipelas. Eyes, inflammation of. Gastritis. *Gonorrhœa. Herpes zoster.* Hydrophobia. *Kidneys, affections of.* Mania. Neuralgia. Nymphomania. *Ovaries, affections of. Peritonitis. Pleurisy. Pregnancy, disorders of.* Retained placenta. Satyriasis. *Scarlatina. Spermatorrhœa. Strangury. Thirst. Throat, sore. Tongue, inflammation of. Urine, abnormal.* Vesication of skin.

Characteristics.—*Cantharis* belongs to the animal kingdom and finds its most prominent sphere of action in exciting the animal

passions. There is anger in a very acute degree amounting to paroxysms of rage; and a corresponding condition of the bodily tissues. The word "*irritation*" best expresses the totality of the *Cantharis* effects. The pains are burning, and sharp, lancinating along the course of a nerve. Neuralgia of head and face from taking cold, with loud screams and jerking of muscles. The slightest touch or approach aggravates the mental symptoms. Violent spasms reproduced by touching larynx. There is also < from dazzling objects and by water—completing the hydrophobia picture. It may be well to remember in this connection the violent erotic action of *Canth.*, for many have maintained that rabies only arises among domesticated animals where sexual functions are under more or less abnormal conditions. Guernsey gives as the special indications in hydrophobia: "Moaning and violent cries, interspersed with barking." *Canth.* produces amorous frenzy, unbounded sexual desire; also sexual erethism and excitability. It acts on the brain, producing inflammation of the tissues. The eyes are bright, pupils widely dilated. Erysipelas commencing in nose. The face is generally pale or yellowish, with an expression of deep-seated suffering. There is diphtheritic inflammation of throat, severe burning, constriction; thirst, with aversion to drinking. The stomach is inflamed. Pain in abdomen colic-like, doubling the patient up, cutting, burning, lancinating. Dysenteric stools with tenesmus. In the genito-urinary region the most intense action is developed. There is extreme superficial sensitiveness in hypogastrium (especially when the bladder is full), attended with unbearable tenesmus vesicæ. Cutting, burning pains from the kidney down to urethra. Strangury. Can pass only a few drops, like molten lead. Irritation of all grades. The sexual appetite is aroused to the point of mania. Coitus does not always reduce it. On the skin and serous membranes the irritating effects of the remedy are equally pronounced. Pleurisy with effusion has been cured by the remedy given internally. Burning, stitches, shooting pains and exudation are the indications. So the fly-blister treatment of olden days had more to say for itself than those who used it knew. Vesication is the note of its effects on the skin and indicates its use in burns of the first degree, erysipelas, blisters. In burns the part may be treated with a lotion containing a few drops of the tincture to the ounce of water, a dilution being given internally. An ointment made with the 3x is a good application for herpes zoster. H. N. Guernsey observed that *Canth.* is almost always the remedy for whatever other sufferings there may be, when there is as well frequent micturition with burning, cutting pain; or if cutting burning pain attends the flow, even when micturition is not very frequent. Guernsey also pointed out that *Canth.* should be studied in treating affections of the air-passages when the mucus is tenacious. Nash records a case in which this observation led him to make a pretty cure. *Kali bich.* had completely failed to relieve a lady who had suffered long from bronchitis. The mucus was profuse, tenacious, and ropy. One day the patient mentioned that she had great cutting and burning on urinating, which she was obliged to do very frequently. *Canth.* made a rapid cure. *Canth.* has cured a case of malarial cachexia

in which the symptoms were always < when the urine was scanty. "Burning" runs through the *Canth.* pathogeneses in a very striking way. Another marked feature of the remedy is its effect in increasing the secretions of membranes. *Canth.* "expels moles, dead fetus, placentæ; promotes fecundity" (Guernsey). The < is: from drinking; from coffee; from drinking cold water; whilst urinating; after urinating; from touch. > From rubbing; from warm applications.

Relations.—*Antidotes:* Camph. antidotes the strangury and retention of urine of Canth., Apis the cystitis, Kali nit. the renal symptoms. For its throat symptoms it is nearest to Capsicum. *Other antidotes:* Acon., Lauro., Puls. Canth. is *antidote to:* Camph., Vinegar, Alcohol. *Compatible:* Bell., Merc., Pho., Pul., Sep., Sul. *Incompatible:* Coffea. *Compare:* Doryph., Coccus cact., Coccionella, Apis, Bell., Bry., Can. s. (more burning and smarting; Canth. more tenesmus); Petros. (sudden urging); Caps; Puls. (retained placenta); Ars. (delayed urination after parturition); Thuja (erections; those of Canth. prevent urination; those of Thuja do not); Merc. (semen mixed with blood); Sarsapar. (urine burns like fire, shreddy particles and blood in it); Arum, Arn., Rhus, Ranunc. scel. (Teste classes Canth. with Senega and Phos. ac. in his Conium group.)

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Dejected and lachrymose humour.—Anxious inquietude, with agitation, which necessitates constant motion.—Want of confidence in one's self.—Pusillanimity and timidity.—Disposition to be angry, and to fly into a rage.—Paroxysms of rage, with cries, blows, and barkings, renewed on feeling the gullet, and at the sight of water.—Delirium.—Insanity.—Mania, with extravagant acts and gestures.—Constantly attempting to do something, but accomplishing nothing.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, with loss of consciousness, and mist before the sight, chiefly in the open air.—Headache, which interrupts sleep at night.—Pressive lancinations in the head, which disappear on walking.—Acute drawing pains in the head, with vertigo.—Congestion in the head.—Throbbing in the brain, and heat, which ascends to the head.—Sensation of burning in the head, as if the interior were raw, with inflammation of the brain.—Drawing, jerking, and gnawing in the bones of the head.—Headache, as if the hair were pulled.—Hair standing on end.—Headache, as if coming from the nape of the neck, and wishing to escape by the forehead.—Burning in the sides of the head, ascending from the neck, with soreness and giddiness; < in the morning and afternoon; when standing or sitting; > when walking or lying down.

3. **Eyes.**—Pain in the eyes, with sensation as if the eyelids were excoriated, chiefly when they are opened.—Inflammation of the eyes, with burning smarting.—Yellowish colour of the eyes.—Prominence, and convulsive movements of the eyes; fiery, sparkling, staring look.—Objects seemed to be tinged with a yellow hue.

4. **Ears.**—Inflammation and burning heat of the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Swelling of the nose, even in the interior, with redness and burning heat.—Erysipelatous inflammation of the dorsum of the nose, extend-

ing to the cheeks (r.) with hardness and subsequent desquamation.—Fetid and sickly smell before the nose.—Coryza of long duration, and catarrh, with copious flow of viscid mucus from the nose.

6. **Face.**—Paleness of the face.—Face hollow, hippocratic, with features which express anguish and despair.—Yellowish colour of the face.—Erysipelatous inflammation and desquamation of the cheeks.—Burning redness and swelling of the face.—Swelling at one side of the face (r.), with tension.—Swelling and inflammation of the lips.—Fissure and exfoliation of the lips.—Trismus.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache, generally drawing, < by eating.—Fistula in the gums.—Ulceration of the gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Taste of cedar pitch in the mouth.—Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth.—Inflammation of the mouth and pharynx.—Inflammation and suppuration of the tonsils, with inability to swallow.—Burning in the mouth, extending down the pharynx, œsophagus and stomach; < from drinking cold water.—Phlegmonous inflammation of the interior of the cheek.—Aphthæ in the mouth.—Frothy salivation, with streaks of blood.—Foam at the mouth.—Coagulated blood coming from the mouth.—Inflammatory swelling and suppuration of the tongue.—Suppuration of the gums.—Fistula dentalis (suppurating) (upper incisors).—Weakness of the organs of speech, and languid diction.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, on swallowing.—Difficult deglutition, with strangulation in the throat, and nocturnal regurgitation of food.—Impeded deglutition, esp. in the case of liquids.—Burning in the throat, on swallowing.—Inflammation and ulceration of the tonsils and of the throat; with inability to swallow.—Burning pains in the throat, < by drinking water.

10. **Appetite.**—Loss of taste.—Taste of pitch in the mouth and in the throat.—Thirst, from dryness of the lips, with repugnance to all drinks.—Want of appetite, with disgust and repugnance to all sorts of food.

11. **Stomach.**—Risings, with burning sensation, as if from pyrosis, aggravated by drinking.—Sob-like risings, which seem to take an inverse direction and to return towards the stomach.—Vomiting of undigested food.—Vomiting of bilious and slimy substances, or of blood.—Great sensitiveness of the precordial region.—Pressive fulness, with anxiety and inquietude in the stomach.—Smarting and burning pains in the stomach.—Inflammation of the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pains in abdomen, after taking coffee.—Inflammation of the liver.—Shootings and contraction in r. hypochondrium.—Great sensibility of the abdomen to the touch.—Burning pain in the abdomen, from the gullet to the rectum.—Burning pain above the navel, on coughing, on sneezing, on blowing the nose, with yellowish spots on the part affected.—Inflammation of the intestines.—Dropsical swelling of the abdomen.—Incarceration of flatulency under the hypochondria.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation and hard fæces.—Diarrhœa, with evacuation of frothy matter, or of greenish mucus, with cutting pains after the evacuation and burning pains in the rectum.—During stool, burning in the anus; prolapsus ani.—After stool, chilliness and tenesmus.—Dysenteric diarrhœa, with nocturnal evacuation of whitish mucus, and of solid pieces, like false membranes, with streaks of blood.—Sanguineous evacuations.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Retention of urine, with cramp-like pains in the bladder.—Urgent and ineffectual efforts to make water, with painful emission, drop by drop.—Difficult emission of urine, in a weak and scattered stream.—Increased secretion of urine.—Urine, pale yellow, or of a deep red colour.—Flow of sanguineous mucus from the bladder.—Emission of blood, drop by drop.—Purulent urine.—Burning smarting, on making water.—Incisive pains in the front part of the urethra, during the emission of urine, and afterwards.—Sharp, tearing, and incisive pains, successive pullings and pulsations in the urinary organs.—Burning, stinging and tearing in the kidneys.—Pressing pain in the kidneys, extending to the bladder; along the ureters; relieved by pressing upon the glans.—Inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys, of the bladder, and of the urethra.—Exceedingly painful sensibility of the region of the bladder on its being touched.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Draggings in the spermatic cord, on making water.—Inflammation and gangrene of the genital parts.—Painful swelling of the testes.—Sexual desire greatly increased, with painful, frequent erections (with gonorrhœa), of long continuance, as in priapismus.—Ready emission, during amorous caresses.—Spermatorrhœa.—After coition, burning pain in the urethra.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia premature and too copious, with black blood and pains during the flow.—Voiding of moles, of fœtus, and of placentæ.—Inflammation of the ovaries.—Swelling of the cervix uteri.—Corrosive leucorrhœa, with burning sensation on making water, and excitement of sexual desire.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness, with painful rattling of viscid mucus, copious, and coming from the chest, and with incisive shootings in the trachea.—Oppression of breathing, with sensation of constriction of the pharynx.—Stitches in the chest during an inspiration. (Inflammation of the lungs.)—Inflammation of the larynx.—Sensation of excessive weakness in the organs of respiration, on speaking and on breathing deeply.—Voice feeble, timid, and trembling.

18. **Chest.**—Respiration rendered difficult and oppressed by constriction of the throat, and dryness of the nose.—Suspension of respiration in going up a hill, with rattling in the chest and nausea.—Shootings in the chest, and in the sides.—Burning pains in the chest, from whence small clots of blood are at times detached.—Palpitation of the heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness in the nape of the neck, with tension when bending it over.—Acute drawing pains in the back.—Tearing in the back (after rising from a seat).—Sensation of constriction in the spine.—Emprosthotonos and opisthotonos.

21. **Limbs.**—Weakness and swelling of limbs.—Dropsical swelling of hands and feet.—Cold sweat of hands and feet.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Acute tractive pains in the arms.—Want of strength in the hands.—Eczematous eruption on dorsum of hand and between fingers, itching and burning fearfully, < from cold water, > from warmth.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pains in the hips, with spasmodic sufferings in the urinary passages.—Acute tractive, piercing pains, in the legs, from the feet to the hips.—Trembling of the legs.—Darting pain from r. foot to r. side of head in paroxysms.

24. **Generalities.**—Burning pains, as from excoriation, in all the cavities of the body.—Acute shootings towards the interior in different parts.—Drawing, arthritic pains in the limbs, with affection of the urinary ducts, mitigated by rubbing.—Violent pains, with groans and lamentations.—Sensation of dryness in the joints.—Want of flexibility of the whole body.—Dejection and weakness, with excessive sensibility in all parts of the body, trembling, and desire to lie down.—Prostration of strength, proceeding even to paralysis.—Convulsions, tetanus.—The sufferings show themselves chiefly on the r. side, and are mitigated in a recumbent posture.—The symptoms are renewed every seven days.

25. **Skin.**—Itching vesicles, with burning pain on being touched.—Blisters, from burns.—Erysipelatous inflammations.—Acute drawing pains in ulcers, with increased suppuration.

26. **Sleep.**—Great drowsiness, esp. in the afternoon, with yawnings and stretching.—Sleeplessness without apparent cause.—At night, half sleep, with frequent waking.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse hard, full and rapid.—Fever, which manifests itself only by cold.—Cold and shivering, with cutis anserina and paleness of the face.—Thirst only after the shivering.—Perspiration; cold, esp. on the hands and feet; on the genitals.—Sweat, of the smell of urine.—Pulsation through the trembling limbs.

Capsicum.

Capsicum annuum. Cayenne Pepper. (South America and West Indies.) *N. O.* Solanaceæ. Tincture of the dried pods.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Asthma. Brain, irritation of. Delirium tremens. *Cough.* Diarrhœa. Diphtheria. Dysentery. *Ear affections.* Glandular swellings. *Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Heartburn.* Hernia. *Home-sickness. Intermittents. Lungs, affections of.* Measles. *Mouth, ulcers in.* Neuralgia. *Nose, affections of.* Obesity. Œsophagus, stricture of. Paralysis. Pleuro-pneumonia. *Pregnancy, disorders of. Rectum, diseases of. Rheumatic gout. Rheumatism. Sciatica.* Scrofula. Sea-sickness. Stomatitis. *Throat, sore.* Tongue, paralysis of. *Trachea, tickling in. Urine, disorders of. Whooping-cough.* Yellow fever.

Characteristics.—*Capsicum* should be studied in connection with the other great members of the Solanum family, *Belladonna, Stramonium, Hyoscyamus, Dulcamara, Solanum Carolinense, Solanum nigrum, Solanum tuberosum* (Potato), and *Lycopersicum esculentum* (Tomato). It acts with great intensity on the mucous membranes, and also on the bones: affections of bones in general; pains in bones of face; inflammation of petrous bone. *Capsicum* corresponds especially to persons of light hair and blue eyes; also to persons of lax fibre and muscles; obesity; lazy, fat, unclean persons who dread the open air; clumsy children; awkward persons; hæmorrhoidal troubles. Lack of reaction and bodily irritability. Symptoms generally appear on left side. As with *Dulcamara*, there is extreme sensitiveness to cold and damp which < most

symptoms. The well-known burning effects of red pepper is a leading indication for its use: "Burning pains" wherever occurring demand that *Capsicum* should have the first consideration, if there are no other determining symptoms in favour of another remedy. The burning of *Caps.* is < from cold water. Redness of the skin, and even a scarlet eruption like *Belladonna*. Very characteristic is a cough with fetid breath, or bad taste. Cough causing splitting pain in head. Chill at 10.30 a.m., beginning between shoulders and running down back. A case of poisoning in a worker in a capsicum-plaister factory brought out: severe chill with shaking; and it ended in an intense coryza. *Caps.* 30 brought speedy relief in a case of tympanites following laparotomy, the concomitant symptoms being: cold nose and extremities, and cyanosis. *Caps.* is a notable fever remedy. The patient is thirsty—but drinking causes shuddering. Absence of thirst during heat. Burning, pungent pains, < by application of cold water, are very marked. Burning, pungent sensation in face < by slightest draught of cold air; burning in throat; burning blisters in roof of mouth (diphtheria or gangrene); constriction of throat, spasmodic closure, pain when not swallowing; burning in rectum, tenesmus, hæmorrhage; burning on urination; burning in bladder. *Caps.* is among the remedies of the front rank in stomatitis; in inflammation of the middle ear, with involvement of mastoid cells; in the sore throat of smokers and drinkers, with inflammation, burning, relaxed uvula, sometimes dry, sometimes with tough mucus difficult to dislodge. Local burning and general chilliness distinguish *Caps.* in a vast number of cases. *Caps.* is indicated where there is lack of reaction in persons of lax fibre. The mental state shows home-sickness. "Home-sickness, with red cheeks and sleeplessness; with hot feeling in fauces." (With a few doses of *Caps.* I cured completely an Australian girl, of florid complexion, who had come to London to study, and who was quite incapacitated by home-sickness.) There is awkwardness, fearfulness, obstinacy. Alternating states; laughs and weeps by turns; is now jocose and sings, but becomes angry from slightest cause. Delirium: it has been given with great success in delirium tremens, mostly in drachm doses of the tincture, given in milk. > From heat is the most important modality. Patients who cannot get to sleep without a hot bottle at their back. Rest < some forms of headache and > others. Motion = headache as if skull would split; as if bruised; asthma; chilliness; stiff joints to crack. Ascending = asthma. < By touch. Shuns open air; dreads uncovering; dreads air, especially a draught. Spirits become lower as body becomes cooler. Sensation as if cayenne pepper were sprinkled on parts. Violent pains in various places; now here now there. Sensation as if parts would go to sleep. I had one patient on whom *Caps.* acted well in summer, but not in winter. Equal parts of tincture of *Caps.* and glycerine make an excellent liniment for external use in many cases of chronic rheumatism and neuralgia.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Calad., Camph., Cina, Chi., Sul. ac., or vapour of burning sulphur. *It antidotes:* Effects of Alcohol, Coffee, Opium, Quinine. *Compatible:* Bell., Lyc., Puls., Sil. *Compare:* Arn.,

Bell. (headache, &c.); Bry. (headache from cough); Canth. (burning pains, throat symptoms, dysentery, urinary symptoms); Pso. (lack of reaction; despair of recovery; Caps. in persons of lax fibre); Lach. (thirst before chill; continues into chill; drinking < ; also Elaps); Nat. m., Carb. v. and Menyanth. (intermittents; Nat. m. is the "chronic" of Caps.); Carb. an. and Nit. ac. (inflammation behind ears, Aur. and Nit. ac. preferable in abscess; Sil. in chronic suppuration); Phos. ac. (home-sickness; Caps. has red face); Ars., Alum., Carb. v., Lyc. have burning pains > by heat. Merc., Nit. ac., Sul. have passage of blood from bowels. Crot. t. (after drinking urging to stool); Helleb. (colic with spasm of bladder); Plat. (burning, pungent pain in face, < slightest draught of air, warm or cold). Compare also Solanaceæ.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Tendency to take alarm.—Discontent.—Opinionativeness.—Strong disposition to take everything in bad part, to fly into a rage, even on account of harmless jests, and to utter reproaches.—Capricious and exceedingly changeable humour.—Dulness of all the senses.—Want of reflection and awkwardness.—Nostalgia, with redness of the cheeks and sleeplessness.——Disposition to jest, and to utter witticisms, but gets angry at least trifle.

2. **Head.**—Bewilderment of the head.—Intoxication, as if from spirituous liquors.—Headache, as if the cranium were going to burst, on walking, or moving the head or coughing.—Attack of semi-lateral headache, pressive and shooting, with nausea, vomiting, and loss of memory, aggravated by movement of the eyes.—Shooting, or acute, drawing pains, esp. in the sides of the head.—Pain of pressive severing in the brain, as if from fulness.—Pulsative headache; (better in motion).—Gnawing itching in the scalp, with pain in the roots of the hair after scratching.

3. **Eyes.**—Pressure in the eyes, as if from a foreign body introduced into them.—Inflammation of the eyes, with redness, burning pain, and lachrymation.—Eyes prominent.—Confusion of sight, esp. in the morning, as if something were swimming on the cornea, mitigated for an instant by rubbing.—Objects appear black when brought before the eyes.—Sight entirely extinct, as if from amaurosis.

4. **Ears.**—Acute drawing pains in the ears.—Itching and pressure in the bottom of the auditory tube.—Painful swelling on the bone behind the ear; < by touch.—Tearing behind l. ear.—Diminution of hearing after previous burning and stinging in the ear.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis, esp. in bed, in the morning.—Painful pimples under the nostrils.—Dry coryza, with tingling and tickling in the nostrils.

6. **Face.**—Redness of the face (without heat), often alternately with paleness.—Many small red spots on the face.—Corroding, itching tetter on the forehead.—Pains in the face, in the bones, where they are aggravated by the touch, or in the nerves where they are aggravated during sleep.—Dull pressure on the cheek-bone.—Swelling of the lips.—Ulcerated eruptions, and fissures in the lips.

7. **Teeth.**—Pains in the teeth, as if they were set on edge, or elongated.—Pullings in the teeth, and in the gums.—Swelling of the gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Burning vesicles in the mouth and on the tongue.—Viscid saliva in the mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat with painful deglutition and pulling sensation in the pharynx.—Inflammation, with dark redness and burning of the throat.—Cramp-like contraction of the throat.—Uvula elongated, with sensation as if it were pressing on something hard.

10. **Appetite.**—Unnaturally increased appetite, alternated with aversion to food.—Aqueous and insipid taste.—Sour taste in the mouth, and also a taste of broth.—Want of appetite.—Desire for coffee, with inclination to vomit before or after taking it.—Pyrosis.—Nausea, felt generally in the epigastrium, with pressure on the part.

11. **Stomach.**—Pain in the stomach, which is inflated.—Sensation of cold in the stomach.—Burning pain in the stomach, and in the epigastrium, esp. just after a meal.—Shootings in the epigastrium, on breathing rapidly and deeply, on speaking, and on the part being touched.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen inflated, almost to bursting, with pressive tension, and suspension of respiration.—Painless rumbling in the abdomen.—Colic about umbilicus, with mucous stools.—Draggings and movements in the abdomen.—Strong pulsations in the abdomen.—Flatulent colic.—Protrusion, flatulent hernia in the inguinal ring.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Tenesmus—Small dysenteric evacuations, with discharge of slimy and sanguineous matter, preceded by flatulent colic.—Nocturnal diarrhœa, with burning pains in the anus.—Blind hæmorrhoids, with pain during evacuation.—Hæmorrhoidal tumours, with burning (bleeding).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Tenesmus of the bladder.—Frequent, urgent and almost useless efforts to make water.—Burning pains on making water.—Cramp-like and incisive contractions in the neck of the bladder.—Incisive and shooting pains in the urethra, when not urinating.—Purulent running from the urethra, as in gonorrhœa.—Flow of blood from the urethra, which is painful to the touch.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Impotence and coldness of the genital parts.—Purulent discharge from the urethra.—Dwindling of the testes.—Violent erections in the morning.—Trembling of the whole body, during amorous caresses.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Disordered menstruation, with a pushing or sticking sensation in l. ovarian region.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness.—Cough, more violent in the evening and at night, with pains in other parts of the body, esp. in the head and in the bladder, as if they were going to burst, or with pressure in the throat and ears, as if an abscess were about to open in them.—Cough, after taking coffee.—Cough, with fetid breath, and disagreeable taste in the mouth.

18. **Chest.**—Want to breathe deeply.—Deep breathing, almost like a sigh.—Oppressed respiration, sometimes as if proceeding from the stomach, or from fulness of the chest.—Asthma, with redness of the face, eructation and sensation as if the chest were extended.—Constrictive pain in the chest.—Shootings in the chest on breathing.—Pulsative pain in the chest, which suspends respiration, and which is increased by movement.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness of the neck.—Acute drawing pains n the back.

21. **Limbs.**—Rheumatic pain in limbs.—Tension in the knees and stiffness in the calves of the legs on walking.—Stiffness of the arms and legs, with tingling as when they are asleep.—Shooting-tearing from hip to knee and foot, esp. when coughing.—Caries of r. hip; l. leg atrophied, violent pains in atrophied leg.—Cold sweat on upper part of legs.

24. **Generalities.**—Aching pains.—Drawing pains in the limbs excited by movement.—Pain, as from dislocation, and stiffness in the joints, with cracking, esp. at the beginning of a walk.—Phlegmatic temperament, and relaxed fibres.—Cramps in the body, with stiffness in the arms and legs, with numbness and sensation of tingling.—Repugnance to movement.—The symptoms show themselves chiefly in the evening and at night, and are aggravated by the open air, by contact, and by cold, as well as on beginning to move, and after drinking or eating.—Great sensibility to fresh air, and to a current of air.—Symptoms generally appear on l. side; suited for light-haired people; tendency to get fat; laxness of the muscles; bloatedness of the skin.—Affections of the bones in general; pains in bones of the face.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleeplessness, without apparent cause.—Sleeplessness after midnight.—Sensation as if falling from a height during sleep.—Sleep full of dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse irregular, and often intermitting.—Febrile shivering and cold over the whole body, with ill-humour increasing with the cold, or else with anxiety, dizziness and dulness of the head.—Shivering, commencing at the back; between shoulders.—Cold and shivering whenever drink is taken.—Fever with predominance of cold, and with thirst, burning heat, and affections of the mucous membranes.—Shiverings, with much thirst, afterwards heat, (without or) with thirst and perspiration.—On the upper part of the legs cold perspiration.

Carbo Animalis.

Animal Charcoal. Made from charred ox-hide. Contains Calc. phos. C (impure). Trituration.

Clinical. *Acne rosacea.* Aneurism. *Appetite, disordered.* Breast, cancer of. *Bubo.* Cancer. Cataract. Constipation. Coccygodynia. Cough. Empyema. *Eructations. Face, eruption on.* Gangrene. Glandular indurations. *Hæmorrhoids.* Headache. Home-sickness. Hypertrophy. Lactation, effects of. *Legs, pains in.* Leucorrhœa. Lumbago. *Nose, affections of.* Otorrhœa. Pancreas, indurated. *Perspiration, altered.* Pleurisy. Polypus. Scrofula. Strabismus. Syphilis. *Tongue, affections of. Trachea, affections of.* Ulceration. Uterus, cancer of. Vision, disorders of.

Characteristics.—*Carb. an.* is suited to old persons, greatly debilitated, especially when there is venous plethora, and blueness of skin. Complaints occurring in scrofulous or venous constitutions. Ulceration, gangrene, and decomposition are marked, and may be looked upon as the counterpart of the antiseptic properties of the

crude substance. Copper-coloured eruptions show the appropriateness of the drug to many cases of constitutional syphilis. Glands of stony hardness. Buboes. It is often indicated in the last stage of pneumonias, bronchitis, phthisis. Right chest is most affected. Cancer of breast with burning, drawing pains through breast. Cancer of uterus, burning pains down thigh. Affections from loss of animal fluids, especially nursing women. Weakness of nursing women; can hardly walk across the room. "Gone" feeling from loss of fluids. Too weak to eat. Weeps when she eats. Nausea at night. Hunger in early morning. The goneness of *Carb. a.* is not > by eating (*Carb. v.* > eating). Constipation where patient thinks bowels will be moved but only wind passes. There is a smothering feeling on closing eyes. Aversion to dark. A peculiar symptom is: A feeling of looseness—of eyes in sockets; of brain on motion or coughing. Far-sighted (*Carb. v.* is near-sighted). Objects seem farther apart and brighter. Aversion to cold (*Carb. v.* to heat). There are many sensations of coldness: in chest; about stomach. Discharges are ichorous; but the discharge from piles is inodorous. *Carb. an.* 3x trit. has been used for insufflation in aural polypi. The leucorrhœa stains linen yellow. Sweat stains yellow. Expectoration is greenish, purulent, offensive (*Carb. v.* yellow, more fetid). Gnawing pains in tibiæ (during the night), such as usually followed cold feet. A. W. K. Choudhury reports a case of cough of two years' duration, in an unhealthy boy of twelve, cured by *Carb. a.* The symptoms were: "Cough evening and morning, or *after lying down*, especially *at night*, thick or frothy whitish or yellowish sputa, sweetish when thick; < lying on r. side; < from exposure to air, to which he is very sensitive. Great tendency to catch cold." The pains in the coccyx are peculiar; a dragging, bruised pain, when touched it becomes burning. It has cured many cases of injured coccyx and of neuralgia of the bone. The lumbago of *Carb. an.* occurs when walking, standing, and lying; feels as if the back were broken. The mental state is one of low spirits, sadness; weeps when she eats; easily frightened, afraid in the dark; home-sick; wants to be alone. Fear of the dark and < on closing eyes is very marked. Hearing is confused; cannot tell the direction from which sounds come. There is an ichorous otorrhœa; and swelling of the periosteum over the mastoid bone is very characteristic. Tip of nose red; or blue. Disagreeable smoothness of the teeth. There is a hoarse, suffocating cough producing a shaking of the brain as if it were loose. Green, purulent, horribly offensive expectoration. Axillary glands inflamed; buboes in groins. Pressure with hand > coldness of stomach. Symptoms are < in cold air; > in warm room. < From sprains; from touch. < After shaving. Rest < head symptoms. < Lying on r. side (cough). After menses, throbbing headache, < in open air. Weakness < during menses.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc. phos. (nearest analogue; Carb. an. contains Calc. ph.); in indurations, suppurations, &c., Bad., Bro.; loss of fluids, Chi.; Graph.; nostrils adhere to septum, Pho.; gone feeling, loss of fluids, induration of cervix, pressure on back, groins, and thighs during menses, Sep. (Sep. has not the venosity, the copper-

coloured face, flatulent gastric disturbances, or offensive ichorous discharges, or throbbing headache after menses of Carb. an.; Carb. v. has not the indurations of Carb. an. or Sep.); Coccul. has the same weakness and prostration as Carbo an., but in the case of the latter the weakness is in consequence of the loss of fluid, whilst with Coccul. it is part of the general effect of the remedy. Puls.; Sil.; in vertigo with epistaxis, Sul.; aversion to darkness, Am. m., Bar. c., Calc., Stro., Stram.; hunger in early morning, Ant. c., Asar., Calc., Sabad.; swelling behind ear, Caps., Aur.; burning pains, Caps.; weakness of nursing women, Oleand. *Antidoted by:* Ars., Camph., Nux, Vinegar. *Antidote to:* Effects of Quinine. *Complementary:* Calc. phos.

Causation.—Loss of fluids. Lifting. Strain. Eating. Eating spoiled fish. Eating decayed vegetables. Quinine.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Nostalgia and mournful feeling of isolation, with tears.—Weeps during a meal.—Fear and apprehension, esp. in the evening.—Discouragement and despair.—Disposition to be frightened.—Fright in the dark.—Alternate feeling of gaiety and gloom, or of irascibility and ill-humoured taciturnity.—Confusion of ideas and dulness, esp. in the morning.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, esp. in the evening or in the morning, and sometimes with nausea in the act of rising, after remaining long in a recumbent posture, or with obscuration of the eyes, on moving the head.—Headache in the morning, as after a debauch.—Headache at vertex as if skull torn open.—Headache in the open air, and aggravated by damp weather.—Heaviness, esp. in the occiput, with bewilderment.—Pressive headache, even after a meal, forces the closing of the eyelids.—Congestion and internal heat of the head.—Sensation of wavering of the brain, at every movement.—Sensation of torpor in the head.—Acute, drawing pains in the teguments of the right side of the head.—Tension of the skin of the forehead, and of the crown of the head.—Sensibility of the scalp to the pressure of the hat.—Scabs and eruption on the head.

3. **Eyes.**—Sensation as if the ball of the eye were detached from the socket, with weakness of sight.—Presbyopia with dilatation of the pupils.—A net seems to swim before the eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Running from the ears.—Discharge of pus from the ears.—Confusion of hearing; sounds reach the ears indistinctly, does not know from what direction they come.—Buzzing in the ears.—Swelling of the periosteum behind the ear.—Swelling of the parotids.

5. **Nose.**—End of the nose red and cracked, with burning pain.—Nose swollen, with scabby pimples (as at the commencement of a cancer?).—Desquamation of the skin of the nose.—Painful sensibility of the bones of the nose.—Epistaxis, preceded by vertigo, or pressive headache.—Stoppage of the nose.—Dry coryza.—Fluent coryza, with loss of smell, sneezing and frequent yawning.

6. **Face.**—Spots in the face, which are smooth, palpable to the touch, and rose-coloured.—Shootings in the cheek-bones, in the teeth and jaws.—Painless copper-coloured eruption in the face.—Erysipelas in the face.—

Swelling of the mouth and of the lips, with burning pain.—Heat of the face and head in the afternoon.—Blisters on the lips.—Lips cracked and bleeding.

7. **Teeth.**—Pulling odontalgia on eating bread, or with dull pulsation after drinking anything cold.—Excessive looseness of the teeth.—Tractive pains in the gums.—Red and painful swelling and bleeding of the gums.—Purulent vesicles in the gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Fetid smell from the mouth.—Burning vesicles in the mouth and on the tongue.—Dryness of the tongue and of the palate.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, as from excoriation, with scraping and shooting from the throat to the stomach.—Accumulation of mucus in the throat, with coughing and rattling.

10. **Appetite.**—Bitterness in the mouth, esp. in the morning.—Acid and mucous taste.—Repugnance to fat and tobacco smoke, which cause nausea.—Great weakness of digestion, to such an extent that almost all food occasions suffering.

11. **Stomach.**—Risings with taste of food, or else acid.—Empty risings with pain.—Pyrosis, with scraping in the throat.—Hiccough after a meal.—Considerable inflation after a meal.—Flow of sour water from the mouth.—Nausea, also at night.—Faint, gone feeling; also from suckling child, not > by eating.—Water-brash.—Pressure at the stomach, as if from a weight, when fasting, and in the evening, after lying down.—Cramp-like or contractive pains in the stomach.—Burning pain in the stomach.—Squeezing in the stomach, as if by claws.—Noisy grumbling in the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in the liver, as if from excoriation, when the region is touched.—Pressure and cuttings in the hepatic region.—Abdomen inflated and extended.—Constriction and squeezing, as if by claws, in the abdomen.—Cuttings and shootings in the groins.—Inguinal hernia.—Loud rumbling in the abdomen.—Incarceration of flatus.—Fetid flatulency.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Ineffectual efforts to evacuate; discharge of wind only.—During stool, pain in the small of the back, with inflation of the abdomen.—Fæces hard and knotty.—Frequent evacuations during the day.—Before the evacuation, traction from the anus to the vulva.—Sacral pains during the evacuation.—Burning hæmorrhoidal tumours in the anus.—Burning pains and shooting in the anus, and in the rectum.—Excoriation and oozing (inodorous) at the anus.—Discharge of tenia.—Viscid oozing at the perinæum.—Tendency to galling at the anus from riding on horseback.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urgent desire to make water, with abundant emission.—Emission of urine at night.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Fetid urine.—Burning urine.—Burning soreness in the urethra when urinating.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Absence of sexual desire.—Frequent pollutions, followed by weakness and anxious inquietude.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Premature catamenia.—Leucorrhœa burning, smarting, or which imparts a yellow tinge to the linen.—Serous and fetid lochia.—Painful nodosities and indurations in the mammæ.—Erysipelatous inflammation of the breasts.—Nausea of pregnant females, coming on principally at night; faint and empty sensation in the pit of the stomach is produced by nursing.—Menses are followed by great exhaustion.—Uterine hæmorrhages where there is much affection of the glands.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Oppression of the chest, esp. in the evening

and at night.—Aphonia at night.—Matutinal hoarseness.—Hoarse cough, with pain as of excoriation in the throat; in the morning, after rising.—Dry cough at night.—Suffocating cough, esp. in the evening, after having slept.—Matutinal cough with expectoration, excited by a sensation of dryness in the throat.—Cough, with purulent expectoration, and shootings in the r. side of the chest.—Cough, with discharge of greenish pus (suppuration of the lungs).—Cough < lying on r. side.

18. **Chest.**—Panting respiration.—Rattling in the throat, in bed in the evening.—Oppressed respiration, esp. in the morning and after a meal.—Suffocating constriction of the chest, esp. in the morning, in bed.—Sharp burning stitches.—Shootings in the chest, as from an abscess, esp. on breathing.—Pleurisy assuming a typhoid character, sickly bluish colour of skin, expectoration puriform, often putrid in character.—Far gone pleurisy.—In pleurisy where everything is cured but the stitch, and that remains.—Green pus from chest.—R. side most affected, stitches in r. side.—Sensation of cold in the chest.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart, in the morning, in the evening, and on singing in a public place.—(Atheroma and aneurism.)

20. **Neck and Back.**—Painful swelling and induration of the glands of the neck, and of the parotid glands, with shooting pain.—Tetters under the arm-pit.—Moisture in the arm-pit.—Induration of the axillary glands.—Nocturnal pains in the back.—Pressure and shooting in the loins, esp. on breathing deeply.—Burning pain in the sacrum.—Contusive pain, with straining in the coccyx, or aching pain which increases towards evening, so violent as to force the patient to curve his body; with pain as of an ulcer when the part is pressed.—Burning in the coccyx, when it is touched.—Burning pain in the back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Aching in the bones, digging pains in the arms.—Pressure on the shoulders.—Pain as of dislocation in the wrist.—Torpor and numbness of the hands and of the fingers.—Painful tension and arthritic stiffness of the joints of the fingers.—Shootings in the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Shooting pain in the (l.) hip when seated (the pain causes limping).—Tension and contraction in the groins, which do not permit the legs to be extended.—Tension in the hams and the instep, with contraction of the parts.—Drawing and sensation of contraction under the knee—Pain as from excoriation in the knees.—Cramps in the calves of the legs the legs and the toes.—Pullings and shootings in the legs.—Loss of strength in the joints of the feet, which give way readily when walking.—Pain as of dislocation when walking or moving the limbs.—Coldness of the feet.—Inflammatory swelling of the feet and of the toes, as if they had been frozen with heat and burning.—Burning pain in the toes.

24. **Generalities.**—Pressive pains in the joints, and the muscles of the limbs.—Burning pains.—Nocturnal pains in the joints.—Pain as from a bruise, want of strength, and cracking in the joints, which yield easily.—Arthritic stiffness and gouty nodosities in the joints.—Tension in some limbs, as if from contraction of the tendons.—Spasmodic contraction of several parts.—Tendency to strain the loins.—Numbness of all the limbs.—Torpor of all the members, esp. of the head.—Great fatigue and weakness, produced esp. by walking, with easily produced perspiration, chiefly on eating and on walk-

ing in the open air.—Excessive sensibility to the open air, and especially to the cold air of winter.—Ebullition of the blood, and tendency to become easily overheated.

25. Skin.—Itching over the skin of the whole body, esp. in the evening in bed.—Erysipelatous inflammations.—Chilblains.—Hard and painful swelling of the glands.—Swelling of the external parts, with burning pain.

26. Sleep.—Sleep deferred, and nocturnal sleeplessness, caused by inquietude, anguish, ebullition of the blood, and fear of being stifled.—Frightful visions before going to sleep.—Sleep, with unquiet dreams, tears, talking, and hollow groans.

27. Fever.—Pulse accelerated, esp. in the evening.—Chill, esp. in the afternoon, in the evening, and after eating.—Shiverings, esp. in the evening, in bed, with perspiration during sleep.—Excessive cold in the feet and in the hands in the evening.—Nocturnal heat.—Easily produced perspiration during the day, esp. at a meal, or when walking.—Debilitating, and fetid sweat, esp. at night and in the morning, principally on the thighs.—Sweat, which stains the linen a yellow colour.

Carbo Vegetabilis.

Vegetable Charcoal. C (impure). Trituration.

Clinical.—*Acidity. Acne. Angina Pectoris.* Aortitis. Aphonia. Asthenopia. Asthma. Breasts, erysipelas of. *Bronchitis.* Burns. *Carbuncle.* Catarrh. Chilblains. Cholera. Constipation. *Cough.* Deafness. *Debility.* Diarrhœa. *Distension.* Dysentery. *Dyspepsia.* Emphysema. Erysipelas. *Eructations. Feet, cold. Flatulence. Gangrene.* Hæmorrhages. *Hæmorrhoids.* Hair, falling out. *Headache. Heart, diseases of.* Influenza. Intermittents. Intertrigo. *Irritation. Laryngitis. Lungs, congested.* Measles. Mumps. *Nose, bleeding of.* Œsophagitis. Orchitis. Otorrhœa. *Pregnancy, disorders of.* Purpura. Scabies. Scurvy. *Shiverings. Sleep, disorders of. Starting. Stomach, disordered.* Stomatitis. *Trachea, dryness of. Tympanites.* Typhus. *Ulcers.* Yellow fever.

Characteristics.—The deodorant and disinfectant properties of charcoal in bulk had already been discovered when Hahnemann was at work on his *Materia Medica.* Provings with the crude and the potentised substances showed that the latter were much more powerful in their effect on the animal organism. These brought out the fact that there is an exact correspondence between the effect of crude charcoal and potentised *Carbo veg.* Both are antiseptic and deodorant. The signs and symptoms of decay and putrefaction are the leading indications for its medicinal use: Decomposition of food in the stomach; putrid diseases and ulcerations; symptoms of imperfect oxygenisation of the blood. *Carbo veg.* antidotes the effects of putrid meats or fish, rancid fats, salt or salt meats, and also the pathogenetic action of *Cinchona, Lachesis,* and *Mercurius.* It is suited to conditions where there is lack of reaction (like *Opium*); to low states of the vital powers, where the venous system is engorged; debility of greater intensity than *Carbo an.;* to children after exhausting diseases; to

old people. Leading symptoms are: Numbness of limbs. *Burning* pains (as also *Carb. an.*—both the products of a *burning* process). Great debility as soon as he makes the least effort. Guernsey considers *Carb. v.* especially suited to cachectic individuals whose vital powers have become weakened. In cases where disease seems to have been engrafted on the system by reason of the depressing influence of some prior derangement. "Thus, for instance, the patient tells us that asthma has troubled him ever since he had whooping-cough in childhood; he has dyspepsia ever since a drunken debauch which occurred some years ago; he has never been well since the time he strained himself so badly; the strain itself does not now seem to be the matter, but his present ailments have all appeared since it happened; he sustained an injury some years ago, no traces of which are now apparent, and yet he dates his present complaints from the time of the occurrence of that accident; or, again, he was injured by exposure to damp, hot air, and his present ailments result from it." Another form of debility is that following childbirth, causing falling out of hair.

Among other effects of *Carbo v.* are: Aversion to darkness. Fear of ghosts. Excessive accumulation of gas in stomach and intestines. "Stomach feels full and tense from flatulence." "Great pain in stomach on account of flatulence, < especially on *lying down*." Great desire for air; must be fanned; wants to be fanned *hard*. < From warmth: on the other hand it has cough < entering cold air from a warm room. < From brandy. Coldness is characteristic: cold breath (as in cholera); cold knees; cold, but wants to be fanned.

The mental state of *Carb. v.* is one of torpor and indolence, which distinguishes it from *Ars.* in many cases; slow thinking; < in morning on waking. Indifference. There is also peevishness; easily angered. Vertigo from stomach, with fainting, especially at meals. Lividity is a common indication; mottled skin round ulcers; indolent gangrene; varicose veins of arms, legs, vulva. Hippocratic countenance, cold breath. Collapse; with cold knees. Dull headache in occiput with confusion of mind; proceeding from occiput to forehead; dull, heavy aching over eyes; in warm room; buzzing in ears; very sensitive to pressure of hat. The congestive symptoms of *Carb. v.* are those of poisoning by carbonic acid; pulse thready; face pale, covered with cold sweat; desire to be fanned; anxiety without restlessness; dyspnœa. Hæmorrhages are frequent; epistaxis; hæmorrhage from throat in dysentery; from bowels; menorrhagia and metrorrhagia, with burning pains across sacrum and spine; hæmorrhage from the lungs; dyspnœa from chronic aortitis. It corresponds to fever of many types: typhoid, intermittent, yellow fever, hectic, and cholera. In intermittents of long standing where quinine has been abused; thirst only during chill; feet ice-cold up to knees; heat in burning flushes; sweat sour or offensive; weak, mind befogged. A. H. Birdsall has recorded a typical case of *Carb. v.* intermittent. A man, 36, had had fever eight months, partially suppressed by *Arsenic* and *Quinine*. Type, tertian. Headache for one or two hours before chill. Chill always from 9 to 10 a.m., beginning in feet and hands, spreading over body; nails

very blue. Thirst with chill. Cold stage lasts two to three hours, followed immediately by hot stage; much heat in head and face, which is flushed red; *thirstlessness.* Sweating stage short; sweat sour. Apyrexia: sweats easily, especially from least warmth; awakens in morning always with slight sour-smelling sweat. Weak; dispirited; flatulent. A single dose of *Carb. v.* cured. There were only three more attacks, each of diminished intensity. There is catarrh from warm, moist atmosphere. The cough of *Carb. v.* is < on entering cold air from a warm room. Hoarseness from damp air < morning or evening. Cough caused by a sensation as if sulphur fumes were in larynx. There is leucorrhœa, greenish yellow, < in morning. The leucorrhœa excoriates. Many symptoms occur during menses: headache; itching, burning soreness and smarting at vulva and anus; hæmorrhoids. A carbon ointment, made by carbonising a wine cork by plunging it into a clear fire and then, in its still glowing state, into vaseline and mixing thoroughly, is regarded as a sovereign remedy in anal irritation and hæmorroidal troubles. The menstrual discharge is corrosive and has a strong pungent odour. Premature and profuse. Preceded and followed by leucorrhœa. Perinæum moist, raw, oozing. *Carbo v.* has weak digestion with enormous production of flatulence, > by eructations. Flatulence accompanies many other complaints, as asthma and heart affections. Heaviness, full feeling and burning. Aversion to fat, to meat; to milk, which causes flatulence. Desire for coffee (which does not relieve); for acids; for sweet and salt things. Effects of alcohol; of fish, especially if tainted; ice-water; vegetables; salt or salt meats. Disorder from high living, and especially *butter*-eating. Burning itching on skin; frozen limbs; chilblains; excoriations between toes. Tinea capitis or scald-head. Scalp very sensitive, feels as if bruised. Whooping-cough with pain at base of brain. Excessive gagging cough in the morning, compelling him to vomit everything in his stomach immediately after breakfast. *Dros.* is complementary to *Carbo v.* in this. Enuresis, which is < in morning after the first sleep.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ars., Camph., Coff., Lach., Spir. nit. dulc, Fer. met. (Teste). *It antidotes:* Effects of putrid meats or fish, rancid fats, salt or salt meats; Chi., Lach., Merc. *Complementary:* China; Dros.; Kali c. (stitches in heart, &c.—Carb. v. contains potash). Carb. an. has more pronounced *induration* of glands and is suited to cases which have been opened too soon; is more appropriate to cancer and syphilis than Carb. v. Carb. v. has weak digestion in nursing women; every particle of food disagrees; Carb. an. has coldness at stomach, > by hard rubbing or hard pressure; piles, with oozing of inodorous fluid. Carb. v. is near-sighted; Carb. an. far-sighted. In ear affections Carb. an. has swelling behind ear. Carb. v. is more suited to sequelæ of exanthemata. Many of the effects of Carb. v. are like those in Lycopod., and an occasional dose of Carb. v. assists the action of Lyc. Compare also Raphanus in flatulence. *Compatible:* Ars., Chi., Dros., Kali c., Phos. ac., Bell., Bry., Nux, Sep., Sul. *Compare:* Graphit. and all the carbons. Caust., Lach., Eup. perf., Pho. and Rumex in hoarseness (Rumex is

< 4 a.m. and 11 p.m. Caust. < in morning; from dry cold. Carb. v. < evening; from damp evening air). Camph.; Chi. in hæmorrhages, intermittents, hectic, affections of drunkards; Ipec. in hæmorrhages and intermittents; Menyanthes in intermittents with coldness of legs; Op., Sul. and Pso. in deficient reaction; Sul. ac. in dyspepsia of drunkards (Carb. v. has more putridity; Sul. ac. more sourness); Pho. in easily bleeding ulcers; Puls., bad effect from fat food and pastry; Sul. in acrid-smelling menses; erysipelas of breasts; Ars. and Bellis in effects of ice-cream and ice-water in hot weather. Nux in dyspepsia, easily angered; effects of debauchery (Nux is thin, spare, yellow, wiry; Carb. v. sluggish, stout, lazy); Sec. in hæmorrhages, cold breath; coldness < by warmth. Calc., Carb. an., and Stram. in aversion to darkness; Lach. in weak digestion (Lach. craves milk; Carb. v. has aversion to it), intolerance of clothing round waist; intermittent fever, flashes of burning heat without thirst. Sep. in bearing-down in rectum and vagina (Carb. v. has strong odour of menses which Sep. has not). Rhus in strains; in typhus; Colch. in cholera; cold breath, prostration. Cupr.

Causation.—Alcohol. Bad food: eggs, wines, liquors, fish. Fat food. Butter. Salt or salt food. Poultry. Ice-water. Debauchery. Strains. Lifting. Over-work (asthenopia). Change of weather. Warm, damp weather. Hot air inhaled from fire. Overheating.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Inquietude and anxiety, esp. in the evening (4–6 p.m.).—Fear of spectres, esp. at night.—Timidity, irresolution, and embarrassment in society.—Despair with lachrymose humour, and discouragement, with desire for death, and tendency to suicide.—Disposition to be frightened.—Irascibility and passion.—Sudden, and periodical weakness of memory.—Slowness of apprehension.—Fixed ideas.—Aversion to labour.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, after the slightest movement of the head, or after having slept, as well as on stooping and walking.—Vertigo with nausea, obscuration of the eyes, trembling, buzzing in the ears, and even loss of consciousness.—Pressive headache, with tears in the eyes; they are painful when moving them.—Headache from being overheated.—Headache, with trembling of the jaw.—Nocturnal headache.—Cramp-like tension in the brain, or sensation, as if from contraction, of the teguments of the head.—Heaviness of the head.—Pressive headache, esp. above the eyes, in the temples and in the occiput.—Drawing pain in the head, commencing at the nape of the neck, with nausea.—Shootings in the vertex.—Beating and pulsation in the head, esp. in the evening, or after a meal, with congestion of blood and heat, or burning sensation in the head.—The headache frequently extends from the nape of the neck to the brain, and is sometimes aggravated after a meal.—Acute tractive pains in the teguments of the head, esp. in the occiput and in the forehead, often commencing in the limbs.—Painful sensibility of the hairy scalp to external pressure (for instance, that of the hat).—Sensitiveness of scalp is < in the afternoon and evening, and after eating; < from taking cold, or when getting warm in bed.—Susceptibility to cold in

the head.—Falling off of the hair, with itching of the scalp in the evening, when getting warm in bed.

3. **Eyes.**—Pains in the eyes, after having fatigued the sight, and from fine work.—Pains in the muscles of the eyes, on looking upwards.—Itching, smarting, heat, pressure and burning pain in the eyes, and in the corners of the eyes.—Nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids.—Bleeding of the eyes, often with strong congestion in the head.—Quivering and trembling of the eyelids. —Black, flying spots before the eyes.—Myopia.—Insensibility of the pupil.

4. **Ears.**—Otalgia in the evening.—In the evening, redness and heat of the (r.) external ear.—Want of cerumen.—Flow of fetid pus from the inner ear.—Obstruction of the ears.—Pulsations in the ears.—Tingling and buzzing in the ears.—Swelling of the parotids.

5. **Nose.**—Itching in the nose, with tickling and tingling in the nostrils. —Redness of the tip, and scabs at the point of the nose.—Obstruction of the nose, esp. towards evening, or serous flow, without coryza.—Violent coryza, with hoarseness and rawness of the chest, tingling and tickling in the nose, and ineffectual inclination to sneeze.—Frequent and continued epistaxis, esp. at night and in the morning, with paleness of the face, or else after having stooped, or after straining to evacuate.

6. **Face.**—Paleness of the face.—Complexion yellow, greyish, greenish. —Face hippocratic.—Tractive pains, acute pullings, piercings, and burning pains in the bones of the face.—Swelling of the face and of the cheeks.— Tetters in the face.—Furunculi before the ear, and under the jaw.—Red pimples on the face (in young persons).—Swelling of the lips.—Lips cracked. —Purulent blisters on the lips.—Fissures of the ulcerated lips.—Eruptions, like tetters, on the chin, and on the commissures of the lips.—Twitchings of the upper lip.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache, with pulling or drawing pains; acute, or contractive, ulcerative, or pulsative pains, provoked by taking anything hot or cold, as well as by food too salt.—Obstinate looseness of the teeth.—The gums recede from the teeth (incisors).—Unfastening, retraction, excoriation, and ulceration of the gums.—Bleeding of the gums, and sockets of the teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Heat and dryness, or accumulation of water in the mouth. —Dryness of the mouth, without thirst.—Roughness in the mouth and on the tongue.—Tongue coated white or yellow-brown.—Stomacace.—Excoriation of the tongue, with difficulty in moving it.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, as if from internal swelling.—Sensation of constriction in the throat, with impeded deglutition.—Smarting, scraping, and burning pain in the throat, the palate, and the gullet.—Feeling of coldness in the throat.—Pain of excoriation in the throat on coughing, on blowing the nose, and on swallowing.—Rattling from much phlegm in the throat, which is easily detached.—Swelling and inflammation of the uvula, with stitches in the throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Bitter taste.—Salt taste in the mouth, and of food.— Want of appetite, or thirst and immoderate hunger.—Chronic dislike to meat, milk, and fat.—Desire for salt food, or food sweetened with sugar.— Great desire for coffee.—After a meal, but esp. after taking milk, great inflation of the abdomen, acidity in the mouth, and sour risings.—Sweat, esp. during a meal.—Great heat after drinking wine.—After dinner, confusion of

the head and pressure of the stomach, or headache, heaviness in the limbs and mental anxiety.—Weakness of digestion; the plainest food inconveniences him.

11. **Stomach.**—Empty or bitter risings.—Risings of food, and esp. of fat food.—Sour risings, esp. after a meal.—Pyrosis.—Hiccough after every movement.—Nausea, esp. in the morning, after a meal, or at night.—Continual nausea.—Flow of water from the stomach, like saliva, even in the night.—Vomiting of blood; of food in the evening.—Heaviness, fulness, and tension in the stomach.—Cramps in the stomach, contractive, or pressive and burning, with accumulation of flatus, and great sensitiveness of the epigastrium.—Sensation of scraping and of trembling in the stomach.—The pains in the stomach are aggravated or renewed by fright, opposition, a chill, as well as after a meal, or at night, and esp. after having taken flatulent food, also by suckling.—Colic, with the sensation of a burning pressure; much flatulence and sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach.—Pressure at the pit of the stomach, as if the heart were going to be crushed, esp. in suckling women.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in the hypochondria like that of a bruise, and esp. in the hepatic region, chiefly when it is touched.—Shooting pain under the ribs.—Tension, pressure, and shootings in the hepatic region.—Shootings in the spleen.—Pressure of the clothes on the hypochondria.—Pains in the umbilical region on its being touched.—Heaviness, fulness, inflation and tension of the abdomen, with heat in the whole body.—Colic, produced by the motion of a carriage.—Pressure and cramps in the abdomen.—Pain in the abdomen, as from lifting a weight, or from dislocation.—Burning pain and great anguish in the abdomen.—Pinching in the abdomen, coming from the l. side and tending towards the r. side, with sensation of paralytic weakness in the thigh.—Much flatulency, esp. after a meal, and sometimes with sensation of torpor in the abdomen.—Flatulent, cramp-like colic, even at night.—Borborygmi and movements in the abdomen.—Excessive discharge of flatus, of a putrid smell.—Aggravation of the abdominal sufferings after eating the smallest portion of food.—The pains in the abdomen are often accompanied by anxiety and tears.—He cannot bear any tight clothing around his waist and abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—Hard, tough, scanty stool.—Insufficient evacuations.—Difficult evacuations, without being hard, with straining, burning pain in the anus, and pains similar to those of parturition, in the abdomen.—Evacuations liquid, pale or mucus-like.—Discharge of mucus and of blood instead of fæces during the evacuation, with cries (in children).—Involuntary evacuations of substances of a putrid smell.—Discharge of blood from the anus with every evacuation.—After the evacuation, aching pain in the abdomen.—Large painful hæmorrhoidal tumours of a deep blue colour at the anus.—Fluent hæmorrhoids.—Shooting, itching and burning pain in the anus.—Discharge from varices.—Discharge of tænia.—Discharge of a viscous and corrosive serum from the anus and rectum, esp. at night.—Excoriation and oozing at the perinæum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Diminution of the secretion of urine.—Frequent, anxious, and urgent inclination to make water, day and night.—Wetting the bed.—Urine red, and very deep-coloured, as if it were mixed with blood.—Urine of a deep red, with a dark cloudy appearance.—Copious urine, of a

clear yellow colour, or thickish and whitish (diabetes).—Smarting on making water.—Constriction of the urethra every morning.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Extraordinary affluence of voluptuous thoughts.—Frequent pollutions.—Too speedy emission in coition; followed by roaring in the head.—Smooth, red, and oozing spots on the glans penis.—Discharge of prostatic fluid while at stool.—Itching and moisture at the thigh, near the scrotum.—Pressure in the testes.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Premature and too copious catamenia; or too feeble, with pale blood.—Before the catamenia, cramps in the abdomen and headache.—During the catamenia, vomiting and pains in the teeth, head, loins, and abdomen.—Itching, burning, excoriation, aphthæ and swelling at the vulva.—Varices on the pudenda.—Milk-white, thick and yellowish, greenish and corrosive discharge from the vagina.—Leucorrhœa before the catamenia.—Disposition to miscarriages.—Inflammation of the mammæ.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Prolonged hoarseness, esp. towards the evening.—In the morning and in the evening hoarseness, aggravated by prolonged conversation, more esp. by cold and damp weather.—Loss of voice at night, or when talking.—Scraping, tingling, and tickling in the larynx.—Cough excited by a tingling in the throat, or with burning pain and sensation of excoriation in the chest.—Soreness and ulcerative pain in the larynx and pharynx.—Cramp-like cough, also with retching, and vomiting, three or four times a day, or else in the evening, for a long time successively.—Spasmodic hollow cough (whooping-cough); four or five attacks every day, caused by a tingling irritation in the larynx; expectoration only in the morning, yellow, like pus; brownish; bloody; tasting putrid, sour, salt, and of offensive smell.—The cough is < in the evening; till midnight; from movement; when walking in the open air; from cold, wet weather: from going from a warm to a cold place; after lying; after eating and drinking; esp. cold things; from talking.—Cough in the evening before going to bed, and in bed.—On coughing, painful shootings in the head.—Cough, with expectoration of greenish mucus, or of a yellowish pus.—Cough, with spitting of blood and burning pain in the chest.—Cold breath.

18. **Chest.**—Laboured respiration and shortness of breath, while walking.—Wheezing and rattling of mucus in the chest.—Great difficulty of respiration, and oppression of the chest.—Fits of suffocation caused by flatulency.—On breathing, painful throbbing in the head and teeth.—Frequent want to take a deep inspiration.—Want of breath, esp. in the evening in bed.—Burning pain, shootings, and pressure on the chest (hydro thorax).—Compression and cramp-like constriction in the chest.—The chest is tight, with a sensation of fulness and anxiety.—Pains as from excoriation in the chest.—Sensation of fatigue in the chest.—Burning pain in the region of the heart, with congestion in the chest, and violent palpitation of the heart.—Rheumatic, drawing pains, acute pullings and pressure on the chest.—Brownish spots on the chest.—Brown-yellow blotches on the chest.—Erysipelatous inflammation of the mammæ.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Rigidity of the nape of the neck.—Swelling of the cervical glands.—Rheumatic, drawing pains, acute pullings and shootings in the back, the nape of the neck, and the muscles of the neck.—Continual shootings in the loins, esp. on making a false step.—Rigidity of the dorsal

spine.—Painful stiffness of the back in the morning, when rising.—Itching pimples on the back.—Itching, excoriation, and oozing under the armpits.

22. Upper Limbs.—Acute drawing and burning pains in the muscles and in shoulder-joint.—Pulling and acute drawing pains in the forearms, the wrists, and the fingers.—Relaxation of the muscles of the arms and of the hands, on laughing.—Tension in the joints of the hand, as if they were too short.—Cramp-like contraction of the hands.—Heat of the hands; burning in the hands.—Icy-cold hands.—The tips of the fingers are covered with cold sweat.—Paralytic weakness of the wrists and of the fingers, esp. on grasping an object.—Fine granulated, and itching eruption on the hands.—Extremities of the fingers become ulcerated.

23. Lower Limbs.—Torpor and insensibility of the legs and feet.—Drawing and paralytic pain in the legs.—Acute pulling, and drawing, burning pains in the hip and knees.—Strong tension and cramp-like pains in the coxo-femoral joints, the thighs, and the knees.—Aneurism in the ham, with tensive pain and pulsation.—Tetters in the knee.—Cramps in the legs, and (esp.) in the soles of the feet, and at night, in the calves of the legs.—Fetid and easily bleeding ulcers, in the legs.—Obstinate torpor in the feet.—Perspiration of the feet.—Redness and swelling of the toes, with shooting pain, as if they had been frozen.—Ulceration in the extremity of the toes.—Senile gangrene, which begins in the toes and works all the way up the limb.

24. Generalities.—Pains with anxiety, heat and complete discouragement, or with dejection after the paroxysm.—Acute pullings and arthritic drawing pains, with paralytic weakness, chiefly in the limbs, and sufferings from flatulency, or with difficulty of respiration, when it is the chest which is attacked.—Pain as from dislocation in the limbs, or pain as if caused by a strain in the loins.—Burning pains in the limbs and in the bones, ulcers.—Pulsation in different parts of the body.—Sufferings from a strain in the back, or from riding in a carriage.—Trembling and jerkings in the limbs by day.—Numbness of the limbs readily induced.—The majority of symptoms appear while walking in the open air.—Emaciation, esp. of the face.—Contusive pain in all the limbs, esp. in the morning, immediately on rising.—Great weakness of the flexors.—Great debility and weakness as soon as he makes the least exertion.—Excessive dejection, frequently proceeding to fainting, even in the morning in bed, or else at the beginning of a walk.—Sudden prostration of strength.—General dejection towards noon, with necessity to support the head, and to be still.—Paralysis, and total absence of pulse.—Liability to take cold.

25. Skin.—Sensation of tingling of the skin, throughout the body.—General itching in the evening, and on becoming warm in bed.—Burning sensation in different parts of the skin.—Eruption of small pimples like miliary scabies.—Nettle-rash.—Tetters.—Streaks of a reddish brown.—Painless ulcers in the extremities of the fingers and of the toes.—Fetid ulcers, with burning pains, and discharge of corrosive and bloody pus.—Chilblains.—Varices.—Plexus of the veins, formed by a dilatation of the capillary vessels, with violent hæmorrhage, after the slightest injury.—Lymphatic swellings, with suppuration and burning pains.—Swelling and induration of the glands.—Gangrenous spots from lying in bed; old wounds having healed break out again; punctured wounds which won't heal.

26. Sleep.—Strong inclination to sleep during the day, disappearing on movement.—Sleep in the morning, or early in the evening (with sleeplessness at night).—Comatose sleep, with rattling in the throat.—No sleep, with inability to open the eyes.—Retarded sleep and sleeplessness caused by uneasiness in the body.—At night, or in the evening, when in bed, headache, anguish, with oppression of the chest, startings and pains in the limbs, cold in the hands and in the feet, &c.—Dreams frequent, fantastical, anxious and terrible, with tossing about of the body, or with starting and fright.

27. Fever.—Shivering and cold in the body.—Febrile shivering in the evening and at night, followed by transient heat.—Fever with thirst during the cold stage only, or with profuse perspiration followed by shiverings.—Febrile state with comatose drowsiness, râle, cold sweat on the face and at the extremities, face hippocratic, pulse small and evanescent.—Pulse, small, weak, imperceptible; uneven; intermitting.—Febrile condition at night, with general heat, and burning heat in the hands and feet.—Frequent attacks of transient heat.—Nocturnal sweat.—In the morning, acid sweat.—Cold sweat on the limbs and on the face.

Carbolicum Acidum.

Carbolic Acid. Phenol. Monoxy Benzine. Phenic Acid. Phenyl Alcohol. C_6H_5OH. Solution in rectified spirit.

Clinical.—Acne. Burns. Carbuncle. Cholera. Constipation. Diabetes. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. *Dyspepsia.* Eczema. *Eructations.* Erysipelas. *Flatulence.* Gangrene. Hydrocephalus. Influenza. Intermittent fever. *Irritation.* Leprosy. Meningitis. Neuralgia. Pneumonia. Psoriasis. Pityriasis versicolor. Scarlatina. *Small-pox. Smell, disordered. Stomach, affections of.* Toothache. Ulcers. *Uræmia.* Uterus, displacements of. *Vomiting.*

Characteristics.—Carbolic acid, like the Carbons, is a powerful antiseptic, and its use as such in surgery has led incidentally to the poisoning of both patients and surgeons. These experiences have provided a number of the symptoms indicating its medicinal use. The pains of carbolic acid come suddenly. They are burning and pricking, sticking. The urine is very dark, black or blackish olive-green; grass or olive-green. There is numbness and twitching. Putrid discharges are a marked indication. The skin is inflamed, and other symptoms appear, with burning, tingling, itching, and numbness. Gangrene has been caused by the application of 2 to 5 per cent. solutions. There is profound prostration and fatigue; convulsions; collapse; cold, clammy sweat. Constant yawning. R. K. Ghosh finds it admirable in cases of cholera where *Verat. alb.* seems indicated and fails. There is intolerance of warm room; but also sensitiveness to cold air which < many symptoms. Many poisoning cases show pneumonia, single or double, affecting the bases principally. Dr. Proctor has recorded a brilliant cure of a double basal pneumonia with drop doses of the B. P. solution, after failure of more

commonly used remedies. Nervous dyspepsia of intensely painful character has frequently been cured by it; and R. K. Ghosh has reported great improvement in a case of diabetes when the remedy was given for something else. Proell has recorded his own case of idiopathic erysipelas affecting the back of the right hand, first three fingers and arm, with violet-coloured swelling and roughness. *Rhus* removed the fever, but did nothing to stop the erysipelas. This *Carbol. ac.* 30 did promptly. It was prescribed by Dr. Streintz. Fahnestock reports a case of poisoning observed by himself from inhaling the fumes. The patient, a woman, feeling ill, ran across the street to a neighbour's. Before reaching the house she fell prostrate, pale, gasping for breath. When taken in, she had to be propped up in order to breathe; trembled all over; wanted her hands held; "pricking like needles," all over body; unable to raise right arm. Cold hands and feet. Wanted a drink of water every few minutes; nausea but no vomiting; pain in lumbar region. Symptoms lasted four hours. It has been used with success in the vomiting of drunkards; of pregnant women with violent frontal headache. Great flatulent distension of the abdomen, with belching of wind and desire for stimulants, indicates the drug. Palpitation of the heart at night has been cured by it. It has relieved cases of cancer of the stomach, and has apparently cured epithelioma of the cheek and nose, with hæmorrhages (Allen). Deschere has found *Carbol. ac.* 30 of great service in uterine displacements, with or without discharges, but these, if present, are *always offensive.* The symptoms first relieved are the agonising backache across the loins with a dragging sensation down the buttocks into the thighs. Cooper regards it as specific in influenza, in the 3x for the attack, and 30th for resulting debility.

Relations.—*It is antidoted by:* Chalk; Saccharated Lime. In burns from carbolic acid, Elias C. Price found milk give immediate relief. He suggests copious draughts of milk in poisoning cases. *Compare:* Gels. Merc. and Sul. in band-like headache; Ars., Carb. v., Chi. and Kre. in burns, ulcers, unhealthy, offensive discharges; Pic. ac. (tightly drawn iron band at base of brain; *Carbl. ac.* has this round head); Ant. t. and Variol. in Small-pox.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Irritability.—Disinclination for mental exertion.—Muddled, confused, bewildered.

2. **Head.**—Headache: heavy, dull.—Periodical sick-headache, as if enclosed in tight hand.—Dull frontal headache, as if an indiarubber band were stretched tightly over forehead from temple to temple, > by pressure.—Itching of scalp.—Headache > by green tea; while smoking; by tight band; by cold hand; by bending head forward.

3. **Eyes.**—Very severe orbital neuralgia over r. eye.—Pupils dilated.

5. **Nose.**—Tight and stopped up.—Tickling, prickling, itching in nostrils.—Sense of smell very acute.—Ozæna, with great fetor and ulceration.

6. **Face.**—Pale; or flushed and burning.—Jaws clenched.

7. **Teeth.**—Aching of teeth in r. upper jaw.

8. **Mouth.**—Lips dry, cracked, painful or black.—Tongue burning and tingling, as if a thousand pins were sticking in it.—Tongue dry and chippy, parched and fissured.—Throat and tongue black, tender and ulcerated patches in inside of lips and cheeks.—Intensely bad smell from mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Prickling and burning in throat and œsophagus.—Heat rising up from the stomach.—Spasmodic contraction of œsophagus.—Inability to swallow.—Sore-throat worse on r. side.—Hawking of clear white mucus.—Fauces red and covered with a mucous exudation.—Uvula whitened and shrivelled.

11. **Stomach.**—Wants a drink of water every few minutes.—Constant belching up of wind.—Vomiting of drunkards.—Excessive nausea, and inclination to vomit; while eating a little, after breakfast.—Vomiting of: Bright's disease; sea-sickness; cancer; pregnancy.—Weight in epigastrium as if burdened with flatulence.—Burning in stomach.—Total loss of appetite.—Desire for whiskey.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in r. hypochondrium; also in that region of both sides.—Rumbling and rolling in abdomen.—Burning in lower part of abdomen and top of head.

13. **Stools.**—Diarrhœa and dysentery; mucous stools like scrapings; stools like rice-water; thin, black; very offensive.—Cholera infantum, with putrid discharge like foul eggs.—Constipation with offensive breath.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine: dark greenish brown; greenish; very dark; black or blackish.—Quantity increased and passed frequently.—Diabetes.—Albuminuria.—Urine of high specific gravity; urea abundant.—While urinating always an involuntary mucous discharge from anus.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Itching, or burning-itching of scrotum, > scratching but it soon returns.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Pain in region of l. ovary walking in open air.—Painful swelling of l. ovary.—Menses irregular; too profuse, dark colour, followed by headache and nervous irritability.—Puerperal fever, with putrid symptoms.—Ulceration of the cervix uteri.—Offensive discharges.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Unable to lie down, gasping for breath continually, wants hands held.—(Removed in a prover: short breath going up-hill, or upstairs.)—Short, hacking cough with tickling in throat; can hardly retain anything in stomach.—Stertorous respiration.

18. **Chest.**—Feeling of narrowness in chest as if diaphragm depressed the lungs.—Tight feeling, esp. in centre of chest.—Pneumonia of (r.) base.—Gangrene of lung.

19. **Heart.**—Stitches in region of heart.—Fearful palpitation < night, with great dyspnœa.—Jerking in l. common carotid artery while walking rapidly after dinner.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Neck stiff, lame and sore.—Severe pain in lumbo-sacral region, < latter part of night.—Pain in loins on straightening one's self and by jolting while riding.

21. **Limbs.**—Soreness of muscles of back and limbs.—Twitching in muscles.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Aching, rheumatic pains in shoulders.—Unable to raise r. arm.—Aching, rheumatic pains in arms strongly flexed in tonic spasm.—Cold hands and feet.—Vesicular itching eruption on hand.—Erysipelas of

back of r. hand, first three fingers and arm, violet-coloured swelling, rough skin.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Rheumatic pain in r. hip-joint.—Dragging down buttocks and into thighs.—Paralysis of lower extremities; with dragging sensation.—Aching soreness beneath l. patella all day up to 4 p.m.; feels as if it would be stiff and sore to move it, but it is not felt during motion.—Sharp pain in l. shin.—Cramps.—Cold hands and feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Fainting and insensibility, lasting for hours.—Pricking like needles all over body.—Tonic spasm; arms flexed, difficulty in straightening them.—Prostration from a short walk.—Offensive discharges.

25. **Skin.**—Offensive odour from skin.—Erysipelas; violet colour swelling, roughness.—Miliary vesicles.—Malignant scarlatina.—Confluent variola.—(Acne; eczema; impetigo; scabies; psoriasis; prurigo; leprosy; pityriasis versicolor; lupus; carbuncles; cancerous sores; sloughing wounds; chronic ulcers; burns).

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning and sleepy.—Waking often in night.

Carboneum.

Carboneum. C. (A. W. 12). Lamp-black. Amorphous Carbon (obtained from the chimney of a coal-oil lamp). Trituration.

Clinical.—Convulsions. Sore-throat. Tetanus. Tongue, spasm of.

Characteristics.—This substance was proved by Dr. Burt in the IX trit. It produced sore-throat, costiveness, great craving for acids, and a peculiar convulsive attack described as follows: Spasms, commencing on the tongue, passing down the trachea to the lungs which prevented him from breathing for about two moments; then gradually left and went to stomach, arms, hands, and legs. It took four persons to hold him—two at his hands and two at his feet. Spasms both tonic and clonic. Lasted two hours then gradually ceased. The hands had no feeling in them; they were closed and could not be opened. Wrists perfectly pulseless, hands shrivelled and cold. At 2 p.m. the spasms came on very suddenly the same as the first time but not so violent. They did not affect the lungs this time but were much harder in the stomach. Lasted three hours then gradually ceased. He seemed at the point of death. The spasms left him so weak that he could not lift his hand to his head nor sit up.

Relations.—*Compare:* Carb. an., Carb. v., Carb. h., Carb. o., Nux v., Æthus., Œnanth.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Head.**—Dull, heavy ache in forehead, during the spasms (lasted 2½ days).

5. **Nose.**—Very profuse secretion of thick yellow mucus from nose (lasted 8 days).

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue coated white, morning (3rd day).—Spasms commencing in tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Throat very sore 4 a.m.

11. **Stomach.**—3rd day appetite lost; began to return 4th day with a great craving for acids which he could not allay.

13. **Stool.**—Bowels very costive (4th day).

19. **Heart.**—Pulse 80 to 90 weak and irregular.—After third day fell to 70 and was very weak.

20, 21. **Back and Limbs.**—Back and limbs ached much.

24. **Generalities.**—Spasms and convulsions, tonic and clonic.—Hands cold, shrivelled, pulseless, devoid of sensation.

25. **Skin.**—Every 10 to 15 minutes tingling, prickly sensation, passed all over body, esp. the numb, tingling sensation, until 2 p.m., when he went into spasms.

Carboneum Hydrogenisatum.

Carburetted Hydrogen. Ethene. Olefiant gas. $C_2 H_4$. Solution in alcohol.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Eyes, convulsions of. Tetanus. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—This gas, which was experimented with by Sir Humphrey Davy, produces a condition almost resembling an apoplectic attack. Stupefaction: comatose; surface cold and completely insensible. Spasm as in lock-jaw. Arms flexed at elbows. One mental symptom is peculiar: an extraordinary sensation of contentment, so that life seems exalted; all his thoughts appear in a moment as if seen in an inner mirror. Many eye symptoms were noted: steady and extreme oscillation of the eyeballs. Eyes distorted. Lids half closed. Dark bodies moving before eyes. > By open air (vertigo, convulsions). It is a popular custom to take children suffering from whooping-cough to breathe the air at a gas-works. A case has been recorded in which an accidental escape of gas in a child's bedroom affected a prompt cure of its whooping-cough. Illuminating gas is a complex gas, carburetted hydrogen being the leading ingredient. In the Schema are included some symptoms produced by illluminating coal gas.

Relations.—*Compare:* Chloroform, Æther, Amyl nit., Carboneum.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Contentment; life seems exalted; all his thoughts appear in a moment as if seen in an inner mirror.—Answers questions slowly.—Fell unconscious.—Coma.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo; < going into open air; with nausea, loss of memory and sensation.—Excruciating pain in forehead and between eyes.—Pressure in brain.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes distorted; half closed.—Eyeballs oscillate steadily; synchronously with breathing (illuminating gas).—Dark bodies moving before eyes.

6. **Face.**—Staring look.—Face turgid.—Cheeks flap.—Some degree of trismus; interrupted by yawning.

11. **Stomach.**—Violent cramps in stomach.—Nausea and vomiting.

13. **Stool.**—Involuntary passage of stool and urine.—Stools: rice-water; thin fæces mixed with dark blood and mucus.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice feeble and indistinct.—Paroxysms of cough.—Dyspnœa.—Violent tearing pains in thorax.

19. **Heart.**—Beating of heart scarcely perceptible.—Pulse: strong, rapid, regular; or small and extremely weak.

20. **Back.**—Violent spasm in the extensors of the back.

21. **Limbs.**—Spasmodic stitching and trembling of limbs; felt paralysed.

24. **Generalities.**—Rapid fluctuation of symptoms (coal gas).—Immovable; later regained power in l. arm and hand, but r. arm and leg remained paralysed (coal gas).—Lying as if dead cold and pale, as soon as the windows were open violent convulsions set in.—Anæsthesia.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleep prolonged and very deep, interrupted by cramps in jaws and toes.

27. **Fever.**—Skin icy cold.—Sweating copiously; sweat smells of gas (coal gas).

Carboneum Oxygenisatum.

Carbonous Oxide. CO. Solution in water.

Clinical.—Cramps. Headache. Herpes zoster. Paralysis. Pemphigus. Sciatica. Trismus.

Characteristics.—The effects of *Carb. ox.* have been noted in persons poisoned by the gas. It produces a state like intoxication. The person is comfused, stupid. There is loss of consciousness. Anæsthesia, but the slightest touch with a hot iron recalls sensibility. Convulsions and cramps. Great sleepiness lasting for several days; interrupted by cramps in cheeks and toes. Great coldness of surface, hands icy cold. Marked > of symptoms, especially of chest, in open air.

Relations.—*Compare:* Carb. hydro.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Depressed; stupid; apathetic.—Anxiety, with desire for air but too paralysed to seek it.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo; inclination to turn in a circle.—Headache, violent, persistent, with throbbing in temporal arteries.—Frontal headache which extends over the whole head, but chiefly felt in forehead, which seems pushed out.—Weight; throbbing; compression; sticking headache.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes protrude; sight dim with vertigo, and fluttering and flickering before sight.

4. **Ears.**—Roaring in ears.

6. **Face.**—Trismus; jaws firmly clenched.

8. **Mouth.**—Paralysis of tongue.

11. **Stomach.**—Stomach so irritable that everything eaten was immediately vomited.

13. **Stool.**—Involuntary evacuations.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Paralysis of bladder.—Urine contains sugar.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Rattling of mucus in air-passages.—Bloody mucus raised.—Expired air feels cool to back of observer's hand.—Breathing stertorous, slow.—Sense of suffocation.

19. **Heart.**—Intolerable pain in region of heart.—Violent palpitation.

20. **Back.**—Burning pain at right scapula.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Shooting pains in r. natis and down sciatic nerve to foot, not < by pressure or movement.

25. **Skin.**—Whole skin covered with large and small vesicles of pemphigus.—Purple maculation of skin.—Herpes zoster l. side of face along branches of trigeminus.

26. **Sleep.**—Great sleepiness for several days.—Never slept so long before.—Sleep deep, prolonged, interrupted by cramps in cheeks and toes.

Carboneum Sulphuratum.

Carbon Bisulphide. Alcohol Sulphuris. Alcohol Lampadii. CS_2.
Solution in rectified spirit.

Clinical.—Acne. Amblyopia. Anæmia. Apoplexy. Burns. Clergyman's sore throat. Glandular swellings. Goître. Gout. Heartburn. Hemiplegia. Hernia. Herpes phlyctenoides. Herpetic dyscrasia. Impetigo. Itch. Liver affections. Memory, lost. Menière's disease. *Noises in the head.* Progressive muscular atrophy. Rheumatism. Scalds. Sciatica. Spinal sclerosis. Tetanus.

Characteristics.—*Carbon. sulph.* combines many characters of its two elements. It was first brought into notice by its effects on workers in rubber works. Here is an *acute* case: a girl, aged 15, employed in vulcanising works, was exposed to the fumes one whole day. Before this, she had had from the fumes, frontal pains and heaviness of the head. After this, the pains became more violent, and were accompanied by painful contraction of masseters, then by stiffness of neck and vertebral column; finally of legs and arms. The contracture was generalised, but nowhere complete, though the jaws could not be separated. Ulcerative stomatitis ensued and tartar accumulated on the teeth. Among the *chronic* effects are: Digestive disorders of extreme severity. Tremor, giddiness, ringing in the ears with poor hearing; inability to sleep; muscular weakness, more or less ataxia, strong increase of mechanical muscular irritability, disturbance of sight and sensibility, Romberg's symptom (trophoneurosis; facial

hemiatrophy); incontinence of urine; impotence. In the *Medical Argus* (July to December, 1891) H. H. Crippen has collected from several sources instances of intoxication of workers with *Carb. bisul.* The action on vision was very marked in many cases. Myopia, asthenopia; achromatopsia, dyschromatopsia, cloudiness and atrophy of optic disc, central scotoma for light and colours; retinal congestion, arteries and veins tortuous; veins distended, arteries contracted; optic discs pale. Everything seemed in a fog; as if a spider's web over objects; green or red. One patient had complete right hemiplegia, following sudden loss of consciousness, blindness of right eye and great impairment of vision of left. Loss of memory, especially for words, was a very frequent symptom; delusions were common: "Heard voices and believed he had committed a robbery"; "sensation of a hole close by, into which he was in danger of falling." E. E. Case has cured with *Carb. sul.* 30 in a slender, nervous woman, the following symptoms: "Sensation, as of a weight between the scapulæ, compelling her to bend forward. Throbbing in the dorsal spine as if a heart were beating there. Constipation with ineffectual urging to stool. Hæmorrhage of bright blood from rectum after stool. Itching of anus after stool, also in the night. Feet swollen, hot and throbbing in the evening." *Carb. sul.* has the flatulency of *Carbo veg.* and the abdominal soreness of *Sulphur.* It produces eruptions of herpes and impetigo, discharges excoriating and producing violent itching. It corresponds to the herpetic diathesis. The pains are burning, tearing, jerking, and stitching and are apt to return at regular intervals for a long time. Pains come and go quickly. The periodicity shows itself, as in diarrhœa, which comes every six weeks. The < from warmth common to *Carb. v.* and *Sulph.* shows itself in "Toothache brought on by warm food." Vision > in evening; in twilight; after eating. < From slightest motion; from walking. < At night. Sleep is restless with tossing in bed. A feeling of vibration and trembling in whole body, particularly in hands. Anæsthesia of skin and mucous membranes.

Relations.—*Compare:* Caust., Chi., and Nat. salic. in Menière's disease; Carb. v. in flatulence; Sulph. (sensitiveness of abdomen); Benz. dinit. (vision); Anac. (hears voices); Can. ind. (opening and shutting sensation in head). Kali bi., Sil., Sul. (hair sensation in throat).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Difficult thinking.—Memory defective; cannot find the right word.—Great loquacity, but frequent loss of memory for words.—Sought for things lying before them.—Childish and idiotic.—Surly, morose; vehement, irascible.—Exhilaration bordering on drunkenness.—Indifferent to the surroundings.—Irritability followed by indigestion.—Laughter without cause.—Delusions; heard voices and believed he had committed a robbery.—Saw obstacles in front of him which did not exist.—Sensation of a hole close by into which he was in danger of falling.—Attacks of semi-unconsciousness with convulsive movements of the limbs lasting half a minute.—Attacks resembling hysterical fits, with convulsive movements of the face.—Sudden

loss of consciousness lasting seven days, with complete right hemiplegia, total blindness of r. eye and great impairment of vision of l.

2. **Head.**—Sudden attacks of vertigo while sitting.—Headache and vertigo.—Dull, muddled feeling in forehead as if contracting.—Frequent attacks of fainting.—Pressure most in forehead.—Headache of a compressive character with severe heavy pain in forehead and temples as if the head were compressed in a vice or supporting a heavy weight.—Violent headache, increasing till the mind is affected.—Very sharp pains in head, through temples, nearly every day, notably after dinner; numbness through to vertex.—Headache in the temples and occiput.—Severe pain in the occiput.—Headache as if the head was opening and shutting.—Penetrating pain < shaking head and heavy steps.—Fluctuations in head < moving head.—Painful, heavy feeling in head after breakfast.—Brushing hair is painful.—Itching on head; pimples sore to touch.

3. **Eyes.**—Dim sight; objects fade away.—Vanishing of sight.—Dimness of vision with vertigo.—Dimness of vision as from a fog or mist before the eyes.—Dimness of vision; objects appearing green, then red and foggy.—Makes mistakes as to form of objects.—Diplopia.—Complete achromatopsia.—Contraction of field of vision for white and blue; red and green totally absent.—Central scotoma for red.—Central scotoma for white and colours.—Dazzled by bright light.—Constant flashes and spots before the eyes.—Muscæ volitantes.—Appearance as of a spider's web before the eyes.—Reading brings tears to eyes.—Slight insensibility of the conjuctiva to touch.—Pupils dilated and sluggish.—Fine, floating filaments and specks in the vitreous.—Deposit of whitish, shining nodules in the macula lutea.—Ischæmia of the optic papilla.—Atrophy of the optic papillæ.—Optic disc pale, deeply cupped, less transparent than normal.—Congestion of the optic discs.—Retinal congestion, arteries and veins tortuous.—Dilation of retinal veins; arteries too small.—Small zone of circumscribed retinitis along the retinal vessels; blood-vessels have a double contour.—Vision > in the twilight.—Vision > by eating, < when fasting, could often read after a meal.—Obliged to wink to see clearly.—Vision > in the evening.—Pustule on upper lid, itches and burns.—Lids heavy; sore on moving; quivering.

4. **Ears.**—Stitches in ears; after stool.—Pain in l. ear when swallowing.—Ears as if stopped up.—Ringing lasting several days.—Singing and buzzing like an Æolian harp when walking in morning.—Deafness.

5. **Nose.**—End of nose burns, is pink red, burning as if raw.—Tickling in tip with irritation to sneeze.—Eruption.—Diminution of sense of smell.—Epistaxis.

6. **Face.**—Paleness of face.—Bewildered expression.—Eruption like the acne of drunkards on nose and cheeks.—Lips dry and burning.—Contractive feeling in muscles of lower jaw.—Lockjaw.

7. **Teeth.**—Tartar accumulates on teeth.—Toothache brought on by warm food.

8. **Mouth.**—Lisping, stammering speech like that of a child.—Saltish taste of phlegm hawked up.—Dry mouth with unquenchable thirst.—Salivation with nausea; glutinous saliva.—Accumulation of water of a sweetish taste in the mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Tickling back of palate after lying down.—Burning in

throat extending to stomach.—Sensation as if a hair had lodged in throat; as if a piece of bone had lodged in upper œsophagus.—Swallowing difficult, causes pain in l. ear.

10. **Appetite.**—Voracious appetite.—Hunger with aversion to eating.—Loss of appetite and heavy satiety when eating.—Great thirst, desire for beer.—Many symptoms come on after eating.—Acrid burning eructations after eating.

11. **Stomach.**—Sour belching with passage of much sour flatus; > from belching.—Inclination to vomit when entering a room or going into open air.—Vomiting of bitter water.—Vomiting followed by immediate relief.—Pressing, stitching, burning pains in stomach.—Feeling in stomach as if tied together.—Extreme tenderness.—Heartburn.

12. **Abdomen.**—Vomiting; pains in the belly; painful cramps followed by such muscular weakness he could not stand.—Liver complaint with dropsy of feet.—Cutting in bowels.—Navel drawn in with pain.—Twisting, rolling, rumbling; distension; abdominal walls sore.—Strangulated hernia.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Very offensive and frequent passage of flatus.—Stools: thin, papescent, small; yellowish, frothy, sour-smelling, fluid, with tenesmus and colicky pains; navel drawn in; came on in night.—Chronic diarrhœa coming on every four to six weeks and lasting one or two days.—After stool: headache; stitches in ears; pressure in stomach; burning; weakness and trembling.—Bright red blood with stool.—Constipation: with belching; with hunger.—Burning and itching at anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Stitch-like cramping pain in bladder and neck of bladder, through to urethra, at same time similar pain in anus and rectum. (At midnight, on coming home and drinking a glass of wine.)—Frequent desire to pass water; tickling in fore part of urethra.—Involuntary micturition.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sexual excitement followed by complete loss of desire.—Desire lost without previous sexual excitement.—Burning in urethra: with erections; when urinating.—L. testicle swollen and indurated.—Impotence in atrophied testicles.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses five days early.—Ovaries almost obliterated.—Labour pains too weak.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness, irritation to hawk; heat in larynx; scratching and scraped feeling.—Breath hot.—Breathing difficult; only > by breathing deeply in open air.—Flying stitches in chest, quickly passing over, but frequently returning.—(Asphyxia from alcohol and from coal gas).—Cough from irritation in larynx or at bifurcation of trachea.—Cough caused by heartburn.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Rheumatic pains and stiffness of neck.—Goître.—Feeling of heavy load hanging on back between scapulæ.—Pain in small of back and loins.

21. **Limbs.**—Crackling in joints.—Tearing, jerking, stitching, flying pains, returning at regular intervals.—Great weakening of the muscular forces of the limbs; beginning in the upper limbs, with cramps in the arms, calves and abdomen.—Weakness of limbs.—Pains in the limbs and joints.—Painful twitchings in the limbs.—Contracture of legs and arms, but nowhere complete.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Formication in the hands and arms.—Gradual loss

of sensation in the r. hand.—Numbness of the fingers and inability to hold small objects.—Weakness of the upper limbs to the elbow with considerable diminution of the sensibility and slight paresis.—Marked atrophy of the thenar eminence of the thumb and of the interossei.—Laming and pain in l. arm ; arm goes to sleep.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sciatica l. thigh, from taking cold, with entire inability to walk.—Chronic sciatica r. thigh ; movement impeded.—Stiffness of lower limbs.—Pains in lower limbs with cramp and trembling.—Pain in lower limbs accompanied by cramps and formication.—Cramps in calves of legs and in toes.—Stabbing, piercing pain from intercostal bones through toes while walking.—Great difficulty in walking, l. leg more affected than r.

24. **Generalities.**—Incomplete contraction of all the muscles of the body.—Emaciation.—Athermia.—Cold sweats and general weakness.—Sudden attack of general trembling, with dimness of vision.—Twitching in single fibrillæ of muscles.—Fear of walking in the dark.—Anæsthesia of certain portions of the skin.—Peripheral neuritis.

25. **Skin.**—Boils.—Hyperæsthia of the integument.

26. **Sleep.**—Very drowsy.—Deep and prolonged sleep.—Disturbed sleep. —Nightmare.—Sudden waking from bad dreams or nervous starting.—Constant tossing about and throwing head about.

27. **Fever.**—Unusual chilliness.—Cold cheeks, hands, and feet.—Chills 7 p.m.—Skin hot and burning like nettles.—Warmth rises up from pit of stomach through chest to head, and also goes down to navel.—Absence of sweat.—Perspiration checked.—Dryness of skin and oppressive heat prevents sleep ; head heavy.

Carduus Benedictus.

Cnicus benedictus. Centaurea benedicta. *N. O.* Compositæ.
Tincture of whole plant when in flower.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Diarrhœa. Eyes, affections of. Fever. Headache. Joints, cracking of. Œsophagus, stricture of. Varicosis. Vision, affections of.

Characteristics.—The proving of *Card. ben.* shows a strong action on the eyes : twitchings, and disturbance of vision ; flickerings ; muscæ volitantes. The prover had "blackness before eyes for a short time." Eyeballs feel larger. "Burning" is a symptom which runs through the proving. There is a "bitter burning" in the stomach, as if it were much deranged ; burning in hands after sweat ; burning in the arms on exerting them. The gastro-abdominal disturbances of *Card. mar.* are observed, in less degree, in *Card. ben.* There is disordered taste, dysphagia ; yawning and hiccough ; cutting pains in abdomen, vomiting and diarrhœa. The respiratory sphere is strongly affected and there is pain and contractive sensation in the trachea with hoarseness. Inspired air feels cold. Other symptoms are : Feeling as if buccal cavity were contracted. Tension in tendons. Aching and cracking in joints. Aching, cutting pain, slight swelling

of veins. Red and afterwards yellow spots on skin. The most prominent of all the symptoms in the proving is the sensation of contraction which occurs in many parts. Symptoms are < by motion, by touch, by walking, by stretching the limbs.

[In two fatal cases of poisoning, of a boy and a girl, from eating the root of the *Carline* Thistle (*Carlina gummifera*, *Atractylis gummifera*), which has an enormous root, purple composite flowers, surrounded by radical spinous leaves, there was stertorous breathing, drowsiness, retching without actual vomiting, asphyxia and coma. After death the tongue protruded slightly between the lips; pupils were greatly dilated; there was evidence of general venous congestion. In one case (that of the boy) the veins of the brain were extremely congested.]

Relations.—*Compare:* Card. mar.; Bell., Atrop. (vision); Chi. and Salicyl. ac. (noises in ears); Agar. (twitching of eyelids).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anxiety, fear, starting at every noise, frequently breaking into cold sweat.—Fretful; during fever.—Cross humour.

2. **Head.**—Confusion of the head, interrupted stitches in temples, four times in succession (more l. than r.).—Vertigo on raising head, < on stooping.—Pressure in occiput from crown; for several days pressure on eyeball as if it would come out.—Pressure on forehead esp. when stooping.—Heaviness in head.

3. **Eyes.**—Sensation as if (l.) eyeball would be pressed outwards, rather a pleasant than a painful sensation.—Quivering movement in l. canthus; tickling in l. eye, very painful, with flow of tears; stitches in inner canthus.—Eyeballs feel larger.—Dimness and whirling before eyes.—Grey spots pass before eyes.—Blackness before eyes, for a short time.—Flickering before l. eye as if small fiery stars passed in front of it, removed by winking.

4. **Ears.**—Ringing in ears.—Roaring in r. ear, soon going off.—Feeling as if something were in ears, also as if something burst like a bladder, and then humming.

5. **Nose.**—Continued violent griping and tickling in nose as if coryza were coming on.

6. **Face.**—Flushes of heat in face.

8. **Mouth.**—Continued feeling, lasting for 8 to 10 days, as if buccal cavity contracted and narrowed, beginning and declining slowly; > after eating.—Much mucus in mouth.—Constant overflow of saliva.—Sour taste for six days, always getting worse and almost sulphurous, > for awhile by eating.—Mouth dry, morning and evening, with thirst.—Tickling on surface of tongue near root, lasts five minutes and changes to shoots like electric sparks; toothache r. side in periods, drawing more than shooting.—Flat taste, tongue sensitive as if swollen; much furred.

9. **Throat.**—Swallowing difficult.

11. **Stomach.**—Bitter burning, as though stomach very much deranged.—After eating, eructation.—Constant yawning and hiccough.—Though stomach is full it feels empty.—Appetite bad; nausea.—Vomiting.

12. **Abdomen.**—Constant drawing, cutting pain in abdomen.—Slight pinching in abdomen; curious sounds r. side of navel.

13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness.—Pain in trachea as if inflamed; as if fatigued by long coughing; inspired air feels cold; coughs frequently, it sounds rough, like hissing.—Dyspnœa.—Breathes quickly, must draw in air with an effort, as the trachea feels closed up, each inspiration is like a low whistle, esp. evenings.—Feels as if too tightly laced; unable to sing or talk long for several days.—Constant dry cough.

18. **Chest.**—Throbbing below l. breast.

20. **Neck, Back, and Trunk.**—Dull shooting in sides over hip, now r. now l., at first only on stooping or moving, but afterwards at all times.

21. **Limbs.**—Cracking in joints, motion difficult.—Limbs heavy as if paralysed; < during the fever.—Sensation when touching the limbs as if there were bruised spots (veins painful and prominent).—Pains in all the bones, esp. when the limbs have been stretched.—Tension in tendons.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—When leaning on arms burning in them, but they are not hot to the touch.—Contraction in elbows; and arms.—Feeling in forearm, as if in the blood-vessels, like a long knife-stab, with continued burning.—Trembling of hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Weakness and giving way of knees when walking, esp. during the fever.—Feet weak after sitting, soles feel sore when treading.

24. **Generalities.**—Aching and slight swelling of veins.—Long, knife-like stab in veins of forearm.

25. **Skin.**—Painless rash, like nettle-rash; a goose-skin, rather pointed, hard, preceded by cold creeping over the whole body, accompanied by feverish symptoms, lasting several days and slowly disappearing.—Small red spots on the finger, lasting several days, followed by a yellow spot lasting a long time.

27. **Fever.**—Febrile chill with goose-flesh several days from noon to evening, at times appearing earlier.—Fever consisting of flushes of heat in face; after eating, over whole body, without thirst, with dimness of vision and pressure in the eyes, hot breath, hot lips, hands, and feet.—Burning on exerting arms.—Burning under skin on face, afterwards in other parts of body.—Slight general sweat.—Sweat followed by burning heat in hands.

Carduus Marianus.

Silybum. *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture or trituration of the seeds.

Clinical.—Bronchitis. Dropsy. Epistaxis. Fever. Gall-stones. Hæmoptysis. Hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhoids. Influenza. Intermittents. Jaundice. Liver, affections of. Metrorrhagia. Neuralgia. Phthisis. Pleurisy. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Spleen, affections of. Typhlitis. Varicose veins.

Characteristics.—To Rademacher we are principally indebted for this remedy. It is with him primarily an hepatic: all its manifestations originating in some disorder of the liver. According to

Burnett the greatest effect of *Card. m.* is felt on the spleen and liver, especially the splenic end of the liver. G. F. Laidlaw (*H. M.*, xxxiv. 686) gives a condensed translation of Rademacher's remarks about *Card. m.:* He regards hæmatemesis as most frequently due to chronic disease of the spleen ; less frequently to disease of the liver. People who have long suffered from pains in left hypochondrium are apt to vomit blood, after which they are relieved. Rademacher regards the bleeding as often beneficial, and says it should not be checked too soon. In the treatment of hæmatemesis he says it is best to use a remedy that acts on the epigastric region without irritating the stomach and interfering with the healing of the lesion. Such a remedy he found in a decoction of the seeds of *Card. mar.* He used to give *Opium* before, but this, he says, in some people "produces an array of symptoms similar to those seen in severe hæmorrhage, and might aggravate the condition." He adds: "It is probable that many small hæmorrhages of the stomach escape notice because there is no vomiting, and that it is in this manner that obscure abdominal complaints are sometimes suddenly relieved or cured."

The liver enlargement of *Carduus m.* is in the *transverse* direction (that of *Chel.* being more vertical). Burnett relates the case of a girl of sixteen who had had severe attacks of vomiting for three months, with pains in abdomen. The vomiting was relieved by remedies symptomatically related, but the pains were not. An examination showed "liver and spleen both very much enlarged so that they seem to fill the abdomen." *Card. m.* ϕ gtt. v. night and morning soon cured the patient. Dudgeon has given an account of Windelband's and Kunze's experience with the remedy. Windelband in treating a woman for chronic swelling of the liver with *Card. m.*, incidentally cured at the same time some "colossal" varicose ulcers. This experience led him to cure a large number of like cases with the same remedy. He also cured gastro-intestinal catarrh ; epistaxis ; metrorrhagia ; hæmorrhoidal flux ; dependent on portal congestion. Tenderness of the liver ; bilious fever ; symptoms resembling peritonitis and stitch-in-the-side have been cured by it. Kunze commends the remedy, in addition, in cases of spasm of the stomach, pains contractive, vomiting occurring at the climax, cold rising from precordium to throat ; feeling of spasmodic constriction ; pressive, shooting pain right side of abdomen spreading to back or shoulder. He has cured with it pains in hepatic and splenic regions accompanied with hæmoptysis, or expectoration of viscid, lumpy mucus, and evening fever. Even phthisis pituitosa has been cured by it. Local muscular rheumatisms dependent on liver disease. E. A. Cook (formerly of Richmond) gave *Card. m.* 1 to a patient suffering from liver congestion, swollen veins of legs, piles, and headache, with great benefit to all the symptoms. On the second day the patient developed these new symptoms, which she had never had before and which alarmed her greatly: "Great giddiness with inclination to fall forward ; and a sudden and profuse epistaxis followed by great relief." A striking cure by *Card. m.* in "Miner's Disease" is recorded by Proell. : An old miner in the gold mines of Bockstein suffered from the so-called "Bergsucht" (miner's disease). "His chief symptoms were : earthy

complexion, eyes dim, hardness of hearing, mucous coating on tongue, loss of appetite even for his favourite food and tobacco; great dyspnœa and palpitation on going up-hill; spleen and stomach distended; much wind eructated, constant borborygmus, constipation alternating with diarrhœa, but the latter more frequent, evacuations grey, urine scanty and pale, skin dry as if withered, great weakness, pulse slow and weak. Especially remarkable was the disposition of this man. Formerly cheerful, he is now joyless and apathetic; the most important events he took no notice of. I gave him tinct. *Card. mar.*, a few drops four times a day. I was unable to effect any alteration in his food, drink, or regimen. A month after this he returned looking much better. On asking him how he was, he replied: 'You have made a new man of me.' Almost all the former symptoms had disappeared and given place to the opposite. His complexion was fresh, his eyes sparkled, he was cheerful, wished to live and work, had good appetite, motions brown, more urine passed, pulse normal. He said he now for the first time knew what it was to be well, and he remained so for many years." (*Zeit., Berl. Ver.—Amer. Hom.*, December 15, 1895.) Proell also recommends it in affections of liver, spleen, and kidneys caused by abuse of alcoholic beverages and especially beer. He relates two cases: one in a cook who had symptoms of cirrhosis of the liver and general dropsy which made her features unrecognisable; and one in a worker in a brewery who developed dropsy. Both were cured by the tincture. The brewery man, thinking the remedy was intended to be purgative, and thinking the 4 drops prescribed would not be sufficient, took the whole amount, 2½ drachms, at one dose, without markedly bad effects, and was quickly cured. Proell adds that *Card. m.* is indicated where there is a relaxed state of the mucous membrane of the stomach as evidenced by flatulence and diarrhœa, especially when the stools are clay-coloured. Much fatigue is experienced, < after eating; when riding; on awaking; frequently accompanied by yawning. Chilliness is prominent, on awaking; at night; < uncovering. Coldness of knees. Head very sensitive to cold. Sweating of forehead and back after meals. Stitches, drawing pressure are prominent among the sensations, also radiating pains; constriction, band-sensation and cramps. Motion < most complaints.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bry. (epistaxis, &c.); Chel., Merc., Nux, Pod., Chelone.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Forgets what he has just intended to do.—Disposition to become angry.—Melancholy with liver affections.—Joyless; apathetic.

2. **Head.**—Great giddiness, with tendency to fall forward, > by epistaxis.—Fulness in head with dull headache, esp. in forehead or temples, confusion, vertigo.—Pressure in forehead, over eye, in occiput.—Constriction around skull; over eyebrows.—Pain in l. parietal bone.

3. **Eyes.**—Burning and pressure in eyeballs and lids.—Pressure as if eyeballs were pressed against side of orbits.

5. **Nose.**—Tickling first in r. then l. nostril with watery discharge from

same.—Burning in nostrils (r).—Epistaxis ; habitual in psoric young persons.—Sudden profuse epistaxis, relieving vertigo.

6. **Face.**—Heat in face.—Earthy, yellowish-grey, dirty or florid complexion.

8, 9. **Mouth and Throat.**—Bitter taste.—Tongue white ; white centre ; red tip and edges ; white-coated on side.—Collection of water in mouth.—Smooth sensation of mucous membrane of palate as though covered with fat.—Repeated eructations of air with burning in œsophagus.

11. **Stomach.**—Intense nausea, painful retching and vomiting of some greenish fluid.—Stitches in scrobiculum.—Contents of stomach and intestines sour.—Pressure in stomach ; with eructation of air ; at night on awakening ; lasting all day ; coming and disappearing during day.—Sensation of emptiness with headache before dinner, goes off after dinner.—Burning as of acidity with transient pressure.—Stitches in l. of stomach (spleen ?) < on inspiration.

12. **Abdomen.**—Fulness in hypochondria necessitating deep inspiration.—Liver region sensitive to pressure.—Pressure, tension, and stitches in liver on lying on l. side.—Stitches in spleen < on inspiration and on stooping.—Swelling, sensitiveness, and induration of l. lobe of liver, causing by compression respiratory embarrassment, and cough with thick expectoration.—Liver disease affecting lungs and causing hæmoptysis.—Drawing pain between umbilicus and pit of stomach, coming and going, in peritoneum of abdominal wall, from r. to l., followed by pain and sensation of heat in spots as large as a hen's egg between umbilicus and inguinal region to l.—Sensation of motion in intestines on expiration, and extending breadth of a hand around umbilicus.—Distension ; rumbling ; cutting.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Melæna.—Stool very hard and knotty ; insufficient.—Paste-like, clayey stool.—Burning pain in rectum and anus which interferes with sitting.—Itching.—Hæmorrhoids with acidity of stomach and distension of bowels.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urging to urinate, without necessity of passing water.—Pressure on bladder, producing dribbling of urine after unavailing urging to stool.—Burning at meatus ; in urethra.—Urine turbid, golden yellow, and acid.—Strangury ; calculi.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia too profuse or suppressed.—Chronic uterine hæmorrhage with portal derangement.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Irritation in posterior part of larynx causing cough.—Expectoration : pure blood ; mucus mixed with blood.

18. **Chest.**—Drawing pain on margin of l. rib, with pain during breathing.—Cough with stitches in sides of chest and bloody sputa.—Splenic or hepatic cough.—Pains in chest, going to front part, to shoulders, back, loins, and abdomen combined with urging to urinate.—Drawing pains through l. pectoral and l. intercostal muscles below axillæ.—Stitches in chest ; from l. nipple to r. downward.—Pains extend over entire front of chest, motion almost impossible.

19. **Heart.**—Pain pressure and stitches in region of heart ; oppression on deep breathing.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Sensitiveness in dorsal and cervical vertebræ.—Drawing pains in back ; drawing ; tearing ; burning in l. shoulder-blade.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Violent rheumatic pains in r. deltoid; in r. arm.—Drawing pain in muscles covering l. radius, alternating with pain in muscles of r. side.—Cramp-like pain in muscles of arms; hands; fingers; calves, and feet.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in hip-joints through buttocks, causing difficulty in rising, < from stooping.—Rheumatism and spasm of extremities. —Pain: in l. tibia; dorsum of foot; muscles of sole r. foot; lower part r. heel. —Varicose ulcers.

25. **Skin.**—Varicose ulcers.—Itching on lying down at night.

26. **Sleep.**—Restless sleep with frequent awakening and many dreams. —Nightmare from lying on back.—Fatigue with yawning.—Uncontrollable yawning.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness on awakening with strong urging to urinate.—Chilliness at night < uncovering.—Sweat on forehead and back after meals.

Carlsbad.

The waters of the Sprudel and Muhlbrünnen Springs. Dilutions.

Clinical.—*Blushing after eating.* Constipation. Cramp. Debility. Diabetes. Gout. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Sprains. *Urine, urging to pass.*

Characteristics.—Carlsbad water is a very complicated solution containing the sulphite, bicarbonate and chloride of sodium in preponderating quantity, with carbonates, sulphates, phosphates, fluoride and oxides of Calcium, Magnesium, Strontium, Ferrum, Manganum, Potassium, Aluminium, Silicon, and Carbon, with traces of iodide and bromide of sodium, of Cæsium, Rubidium, Lithium, and Boracic oxide. Its chief fame has been gained by its action on the liver, and in the treatment of obesity and diabetes. Its action has been observed on some healthy persons, but the bulk of the symptoms, many of which are strikingly peculiar, have been obtained from patients under treatment. They are, however, sufficiently characteristic and have furnished the indications for many homœopathic cures. Most prominent are the following: Sensation of prostration; of weakness so that she trembled and could hold nothing securely. Tired, dejected, sluggish; anxious trembling. Weakness of all organs; of organs of speech (*Sermo abdominalis*); of bladder (stream weak and slow, only passed with assistance of abdominal muscles); of rectum (stool slow and only passed with help of distant parts of intestinal canal; peristaltic motion seemed to cease not far from end of intestines and no amount of pressure was of any avail; fæces seemed held back rather than pushed forward.) General discomfort. General anxious sensation as if blood in artery would stagnate, with constant flushes of heat. Pains: dislocated and spraining; drawing; tearing, stitching; burning; dull shocks and jerks. I have found *Carlsb.* in the potencies admirably respond to its indications. W. J. Guernsey cured

with it sciatica in an old man, with cramp in left ankle. About a month after ceasing the remedy the patient complained that he felt paralysed in the loins for several hours after rising from bed, better as the day advanced. This was a new symptom very like the *Carlsb.* effects. Periodicity is noted : effects repeated after from two to four weeks. The skin has red spots and streaks, frequently burning like fire. Pimples and pustules. Crawling and prickling on various parts, with breaking out of sweat. Itching on various parts. Much itching and increased sweat of genitals. Increased sensitiveness of the skin. Sensitiveness to cold air ; great liability to take cold. Frequent alternations of shuddering, chilliness, and heat. Flushes of heat all over, especially in face, with sweat on forehead. Heat of head with redness of face and creeping shudders. Sweats more easily. Sweat stains linen yellow. Symptoms < morning and evening ; after eating and drinking ; on ascending ; after lying down in bed. > In open air ; on motion. Even the headaches are > by motion.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nat. sul. (sensitive to cold); Carb. an. (sweat staining yellow) ; Cepa (lachrymation) ; Nux (< after eating) ; Puls., Carb. v. (> in open air) ; Bell., Glo. (headache) ; Anac., Apis, Nux mosch., Pho. ac. (absent-minded) ; Alo. (cracking in head).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Excited and peevish (in the morning on rising), often as if beside himself about trifles, with flushes of heat all over.—Self-satisfied, very talkative and uncommonly good-humoured.—Sensitive, affected to tears by the sorrows of others.—Painful dejection with full stomach.—Constrictive anxiety in a room ; > open air.—Discouraged and anxious about domestic duties.—Difficult thinking ; indisposition to all mental exertions.—Absent-minded ; heedless ; forgets names ; great difficulty in expressing himself in writing ; often omits letters.

2. **Head.**—Dizzy confusion and heaviness < after eating ; > open air.—Momentary attacks of vertigo, had to hold himself up ; also turning as if in a circle ; > open air.—Rush of blood to head, with heaviness and confusion.—Cracking as if something breaking in head < evening on lying down.—Pressing, stupefying, tearing headache.—Tearing headache, now r. now l., in temples and occiput, > motion.—Throbbing and beating in head, vertex and occiput with bluish red face, < ascending.—Headache, forehead, and temples, with swollen temporal veins.—Headache < in room, > open air, > on motion.—Drawing creeping in cranial periosteum.—Sensitiveness of periosteum.—Hair falls out.—Smoothing down hair is very painful.—Sensation as if something cold ran over whole head, and hair bristled up.

3. **Eyes.**—Heat streams from eyes with burning and pressing in them and an appearance of black spots swimming about.—Burning and pressing, as if eyes were being pressed downwards ; as if too large for orbits.—Violent pressure above orbits.—Twitching, quivering in upper lids, causing rubbing, as if a foreign body were there.—Excessive lachrymation, < using eyes.—Eyes weak, water ; lids agglutinated ; cannot do fine, near work.—Objects swim before sight.—Quivering, flickering before sight ; fiery sparks ; zigzags ; bifurcated bodies and grey spots ; clouds ; veils.

4. **Ears.**—Increased warmth in ear, which itches.—Fine twitching stitches from Eustachian tube to tympanum > boring with fingers.—Humming, roaring, ringing, changing at times into transient loss of hearing.

5. **Nose.**—Bluish colour of nose; swelling of nasal veins.—Habitual bleeding of nose.—Nose-bleed on suppression of menses.—Frequent sneezing; blowing out thick mucus.—Catarrh of nose and throat, with hoarseness.—Stopped catarrh.—Sensitiveness of nose, as in incipient catarrh.—Loss of smell after stoppage of nose.

6. **Face.**—Face yellow; sallow; changes colour; redness and heat; somewhat swollen.—R. cheek quivering and prickling; tearing, drawing; cutting drawing in zygomatic process below r. eye; as if zygomatic processes distended; r. zygomatic process, sensation of cobwebs as if he must constantly rub something away.—Lower jaw pressed against upper in sleep; even grinding of the teeth.

7. **Teeth.**—Thick pappy mucus coating on teeth.—Teeth loosen and fall out; prominent; gums painfully swollen.—Tearing in roots of upper molars; < after every meal (> olfaction of *Cham.*).—Toothache < cold or warmth.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue coated white with offensive smell from mouth.—Dryness of whole mouth, esp. roof, as if dried up with increased thirst.—Flow of saliva and frequent spitting.—In morning, after waking, the entire mouth is often lined with mucus which sticks like paste to the teeth and causes a furry sensation in the mouth.—Clayey, pappy taste with salivation.—Everything tastes as if salted.

9. **Throat.**—Constantly much hawking up of mucus.

11. **Stomach.**—Appetite and thirst much increased.—Frequent eructations; sometimes smelling and tasting of the food, sometimes very bitter.—Hiccough and yawning at same time, < after drinking and eating.—Frequent heartburn with accumulation of much water in the mouth; also with eructation of almost corroding liquid and long-lasting sour taste in mouth.—Nausea with salivation and shuddering.—Sensation as of emptiness and afterwards canine hunger.—Pressure and heaviness after eating; contraction; distension; smarting; scraping, rancid sensation.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pressing, pinching now in hypochondria, now shooting thence towards navel.—Twitching stitches in jerks.—Burning pain in spleen.—Sensation of ring stretched round abdomen esp. on deep inspiration.——Transient stitches from region of small of back through pelvis towards the pubes and inguinal region.—Griping and wind colic.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Flowing hæmorrhoids.—Burning in rectum with constant pressure; the rectum is often pressed out.—Shooting pain in rectum and anus frequently extending to penis.—Lumps as large as hazelnuts at anus, with burning after stool and impeded walking.—Discharge of bloody mucus with itching and burning in anus, extending up towards rectum.—Discharge of blood in drops or in a stream, even without stool when walking.—Mucous diarrhœa.—Pappy soft stools.—Stools green, or dark green.—Gall-stones passed.—Sensation during a thin stool as though it passed in pieces.—Constipation, stool missed for several days, hard lumps, very difficult.—Stool slow, only evacuated with help of distant muscles; peristaltic action seemed to cease near end of intestine; fæces seemed held back.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent urging with discharge of copious

watery urine.—Urine flows slowly in a weak stream, with help of abdominal muscles.—Sediment at times brick-red, at times tenacious like frog-spawn; at times thick mucus, and even containing small lumps of blood.—Urine stains linen dark yellow.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Testicles swollen without sign of inflammation; pressive pain.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Three days after cessation of menstruation discharge of lumps of tenacious black blood, and later, uncommonly violent leucorrhœa.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Frequent hawking of mucus.—Sensation of soreness; sensitiveness; scraping and tickling.—Hoarseness and roughness of voice.—Difficult breathing on ascending steps; and on carrying a slight and customary burden.

18. **Chest.**—Weakness in the chest whilst writing, > walking.—Heaviness; fulness; oppression; anxiety.—Peculiar sensation of oppression in lower part of chest, as if lung had not room enough to expand, had to respire deeply.—Stitching in chest.—Painfulness in heart, frequent transient stitching and painful drawing.

19. **Heart.**—Tension and contraction in heart region.—Pressing and burning with warm ebullition and rush of blood.—Sudden momentary twitching stitches through heart without special cause, so that he has to stop while walking.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Drawing pain in nape of neck and shoulder-blade.—Stiffness; paralysis; pressure.—Heat and burning and at times a shudder over back.—Tensive and pressing pains from small of back towards the region of the privates.

21. **Limbs.**—Cracking in all the joints.—Trembling and crawling in the joints and limbs.—Restlessness; now extending, now flexing; with yawning.—Sensation of falling asleep; stiffness.—Heaviness of the arms after writing, with coldness and going-to-sleep sensation in finger-tips.—Varicoses of superficial veins of lower limbs.

26. **Sleep.**—Constant yawning and sleepiness; < after a meal.—Dreams frightful with tossing.—Unremembered dreams.

Carya Alba.

Shellbark, or Shagbark Hickory. *N. O.* Juglandaceæ. Tincture of nuts.

Clinical.—Purpura. Scurvy.

Characteristics.—Like *Juglans Regia* and *Juglans Cinerea, Carya alba* appears to possess antiscorbutic properties. An exclusive diet of the nuts for three or four weeks, in a girl seven years old, produced pronounced symptoms of scurvy; hæmorrhages from all surfaces; on the least excoriation of skin very dark blood gushed out. Blood gushed from gums, nose, ears, and other parts.

Relations.—*Compare:* Arn., Carbo v., Pho., Merc., Ham., Bry., Rhus., Citrus lim., and Juglandaceæ.

SYMPTOMS.

6. **Face.**—Face clay-coloured; swollen.

8. **Mouth.**—Gums swelled, began to bleed and turn black; could not move lips without causing profuse discharge.

12. **Abdomen.**—Swollen abdomen.

13. **Stool.**—Discharge of black blood by stool.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Breath short, difficult; pulse quick.

21. **Limbs.**—Extremely swollen.

24. **Generalities.**—Whole body, including face, covered with livid spots from one inch in diameter to size of pin's head; largest like a bruise, smaller sometimes red like flea-bites.

Cascara Sagrada.

Rhamnus Purshiana. (California.) *N. O.* Rhamnaceæ. Extract of bark.

Clinical.—Constipation. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—I mention this well-known purgative because it has been found empirically curative in cases of subacute and chronic rheumatism with constipation. Pathogenetic effects on patients taking it for constipation have been recorded: Vomiting, severe griping, hæmorrhage; in one case temporary insanity (from a home-made decoction of the bark). In two cases choleraic symptoms were produced. Only material doses have been used.

Cascarilla.

Croton eleuteria. *N. O.* Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture of bark.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Anus, bleeding from. Constipation. Cough. Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Hæmoptysis. Hæmorrhages. Intermittents.

Characteristics.—*Cascarilla* has a family resemblance to the other Euphorbians. It acts prominently on the digestive tract. Its leading symptoms are: Sensation of swelling deep down in throat. Accumulation of mucus in throat. Hunger after meals and feeling of emptiness. Aversion to smell of tobacco smoke. The concussion of every step is felt painfully in stomach. Griping preceding morning stool. The abdominal symptoms are > by warm drinks. Movings about in abdomen as if hot water undulating there. Boils in inguinal region. Diarrhœa with backache and lassitude. Lassitude and muscular weakness are marked throughout. Constant slight urging

with gnawing pain high up in rectum. Constipation, stools hard, in pieces, covered with mucus. Passes bright blood with or without stool, in large quantities, causing weakness. Short, dry cough from tickling in trachea. Hæmoptysis. Stitch upward in l. side of chest. Backache and weakness. Inclination to lie down. Sleep with clear consciousness. Heat with thirst for warm drinks (intermittents).

Relations.—*Compare:* Crot. t. (> from warm drinks); Chi. (effects of loss of blood; intermittents); Graph. (mucus with stools).

SYMPTOMS.

4. **Ears.**—Buzzing in the ears.—Internal and external heat of the ears.

8. **Mouth.**—Roughness of the tongue.—Bitter taste in the mouth and of tobacco smoke, for which a repugnance is felt.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat on swallowing, as if from an internal swelling.

11. **Stomach.**—Heat with thirst and desire for hot drinks.—Aversion to smell of tobacco smoke.—Abortive risings.—Pressure on the stomach, as if from fulness.—Pain in the stomach as from concussion.—Heat in the stomach and burning pain in the epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Tension and pressure on the hypochondria.—Movement in the abdomen as if hot water were undulating there.—Flatulent, aching colic.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Evacuations difficult, hard, broken, and covered with mucus, preceded by pinchings in the abdomen.—Discharge of clear blood from the rectum, with the evacuations, during and after hard, brown stool in large lumps; and without stool.—Diarrhœa alternating with hard, lumpy stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—After the emission of urine, pain resembling excoriation in the glans.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hæmoptysis—Stitch upwards on l. side.

20. **Back.**—Backache and weakness; muscles pained violently.

Castanea Vesca.

Chestnut. *N. O.* Cupuliferæ. Tincture of leaves gathered in summer.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Castan.* has been proved by Dr. H. C. Houghton and three others. The following are the principal symptoms observed: Slight acrid feeling in throat. Desire for warm drinks. Abdominal walls sensitive. Soft stools of short, small pieces like chopped tape; accompanied with severe pain and rumbling; pain > by stool. It has cured whooping-cough, early stage, violent, spasmodic; very dry ringing cough. Very free sweat after drinking.

Relations.—*Compare:* Am. bro., Mephit., Naphthal.

Castor Equi.

The Rudimentary Thumbnail of the Horse. A small, flat, oblong-oval horn, wrinkled on surface, breaking off in scales, darker than the hoof, growing on inner side of leg above fetlock. Scales triturated.

Clinical.—Coccygodynia. Epilepsy. Nails, affections of. Nipples, cracked; ulcerated. Warts.

Characteristics.—This is a very ancient remedy, and was proved and introduced into homœopathy by Hering. It especially acts on the nipples, the nails, and bones, especially causing pains in right tibia and coccyx. Burnett has cured with it a case of wart on forehead.

Relations.—Hep. relieves the sore nipples; Thuja has removed warts caused by *Cast. eq.* *Compare:* Calc. oxal., Hippoman., Castoreum, Moschus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Unusual laughter about things not funny.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, headache, and nausea in mornings, sour stomach, and lack of appetite.

10. **Appetite.**—Desire to smoke tobacco.

12, 13. **Abdomen and Stool.**—Colic with urging wakes him in the morning, followed by a very thin, watery, somewhat burning stool; with passage of offensive flatus.—Pain in l. inguinal region.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Cracked, sore nipples in nursing women, excessively tender, cannot bear touch of clothing; even in neglected cases, ragged, nipples almost hanging.—Breasts swollen, sensitive; itching internally; painful on descending stairs.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Disagreeable sick feeling in larynx.

19. **Heart.**—Peculiar sensation about heart as of something alive struggling.

20. **Back.**—Weak spine.—Pain in coccyx < every evening while sitting.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Repeated pain in r. tibia.

24. **Generalities.**—Syncope.—Epilepsy.

25. **Skin.**—Warts.—Nails drop off.—Brittle nails.

Castoreum.

The Beaver. *N. O.* Rodentia. Tincture of secretion, found in preputial sacs of beaver.

Clinical.—Chorea. Convulsions. Digestion, disordered. Dysmenorrhœa. Eclampsia. Flatulence. Hernia. Hysteria. Ileus. Paralysis. Pregnancy, vomiting of. Reaction, deficient. Sexual organs, inflammation of; spasms of. Sycosis. Tetanus. Typhoid, lack of recuperation after. Typhus. Warts. Yawning.

Characteristics.—*Castoreum* resembles *Ambra*, *Moschus*, *Ignatia*, and *Valerian*. It is suited to nervous women, with pains, cramps,

weakness after severe illness; hysterical individuals; abdominal soreness; nervous attacks when the aura starts from abdomen. The pains are > by pressure. Menstrual colic, with pallor and cold sweat. Prostration is a leading feature in the effects of the drug. There is also a feeling of fulness in the stomach as if too much had been eaten.

Castoreum when fresh is yellow and of the consistence of syrup; when dry it is dark red or brown and of the consistence of hard wax. Teste remarks that it has been regarded as a resinous substance, and he observes, moreover, that the beaver feeds almost entirely on the resinous bark of pine-trees. In Siberia beavers feed on the bark of the birch, which may make a difference in the effects of *Castoreum* from different countries. Caspari proved Russian *Castor.*, Nenning that of Southern Europe. Teste concluded from analogy that *Castor.* would be an antisycotic, and he proved his point by initiating with it the cure of a case of pedunculated vegetations around the anus in a hysterical young woman. *Thuja* completed the cure. Teste places *Castor.* in the *Thuja* group with *Plat.* and *Bism.* He quotes from Trousseau and Pideux the following indications, which he confirms:—(1) "Amenorrhœa, accompanied with painful and tympanitic swelling of the abdomen. We mean the cases where only a few drops of blood escape from the uterus, with a sort of *uterine tenesmus.*" (2) "The cases of colic to which *Castoreum* seems to be principally adapted are of the nervous kind, that seem to be particularly seated in the small intestine. They are accompanied with paleness and cold sweats, a sudden sinking of strength, as if the very principle of life had been struck down. They are without any alvine evacuations, come suddenly, after lively emotions, a cold on the bowels or by the feet, as after long exposure to a cold rain; they constitute a sort of that passion termed by authors *miserere.*" *Castor.* causes jerking in small groups of muscular fibres; a sensation of heaviness of whole body; trembling of limbs.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ambra, Mosch., Nux v.; in lack of reaction, Pso.; Thuja (sycosis). *Antidoted by:* Colch.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Peevish; indisposed to talk, very sensitive to all kinds of impressions.—Irritable in morning and cheerful abandon in evening.—Great sadness and excessive susceptibility, with easily provoked lachrymation.

2. **Head.**—Headache with giddiness and fainting; headache leaving head very sensitive to touch. Pain at the vertex and throbbing in the head as if there were an ulcer in the brain, aggravated by contact and external pressure.—Fulness and heaviness of the head as if it were going to burst.—Acute drawing pains in the forehead and eyes.

3. **Eyes.**—Pressure in the eyes, on viewing fixedly a distant object.—Nocturnal lachrymation and agglutination of the eyes.—Stars, clouds, and on viewing fixedly a distant object, mist before the sight.—Susceptibility of the eyes to the light of the sun, and to that of candles.

4. **Ears.**—Acute dragging in the ears.—Tinkling, buzzing, and gurgling in the ears, dispersed by boring the ear with the finger.

5. **Nose.**—Obstruction of the nose.—Flow of aqueous, acrid, corrosive mucus from the nose.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache when eating, provoked by cold and mitigated by hot things.—Odontalgia, with acute drawing pains, or successive pullings, provoked or aggravated by the touch.—Swelling of the gums at night, with acute pulling in the temples.

8. **Mouth.**—Fetid odour from the mouth, perceptible to the patient.—Pulling and quivering in the tongue.—Swelling of tongue.—Rounded elevation in centre of tongue size of pea, surrounded by angry, suspicious-looking base, size of a 5-cent piece, extremely sensitive to touch or food, with drawing sensation, as if a string were pulling centre of tongue towards hyoid bone, with burning in tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness of œsophagus.—Burning pain in the throat, as from pyrosis.

10, 11. **Appetite and Stomach.**—Burning thirst.—Thirst so violent that she could not drink enough water after dinner.—Bitter risings.—Regurgitation of a bitter acidity.—Repugnance to food and constant nausea.—Vomiting of white, bitter mucus.—Weight, griping; tenesmus with constricting pains under sternum.—Sensation in stomach as though it would go to sleep.—Sensation of contraction, and pain of ulceration, in the epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pressure in region of liver from within outwards.—Flatulent colic, painful inflation, esp. after a meal.—Colic, redness of face, and yawning in abdominal complaints, > by external heat and by bending oneself double.—Umbilical hernia with ulcer, in a screaming infant.—Pain and soreness in l. side of abdomen.—Constant violent rollings in abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Urgent inclination to evacuate.—Diarrhœa accompanied by shivering and by yawning, with burning in the anus, and preceded by pain in the abdomen, with grumbling and borborygmi.—Evacuations of sanguineous mucus.—Stools: whitish, watery; greenish mucus; contain pus; patient is compelled to sit bent; feels gagged when lying down.—Before stool: cutting or pinching colic; painful rumbling; dragging in groin.—During stool: fetid flatus, burning at anus.—After stool: burning at anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent emission of urine, with burning thirst, day and night.—After the emission of urine desire to vomit, and disgust.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Seminal emissions with great excitability.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menstruation premature, pains in head and loins, pale, sickly complexion.—Pain commences in middle of thighs, extending over limbs and more or less over whole body.—Uterine tenesmus, with scanty flow.—Leucorrhœa watery or thick; burning.—Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness, with disposition to clear throat.—Breathing: short, difficult; short breath when ascending; very deep with heat in heart and in face; slow, deep inspiration with short expiration.—Stitches in chest; heat as if fire were burning in it.—On taking deep breath sensation as though something heavy lay under sternum.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain as from excoriation, in the sacral region and back.—Drawing pains in nape of the neck.

21. Limbs.—Nocturnal dragging in shoulders and arms.—Spasms of hands and feet.—Hands hot with swelling of veins.—Weakness of the lower limbs.

24. Generalities.—Jerking of small groups of muscular fibres.—Chorea; epilepsy; cramps in various parts.—Prostration after dinner, and annoying sensation as if she had eaten too much.—Internal restlessness.

26. Sleep.—Restless sleep at night, with anxious agitation and starts with fright.—Angry exclamations during sleep.—Jerking of the limbs while asleep.—Anxious and frightful dreams.

27. Fever.—Predominance of cold and shuddering.—Fits of shivering with icy coldness in the back.

Caulophyllum.

Caulophyllum thalictroides. Blue Cohosh. Squaw Root. *N. O.* Berberidaceæ. Tincture or trituration of root.

Clinical.—Abortion, threatened. After-pains. Amenorrhœa. Barrenness. Bearing-down pains. Chloasma. Cholera morbus. Dysmenorrhœa. False conception. *Feet, affections of.* Gonorrhœa. *Hands, affections of.* Inframammary pain. *Labour, abnormal;* false pains of. Leucorrhœa. *Menstruation, disorders of.* Ovarian neuralgia. Pityriasis. *Pregnancy, disorders of. Rheumatic gout. Rheumatism.* Uterine spasm. Uterine atony.

Characteristics.—*Caulophyllum*, "the Blue Cohosh," is closely related to *Actea racem.*, "the Black Cohosh," in its action, though belonging to a different family of plants. It acts most markedly on the female generative organs and on rheumatic states. It has only had one proving, that by Dr. Burt, the majority of the indications having been derived from tradition and clinical experience. It has been given with success for chloasma or pityriasis versicolor, curing incidentally dysmenia at the same time. Reflex symptoms having a uterine origin; headache; vomiting; hoarseness; rheumatism; cramps and spasms. No other drug produces uterine spasms so markedly except *Secale*. Bearing-down pains. Paraplegia from disorders of the uterus. Left ovarian and left inframammary pains. Leucorrhœa in little girls. The pains are intermittent and paroxysmal, and fly about from place to place; generally < at night. Great nervous excitement; tremulous weakness over whole body. Can scarcely speak. Sleepless, restless, nervous; recalling the effects of coffee, which is incompatible with it. In rheumatic affections the special sphere of *Caulo.* is the small joints and muscles. Its action on the muscular tissue of the uterus (whether gravid or not) is to cause intermittent spasms or contractions (differing from the *continuous* contractions of *Secale*). Its special sphere in labour is: (1) when pains do not come regularly; (2) when they disappear from exhaustion; and (3) when they are too painful. Nash prescribed *Caul.* 3 for a lady of forty,

seven months pregnant, who was attacked with severe pain and swelling of all the finger-joints; wrapping them in mustard was the only thing that relieved her sufficiently to allow her to get sleep. *Caul.* relieved the finger pains, but caused such severe labour-like pains that it had to be discontinued for fear of causing miscarriage. The bearing-down then ceased, and the finger pains returned and continued till delivery, when they ceased for a few days. Then the lochia increased to a flooding—passive, dark, liquid; with great weakness and *internal trembling* (not visible externally); and now the terrible finger pains returned. Afraid to give *Caulo.*, other remedies were tried, but in vain. At last Nash gave *Caulo.* 200, which rapidly cleared up the whole case. Nash regards "internal trembling" as a strong characteristic when associated with the weakness; he has cured long-continued passive hæmorrhage associated with these symptoms.

Relations.—*Compare:* Gels. in dysmenia (it is like Gels., and follows it well); Puls. in labour-pains, but the mental condition is opposite; Act. r.; Bell. in intermittent and paroxysmal pains; Calc. (leucorrhœa in little girls); Lil. t., Lach., Sul., Ustil., and Vib. o. in left ovarian and inframammary pains; Mag. mur. in uterine spasms; Bry. in rheumatism; Secale, Sep., Gossyp.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Fretful; irritable; apprehensive.

2. **Head.**—Headache; from uterine or spinal troubles; over l. eye; pressure behind eye; severe by spells; < stooping; from light; from noon till night.

6. **Face.**—"Moth spots" on forehead; with leucorrhœa.

11. **Stomach.**—Frequent gulping of sour, bitter fluid with vertigo; spasmodic vomiting.—Spasms of stomach from uterine irritations.

13. **Stool.**—Stool, soft white.—Watery stools, great quantity, runs a perfect stream from bowels, but no pain; 1 a.m.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Every few minutes sharp, stinging pains in glans penis.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Tension and fulness in hypogastrium; sensation as if uterus congested.—Spasmodic pains in uterus.—Painful menstruation; spasmodic, intermittent pains in bladder, stomach, groins, even chest and limbs; congestion and irritability of uterus; scanty flow.—Before menses: pain in small of back; great aching and soreness of lower limbs; bad breath; bitter taste; vertigo; chilliness; flow very scanty; blood very light; with intense nausea and vomiting of yellow bitter matter; pain unremitting for several hours; habitual cold feet became warm under the remedy.—Amenorrhœa, spasms, cramps or great atony.—Hysteric convulsions during dysmenorrhœa.—Leucorrhœa sharp, acrid, very weakening; with heavy eyelids; of profuse bland mucus; in little girls; with forcing-down pains; with sterility.—Threatened abortion; spasmodic bearing-down; severe pain in back and loins, but uterine contractions feeble.—Habitual abortion from uterine atony.—Spasmodic rigidity of os; pain like pricking needles in cervix.—Labour-pains short, irregular, spasmodic, patient very weak

and irritable.—Weak labour-pains passing off with a shiver.—After-pains.—False conception.—Hæmorrhage.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness and loss of voice.—Panting breathing.

20, 21. **Neck, Back, and Limbs.**—Rheumatic stiffness of nape.—Severe drawing in sterno-cleido-mastoid drawing head to left.—Dull pains in lumbar region.—Rheumatic, drawing, flying pains in limbs; in hands; thighs, knees, ankles, feet and toes.—Severe drawing pain in wrists and fingers.—Cutting in joints when closing hands.—Fingers very stiff.—Joints crack walking or turning.—Paraplegia.

Causticum.

Tinctura acris sine Kali. Potassium Hydrate. Obtained by distilling a mixture of slaked lime and a solution of potassium sulphate. Tincture with spirit.

Clinical.—Acne rosacea. Agalactia. Amaurosis. Apoplexy. Arthritis deformans. *Bladder, affections of. Bronchitis.* Burns. Cataract. Chorea. *Coccygodynia. Constipation.* Convulsions. *Cough.* Deafness. Dentition. Diphtheritic paralysis. Ears, otorrhœa. Emaciation. Enuresis. Epilepsy. *Eyes, affections of.* Facial paralysis. *Fistula.* Fistula dentalis. Goître. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Heart affections. Heel, blistered. Herpes zoster. Hip disease. Hydrogenoid constitution. Impotence. Influenza. Intermittent fever. Intertrigo. *Laryngitis.* Lead poisoning. Leucorrhœa. Locomotor ataxy. Menière's disease. *Menstruation, disorders of. Myalgia.* Nails, crippled. Neuralgia. Nose, crusts in; acne on. Paralysis. Pemphigus. *Pregnancy.* Prostatitis. Ptosis. Rheumatism. Scabies. Scrofula. Skin, eruptions of. Small-pox. Stammering. Syphilis. Tendons, contracted. Throat, affections of. Tongue, affections of; paralysis of. Ulcers. Urethritis. *Urine, disordered.* Varicose veins. *Voice, lost.* Warts. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Causticum* is one of the great polychrest medicines of the *Chronic Diseases.* It is both antipsoric and antisycotic and antisyphilitic. The leading feature of the *Causticum* effects is *paralysis*, showing itself both in voluntary and involuntary muscles. The weakening effect of potassium in allopathic overdosing is well known, and is strongly brought out in the *Causticum* provings. Paralytic weakness. Paralysis of single nerves or single parts. Ptosis; facial paralysis; paralysis of tongue; of extremities; of vocal cords; of bladder; of rectum; lead paralysis. Allied to paralysis are convulsions, chorea, cramps, starting, restlessness, twitching. Contraction of flexor tendons. Trembling. Neuralgic and rheumatic affections; tearing, drawing pains. There is a headache which draws and tears through the body. Glandular indurations are prominent. In children there are many symptoms of scrofula. There is a weakened and emaciated appearance, especially about the face, the abdomen being large. Skin dirty-white. Scrofulous inflammations about eyes, ears, and scalp. The paralytic element comes out in slow learning to talk and walk, and stumbling on attempting to walk. In chorea the right side is more affected than left; words seem to be

jerked out. During the night the legs are constantly "on the go." This kind of restlessness is characteristic of *Caus.* The mental state is timid, nervous, anxious. Apprehensive of impending misfortune. Conscience-stricken as if she had committed a crime. Full of fearful fancies, < at twilight. Sees fearful images when closing eyes. Melancholy. Taciturn and distrustful; inclined to fits of anger with scolding. Memory fails (mental paralysis), any attempt at mental exertion = symptoms, such as stitches in temples, tension in head and scalp, especially forehead to temples. There is a sensation as if there was an empty space between the bone of the skull and the brain, > by warmth. Headache; cannot keep upper eyelids up. Vertigo, excitement of brain and spine, incapable, tends to fall forward or sideways (locomotor ataxy); with anxiety, weakness in head, sight as if through a fog; skin dry and hot; constipation. Eruptions on scalp behind ears. Sounds re-echo unpleasantly; an ordinary voice sounds loud. Facial paralysis from cold draught; neuralgia of right cheek-bones to mastoid process < at night. Jaw joints affected with rheumatism. Sickly, sallow, low-spirited expression. Nash cured an obstinate case of prosopalgia with *Caust.* The patient was emaciated and debilitated by long suffering; pains came in paroxysms, and were of a drawing nature. She had suffered from eczema at times before the neuralgia appeared. *Sulph.* had been given in vain. *Caust.* 200 rapidly cured. The *Caust.* weakness may result from grief of long standing or from disease. Accumulations of mucus in larynx and fauces; catarrh of throat and Eustachian tubes with tinnitus and reverberation. Difficult swallowing of liquids. Constant sensation as if lime were burning in stomach; with water-brash. Pressure and fulness in abdomen as if it would burst, much < by food. Griping cutting > by bending double, < after least food or tightening clothes; menstrual colic (*Caus.* will cure after failure of *Coloc.*). Obstinate constipation (paralysis of rectum); stools covered with shiny coating of mucus; piles, unbearable by walking, by thinking of them, by touch. No remedy has such well-marked aggravations of anal symptoms as *Caus.* A characteristic is "Passes stool best standing." Spasm of rectum prevents walking. Painful pustules near anus discharging pus, blood, serum. Itching at orifice of urethra. Difficult, frequent micturition; with spasm of rectum. Paralysis of bladder is apparent. Enuresis, especially during first sleep; < winter, > in summer. Tendency to escape during the day, from any extra exertion, laughing, walking. Epilepsy has been cured by *Caust.*, when fit occurs in sleep and urine escapes. Coughing expels urine. (Kraft has cured cases of incontinence following over-distension of the bladder owing to want of opportunity to attend to the call to urinate at the time, such as occurs in shop-girls and school-girls, who cannot leave their tasks.) Prostatitis and urethritis. Itching scrotum; cannot retain urine. Blood with semen. Sexual appetite in women is abolished. Constant indifference, the only time there is any inclination is after the period. Sadness during period. Period too early, too abundant; after it, a little blood passes occasionally, smelling badly. Nursing women lose their milk after exertion or long sleep. Hoarseness (with dry cough and redness of fauces), the result of weather or catching

cold, < in morning. Aphonia: paralysis of vocal cords. Dry, hollow cough with mucus on chest; patient cannot expectorate, must swallow phlegm raised. A characteristic is: "Cannot cough deep enough for relief." Rawness and burning down throat and trachea. Rheumatism tends to stiffen joints and contract limbs. Warts are a notable feature in *Caust.*—on hands, on face, and especially on margins of eyelids. When on hands they are usually found on finger-tips or close to nails. Nails are crippled. Old, large, inflamed and indurated warts. Burning itching on face, discharging acrid fluid which forms crusts. Guernsey commends *Caust.* in the after-effects of burns and scalds. Patients say, "I have never been well since that burn." Its *caustic* properties may be its "signature" here. "Burning," indeed, is one of the notes of *Caust.* Guernsey gives "sensation as if lime were being slaked in the stomach." "Soreness" or "rawness" are also very characteristic, appearing in piles and anal affections (< walking or sitting), in which *Caust.* is in the very first rank among remedies. Soreness and rawness accompany cough symptoms and urinary symptoms. Malcolm Macfarlan confirms the following symptoms: "Forearms in front very sore to touch and pressure; muscles of extremities sore generally." "Sudden severe pain commences in *left hip-joint;* lasts a short time; feels as if it had been injured; legs very sore, or rather the lower extremities ache and feel tired." *Caust.* is a remedy to be remembered in intermittent fevers. One peculiar symptom is, "sweat coming after the chill without intervening heat." Teste places *Caust.* at the head of a group (including *Coccul., Coff. c., Corall., Nux v., Staph., Ars.*) the common characteristic being according to him: "Two series of successive and opposite phenomena; the former of short duration, consisting in a sort of universal exaltation of all the functions; the latter, which succeed the former more or less rapidly, consist in a general depression of the vital forces, and constitute the real and permanent action of the drugs of this group." Among instances, he gives mirthfulness followed by ill-humour; sleeplessness followed by yawning and drowsiness; moisture of skin followed by dryness; flow of saliva followed by dry mouth and throat; coryza fluent, then dry. Teste found *Caust.* of great efficacy in small-pox in alternation with *Merc. cor.* Periodicity is marked: Periodic, paroxysmal attacks; twice a day to every two, three, or four weeks an attack; at new moon. Symptoms are < at night (great restlessness of body, especially legs). < Early morning (cramp). < On waking. < In morning: hoarseness. < Evening: 6 to 8 p.m. heat. *Causticum* is one of Grauvogl's hydrogenoid remedies, hence is a chilly medicine; < washing, bathing, open air, draught, becoming cold, after wetting; < every change of weather. Heat, especially getting warm in bed > (rheumatism ceasing on getting warm in bed, but beginning again as soon as he gets up.) On the other hand cold water > face and eruptions, and a swallow of cold water > cough; headache is < entering a warm room; damp weather > pains in scalp, ulcers; rhinitis. Heat < eruptions. < In dark; fear of darkness. < From coffee. < After stool. < From walking. < From taking hold of anything. < In clear, fine weather. Suited to dark-haired persons with rigid fibre; delicate skins; lymphatic, torpid temperament.

Relations.—Caust. is *antidoted by:* Asaf., Coff., Coloc., Dulc., Guaj. (rheumatic contractions); Nit. spir. dulc., Nux. *Is antidote to:* Asaf., Chi., Coloc., Euphras., Plumb. (lead poisoning); type-poisoning; abuse of Merc., and Sulph. in scabies. *Incompatible:* Acids, Coff., Pho. *Compatible: Before*—Calc.; Kali i. (facial paralysis from an abscess); Lyc., Nux, Rhus, Ruta, Sep., Sil., Sul. *Intercurrently*—Ars., Cupr., Ign., Pod., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Stan. *After*—Calc., Coccul., Coloc., Cup., Hyo., Ign., Petrol., Petrosel., Rhus, Sep., Stram., Sul. *Complementary:* Petrosel. Merc. cor. assists the action of Caust. and *vice versâ* (in small-pox, according to Teste). *Compare:* Nit. ac. is like Caust. in being at once antipsoric, antisycotic, and antisyphilitic. Phos. touches Caust. at many points, and is too near it to be compatible with it. (This only applies to cases in which either of the two has done good; if one has been given without any result the other, if indicated, will very likely succeed.) Both Caust. and Phos. are taciturn and distrustful, or inclined to fits of anger; both are < at twilight; both have sensations of tension. The hoarseness of Phos. (like that of Carb. v.) is < in evening. Phos. has extreme sensitiveness of larynx and dreads to cough or talk. The Caust. cough is > by cold drinks. Carb. v. has rawness and burning down throat (like Caus.) and hoarseness from damp evening air. *Compare also:* Calc. (images on closing eyes); Nat. m. and Sep. (spurting of urine with cough); Rhus (rheumatism from damp and cold; but with Rhus there is restlessness and > from motion always—Caus. has restlessness *at night only*); Eup. perf. (hoarseness < in morning; influenza with aching all over body; has more soreness on chest than Caust.); Salic ac., Chi., Carbo. sul. (Menière's disease); Coloc. (colic); Lyc. (sweat and heat < 6 to 8 p.m.); Bar. c. (mental weakness, paralysis; < damp weather); Sep. (enuresis in first sleep;—in deep sleep, Bell., Sul.); Calc. (scalding urine); Sars. (urine, especially in women, passed without patient's knowledge); Bell., Hyo., Ign., Lach., Lyc. and Pho. (difficult swallowing of liquids); Calc., Carb. an., Stro. and Stram. (fear of darkness); Tarentula (restlessness); Gels. (ptosis, paralysis, faint-like weakness and trembling, blindness); Ant. t. (laryngeal affections); Lyc. (contraction of brow with pain in head); Cepa (sore heel); Sep. (sadness, especially before menses. Face yellow); Am. c. (rawness and burning in chest); Aco. (paralysis from cold); Puls. (cystitis; failure of milk after labour); Euphorb. (ptosis from cold); Nat. c. Sul. and Sul. ac. (falls easily); Kali bi. (blindness with headache; —Kali bi. has blindness >, as headache <).

Causation.—Burns or scalds. Fright. Grief or sorrow. Night-watching. Suppressed eruptions. Ulcers maltreated with lead.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Mirthfulness sometimes, and soon after, ill-humour.—Melancholy and vexatious thoughts, day and night, with tears.—Hypochondriacal sadness.—Restlessness, apprehension, and great anguish.—Anxiety of heart.—Fearfulness, esp. at night.—Afraid at night (in the dark room; the child does not want to go to bed alone).—Mistrust of the future.—Discouragement.—Irascibility and passion, with great sensitiveness of disposition.—Quarrelsome

and wrangling spirit.—Indisposition to labour.—Disposition to be frightened.—Weakness of memory.—Absence of mind.—Tendency to make mistakes when speaking.

2. **Head.**—Confusion in the head, as if it were compressed.—Feeling of intoxication, and as if momentarily on the point of falling.—Vertigo, with sensation of weakness in the head, and anxiety.—Attacks of headache, with nausea.—Headache in the morning, sometimes on waking, with sensation, as from a bruise, in the brain.—Nocturnal pain in the head, as if from an abscess in the brain.—Dull and pressive headache, which occasions gloominess, and is felt chiefly in the forehead or in the occiput.—Shooting pains, esp. in the temples.—Digging, with sudden shocks in the head.—Congestion in the head, with ebullition and noise internally.—Tensive or compressive pains in the head.—The headache sometimes exhibits itself only on one side (l.).—Heat and sensation of burning in the head.—Tightness and shootings in the head.—Tension and tightness in the head, and of the scalp (forehead and temples).—Sensation of torpor in the occiput.

3. **Eyes.**—Pain in the eyes, as if the eyeball were dilating.—Aching in the eyes, as if from sand, sometimes aggravated by the touch.—Itching, smarting, and burning pain in the eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes, with burning and itching of the eyes and eyelids.—Ulceration of the eyes.—Lachrymation.—Difficulty in opening the eyes, with a sensation as if the eyelids were swollen.—Visible quivering of the eyelids.—Obscuration of the eyes, often sudden, and sometimes as if the eyes were covered by a skin.—Sight confused, as if a gauze or mist were before it.—Ophthalmia where there is opacity of the cornea which has spread over the pupil.—Movements before the eyes, as of a swarm of insects.—Dark nets, which seem to dance before the eyes.—Lights and sparks before the eyes.—Photophobia.—Warts of old-standing in the eyebrows; on the upper eyelid (and nose).

4. **Ears.**—Otalgia, with pressive pain outwards, as if the inner parts were pressed out.—Shootings, and pain, as of excoriation, in the ears.—Swelling of the ears, externally, with shooting and burning pain.—Stitches in the (r.) ear.—Discharge of fetid pus from the ear.—Itching in the lobe of the ear, as if from a tetter.—Words spoken and steps re-echo in the ear.—Tinkling in the ears.—Loud resounding noises in the ear, with hardness of hearing.—Rumbling and buzzing, rolling and murmuring in the ears, and in the head.—Sensation of stoppage in the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Itching at the point, and the alæ nasi.—Scaly nose, externally and internally, with burning and itching.—Eruption at the point of the nose.—Warts of long standing on the nose (orbits, upper eyelids).—Blowing of blood from the nose, every morning.—Epistaxis.—Loss of smell.—Obstruction of the nose.—Dry chronic coryza.—Coryza with hoarseness preventing loud speech.—Fluent coryza, with nocturnal cough, rough hoarseness and headache.—Discharge of fetid mucus from the nose.—Sneezing in the morning.

6. **Face.**—Yellow colour of the face, esp. in the temples, with bluish lips.—Burning sensation in the cheeks, and esp. in the cheek-bones.—Arthritic and tensive pains in the bones of the face, in the cheek-bones, and in the jaws.—Swelling of the cheeks, with pulsative pains.—Sensation of tension and of swelling under the jaw, which impedes its opening.—Itching eruption on the face.—Eruption of red pimples on the face.—Semi-lateral (r.)

paralysis of the face, from the forehead to the chin.—Cramps in the lips.—Excoriation and eruption on the lips, and at the commissures of the lips.—Tetter on the lower lip.—Tensive, dragging pain in the jaws, with difficulty in opening the mouth.—Inflammatory swelling of the chin, with burning pain.

7. **Teeth.**—Odontalgia, provoked by the introduction of air on opening the mouth.—Pain, as from excoriation, or tractive pains, and acute pulling, throbbings, or shootings in the teeth; in the under jaw, in the lower teeth, (particularly on the (l.) side).—Painful loosening and elongation of the teeth (incisors).—Fistula in the gums.—Prolonged ulceration of the gums.—Painful sensibility, swelling, and ready bleeding of the gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of the mouth and tongue.—Accumulation of mucus in the mouth.—Pain, as of excoriation and burning in the mouth, in the palate, and at the point of the tongue.—Stuttering, embarrassed, wheezing, and very indistinct speech.—Paralysis of the tongue.—Swelling of the inner side of the cheek; he bites it when chewing.—Distortion of the mouth and of the tongue, when speaking.—Burning ulcer on the inner surface of the upper lip.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat on using exertion, as if it were lacerated internally.—Pain as of excoriation, roughness, scraping, and burning pain in the throat.—Shooting pain in the throat on swallowing.—Audible cracking in the throat.—Constant urging to swallow, with sensation of swelling or of contraction of the gullet.—Difficulty in swallowing, from paralysis of the organs of deglutition.—Sensation of cold which ascends to the throat.—Dryness of the throat, without thirst.—Accumulation of mucus in the throat, and behind the palate, with expectoration by hawking.

10. **Appetite.**—Putrid, greasy, rancid, or bitter taste.—Burning thirst for cold drinks and for beer.—Sensation as if lime were being slaked in the stomach.—Dislike to sweet things.—At the commencement of a meal, loss of appetite and disgust.—Fresh meat causes nausea; smoked meat agrees.—Sensation of suffering as from indigestion.—Pressure in the stomach, after eating bread.—After every meal, pressure on the whole abdomen, or on the stomach, or else nausea and inflation of the abdomen, or else, again, shivering or heat in the face.

11. **Stomach.**—Empty risings, with a taste of undigested food.—Abortive risings, with strangulation in the gullet.—Nausea, esp. after a meal, or during one, or else in the morning.—Sensation of faintness, as though about to swoon.—Water-brash.—Vomiting of acidulated water, followed by acid risings.—Vomiting of food.—Nocturnal vomiting of coagulated blood.—Pains in the stomach with heat in the head, increased by every quick movement, mitigated by a recumbent posture, and shuddering when the pains are aggravated.—Pressive squeezing, as if from claws, constriction and cramp-like pains in the stomach, and in the epigastrium.—Shooting pains in the epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pressure of the clothes on the hypochondria painful.—Tension and shootings in the hepatic region.—Pains in the abdomen in the morning.—Pressure on the superior and inferior part of the abdomen.—Painful and tensive inflation of the abdomen.—Violent distension of the abdomen after a meal (breakfast).—Swelling of the navel, which is painful on being

touched.—Enlargement of the abdomen in children.—Contractive pains in the abdomen.—Susceptibility to cold in the abdomen, whence results diarrhœa, or pressure at the stomach.—Incarceration of flatus, with hard fæces.—Frequent expulsion of offensive flatus, in small quantities.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Chronic constipation.—Frequent and ineffectual efforts to evacuate, with pains, anxiety, and redness of the face.—The fæces are passed more easily, in an erect posture.—Fæces knotty, or of a very small size.—Fæces hard, tough, covered with mucus; viscid, and shining, as if with fat, or of a bright and whitish colour.—Diarrhœa in the evening and at night.—Diarrhœa, with tenesmus and burning in the rectum.—Diarrhœa, after the abdomen has been chilled.—Flow of blood and incisive pains in the rectum, during the evacuation.—After the evacuation, anguish, with palpitation of the heart and burning in the anus.—Itching in the anus.—In the anus, appearance of hæmorrhoidal tumors, which are hard, swollen, painful, and which impede evacuation.—Walking and meditation aggravate the hæmorrhoidal pains, so as to render them insupportable.—Varices of the rectum, hindering stool; large; painful; stinging; burning when touched.—Pressure in the hæmorrhoidal tumors of the rectum, so as to cause them to protrude.—Pulsation in the perineum.—Fistula in the rectum.—Abscess in the anus.—Pain of excoriation, and moisture in the anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent inclination to urinate, with thirst and scanty emission.—More copious emission of urine.—Emission of urine at night, and wetting the bed.—Involuntary emission of urine (as in cases of children who wet the bed at night; in women, when urine spouts from them in walking, coughing, &c.), day and night.—Acrid and corrosive urine, or pale, aqueous, of a deep-brown, or reddish colour.—Stringy mucus in the urine.—The urine becomes turbid, after settling.—Sensation of burning in making water.—Itching of the orifice of the urethra.—Flow of blood from the urethra.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Increase of sexual desire.—Absence of erections.—Frequent pollutions.—Escape of prostatic fluid after a stool.—Emission of sanguineous semen, during coition.—Pressure and shooting in the testes.—Ulcers and itching scabs on the interior part of the prepuce.—Red spots on the penis.—Copious secretion of smegma behind the glans penis.—Itching at the scrotum, glans, and prepuce.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia retarded, but more copious, with flow of blood in large clots.—Difficult first menstruation.—During the menses no blood is passed at night.—Before the catamenia, melancholy, sacral pains, and colic.—Catamenia too feeble; sexual desire too weak.—During the catamenia, pains in the loins, cuttings, and paleness in the face; yellowness of the face; vertigo.—Excoriation between the legs, at the vulva.—Dislike to coition.—Cramps of the matrix.—Profuse leucorrhœa, having the smell of the catamenia, or which flows in the night.—Leucorrhœa flows at night and not during the day.—Nipples excoriated, cracked, and surrounded with tetters.—Want of secretion of milk.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Rough hoarseness, morning and evening.—Prolonged hoarseness, with voice weak and stifled.—Aphonia from weakness of the muscles of the larynx.—Sensation of excoriation in the larynx, when not swallowing.—Hawking up of abundant mucus, esp. in the morning.

—Cough, with short breath, and difficulty of respiration.—Cough, excited by speech and by cold.—Cough is worse: in the evening till midnight, from exhaling; drinking coffee; cold air; draught of air; when awaking from sleep.—Cough is relieved by a swallow of cold water.—Matutinal or nocturnal cough.—Short cough, provoked by a tickling and a sensation of excoriation in the throat.—Cough, dry, hollow, shaking, with sensation of burning, and pain as of excoriation in the chest.—Rattling in the chest while coughing.—Pains in the hips while coughing.—Cough with involuntary passage of some drops of urine.—Inability to expectorate the mucus, which is detached by coughing (the expectoration comes up far enough apparently, but it cannot be spat out; greasy taste of the expectoration. The inability to expectorate is found in every species of cough, whooping-cough, &c.).

18. **Chest.**—Breath short.—Attacks of spasmodic asthma.—Asthma, esp. when sitting or lying down.—Fits of suffocation on speaking and walking quickly.—Oppressiveness of clothes on the chest.—Pressure on the chest.—Shootings in the chest and thorax, on making a full inspiration, and during corporeal exertion.—Burning, stitches, and soreness in the chest.—Attacks of cramp-like compression and of constriction in the chest, with feeling of suffocation.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart, with languor.—Oppression of the heart, with melancholy.—Shootings in the heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness and tension in the nape of the neck.—Pain, as from a bruise in the nape of the neck.—Miliary eruption at the nape of the neck, between the shoulder-blades.—Itching and humid tetters at the nape of the neck.—Goître-like swelling of the cervical glands.—Pains in the loins which render the least movement exceedingly painful.—Aching pains in the loins when seated.—Painful stiffness (between the scapulæ and) in the back, esp. on rising from a chair.—Pulling and acute drawing pains in the shoulder-blades.—Itching and tingling in the back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pains in the arms at night.—Drawing pains and acute pulling, in the arms and hands.—Convulsive movements and shocks in the arms.—Itching and eruptions on the arms.—Warts on the arms.—Pressure on the shoulders.—Shooting pains in the front part of the arms, from the fingers to the elbow.—Paralytic feeling in the r. hand.—Sensation of fulness in the hands, on grasping an object.—Tearing in r. wrist-joint.—Drawing pains in the hands, and the joints of the fingers.—Spasmodic weakness and trembling of the hands.—Paleness and painful torpor of the fingers.—Tension of the posterior joints of the fingers when bending them.—Contraction and induration of the tendons of the fingers.—Itching tetters on the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain as from dislocation in the coxo-femoral joint, with inability to walk and to continue standing.—Pain as from a bruise in the thighs and legs, whilst in bed, in the morning.—Tensive stiffness in the joints of the legs, and of the feet.—Contraction and tension in the heel and tendo Achillis.—Drawing pains and acute pulling in the thighs, the legs, the knees, and the feet, with swelling of the parts.—Unsteady walk, and tendency to fall in children.—Skin marbled, on the thighs and on the legs.—Tension and cramp-like pain in the legs and calves of the legs.—Cramps in the feet.—Pains in the instep, in the ankle bones, in the soles of the feet, and in the toes, on walking.—Neuralgic pains in the soles of the feet.—Contraction in

the instep, with tensive pain when stepping.—Coldness of the feet.—Swelling of the feet.—Pains in the varices.—Tingling in the soles of the feet.—Festering vesicles and ulcerations on the heels.—Whitlow on the great toe.

24. Generalities.—Arthritic and rheumatic drawing and tearing pains, esp. in the limbs.—Acute and violent pulling in the joints and the bones, mitigated by the heat of a bed.—Contraction of the tendons, and stiffness in the flexor muscles of the limbs.—Cramp-like contraction of several limbs.—Torpor and paleness of some parts, or of the entire l. side of the body.—Paralysis.—Jerkings and convulsive movements.—St. Vitus' dance.—Convulsive attacks, with cries, violent movement of the limbs, grinding of the teeth, smiles or tears, eyes half-closed, fixed look, and involuntary emission of urine; the fits are reproduced by cold water, and are preceded by pain in the abdomen and in the head, frequent emission of urine, irascibility, and tears; after the fit the eyes are closed.—Epileptic convulsions (at night during sleep).—Aggravation of the symptoms, generally in the evening, or in the open air, while those which have appeared in the open air disappear in a room.—Coffee seems also to aggravate all the symptoms.—Semi-lateral sufferings.—Insupportable uneasiness in the whole body in the evening, and when seated, with anxiety in the region of the heart.—In the evening, great dejection and oppression of the whole body.—Paralytic weakness, with trembling and tottering of the limbs.—Paralysis (one-sided).—Great sensibility to currents of air, and to cold.

25. Skin.—Violent itching, esp. in the back, and in the calves of the legs.—Itching of the whole body at night (Itch).—Injuries of the skin, which had been healed, become sore again.—Itch suppressed by mercury or sulphur; burning itch.—Tingling (or stinging) swelling (sometimes called "buzzing" swelling) (Guernsey).—Eruptions resembling scabies.—Miliary eruptions and nettle-rash.—Itching and humid tetters.—Ulcerative vesicles.—Burning ulcers, with yellowish-looking skin; ulcers burning, with corroding pus, with thin or watery pus, suppurating; jerking pains running through the ulcers.—Excoriation in children.—Painful corns in the feet.—Warts, also with pain and inflammation.—Panaris.—Painful varices.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness in the day, like coma.—Nocturnal sleeplessness, caused by anxiety, inquietude, dry heat, and other annoyances, with frequent starts.—Starts on going to sleep.—Frequent movements of the arms and legs during sleep.—Anxious dreams, about grievous things, or about quarrels, or confused and voluptuous, with talking and laughter.—At night, vertigo, headache, dryness of the mouth, and painful heaviness of the legs.

27. Fever.—Pulse only accelerated towards evening.—Much shivering.—Chilliness predominating, frequently with coldness of the l. side.—Internal chilliness, followed by perspiration, without previous heat.—Nocturnal shivering, with pains in the back, and followed by general sweat.—Heat in the evening, from 6 to 8 p.m.—Flushes of heat, followed by chilliness.—Copious sweat while walking in the open air.—Nocturnal sweat, sometimes of an acid smell.—Morning sweat (smelling sour).

Ceanothus Americanus.

New Jersey Tea, or Red-root. *N. O.* Rhamnaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Heart, disordered. *Intermittent fever.* Jaundice. Leucorrhœa. *Leucocythæmia.* Menses, suppressed. *Side, pain in. Spleen, affections of.*

Characteristics.—Burnett, following Hale, is our chief authority for *Ceanothus.* It has been recently proved by I. C. Fahnestock (*Hom. News,* March, 1900), but its place had already been made clear by clinical use; and definite clinical symptoms have been observed. *Ceanothus* is a spleen remedy *par excellence;* deep-seated pain in left hypochondrium; pain and fulness in left side; cutting pain. Pain, inflammation, enlargement of spleen, either alone or with other affections, indicate its use; chilliness, principally down back; shivering; rigors; must sit over fire; < in cold weather. Low spirits with splenic affection. Headache, right side, with spleen pain. Diarrhœa and dysentery (compare *Cascara* and other Rhamneæ) have been frequently observed in patients taking *Cean.* for spleen affections. Leucorrhœa, profuse, thick, yellow, with pain in left side; (I have frequently confirmed Burnett's experience in this last particular, as in most others, with this remedy.) P. C. Majumdar cured with *Cean.* 3x a case which had been diagnosed as one of heart-disease (there was palpitation and dyspnœa on exertion). Majumdar found the spleen enormously large. R. K. Ghosh has cured with it many cases of suppression of menses and leucorrhœa in patients from malarial districts. Menses too profuse and too early with pain in left side. Cannot lie down for pain in left side. Fahnestock's two provers took repeated doses of the ϕ tincture, and both had severe symptoms. One had had malaria five years before, treated with Quinine allopathically. This prover suffered more acutely than the other, and in the end had to be treated. *Nat. m.* 30 soon put an end to his symptoms. The other prover had practically identical symptoms but less severe. The symptoms of the provers are marked (F.) in the Schema.

Relations.—Ceanothus is *followed well by:* Berberis, Conium, Myrica cerif., Quercus. *Compare:* Ced., Agar., Chi., Nat. m., Oxal. ac. (pain in left side). Cascara (diarrhœa. Syphilis). *Antidote:* Nat. m.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Low-spirited, fears he will become unfit for work.—Great nervous excitement, with chilliness and loss of appetite; felt as if nerves were shaken; at dinner could scarcely hold knife and fork.—Don't-care feeling all the time, and cannot work (F.)

2. **Head.**—Headache, r. side, with pain in region of spleen.—Head seems to move with every beat of the heart (F.).—Head feels as if the brain were too large (F.).—Dull frontal headache, > lying down (F.).

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes feel too large; lids swollen; dry sensation of cornea; with a dull pain in orbital region (F.).

6. **Face.**—Cheeks and ears feel hot, with cold fingers (F.).

8. **Mouth.**—Aphthous affections of mouth and fauces.—Mouth dry (F.).—Tongue, white coat down centre (F.).—Food tasteless, unless highly seasoned (F.).

9. **Throat.**—Throat dry; raw sensation on swallowing (F.).

10. **Appetite.**—Loss of appetite (F.).—Craving for something sour (F.).—Thirst for water, but it made him sick (F.).—Cannot eat pastry (very unusual) (F.).

11. **Stomach.**—Wanted to drink water but it made him sick (F.).

12. **Abdomen.**—Deep-seated pain in l. hypochondrium.—Pain and fulness in l. side, with inability to lie on it.—Severe pain in region of spleen, with low spirits.—Pain in l. side, for a long time, with leucorrhœa and chilliness.—Pain in l. side, headache r. side; severe pain r. side, with inability (for years) to lie on it.—Swelling in l. side, with cutting pain, < in cold weather, with constant chilliness, must sit over a fire.—Chronic hypertrophy of spleen.—Dull pain in region of spleen (F.).—Immediately after dinner, dull pain in region of liver (F.).—Full feeling in region of liver (F.).—Pain in liver < lying on r. side (F.).—Sensitiveness in umbilical region with desire to relax abdominal muscles (F.).—Whole abdomen moves with beat of heart (F.).—Bearing-down in abdomen < after eating (F.).

13. **Stool and Rectum.**—Diarrhœa.—Dysentery.—Stool light brown, with loud flatus (F.).—Continual bearing-down in rectum with constricting sensation (F.).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Sharp pain above pubes, in region of bladder, before urination (F.).—Urine: alkaline; increased phosphates; high specific gravity; trace of sugar (F.).—After urinating feeling as if all had not passed (F.).—Urine: quite green; contains bile; strong odour, frothy (F.).—Pain in back and irritation of urethra (F.).—Constant urging to urinate (F.)

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Syphilitic complaints.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Leucorrhœa, profuse, thick, yellow, with pain under l. ribs.—Menses ten days too early, and very profuse.—Metrorrhagia with spleen pain.

18. **Chest.**—Congested feelings in lungs; chest sore internally, < deep inspiration (F.).—Soreness behind sternum (F.).—Constricted feeling in chest.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation and dyspnœa, with enlarged spleen.—Pulse full and very strong, heart's pulsations visible through the clothes (F.).—Heart beat so hard it shook him all over (F.).—Chest feels too small for heart (F.).

20. **Neck and Back.**—Carotids throbbing in neck (F.).—Pain under r. scapula (F.).—Chilliness down back.—Weakness in small of back and legs (F.).—Dull pain in lumbar region (F.)—Constant dull pain in kidneys and up back (F.).

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pains down forearms and fingers (F.).

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Weakness of knees; must lie down (F.).—Dull pains in anterior part of thighs (F.)

24. **Generalities.**—Aversion to move; feels too weak (F.).—Great weakness, walking or standing (F.).—Lost several pounds in weight (F.).

26. **Sleep.**—Awake all night (F.).—Dreamed all night (unusual); of snakes; of robbers (F.).

27. **Fever.**—Shivering; loss of appetite, and nervous excitement.—Rigors at frequent intervals.—Intermittents with splenic enlargements.—Cheeks and ears hot, with cold fingers (F.).—At 4 p.m., six chills in succession, with constant chilliness up and down back; after chill very hot; fever; pulse 120; throbbing carotids (F.).

Cedron.

Simaba cedron. *N. O.* Simarubaceæ. Tincture of seeds.

Clinical.—Brow ague. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Ciliary neuralgia. Chorea. Coitus, complaints after. Epilepsy, menstrual. Glaucoma. Gout. Hydrophobia. Hysteria. *Intermittent fever. Neuralgia.* Neuritis. Rheumatism. Snake-bites. Toothache.

Characteristics.—Petroz and Teste introduced *Cedr.* into homœopathic practice, having received the seed from Panama, with an account of its powers of antidoting snake-bite when chewed immediately after being bitten; and also of its traditional reputation in intermittent fevers. Hellert was bitten by a coral snake. "During the few seconds which it took him to take the antidote out of the little bag which he wore suspended round his neck, he was siezed with violent pains at the heart and throat; but he had scarcely chewed and swallowed a small portion of *Cedron*, of the size of a small bean, when the pain ceased as by magic. An oppression and general prostration remained. He chewed another portion of the same fruit, and applied it to the wound externally, and in another quarter of an hour all he felt was a slight colic, which disappeared after eating a little. This colic was followed almost immediately by a copious evacuation of a substance that looked like curdled milk, white, with a slightly yellowish tint" (Teste). Other cases were reported. The great characteristic of *Cedron* is a clock-like periodicity in the recurrence of the symptoms; accurately periodic neuralgias; intermittent fever commencing the same hour every day or every other day. In fever there is: Red face in hot stage; thirst with desire for warm drinks. Profuse perspiration. "Excitement before chill" is peculiar to *Cedr.* Fevers of low, marshy regions in warm seasons and tropical countries. General debility, languor, and fainting. Malaise. Trembling. Complaints after coition (chorea in women; neuralgia in men). Epileptiform convulsions during catamenia. Swollen sensations; numbness of whole body. Adapted to persons of a voluptuous disposition, and of an excitable nervous temperament; especially to females. < After sleep; lying down; night; (objects appear red at night, yellow by day); in open air; before a storm; chills in persons returned from tropical climates. > Standing erect.

Halbert relates a case of malarial fever in a soldier. Chills and fever were clock-like in regularity of recurrence. Liver and spleen were much enlarged. Anæmia was extreme; and there was this

additional peculiarity: intermittent gastralgia occurring with the febrile crises. In conjunction with these conditions there was a manifestation of choreic symptoms, involving face and shoulders mostly, the twitchings being troublesome in the interfebrile state; often there were debilitating hysterical spasms; the heart became irritable and sometimes irregular. After other remedies had failed to make any impression, *Cedr.* cured in three weeks, the improvement setting in *immediately*. Rapidity of action appears to be a characteristic as with *Bell.* The great predominance of nervous symptoms will be evident in the symptoms of *Cedr.*, also the strong sexual excitement it causes. Numbness; enlarged sensation; malaise; sensation as if paralysed. A large number of symptoms appear on l. side, but r. side of head, face, r. elbow, and r. deltoid are affected.

Relations.—*Compare:* Chi., Ars., Aran. d., Bell., Cedr. removes roaring in ears of Chi. Bell. removes "Objects appear red at night, and yellowish by day" of Cedr.; Ars. and Sabad. (complaints return same hour every day); Aran. (ague—Aran., chill predominates). Teste includes Cedr. in the Bell. group, with Agar., Lach., Stram., Op., Ruta, Can. i., Hyo., &c. (action on brain; red, hot, face; febrile excitement). Ced. *is antidote to:* Lach. *Is antidoted by:* Lach., Bell.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Nervous excitement, followed by depression.—Restlessness, as driven from place to place; urine dark yellow, increased quantities.—Lectophobia.—Body heavy, mind depressed.—Mental symptoms < at night.

2. **Head.**—Slight dizziness 11 a.m.—On rising from bed, dizzy, could not see to light a candle, and could not tell when it was lighted.—Intense frontal headache; sharp pains from above eyes to temples and occiput, < before a storm.—Pain across eyes from temple to temple.—Sick headache every other day 11 o'clock.—Bending the head backwards, with pressure on occiput and parietal regions as if they were going to burst.—Headache: < during night; < in open air.—Head feels as if swollen.

3. **Eyes.**—Severe shooting pains over l. eye.—Tic-like pain over l. eye, only after coitus.—Objects seem red at night, yellow by day (*Bell.* cured).—Vision dim.—Flashes of light before eyes.—Loss of sight with dizziness.

4. **Ears.**—Tinnitus.—Hardness of hearing at night.

5. **Nose.**—Point of nose cold; with chilliness and yawning, 9 a.m. Secretion profuse.—Glassy-looking mucus; or thin, clear, acrid.

6. **Face.**—Animated red face.—Flying heat of face alternating with chills.—Prosopalgia (r.), wandering pains, spasmodic distortion of muscles.—Tumid face, pupils much dilated.—Lips cold, bluish, dry; during menses.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache every night during catamenia; bleeding gums.—Sudden toothache in l. upper molars; on inspiration, sensation as if cold air touched the teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Prickling itching of tongue.—Painful pricking of tongue with sensation of heat (during catamenia).—Feels paralysed.—Difficulty of speech.—Stammering after coitus (woman).—During catamenia: mouth and tongue dry; breath fetid.—After catamenia: profuse ptyalism.

9. **Throat.**—Burning and constriction; difficult swallowing.—Prickling and tingling in throat and fauces, extending some way down œsophagus.—Pain on small spot next root of tongue, as of a foreign body, < from pressure.

10. **Appetite.**—Longing for cold drinks in some, for warm in others.—Great thirst during menses.—Loss of appetite.

11. **Stomach.**—Sensation as of a stone on stomach.—Nausea, with distension of stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen hard and distended.—Stitches in spleen and liver.—Flatulence, colic, and cramp.—Borborygmi (l. side).

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Involuntary stool (in choreic attack).—Ineffectual urging.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pain in kidneys.—Burning along ureter and in urethra.—Feeling as if a drop of urine in urethra, or a constant dripping from it.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—After coitus pain over l. eye.—Gonorrhœa-like discharge, lasting three days.—Gleet with formication over whole body.—Desire with firm erections; all night; on waking.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Many symptoms appear after coitus, and during the catamenia.—Leucorrhœa in place of catamenia.—Profuse ptyalism and leucorrhœa after catamenia.—Genital excitement at daybreak, with discharge like leucorrhœa, and swollen mammæ, with some pain.—Menstrual epilepsy.—Puerperal eclampsia.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Larynx constricted and tender.—Intermittent laryngitis.—Difficult respiration, with partial loss of voice, recurring at different intervals.—Suffocative fits recurring regularly every day ten to twelve o'clock.—Suffocating fits; < after coitus; < after sleep; > by eating.—Troublesome cough every morning at six, lasting two hours.—Respiration much affected after coitus.—Breath cold.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression.—Sharp, darting-cutting pains under floating ribs and scapula (r.).

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation and hurried breathing; with headache.—Action irregular.—Pulse quick and full, with animated red face.—Pulse uncountable.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiff neck, pains all along spine.—Pain in neck and loins on rising in morning.—Pain under scapula and in pelvis.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain at insertion of r. deltoid and rheumatic pain in r. side.—Sharp cutting pain in both elbows.—Numb, dead feeling in r. hand and forearm.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Numb, dead feeling in legs; they feel enlarged.—Lancinating pains in joints.—Cramps; contracting pains; bruised sensations.—Twitching in tendons; of tendo Achillis.—Icy coldness of extremities.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning and stretching.—Drowsy; sometimes very profound sleep.—Restless; frequent waking.—< After sleep.—Dreamed (he seldom dreamed) of pleasant social interviews with female acquaintances.—Dreamed of a quarrelling with a dead sister and other dead friends; cried about it and awoke with a nightmare, with sensation of a stone in the stomach.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness and yawning; point of nose cold.—Prodrome: For 20 to 40 minutes mental excitement; exaltation of vital energy; florid,

animated countenance ; sensation of general heat.—Chill 4 a.m., followed by sweat ; at 4 p.m., after washing in cold water, chill alone.—Shivering and chill, followed by profuse perspiration every evening.—Chill, with congestion to head ; hands, feet, and nose remain icy cold.—Regular paroxyms of fever, coming at same hour, commencing every day 6 p.m. by chills in back and limbs, or cold feet and hands.—Hot stage : dryness ; heaviness of head ; redness of face ; burning heat in hands ; pulse full and accelerated ; thirst, with desire for warm drinks.—Profuse perspiration.—During sweat : coldness and heat, and heat and coldness irregularly intermingle.—Bluish-red face ; forearm to elbow and hands and feet cold ; sweat beneath axilla and on chest. —Quotidian or tertian fever with marked regularity.

Cenchris Contortrix.

Ancistrodon contortrix. Copperhead snake of North America.
N. O. Ophidians. Solution of venom.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Catarrh. Diarrhœa. Eyes, swelling over. Headache. Heart, affections of. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Nightmare. Ovary, pain in. Throat, affections of. Vulva, throbbing in ; eruption on.

Characteristics.—*Cenchris* has the main features of all the serpent poisons : Coma ; semi-consciousness ; insensibility of cornea ; swelling of upper lip ; general swelling ; paralysis ; cold, clammy sweat. Distinctive symptoms are : a marked alternation of moods ; and dreamy absent-mindedness. The dreams of *Cenchris* are very vivid and horrible, cannot be shaken off during waking hours ; often lascivious. Swelling above eyes, below brow, like an over-hanging bag of waters. Diarrhœa has been cured having the following characters : "Pain before stool ; stool papescent ; cold but not chilly." Yellow leucorrhœa ; pain in right ovary ; herpetic eruption on labia. Hard, dry tickling cough, < 3 p.m. Restlessness and sense of suffocation ; palpitation ; sensation of dying. Must lie with head drawn back, she chokes so. Tight clothing unbearable. Chill or fever beginning in afternoon. Feeling as if whole body were enlarged to bursting ; < in region of heart. "Awoke with throbbing in vulva and anus, followed by a dull aching in the sacral region, > by walking about." Symptoms < lying down ; < afternoon ; < evening and all night ; < on waking.

Relations.—*Laches.* is nearest, but affects left ovary more than right ; *Cench.* has difficult empty swallowing with easy swallowing of solids and liquids ; *Lach.* can swallow solids but not liquids ; *Crotal.* (lost sense of position and direction) ; Crocus (alternating moods) ; Kali c. (swelling of upper lids). *Antidoted by :* Cham. (internal hæmorrhage) ; Am. c. (general symptoms). *Antidote to :* Puls.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Memory lost.—Lethargy.—Anxiety, feels she will die suddenly.—Alternating moods.—Dreamy, absent-minded.—Took the wrong car without realising where she was going.—When riding in the car rode past the place she intended to get off at.—Suspicious, thinks her husband is going to put her in an insane asylum; every day, 3 to 8 p.m., for ten days, yet she knew it was a delusion.

2. **Head.**—Hard aching pain, commencing l. frontal eminence, spreading down l. side to teeth, thence to r. frontal eminence, then to teeth r. side.

3. **Eyes.**—Swelling like bags over eyes and under brows.—Aching and itching in eyes; dim vision, redness of margins and twitching.—L. eye waters; from concussive cough.

5. **Nose.**—Catarrh; scabs; obstruction.

6. **Face.**—Expression bloated, besotted.—Face sallow.—Burning face.—Blue circles round eyes.

9. **Throat.**—Accumulation of mucus; glossy, thick, tough.—Difficult empty swallowing, but easy swallowing of solids and liquids.—Warm drinks grateful.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea > by ice; < by water which = vomiting.

12. **Abdomen.**—Intolerance of tight clothing.

13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa early in morning, on waking.—Stool, gushing, frequent, watery, at first without pain; after several hours, great pain before the motions.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Violent sexual desire.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Increased desire.—Yellow leucorrhœa.—Pain in r. ovary.—Herpetic eruption on labia.—Menstrual flow very profuse; light with dark clots.

19. **Heart.**—Feels as if heart were distended, or swelled to fill the whole chest.—Strongly conscious of heart.—Hard aching and sudden sharp stitching in heart.—Throbbing or fluttering under l. scapula.—At 3 p.m. sensation of fluttering followed by feeling that heart fell down into abdomen; then pulse became feeble, with heat lasting until after midnight.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hard, dry, tickling cough, < 3 p.m., even causing escape of urine.

27. **Fever.**—Chill or fever beginning in afternoon.

Centaurea Tagana.

Centaurea tagana. *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Coryza. Diarrhœa. Eyes, inflammation of. Fevers. Home-sickness. Influenza. Intermittents. Sight, vanishing of.

Characteristics.—The *Centaureas* are allied to the Thistles. Dr. Chagon, Duc de Sorentino, experimented with the root of *Cent. t.* The symptoms of congestion are very marked: "Blood surges pain-

fully at every movement." A bright servant-girl who took it seemed stupefied for several days. "The earliest symptoms appeared a quarter of an hour after taking the medicine, viz., those of the arms together with dull pains in the hypogastrium, shiverings and general heat, especially on forehead, which was covered with sweat. These were followed by a stupefying pain in temples, frontal protuberances, orbital arches and eyes. Next came the following symptoms: Dimness of sight; appetite alternating with nausea; increase of saliva and vomiting; running of the nose; lachrymation; eructations; rapid sinking of strength; general uneasiness; confusion of mind; weariness; dull sunken eyes; spasmodic sweating; itching, and pricking in the skin; drowsiness; and thirst. A state of reaction, after four or six hours brought some quiet. Next day, in the forenoon or towards evening, the above symptoms reappeared but with less violence, and some of them assumed a periodic form. Then ensued coryza, colic, diarrhœa, fevers of various types, pains in the arms, dry cough, &c. The action ended with the symptoms of catarrh, of angina, and of fever in the forenoon, and with confusion and pain in the forehead" (Allen). The above gives a general idea of the action of this remedy. The symptoms are < at night; in the morning on waking; by movement; during and after urinating. > By eating.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bell., Cedron, Card. b., Card. m.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Home-sick.—Easy temper, alternating with contrary mood.—Hilarity.—Absent-minded.—Idiocy.—Confusion of mind.—Stupefied for several days.

2. **Head.**—Stupefying confusion towards forehead.—Stupefying pain in temples, frontal protuberances, orbital arches and eyes.—Uneasiness in brain.—Deep-seated extensive pain in forehead.—Pain in and under occiput.—Pain in forehead preceded by sweat; < by walking.

3. **Eyes.**—Wandering look.—Eyes sunken and dim.—Pain in l. eye; burning above eyebrows; in lids; in sclerotica.—Lids heavy.—Smarting, itching, inflammation.—Lachrymation.—Sight vanishes entirely for a moment.

4. **Ears.**—Itching and tingling in ears.—Pricking behind ears.

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing and coryza; almost complete loss of smell.

6. **Face.**—Face looks earthy; with a stupid expression.

8. **Mouth.**—Red streak along middle of tongue.—White streak l. side of tongue.—Dry mouth not relieved by drinking.—Mouth bitter in morning.—Taste impaired.—Continual salivation.—Increase of saliva alternating with dry mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Uvula and tonsils inflamed.—Raw pain preventing swallowing.

11. **Stomach.**—Appetite alternating with nausea.—Thirst: not allayed by drinking; with dry throat; before and during fever.—Difficult eructations, which stop in the chest, with burning.—Nausea: with cold sweat.—Vomiting.—Pricking and burning in epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in r. hypochondrium.—Griping at night with continual discharge of flatus.—Colic.—Dull burning in hypogastrium.

13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa on waking in morning.—Yellowish diarrhœa at night.—Copious stools.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pain in bladder, < by movement.—When urinating: pain in bladder; weight in bladder.—Ardor urinæ.—Burning in urethra after urinating.—Urine: at first scanty, afterwards abundant; deposits a flaky mucous sediment.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Firm nocturnal erections.—Desire without erection.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Dryness of vagina.—Itching and heat in labia majora and minora.—Whitish leucorrhœa.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Tickling in larynx; in throat causing cough.—Cough: on waking in morning; dry, in evening or at night.

18. **Chest.**—Pain in r. clavicle.

19. **Heart.**—Lancination as from a thorn in heart.—Sensation of dilatation of heart, with anxiety.—Pulse slower.—Pulsation stronger in some arteries than others.

20. **Back.**—Burning pain in l. scapula.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Inclination to stretch out the arms.—Arms so weak, can hardly lift them.—In bed, arm lain on becomes numb.—Extensor muscles seem too short.—Pain all through arms.—Swelling of veins of hands.—Thumb cannot be clenched.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Wants to stretch legs.—Paralytic weakness of legs, walking difficult.—Pain in hips and thighs when walking.

24. **Generalities.**—Remains for an instant as if thunderstruck; staggers as if drunk.—Prostration, rapid sinking of strength.—General uneasiness.

25. **Skin.**—Miliaria.—Sudden eruptions on loins.—Violent itching and pricking all over: nose; hypogastrium; backs of hands, chiefly fingers; loins and thighs; preventing sleep.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsy night and day; cannot keep eyes open.—Voluptuous dreams.

27. **Fever.**—General or partial coldness.—Shiverings and general heat, esp. on forehead.—Warmth with sexual excitement.—Heat: internal; with or without subsequent sweat; with pain and fulness in forehead.—Sweat: profuse; cold; cold on forehead; at night.

Cereus Bonplandii.

A variety of Cactus grandiflorus. *N. O.* Cactaceæ. Tincture of stems.

Clinical.—Eczema. Emaciation. Eyes, neuralgia of. Heart, affections of. Insanity. Kidneys, affections of. Neuralgia.

Characteristics.—The principal symptoms of *Cer. bon.* are in connection with the heart, as in the case of *Cactus*, with which it must be compared. The symptoms are < at night; < from pressure

of clothing, > undressing. *Cer. bon.* was proved by John H. Fitch in substantial doses (*H. P.*, xii. 533). The prover lost 7½ lbs. in weight. He felt weighed down by an incubus. When mental symptoms subsided, bodily symptoms increased and *vice versâ*. Could not bear contact of clothes; felt better on undressing. Among the marked symptoms were: Wants to be at work; on something useful. Pains through globe of eyes and orbit. Pain through heart; in left great pectoral muscle; left side of chest. Expanding sensation in chest followed by sudden collapse. The effect on the nervous system passed off in four or five days. The pains of *Cer. b.* have a tendency to spread to other parts. Most appear on left side. "Itching in right popliteal space" lasted eight or nine years after the proving. "Itching with roughness of the skin like eczema above left knee anteriorly." "Itching, with eruption like herpes below left scapula remained permanent." Fitch (who regards *Cer. b.* as an "antipsoric of remarkable power") cured with it: (1) a case of eczema of both hands extending up to elbows. (2) Deposits in urine. (3) Dropsy of cardiac and renal origin. (4) Left intercostal neuralgia. (5) Anterior crural neuralgia. Also two cases of insanity—(6) one in a young woman, gloomy, restless, inclined to curse, swear, and throw things at persons, if resisted; (7) the other in a married woman who had spiritual delusions—that she had committed the unpardonable sin, &c. This came on originally after confinement.

Relations.—*Compare*:—Cact., Anhalon. (visions of colours), Graph.; Anac. (tendency to swear).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Desire to engage in work; to have all time employed; to be engaged in something useful.—Desire to be dissolved.—Disposition to pray.—Apathetic; difficult to keep attention fixed.—Irritable; inclined to curse and swear.—Time seems to pass slowly.—Spiritual delusions; thinks she has committed the unpardonable sin.

2. **Head.**—Feeling as if head suspended from some support under skull and base of brain.—Head felt drawn to l. backward.—Pain extending through forehead (l.) to occiput.—Painful stunning feeling in r. frontal bone.—Sensation as of a board bound to back of head, more l.—Severe pain in occiput; running through to brain; < walking or descending steps.—Profuse falling off of hair.

3. **Eyes.**—Heavy feeling in eyes; soreness.—Pains through globe of r. eye; of l. eye and orbit.—Strong light painful.—Perception of a cluster of orange-coloured spots, round and symmetrical.

4. **Ears.**—Pain behind l. mastoid process extending upward and backward; through ear and head.

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing.—Discharges hardened mucus, greenish.

6. **Face.**—Haggard look.—Pain along r. malar bone, running to temple, through to occiput.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue: red; deep purple.—Watery sensation in mouth.—Salivation.

9. **Throat.**—Persistent mucus in throat, pale greenish or clear.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in l. groin sharp and cutting as from calculus in ureter.

13. **Stool.**—Copious urgent evacuation.—Felt very well after.—Ineffectual urging.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pain in kidneys; as from calculus.—Sticking pain r. ureter.—Deep-coloured, strong-smelling urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Priapism in presence of opposite sex.—Anæsthesia of genitals.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Clearing the larynx of mucus.—Breath fetid.—Long, deep, uneasy respirations, < before rising.—Cough on throwing off outer garments.

18. **Chest.**—Chest expands itself seemingly to its utmost capacity, in an instant collapsing, to be repeated.—Deep inspiration at intervals; as from oppression.—Intercostal neuralgia.—Somewhat persistent pain in cartilages of lower l. false ribs.—Chest feels empty.

19. **Heart.**—Irritable heart.—Heart symptoms < lying l. side.—Pains in chest l. side and through heart.—Pains in left pectoralis major.—Convulsive pains at heart on going to bed at night. Sensation as of a great stone laid on heart; soon after as if chest broken out just in front of heart.—As if heart transfixed by a bolt.—Pricking pain.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain on l. side of neck; and along clavicle; at night.—Pain in upper portion of spine and medulla, running upwards and expanding to surface of brain, < stooping or bending head forward.—Pains running along back down to arms.—Vertebral spines tender to touch.—Pain in r. scapula.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in both upper arms.—Pain with numbness in arms and hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in r. hip.—Pain inner side l. knee.—Itching in r. popliteal space.

24. **Generalities.**—Lost 7½ lbs. in weight.—Ill at ease, restless.—When mental symptoms subside, bodily ones are <, and conversely.

25. **Skin.**—Pustules on body, esp. on nates.—Intolerable itching.—(The skin symptoms persisted for nine years.)

26. **Sleep.**—Fits of yawning.—Drowsy; slept all night without undressing.—Dreamed: of large assemblies; of forgotten scenes.—Re-dreamed old dreams.

Cereus Serpentinus.

N. O. Cactaceæ. Tincture of stems.

Clinical.—Anger, fits of. Enuresis. Epistaxis. Heart, pains in. Impotence.

Characteristics.—The heart was less prominently affected by *Cer. serp.* than by the other *Cacti*; but pains in head and a paralysed feeling were experienced. A voluptuous feeling; dwindling of sexual

organs; mental irritations were prominent. < On exposure to cold, to which there is great sensitiveness. J. H. Fitch proved *Cer. s.*, as well as *Cer. b.* Kunze also proved *Cer. s.*

Relations.—*Compare*:—Cact. g., Cereus bon., Coni.; Pso. (sensitiveness to cold). Anac. (inclined to swear).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Angry at trifles.—Fits of sudden ungovernable rage.—Inclined to swear.—Prays all night.—Makes mistakes, reading or writing.

2. **Head.**—Dizzy in morning, with mucus in throat.—Tensive pain in head and brain.—Feeling as if back part of brain were detached from front, and rotten.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis.

8. **Mouth.**—At dinner bites inside mouth, r. cheek.

9. **Throat.**—Much tenacious mucus in throat and back of nose.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pain in region of r. kidney.—Urging to urinate. —Enuresis.—Urine yellowish; or pale tea-green.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Genital organs small and dwindled.—Excited genital condition.—Emission, seems as if passed in a lump.—Emission followed by cutting pain first in one, then in other testicle.

19. **Heart.**—Paralysed feeling in heart.—Pain after exertion, followed by short breath, > by full breath.—Afterwards, short sharp pains through heart. —Thrusting pains at heart followed by sighing respiration.

27. **Fever.**—Very sensitive to cold.

Cerium Oxalicum.

Oxalate of Cerium. $Ce_2(C_2O_4)_3\ 9H_2O$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Cough, reflex. Dysmenorrhœa. Pregnancy, vomiting of. Sea-sickness. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—Originally introduced by Sir James Simpson as a remedy for the morning sickness of pregnancy and chronic cases of vomiting, which he supposed to be due to some eruption on the mucous membrane of the stomach, *Cer. ox.* has fairly maintained its reputation. Hale found it of most use in cases of vomiting of half-digested food. It has mostly been given in the lower triturations by homœopaths, and in five to ten grain doses by allopaths. In the latter doses it has produced decidedly narcotic effects in two cases. Some have obtained great success with it in sea-sickness. Spasmodic coughs of nervous or reflex origin have been successfully treated with it; and dysmenorrhœa in fleshy and robust women, scanty flow, pain coming before, or at commencement, with feeling of tenesmus, > when the flow is established (like *Lach.*).

Cervus.

Cervus campestris. Cervus brasilicus. Brazilian deer. Triturations of the fresh hide covered with hair.

Clinical.—Sciatica. Taste, altered. Tongue, painful.

Characteristics.—Mure proved this substance, and one symptom appears to be peculiar : "Taste of doughy bread in the mouth."

Relations.—*Compare :*—Carb. an. (charred ox-hide).

SYMPTOMS.

3. **Eyes.**—Sensitive to light, esp. sunlight.

6. **Face.**—Face mottled.

8. **Mouth.**—Taste of doughy bread.—Coppery taste with heat in throat when taking the drug.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pricking in navel when lying.—Needle-like pain, intermitting in r. groin, in direction of joint, after walking.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Numbness of arm on which he lies ; of hand and legs.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Frequent pain, now in l. buttock now in thigh.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness and yawning.

Cetraria Islandica.

Iceland Moss. *N. O.* Lichenes. Decoction and tincture.

Clinical.—Atrophy. Catarrh. Diarrhœa. Phthisis. Scrofulous emaciation. Scurvy. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Cetraria* has been used in decoction and as a food, and has been found curative empirically in the diseases named above. Symptoms indicating its use are : Bitter slimy taste. Feels full and satisfied after eating a little. Habitual vomiting. Chronic diarrhœa (of consumptives). Frequent catarrhs. Tickling and spasmodic feeling in windpipe on waking. Copious expectoration. Fetid taste and smell causing nausea. All kinds of bloody expectoration. Weak lungs. Emaciated people.

Relations.—*Compare :* Sticta pul.

Chamomilla.

Matricaria chamomilla. *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Acidity. *Anger.* Asthma (from anger). Blepharospasm. Catarrh. Coffee, effects of. *Colic. Convulsions.* Cough. Cramp. Croup. *Dentition. Diarrhœa.* Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. *Earache.* Eyes : blepharitis ; ophthal-

mia. *Eructations.* Erysipelas. *Excitement. Excoriation.* Fainting fits. Fevers. Flatulence. Flatulent colic. Gout. *Gum-rash. Headache.* Hernia. *Hysterical joint.* Influenza. *Jaundice.* Lienteria. Labour: disorders of; after-pains. Mastitis. *Menstruation, disordered.* Miliary eruption. Milk-fever. *Miscarriage.* Mumps. *Neuralgia.* Parotitis. Perichondritis. Peritonitis. *Pregnancy, disorders of. Red-gum.* Rheumatism. Salivation (nocturnal). Sciatica. *Screaming. Sensitiveness.* Spasms. *Speech, affections of. Toothache.* Ulcers. *Uterus, diseases of. Waking, screaming on.* Whooping cough.

Characteristics.—"There is in *Chamomilla* a little thread of symptoms, and nearly always found running through it. This is a *spiteful, sudden,* or *uncivil irritability*" (Guernsey). Teste puts *Cham.* at the head of one of his groups, which includes *Grat., Viol. t., Hell. n.* The common feature of this group is: "A particular derangement of the cerebral functions and even of the whole nervous system; a painful increase of the sentient action, followed by a considerable depression of the vital forces, and a certain disorder of the mental faculties." In spite of its obvious analogies with *Puls., Ipec., Acon.,* and *Coni.*, it has marked and exclusive characteristics of its own. "It increases the general nervous sensibility, and stimulates the cerebral functions: a property that seems to give rise secondarily to the various organic alterations that *Cham.* is capable of producing, and for which it has so often been given with success." "It appears," says Hahnemann, quoted by Teste, "to diminish" [*i.e.*, curatively] "in a great degree, the excessive sensitiveness to pain and the violent derangements which pain occasions in the moral condition of the patient. This is the reason why it appeases a multitude of sufferings to which coffee-drinkers, and persons who have been treated with narcotic palliatives are subject. And this is likewise the reason why it ought not to be given to those who bear pain patiently and with resignation. I mention this rule here, for it is of very great importance." Teste remarks on this that *Cham.* antidotes not only *Coffea,* but also *Causticum,* and most of the members of the *Causticum* group. Oversensitiveness, with great irritability and crossness, is the leading note of the *Chamomilla* effects. The pains are *unbearable* and drive to despair; the patient insists that the doctor shall cure them at once. Prostrating debility as soon as the pains begin. The senses are too acute. Bad temper (*Nux* is *malicious*). Peevishness; ill-humour; anger, with rage, violence and heat. Cannot bear to be looked at. Cannot be civil to doctor. Impatience. *Cham.* also corresponds to the *effects* of anger: colic, diarrhœa, jaundice, twitchings, and convulsions. Child cries, and must be carried about to be quieted. There is *hot* sweat on head. Stopped up colds, with dripping of hot water from nose. One cheek red, the other pale. Face sweats after eating or drinking. The patient is hot and thirsty with the pains. *Cham.* is almost typical of the dentition state. The toothache of *Cham.* comes on when entering a warm room or from drinking anything warm. There is fetor of breath, and of discharges in general. Biliousness preceded by anger. Gastralgia, food eaten lies like a load on stomach, hypochondria distended. Tongue yellowish white. Bitter taste. Colic > by drinking coffee. The diarrhœa of *Cham.* is: stool hot, yellowish green; like chopped egg; offensive;

excoriation round anus. Intertrigo of children. Wind colic; belching of wind < the condition (this is characteristic). Menorrhagia dark clots; fetid; temper always < before and during flow (*Nux* also, but *Nux* is conscious of it, *Cham.* is not). Threatened abortion caused by anger. The pain of labour or at menses is centred in the womb, bearing down, painful contractions, *unbearable;* they extend down thighs and are felt in the back. Leucorrhœa is acrid, watery, corrosive, smarting. *Cham.* has inflammation of the parotid glands, nocturnal salivation. Rheumatism compelling to get up and walk about; thirsty, hot, almost beside himself. Muscles of face and hands twitch. Insomnia of children; start in sleep; twitching of hands and face; hot sweat of head and face; one cheek red. Puts feet out of bed; soles burn. Aggravation by heat is one of the most prominent features of *Cham.* < By warm food. *Cham.* may be the remedy in croup, or croupy cough, if mental symptoms and time conditions correspond. W. H. Baker (Rochester) has recorded such a case. A chubby boy, light hair, blue eyes had a croupy cough. *Acon.* and *Spong.* at first controlled it, but afterwards failed. The cough became a loose, rattling, suffocating cough; the mucus came up in the throat and nearly suffocated him. Paroxysms at midnight. During the day he was hoarse; ever impatient, nothing seemed to suit him. *Cham.* c. m. cured, improvement setting in within two hours. "Chamomile tea" has removed the night-sweats of phthisis. Dr. Anderson, of Dover, Delaware, relates the case of a man who had to change three to five times every night. A cup of weak chamomile tea was ordered every night. The second night there was slight diminution, the third he only had to change twice, the fourth once, and after that there was no more trouble. The plant in this case was probably *Anthemis cotula*, or wild chamomile of U.S. Dr. Anderson learned its use from "an old woman." But the sweats of *Chamomilla* are also very marked. Nash mentions a characteristic in the association of *numbness* or alternation of it with pains. He relates the case of a man who had very painful rheumatism of left shoulder, and who got no better from the usual remedies, but was speedily cured by *Cham.*, the indication being: "Numbness with the pains." Nash differentiates the restlessness of *Aco.* and *Ars.* from that of *Cham.* by the absence in the case of the last of fear of death. The *Cham.* patient "would *rather* die than *suffer so.*" Lying in bed <. Walking > backache and rheumatic pains. > Being carried about. Touch, and even looking at the patient, <. Covering <. Pains recur in evening and are < before midnight. Symptoms generally < night. Warmth < most symptoms. Cold > ulcers; a finger dipped in cold water and applied to the part > toothache. < From music. Heaviness and fulness of whole body from playing piano. There is desire for open air, and yet oversensitiveness to open air, especially about ears. Damp cold weather <. Windy weather <. Great dread of wind. *Cham.* is particularly suited to diseases of pregnant women, nurses, and little children. Light or brown-haired persons. Arthritic diathesis.

Relations.—Cham. *antidotes:* Coffee, and the narcotics. Especially opium as it corresponds to its secondary effects (useful in

nerve storm when morphia is discontinued); the nightly headaches of Thuja. It is *antidoted by:* Aco., Alum., Borax, Camph., Coccul., Coff., Coloc., Coni., Ign., Nux v., and especially Puls. Puls. and Cham. antidote one another, and precede and follow each other well. *Compatible:* Merc. sol., Sul., Puls. *Complementary:* Bell. in diseases of children (Cham. acts more on nerves of abdomen, Bell. more on cranial nerves.) *Compare:* in dentition, Bell., Borax, Calc., Tereb.; in oversensitiveness, Aco., Coff., Hep., Hyo., Ign.; diarrhœa, parotitis, toothache, Merc. (Merc. has hard, pale swelling of face, Cham. red and hot); sour breath, constrictive gastralgia in coffee drinkers, Nux (Cham. has bad temper during menses; Nux has malicious temper); toothache < in bed at night; < from warmth, Sul., Merc., Puls.; distension of abdomen unrelieved by eructation, Chi.; indignation and its effects, Coloc., Staph., Nux, Bry.; aversion to be looked at, Ant. c., Chi., Stram.; > by moving about, Rhus., Fer., Verat., (Ver. has maddening pains compelling to walk about, but there is none of the feverishness and excitement of Cham.); stopped catarrh, Nux, Samb., Sticta.; nocturnal salivation, Nux., Pho., Rhus.

Causation.—Dentition. Anger. Indigestion. Pain.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Attacks of great anguish, as if the heart would break, with complete discouragement, excessive inquietude, agitation and tossing, groans and tears, accompanied often by drawing colic, and pressure at the pit of the stomach.—Disposition to weep, and to be angry, with great sensitiveness to offence.—Crying and howling.—The child cries and wants to be carried on the arm.—Quarrelsome and choleric humour.—Mischievous disposition in children.—Mental excitement, with strong tendency to be frightened.—Hypochondriacal humour.—Patients neither endure to be addressed by others, nor to be interrupted when conversing.—Peevishness, ill-humour, absence of mind, taciturnity and repugnance to conversation.—State of mental abstraction and inadvertence, as if plunged in meditation, with diminished comprehension.—A sort of stupidity, and apathy to pleasure and to external objects.—Desire for different things, which, when once possessed, are no longer cared for.—Tendency to misapply words when speaking or writing.—Frantic and furious delirium.

2. **Head.**—Intoxication and staggering, on getting up in the morning.—Vertigo, with fainting.—Vertigo, with obscuration of the eyes.—Vertigo chiefly in the morning, or in the evening, or after a meal, or after taking coffee.—Headache on waking in the morning, or while asleep, sometimes with a sensation as if the head were going to burst.—Pain as if caused by a bruise, and pressive heaviness in the head.—Pullings, shootings, and beatings in the head, often only semi-lateral, with one red cheek; worse at night; in the open air; in the wind; better from warm coverings and when walking about.—Cracking in one side of the brain.—Hot, clammy sweat on the forehead, and on the scalp.—Starting pain in the forehead, chiefly after a meal.

3. **Eyes.**—Pain as of a wound, in the corners of the eyes.—Shootings, burning, and heat in the eyes.—Eyes inflamed, and red, with pressive pains,

chiefly on moving the eyes and on shaking the head.—Great dryness in the margin of the eyelids.—Inflammation of the margin of the eyelids (esp. of the lower, which are swollen), with mucous secretion, humour in the eyes and nocturnal agglutination.—Yellow colour of the sclerotica.—Ecchymosis in the eye, and hæmorrhage of the eyes.—Spasmodic closing of the eyelids.—Quivering of the eyelids.—Distortion of the eyes.—Pupils contracted.—Sparkling before the eyes.—Confused sight, more frequently in the morning than in the evening.—Semi-lateral obscuration of the sight, on looking at anything white.—Aversion to bright light.

4. **Ears.**—Otalgia, with drawing and tensive pains.—Shootings extending to the ears, chiefly on stooping, with disposition to be angry at trifles, and to take everything in bad part.—Tinkling and buzzing in the ears.—Sensation as if the ears were stopped, and as if a bird were scraping and fluttering in them.—Sensibility of hearing; music appears insupportable.—Inflammatory swelling of the parotids, as well as of the sub-maxillary glands, and those of the neck.—Discharge of thin pus from the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Wrinkled skin of the nose.—Coryza, with obstruction of the nose.—Ulceration and inflammation of the nostrils.—Epistaxis.—Coagulated blood from nose; viscid nasal secretion.—Very acute smell.

6. **Face.**—Face hot, red, burning or redness and heat of one cheek, with coldness and paleness of the other; or face pale, hollow, with distortion of features from pain.—Heat of the face, while the rest of the body is cold.—Swelling of the face.—Erysipelas in the face, with hard and bluish swelling of one cheek.—Swelling of one temple, with pain on being touched.—Shooting, drawing, and pulsative pains in one side of the face.—Red miliary eruption on the cheeks.—Yellow colour of the skin on the face.—Convulsive movements of the muscles of the face and of the lips.—Lips cracked, excoriated, and ulcerated.—Spasms in the jaws, with compression of the teeth.—Wrinkles on the forehead.

7. **Teeth.**—Odontalgia, most frequently semi-lateral, and chiefly at night, when warm in bed, with insupportable pains which almost induce despair, swelling, heat, and redness of the cheek, swelling, burning of the gums, and painful swelling of the sub-maxillary glands.—The toothache recommences when entering a warm room.—Toothache, after a cold and suppressed perspiration.—Affects teeth on l. lower side; under jaw.—The pains are commonly drawing and pulling, or pulsative and shooting, or searching and gnawing, in the hollow teeth, appearing frequently after drinking or eating anything hot (or cold), and chiefly after taking coffee.—Toothache > by dipping finger in cold water and applying it to affected part.—Loosening of the teeth.—Dentition, with convulsions.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of the tongue and mouth (with thirst), or flow of frothy saliva.—Putrid smell of the mouth.—Tongue red and cracked, or loaded with thick and yellowish coating.—Blisters on the tongue and also under it, with shooting pains.—Aphthæ in the mouth.—Convulsive movements of the tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, with swelling of the parotids, of the tonsils, and of the sub-maxillary glands.—Inflammation of the soft palate and tonsils, with dark redness.—Pains in the pharynx, shooting and burning, or a sensation as if there were a plug in the throat.—Inability to swallow solid food, esp.

when lying down.—Burning heat in the throat, from the mouth to the stomach.—Deep redness of the parts affected.

10. **Appetite.**—Putrid or clammy taste.—Acid taste in the mouth, and of rye-bread.—Bitter taste in the mouth (early in the morning), and of food. —Want of appetite, and dislike to food.—Aliments cannot descend.—Aversion to, or great longing for coffee, sometimes with nausea, or even vomiting, and attacks of suffocation, after having partaken of it.—After eating, heat and sweat of the face, inflation and fulness of the stomach, and of the abdomen, risings and inclination to vomit.—Excessive thirst for cold drinks.

11. **Stomach.**—Risings, which aggravate the pains of the stomach and of the abdomen.—Acid rising (the existing pain is *aggravated* by eructations). —Regurgitation of food.—Nausea after eating, and chiefly in the morning.— Uneasiness, and a sort of flabbiness in the stomach, as if the patient were about to faint.—Vomiting of food, and of sour substances, with mucus.— Bitter, bilious vomiting.—Excessively painful pressure on the precordial region, as if the heart were going to be crushed, with cries, sweat, and anguish.—Pressive gastralgia, as from a stone on the stomach, with difficulty of respiration, chiefly after eating, or at night, with inquietude and tossing, either renewed or mitigated by coffee.—Burning pain in the pit of the stomach, and in the hypochondria.—After eating or drinking, heat and perspiration of the face.

12. **Abdomen.**—Tension and anxious fulness in the hypochondria, and in the epigastrium (in the morning), with a sensation as if everything was ascending towards the chest.—Colic, after anger.—Flatulent colic, with inflation of the abdomen, and accumulation of flatus towards the hypochondria, and the inguinal ring.—Excessively painful colic, pullings and cuttings in the abdomen, sometimes in the morning, at sunrise.—Sensation of emptiness in the abdomen, with constant movement in the intestines, and blue circles round the eyes.—Burning cuttings in the epigastrium, with difficulty of respiration, and paleness of the face.—Shooting in the abdomen, principally on coughing, on sneezing, and on touching it.—Painful sensibility of the abdomen to the touch, with sensation of ulceration in the interior.— Pressure towards the inguinal ring, as if hernia were about to protrude.— Abdominal spasms.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation, as from inertia of the rectum.— Diarrhœa during dentition (green mucus).—Diarrhœa from cold, from anger, from chagrin.—Diarrhœa chiefly at night, with spasmodic colic, mostly with slimy, and whitish or watery, or yellowish and greenish fæces, or mucus mingled with excrement, like eggs when beaten up; or hot corrosive fæces, of a fetid odour, like rotten eggs; or evacuation of undigested substances.— Hæmorrhoids, with very painful fissures and ulcerations in the anus.— Excoriation about anus (intertrigo).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Inclination to make water, with anxiety.—On making water, itching and burning in the urethra.—Urine hot and yellowish, with fleecy sediment; or turbid urine, with yellowish sediment.—Involuntary or feeble emission of urine.—Excoriation at the edge of the prepuce.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Itching, stinging pain in the margin of the prepuce.—Swelling of prepuce (Sycosis).—Excited sexual desire.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia suppressed, with swelling

and pressive pains in the pit of the stomach, and in the abdomen.—Pains like those of labour, and general dropsy.—Menstrual colic, before the catamenia. —Pressure towards the uterus, as if from the pains of child-birth.—Pains may occur by which the fœtus is forced up instead of down.—The labour-pains are not sufficient, but cause great restlessness and anguish (over-sensitive to the pains).—Violent after-pains.—Metrorrhagia, with discharge of deep-red blood, and of clots, accompanied by labour pains.—Discharge of blood between the regular catamenia.—Burning pains and smarting in the vagina. —Corrosive leucorrhœa, with smarting. — Scirrhous induration of the mammary glands.—Suppression of milk (milk is cheesy or mixed with pus; milk fever).—Puerperal fever.—Erysipelas of the mammæ and soreness of the nipples.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Catarrh and hoarseness, with accumulation of tenacious mucus in the throat.—Stitches and burning in the larynx, with hoarseness.—Burning pain in the larynx.—Spasmodic constriction in the gullet.—Dry cough, produced by a constant titillation in the larynx, and under the sternum, chiefly in the evening, and at night in bed, continuing during sleep, and sometimes accompanied by a fit of suffocation.—Wheezing and rattling in the trachea.—Anger provokes the cough (in children).—Expectoration of mucus of a bitter or putrid taste.

18. **Chest.**—Respiration short, croaking, or wheezing and stertorous.—Deep respiration, with sensible rising of the thorax.—Fit of suffocation, as if from constriction of the larynx or of the chest.—Attacks of flatulent asthma, with anxiety and fulness in the precordial region.—Oppression of the chest.—Shootings in the chest, chiefly on breathing.—Burning in the chest, with dizziness and anxiety.—Shooting in the regions of the heart, with difficulty of respiration.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Tensive stiffness of neck muscles.—Glands swollen, often very sensitive; painful when turning neck.—Aching pain in the sacrum, chiefly at night.—Pain as of a bruise in the sacrum, with pulling pains, like those of labour, extending to the thigh.—Shooting, pulling, tearing pain in the back.—Painful stiffness in the loins, after having been seated some time.—Insupportable pain in the loins and in the hip, in the morning, on the side opposite to that on which the patient is reclining.—Convulsions in the back, with a throwing backwards of the head, and stiffness of the body as in tetanus.

21. **Limbs.**—Cracking in joints, with pain in them as if bruised.—Pain in periosteum of limbs with paralytic weakness.—Convulsive single jerks in limbs.—All joints sore as if bruised and tired out; there is no power in hands or feet, though without corresponding weariness.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Numbness and stiffness of the arms on grasping an object.—Convulsions of the arms, with clasping in of the thumb.—Nocturnal pains, with paralytic weakness in the arms.—Swelling; or coldness; and paralytic stiffness of the hands; with cold perspiration in the palms of the hands.—Numbness or convulsive movements of the fingers.—Finger-joints red and swollen.—Retraction of thumbs.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Paralytic and drawing pain in the hip and in the thigh, extending to the feet, chiefly at night.—Tension of the muscles of the thighs, and of the legs.—Cramps in the calves of the legs, chiefly at night.—

Tearing sensation, with a paralytic condition of the feet, at night.—Cramp.—Cracking of the knee during motion.—Burning in the soles of the feet (at night, he puts his feet out of bed).—Sensation of numbness in the toes.—Burning and itching in the feet, as from chilblains.—Swelling of the foot and of the sole of the foot.

24. **Generalities.**—Rheumatic, drawing pains, chiefly at night in bed, with paralytic state, and sensation of torpor in the parts affected, and inclination to move them continually; mitigated by external heat.—Pain with thirst, heat, and redness (of one) of the cheeks, and hot sweating of the head.—Pulsative pains, as from an abscess.—Over-excitement, and excessive sensibility of the nervous system, with great sensibility to pain, which appears insupportable and induces despair.—Over-sensitiveness of the senses (esp. from coffee and narcotics).—Great sensibility in the open air, and principally to wind.—The extremities feel, as it were, stiff and paralysed.—Great weakness and inclination to fall, with prostration of strength to fainting as soon as the pain commences.—Syncope, with sensation of sinking and faintness in the precordial region.—Attacks of catalepsy, with hippocratic face, extremities cold, eyes half-closed, pupils dilated and dull.—Attacks of spasms and of convulsions, with face red and bloated, and convulsive movements in the eyes, the eyelids, the lips, the muscles of the face, and of the tongue.—Epileptic convulsions, with retraction of the thumbs, and foam before the mouth, preceded by colic, or followed by a lethargic state.—Urgent inclination to remain lying down; a child will neither walk nor be carried in the arms.—Cracking, and pain resembling a bruise, in the joints.

25. **Skin.**—Miliary eruption, with itching and nocturnal tickling.—Unhealthy skin; every injury tends to ulceration.—In the ulcers, tingling, itching, burning, and jerking shootings, with excessive sensibility to the touch.—Itching pimples form around the ulcer, covered with scurf, and suppurating.—Yellow colour of the skin (over the whole body).—Rash of infants and during nursing.—Red rash on the cheeks, on the forehead.—Inflammatory swelling of the glands.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning and stretching.—Sleepiness, during the day, without being able to sleep, on lying down.—Coma, and coma-vigil, with pulling pain in the head, and nausea, or with feverish restlessness, short respiration, and thirst.—Nocturnal sleeplessness, with attacks of anguish, visions, and illusions of the sight and hearing.—Snoring breathing when asleep.—On sleeping, starts with fright, cries, tossing, tears, talking, raving, groans, snoring, and constant separating of the thighs.—Fantastical, lively, quarrelsome and vexatious dreams, with morose and sullen aspect.—Nocturnal delirium.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse small, tense, accelerated.—Constant alternation of cold, or of partial shuddering, with partial heat, in different parts of the body.—Chilliness and coldness of the forepart of the body, while the back part is hot, or *vice versâ*.—General heat, esp. in the evening, or at night in bed, with anxiety, thirst, redness of the cheeks, hot perspiration of the head, at the forehead, and the scalp; and sometimes, chiefly on uncovering the body, mixed with shivering or shuddering.—After or during the heat, sour sweat, which causes an itching on the skin.—Burning heat and redness (often only in one) of the cheeks, chiefly at night, with groans, tossing, and cold or

heat in the rest of the body.—Intermittent fever, with nocturnal aggravation, pressure on the pit of the stomach, nausea or bilious vomiting, colic, diarrhœa, and painful emission of urine.—Chilliness, with internal heat.—Chill and coldness of the body, with burning hot face and hot breath.—Nocturnal sweat, when asleep.—Continuous burning heat, with violent thirst, and starts during sleep, and furious delirium.

Chaparro Amargoso.

Chaparro Bush. Goat-bush. Bishirandi Amargoso. Castila Nicholsoni. *N. O.* Simarubaceæ. Fluid extract from bark of stem.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Dysentery.

Characteristics.—Dr. M. J. Bleim, of San Antonio, Texas, communicates to the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, of March, 1899, an article in praise of this Mexican plant, a small, thorny bush, three to five feet high, with a small, saffron-coloured flower. Dr. Bleim reports the following cases cured: (1) Mr. A., of New Orleans, eighteen months ill with dysentery, was sent to Dr. Bleim under suspicion of tuberculosis. Before seeing the doctor he met a stockman who said he could cure him, having been himself cured with the remedy after a like experience. *Chapar.* was the remedy, a teaspoonful of the extract three times a day. After three doses there was considerable improvement. He took no more medicine, and had no further trouble. (2) Boy, 12, had been treated for several months by Dr. Bleim with indifferent results. *Chapar.*, half a teaspoonful three times a day. In forty-eight hours the discharge ceased, and the bowels became normal. (3) An acute case had improved rapidly under *Merc. cor.* and colon-douches, but came to a standstill at a certain point: three or four stools a day, more or less pain; no appetite; very weak. *Chapar.* was ordered, a teaspoonful three times a day; immediate general improvement; in forty-eight hours the bowels were normal; within a few weeks strength was entirely restored. Dr. R. T. Knox, of Gonzales, narrates his own case: Dysentery three years. Nothing gave more than temporary relief. Discharge after discharge of quantities of bloody matter accompanied with much pain. Ravenously hungry all the time in a land of plenty. Under the advice of a farmer he was persuaded to drink freely of a tea made of the shrub, before each meal. The infusion had the appearance of sparkling beer, and was most intensely bitter. In three days there was great improvement. In two weeks the bowels were under control, stools consistent, partly moulded, sleep good. Recovery was perfect. *Chaparro* is prized by Mexican doctors as a tonic and antiperiodic.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cedron, Merc., Nux, Nit. ac., Caps.

Cheiranthus Cheiri.

Common Wallflower. *N. O.* Cruciferæ. Tincture.

Clinical.—Deafness. Wisdom-teeth, effects of cutting.

Characteristics. — Our knowledge of the medicinal use of *Cheiranth.* is due to Dr. Cooper. The cases cured with it are as follows : (1) Young man, deafness and otorrhœa left side. Is cutting three wisdom teeth. Cured by two doses of ϕ given at six weeks' interval. (2) Girl, 22, deaf after measles, cutting wisdom teeth. Greatly improved. (3) Girl, 20, used to taking purgative pills, had pain in lower back, jaundiced appearance, bilious feeling, sickness of stomach. *Cheir. ch.* removed the symptoms at once. Cooper considers as a keynote of the remedy, "Nose stopped at night from irritation of cutting wisdom teeth."

Relations.—*Compare :* (Botan.) Armor., Sinap., Brassica, Raphan. ; (wisdom teeth) Mag. c., Fer. pic.

Causation.—Cutting wisdom teeth.

Chelidonium.

Chelidonium majus. Greater Celandine. *N. O.* Papaveraceæ. Tincture of entire fresh plant, at time of flowering.

Clinical.—*Antrum of Highmore, inflammation of.* Cancer. *Chest, affections of.* Chorea. Constipation. Cough. Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Gall-stones. Gonorrhœa. Hæmoptysis. Hæmorrhoids. *Headache.* Influenza. Jaundice. Lachrymal fistula. Laryngismus. *Liver, affections of.* Nephritis. *Neuralgia. Nose-bleed. Pleurodynia.* Pneumonia. Rheumatism. Scald-head. *Stiff-neck. Taste, altered.* Tumours. Warts. Whooping-cough. Yawning.

Characteristics.—*Chelidonium* is a poppy and therefore allied to *Opium* and *Sanguinaria*, with both of which it has many features in common. But its closest analogue is *Lycopodium*, with which it holds a complementary relation. I have often cured with *Chel.* when *Lyc.* was apparently indicated and failed to act well. The juice of *Chel.* causes vesication when applied to the skin. An extract injected locally in cancer cases has gained a reputation in the old school. The juice is yellow, resembling bile. Probably on the "signature" of the bile-like juice it was recommended as a remedy in jaundice by Galen and Dioscorides. Given on the broad ground of organ-homœopathy, in material or semi-material doses, it has achieved notable results in cases of liver disease. But it has also fine indications. The chief "keynote" for its employment is a continued, bruised, aching pain at the inferior angle of the right scapula. *Chel.* acts on spleen and kidneys as well as liver. It is also a venous medicine. Paralytic symptoms are prominent. There is great debility and drowsiness after eating and on waking. Prefers hot things. Desire to lie down

after a meal. Aversion to move, feels tired on least exertion. There is the *Opium* sleepiness and yawning. Yellowness of the skin; ulceration. *Chel.* is a predominantly right-side medicine (like *Sang.* and *Lyc.*), and besides the right infra-scapular pain and the action on the liver it has neuralgia over the right eye and in right malar bone, and also an action on the cæcum and right ovary; and on the base of the right lung. In pneumonia with bilious symptoms it is one of the chief remedies. *Chel.*, like *Lyc.*, has fan-like movement of alæ nasi in chest affections. There may be either constipation (clay-coloured stools), or diarrhœa with bright yellow stools. There is nausea (of pregnancy) with desire for food > by drinking milk. Desire for hot drinks, only water almost boiling will stay on stomach. Chills or creeps accompany the headache or the jaundice. The dirty yellow complexion produced by *Chel.*, with other signs of cachexia, strongly suggest cancer, and the action of *Sang.*, its relative, in cancer of the breast is well known. Also *Opium*, in addition to its narcotic influence, is believed by Snow to have a retarding effect on cancerous growth. A somewhat typical *Chel.* case, simulating cancer, is recorded by C. M. Foss. A man, 45, had catarrh of the nose, and, at the same time, of the stomach: had been told he had cancer of the stomach. Tenderness over stomach with sinking, gone feeling, at times reaching a state of painful anguish; sickness at stomach, all symptoms > by eating. *Chel.* 6x cured at once. "Aversion to cheese" is an indication for *Chel.* in many gastric conditions. Teste, who proved *Chel.*, places it at the head of a group which includes *Caps.* and *Viola. od.* He mentions the analogy between the juice of *Chel.* and the juice of *Garcinia morella*, Gamboge. Both are bright yellow and pass to orange and brown on drying. Some old-school authorities have recommended the juice of *Chel.* as a substitute for gamboge as a hydragogue cathartic. Among its ancient external uses was, as an application in eye affections, to chronic ulcers, and to warts. In Teste's proving he emphasised the following symptoms: "1.30 p.m.: dull and heavy, deep-seated pain in whole right side of chest and right shoulder, without cough, but with embarrassed respirations. This pain, which is at times accompanied by dull beatings in the chest, does not allow him to draw a long breath; it is not perceptibly aggravated by the motions of the arm. The pain is particularly felt in the axilla and under the shoulder-blade; a sort of numbness of the muscles in the region of the liver, and in the whole right side of the neck, face, and head; apprehension of threatening pneumonia; great anxiety; constant desire to stir and change one's position (lasts an hour and decreases gradually)."—"Extremely profuse emission of a whitish and foaming urine."—"2 p.m.: drowsiness which is so marked, even in the open air, that she is near falling asleep while walking; lasts half an hour." According to Rademacher *Chel.* acts on the *centre* of the liver. *Chel.* has a strong action on the respiratory sphere. A characteristic cough is caused by a sensation of "dust" in the air passages. St. Clair Smith relates a case. A young lady had had for several weeks a dry, racking, fatiguing cough night and day, < night, no expectoration and no pain. She looked completely worn out. The cough was excited by a sensation as if throat and larynx

were full of dust. *Chel.* 3, a powder every two hours, was given. She only took three when the "dust" left the throat and with it the cough, and never returned. Carleton Smith cured this: "Dry cough through day with pain and stitches right side; severe hoarseness 5 p.m., voice scarcely audible." In rheumatic affections *Chel.* has a large field. Œdema, heat, tenderness and stiffness are the leading indications. Here is a case: A baby girl had had rheumatism of both ankles for a week, when it settled in the right one, which became greatly swollen, very tender, painful and hot. Constipated for two months previous, whitish stools. *Chel.* improved in twelve hours, and entirely cured in a week. In another case of acute rheumatism of feet and ankles, supervening on a slow, remittent fever, *Chel.* cured after the failure of *Rhus* and *Bry.* The patient was a girl of six. Both ankles were affected, feet much swollen and extended. The slightest movement or touch extorted screams. The only relief was constant bathing with hot water. W. A. Burr cured a case of right sciatic rheumatism, of ten years' history, in a very corpulent woman, æt. 55. In her case there were aggravations coming on in the afternoon and evening of each day, and lasting into the middle of the night. During the paroxysms the outer ankle and lower leg became cyanotic, swelling around ankle, constriction above, great sensitiveness to touch and motion. Very nervous during the spells. Great external sensitiveness; aversion to touch, and < from it. Pressure > some symptoms and < others. Eating > stomach symptoms: all complaints lessen after dinner. Change of weather <; warmth <; cold water >. Open air < headache; pain in right eye; and causes chill; and drowsiness. Motion < most symptoms. Coughing and blowing nose > headache. Rest >. Lying on face > pain in kidneys and bladder. Lying on left side > pain in stomach. Many symptoms are < 4 a.m.; also 4 p.m. and afternoon.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Acon.; acids; wine and coffee; Camph. (Teste). It is *antidote to:* Bry. *Compatible*: Ars., Bry., Coral. r. (whooping-cough); Led., Sul. (hepatised lung); Ipec. (spasm of glottis). *Compare:* In pain below angle of scapula, Juglans cin., Chenop. (lower than angle and nearer spine), Ran. b. (edge of left; through to chest), Lob. cerul. (inside edge right scapula), Angust. (cutting from just beneath right scapula to breast, near nipple), Bry.; Bry. is a close analogue in many symptoms—yellow tongue, swelling of liver; Lyc. is complemented by Chel. (some differences are: Lyc. has sour taste, Chel. bitter, Lyc. has rumbling in left hypochondrium, and fulness after a small quantity of food. Lyc. and Bell. have symptoms beginning and ending suddenly; Chel. has headache ceasing suddenly). Merc. (bilious pneumonia. Sharp pains through right lung to back; Merc. has slimy stool and great uneasiness before and after, the stool of Chel. being free); Kali c. (pneumonia in later stages, copious exudation into lungs, rattling with cough, < 2–3 a.m.); Colch. (nausea with desire for food); Carb. an. (leucorrhœa staining yellow); Act. r. (waving sensation in brain); Aco., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Caps., Chi., Gamb., Graph., Ign., Nit. ac., Nux, Pho., Pod., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Spi., Sul., Viol. o.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Remarkable tranquillity of mind for two or three days, followed after a while by ill-humour.—Low-spirited, desponding, with inclination to weep.—Forgetful, absent-minded.—Restlessness and uneasiness of conscience; felt she had committed the unpardonable sin.

2. **Head.**—Confusion.—Whirling vertigo; with shivering; with nausea; with vomiting of bile; on awaking; from 6 to 9 p.m.—Rush of blood to head and face, throat and upper chest.—Heaviness of head, extending to r. side of head, whence a rheumatic drawing extending into r. side of neck, wrist, and chest.—Headache in afternoon, disappearing suddenly.—Headache > closing eyes; > after eating (severe on rising, > after breakfast).—Headache, throbbing in temples; pressing from within outwards esp. towards forehead, < open air; coughing; blowing nose; stooping; > while eating.—Waving sensation in brain.—Waving in brain and heaviness in forehead and vertex, extending to temples, and very unpleasant after drinking white beer.—Pressure in forehead extending to orbits, which are painful as if sore on moving the eyes.—Pressing pain r. side of forehead.—Band sensation across forehead and temples, > closing eyes.—Tearing in forehead above eyes, extending into the (l.) eye, into the lids, and root of nose.—Pressive pain in r. temple, r. parietal bone, and at last over r. eye.—Beating in temples synchronous with pulse on lying down in bed at night.—Stitches in vertex, esp. when walking fast.—Occiput heavy as if it could not be raised from pillow at night; with drawings in neck from above downward.—Sensation of coldness in occiput ascending from nape; < moving; > at rest.—Soreness; sensitiveness; itching; tingling; crawling on scalp.—Hair falls out, esp. on occiput.—Scald-head.

3. **Eyes.**—Painful pressure on upper eyelid.—Tearing pain in and above eyes.—Neuralgic pain above r. eye.—Stitches between eyebrows.—Pressive, burning headache between eyebrows which presses lids together; > after eating, but returning after three-quarters of an hour.—Margins of eyelids red.—Clonic spasms of lids.—Redness of conjunctiva.—Whites dirty yellow.—Aching in eyeballs on moving them.—Pupils contracted.—Vision dim.—Mistiness of sight of r. eye, morning on waking.—A blinding spot seems to be before the eyes, and if he looks at it the eye waters.

4. **Ears.**—Pain behind r. ear.—Tearing from r. cheek-bone to ears and around ears extending to upper part of occiput along lamboidal suture.—Sensation in both ears as if wind were rushing out.—Loss of hearing during cough.—Roaring as of a distant wind-storm.

5. **Nose.**—Tip swollen and red.—Dry coryza with (one-sided) stoppage.—Fluent coryza.—Discharge of black blood with mucus on waking in morning.—Obstruction with liver complaints.—Hallucinations of smell (on stooping).

6. **Face.**—Red without heat.—Remarkably yellow, esp. forehead, nose, and cheeks.—The usual red has a mixture of dark yellow.—Tension and drawing in (l.) malar bone.—Sensation of swelling in r. cheek-bones.—Burrowing-tearing in antrum.—Itching in face and on forehead.—Herpes on face, esp. chin.—Lips swollen; dry, cracked, crusty, feeling.

7. **Teeth.**—Tearing pains r. ear to r. teeth, afternoons.—Toothache with facial neuralgia; < warmth; and in bed at night; > cold water; l. lower molar, jerking, tearing in antrum.—Gums bleed.

8. **Mouth.**—Taste: mucous, pappy; bitter; food tasting natural.—Bitter taste when not eating.—Tongue: nervous, pointed; thickly coated, yellow with red margin; teeth—indented.—Mouth dry.—Salivation: bitter; oozing of blood.—Bad odour.—Mucus flies from mouth when coughing.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation as if larynx were pressed on œsophagus impeding deglutition.—Sensation of choking in throat, as if too large a morsel had been swallowed.—Fauces red; swelling of uvula and tonsils; shooting in tonsils; burning and scraping in throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite lost.—Thirst with dry mouth and throat.—Desire for milk, which agrees; for sour things.—Aversion to cheese; to meat.—Prefers hot drinks, which >.—All complaints > after dinner.

11. **Stomach.**—Hiccough.—Frequent belchings.—Eructations tasting like juniper berries.—Nausea with sensation of heat in stomach.—Bilious vomiting.—Gnawing in stomach relieved by eating.—Sensation of coldness in stomach.—Cutting pain in stomach when yawning; soon after eating.

12. **Abdomen.**—Colic, navel drawn in.—Stitches in liver and spleen.—Shooting stitching through liver to back; crampy pain inner angle of scapula.—R. (and l.) hypochondrium and scrobiculus cordis tense and painful on pressure.—Pains across umbilicus as if abdomen constricted by a string.—Abdominal plethora; distension, rumbling.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Mucous diarrhœa at night.—Stools white, bright yellow; like clay.—Constipation, stool hard, in hard lumps.—Some blood with stool.—Periodic straining and pressing on rectum, as if before a stool without result.—Burning; cutting; drawing; crawling and itching; sticking and itching in rectum and anus (hæmorrhoids).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pressure in bladder with scanty emission.—Spasmodic pain in r. kidney and liver.—Burning, darting and cutting in urethra.—Frequent desire and urging to micturate.—Urine: profuse, whitish, foaming; red and turbid; dark.—(Diabetes.)

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Drawing pains in spermatic cord; in testicles.—Eczematous excoriation on male parts and anus.—Painful swelling r. testicle with tension and drawing in spermatic cord.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses too late; too profuse; lasting too long.—Pain in r. ovary.—Milk diminished.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness.—Spasm of glottis.—While coughing pain in larynx and sacrum.—Pricking; sticking; tickling; constriction in larynx.—Pressure as if air could not pass through; as if swollen (r.).—Pressure, heat or irritation in trachea.—Short breath and tight chest.—Nightly attacks of asthma with sense of constriction in region of diaphragm.—Cough in paroxysms; throws up lumps of mucus.—Cough after waking and on rising, with sensation of dust under sternum.—Paroxysms of cough with copious expectoration; with pain behind sternum, esp. at night.—Paroxysms of dry cough 4 p.m.

18. **Chest.**—Stitches beneath r. ribs; l. side of chest.—Deep-seated pain in whole r. side of chest.—Soreness of lower ribs r. side.

19. **Heart.**—Stitches and lancinating pains in cardiac region and heart; in pectoral muscles.—Periodic palpitation.—Violent palpitation with tightness of chest.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Drawing in nape and occiput.—Stiff-neck, head

drawn to left.—Stitches beneath r. scapula (hindering motion of arm).—Fixed pain under inner and lower angle of r. scapula.—Violent pains at lower angle of l. scapula.—When bending forwards or backwards, tearing, pressing pain in back as if vertebræ were being broken asunder.—Drawing from sacrum to r. side of scrobiculus.

21. **Limbs.**—Twitching in arms and legs.—Neuralgia in limbs.—Rheumatism.—Least touch anywhere is exceedingly painful; sweat without relief.—Limbs feel heavy, stiff, and lame; flabby; trembling.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in r. shoulder; in l. shoulder.—Inability to use r. (also l.) arm and forearm with freedom, sometimes attended with tearing pain.—Stiffness in wrist.—Stiffness, stitches in wrists.—Tips of fingers cold.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Shooting in r. hip.—Drawing pains in hips, thighs, legs, and feet, more r. side.—Weight in lower limbs.—Swelling of feet, most round ankle.—Toes feel dead.—Intolerable pains in heels, as if they had been pinched by too narrow a shoe.

25. **Skin.**—Yellow, yellowish-grey shrivelled skin.—Itching.—Burning like nettles, preceding eruption like measles.—Red painful pimples and pustules on various parts.—Red miliary eruption on neck, chest, and arms.—Eczema.—Old, putrid, spreading ulcers.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent yawning.—Lethargic.—Sleepy, wants to lie down but cannot sleep.—Sleep dreamful, unrefreshing.—Dreams of corpses and funerals.

27. **Fever.**—Yawning and shivering before attacks.—Icy coldness of r foot.—Violent shivering fit, 3 p.m. daily.—Rigor followed by heat and sorrowful, anxious mood.—Heat of head, dark red cheeks, pulsation in arteries; full pulse; faintness; difficulty of speech; nausea; short breath; cold feet.—Burning heat of hands, spreading thence over body.—Moist, burning skin.—Sweat during the night, esp. towards morning,—Sweat on least exertion.

Chelone.

Chelone glabra. Balmony. Snake-head or Turtle-head.
N. O. Scrofulariaceæ.

Clinical.—Debility. Dumb-ague. Jaundice. Liver, diseases of. Quinine cachexia. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Chelone* has been used by old-school practitioners and eclectics as a cholagogue and vermifuge. Burnett has used it as an organ-remedy in liver affections. His indication is "pain or soreness of the left lobe of the liver and extending downwards." This I can confirm. *Chelone* acts in a line between the hilus of the liver and the fundus of the uterus. According to some observers it antidotes the Quinine cachexia; and is a remedy for "dumb-ague," *i.e.*, ill-defined paroxysms of aching and fever following severe malarial fevers. "Soreness of external parts, as if the skin were off, especially about elbow," has been confirmed as an indica-

tion. "Debility from loss of tone of digestive organs, or liver, or from exhausting diseases" (Hale). One to five-drop doses of the tincture have been given.

Relations.—*Compare:* Chi., Chenop., Cina, Helon., Hydrast., and (according to Burnett), especially Carduus mar. (left lobe of liver). Compare also other Scrofularias, Grat., Dig., Tabac., Scrof. nod.

Chenopodium Anthelminticum.

Worm-seed. *N. O.* Chenopodiaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant. Solution of oil of seed.

Clinical.—Aphasia. Apoplexy. Asthma. Cerebral deafness. Convulsions. Dropsy. Epilepsy. Headache. Hemicrania. Hemiplegia. Leucorrhœa. Menses, suppressed. Paralysis. Scapula, pain in. Tinnitus. Tonsillitis.

Characteristics.—The most characteristic pain of *Chenopodium* is a dull pain below the angle of right scapula, and nearer the spine than the analogous pain of *Chelidonium*. *Chenopodii glauci Aphis* (see *Aphis*) has a similar pain below angle of left scapula. Several cases of poisoning have been reported in which all the symptoms of apoplexy and consequent right hemiplegia with aphasia were reproduced. Stertorous breathing, with a very peculiar rattle as of a ball rolling loose in the trachea. Heavy breathing with flapping of cheeks. Other symptoms are: Vanishing of sight and roaring in ears with (right) hemicrania. Roaring in ears as of cannons going off, also ringing; deafness. Subacute and chronic enlargement of tonsils in pale, scrofulous children. Caseous deposits with painful inflammation of tonsils. Rough, furry feeling in throat. Menses suppressed; leucorrhœa instead. Pains through heart; under right scapula, and in right shoulder. Fever after a fright. In three cases of poisoning reported by Allen the following symptoms were produced: (1) Insensible, convulsed, foaming at the mouth. All remembrance of taking the poison was lost on his recovery. (2) Deep, heavy, stertorous breathing accompanied by a very peculiar rattle, as if there were a ball rolling loose in the trachea; pulse small, weak, frequent and feeble; eyes insensible to light or external objects; convulsive movements of right half of body; extremities cold; any attempt to swallow threatened instant suffocation. (3) (This patient took 1½ oz. of worm-seed oil and 30 drops of turpentine.) Disagreeable eructations; nausea; staggering like a drunken man; deafness to the sound of the voice, but exquisite sensitiveness to the sound of passing vehicles, they sounded like cannons in his ears; also annoying buzzing. In smoking he would scarcely light his cigar before he would lay it down again and take a fresh one, arguing perversion of taste. By afternoon the mantelpiece was strewn with cigars only partly used. No disposition to engage in conversation. Aphasia: he

clearly wanted his attendant to get or do something but could not make him understand. The attendant wrote, "Don't understand," showed it to him, and gave him paper and pencil. After great efforts he wrote distinctly words with no meaning. Voice-hearing became progressively worse, but he heard the tea-bell three storeys below promptly, and, to the astonishment of the family, got up and walked deliberately into the dining-room. He did not seem to know his accustomed seat, and sat in the wrong place. During the afternoon became completely aphasic. Finding himself unable to express his ideas, this seemed to amuse him much, and he laughed heartily. Whatever he did he would keep repeating. When the doctor entered he arose and shook him heartily by the hand, and then sat down. In about a minute he arose, solemnly came forward and again shook hands. This he repeated twenty times in as many minutes. He then went through the performance of washing his hands in an empty basin and repeated this many times. Sitting at tea he ate with apparent relish, taking singly tea and bread. While grasping a piece of bread, there was a distinct spasm of right forearm and hand; fingers firmly clenched, hand forcibly flexed on forearm. Assisted to his room, his walk was entirely natural; when put to bed showed some resistance, striking at the doctor. He at once commenced to groan, tossed from side to side of the bed, suggesting abdominal distress. Soon became unconscious; right arm paralysed; dragging helplessly. Next day continued impairment of motion and sensation right side; right eyeball insensitive to touch. Third day, frequent twitching and stiffness of right limbs, culminating in a one-sided convulsion in early morning of fourth day. At noon of third day, copious involuntary urination in bed. This continued to the end, except when drawn off. In afternoon, heavy breathing and flapping cheeks of apoplexy appeared. More or less constant regurgitation of yellow frothy material from mouth, smelling of worm-seed, as also did the perspiration. This material was at times so profuse as to embarrass respiration. During one of the attacks of dyspnœa, and while in a drenching sweat, which suggested dissolution, he was gently turned in bed; immediately a general convulsion set in, markedly opisthotonic, lasting ten minutes, despite the use of chloroform. By this time jaundice appeared, having been only noticed the day before. Five days from taking the dose he died in profound coma with high temperature. The significance of these symptoms needs no pointing out. The peculiar deafness corresponds nearly to the "cerebral deafness" described by Cooper in which the watch-hearing is good whilst the voice-hearing is bad or absent. Hemiplegia with contractions of limbs, and certain epileptic seizures are strongly portrayed in the poisoning. When given as a vermifuge it frequently produces progressive and long-lasting deafness. Linnell has cured with it two cases in which there was deafness to voice-hearing but sensitiveness to other sounds. In one case there was implication of left labyrinth with slight chronic otitis media of both ears; deafness left ear several years; no tinnitus; consciousness of the ear; sensitive to musical sounds; deaf for watch and voice; perosseous hearing diminished. He has also cured: Roaring tinnitus synchronous

with heart. Sensitiveness to cold. Hearing better for high-pitched than low-pitched sounds. (*H. W.*, xxxii. 295.)

Relations.—*Compare:* Aphis, Chel., Chen. v. In apoplexy and puffing respiration, Chi., Op., Lyc. In deafness, Chi., Chi. sul., Chi. salicyl., and Salicylates in general.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Weeping mood.—Insensible, convulsed, foaming at mouth.—Complete aphasia (poisoning by the oil).—Loss of memory of attack after it is over.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo with transient vanishing of sight.—Pain in whole r. side of head with roaring in ears, dim sight, or complete loss of vision.—Dull, pressive pain in vertex extending through head.

3. **Eyes.**—Impaired movements of r. eyeball; loss of sensitiveness.—Vanishing of sight.

4. **Ears.**—Roaring in ears as of cannons; deafness.—Progressive deafness to human voice, extreme sensitiveness to other sounds (cerebral deafness?).—Tinnitus synchronous with heart-beats.

6. **Face.**—Flapping cheeks with stertorous breathing.

9. **Throat.**—Chronically enlarged tonsils; caseous desposits.—Furry feeling in throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Perversion of taste.—Disagreeable eructations; nausea.—Constant profuse regurgitation of yellow frothy material smelling of worm-seed.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Slight pain in region of kidneys.—Involuntary urination, very copious.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses suppressed; has leucorrhœa instead; rough furry feeling in throat.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Stertorous breathing; flapping cheeks; dyspnœa; peculiar rattle as of a ball rolling loose in trachea.—Respiration embarrassed by quantity of yellow frothy material which he constantly regurgitated.

18. **Chest.**—Pains through heart, under r. scapula, and in r. shoulder.—Pain throughout r. chest, beginning at attachment of 6th rib to its cartilage, and extending to front of r. scapula.

20. **Back.**—Pain beneath point of r. scapula, with giddiness in forehead, ringing in ears and pale face.—Slight dull pain a little lower down than point of r. scapula, but nearer spine.

21. **Limbs.**—Twitching and stiffness in r. limbs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Paralysis and spasm of r. forearm and hand in flexion.

24. **Generalities.**—Staggering gait.—Constantly repeats an action.—R.-sided convulsion and paralysis.—Frequent twitching and stiffness of r. limbs.—Hemiplegia with contraction of limbs.

25. **Skin.**—Jaundice.

Chenopodium Vulvaria.

Stinkender Gänsefuss. *N. O.* Chenopodiaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Constipation. Enuresis. Scapula, pain under. Spleen pain.

Characteristics.—*Chenop. v.* has an odour of decaying fish, and contains Trimethylamene. It constantly gives off ammonia. It has been proved, and seems to affect the left side more than the right, but the following recalls the characteristic of *Chen. anth.*: Pain in middle of back on right side of spinal column, increasing gradually to a pressing wedge-like pain, beneath right scapula, < when sitting. There is also a pain over spine of left scapula. Pressure on the left side of the head. Constipation with external piles. Nocturnal enuresis. Sensations of dulness and fulness appear in many parts. Cold saliva; cooling sensation in abdomen. There is restlessness caused by pricking pains. Sitting < pain in back; this is > by bending backwards. Walking < stitches in spleen and pain in right knee.

Relations.—*Compare:* Am. c., Trimeth., Chen. a., Aphis.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Feeling of dulness, beginning both sides of head behind ears, going upward; in upper occiput; returning in waves.—Tenderness left parietal region.

4. **Ears.**—Dull, muffled, obstructed feeling in ears.

8. **Mouth.**—Peculiar sensation in tongue, as if enveloped by saliva.—Constant cold saliva.—Saliva feels cold, esp. left side of mouth.

11. **Stomach.**—Unusual thirst.—Dulness and yawning, > after eating.—Better after drinking wine.—Acidity with pain in stomach and epigastrium, extending to l. side into chest.

12. **Abdomen.**—Stitches in upper part of region of spleen while walking.—Cooling sensation, felt first in mouth, then hypochondriac region, then abdomen.—Twitching in l. abdomen, extending toward groins, followed by pain in l. forearm.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Urging to stool; stool softer than usual.—(Constipation improved.)—Constipation for three or four days and then with difficulty; external piles.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine increased, offensive.—Urging to urinate.—(Nocturnal enuresis improved the first night.)

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Increased desire, followed by diminished desire and erectile power, but undiminished secreting power.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Amenorrhœa.

18. **Chest.**—Fulness in chest, in region of last ribs.—Feeling in lower lobe r. lung as if some fluid wanted to discharge itself into region of duodenum.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Severe stitching-pressing r. side of back, >

bending backward.—Sensitive spot in back, region l. hypochondrium, soon after having eructated.—Pain directly over spinous process of l. scapula, as if pressed by two or three fingers.—Pain middle of back r. side spinal column, increasing gradually to a pressing, wedge-like pain beneath r. scapula, < when sitting.—Painful weariness and weakness in lumbar and lower dorsal region.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Weakness in hands and arms.—Twitching in l. forearm while sitting still.—Jerking pain like electric shocks through l. forearm, from forearm to fingers, but without muscular contraction.—Pain deep in inner side l. forearm.—Pain in middle of l. radius, particularly severe in small spot.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pricking here and there in legs and other places, compelling him to move.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning; preceding lassitude and heaviness.—Somnolence.

Chimaphila Maculata.

Spotted Wintergreen. *N. O.* Pyroleæ, a tribe of the Ericaceæ. Tincture of root and leaves, or of fresh plant in flower.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Diarrhœa. Headache. Sore-throat. Tongue, stiffness of. Toothache. Worm-fever.

Characteristics.—*Chim. mac.* has been proved independently of *Chim. umb.* Some symptoms of *Chim. rotund.* are included. An intense gnawing hunger is a leading symptom. Burning fever; blood feels heated. The throat and tonsils are strongly affected. Headache < on lying down. Feels better in warm room. Suited to mild, amiable, refined, sensitive, intellectual persons.

Relations.—*Compare:* Puls., Chim. umb.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Becomes partially unconscious, feels like fainting, as if brain paralysed, mind gone (*Chim. rotund.*).

2. **Head.**—Sudden headache above eyes; with dim vision; light-headed; lying down.—Frontal headache with fulness in stomach and belching; with pain in bowels; wants head pressed on.

7. **Teeth.**—Hollow teeth ache, < eating.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue feels stiff and thick in middle, cannot raise it (*Chim. rotund*).

9. **Throat.**—Tensive pain in throat on swallowing; swollen tonsils.

10, 11. **Appetite and Stomach.**—Extreme gnawing hunger.—Feels drunk; as if stomach burnt up with liquor; as if hard, dry, and tough, and as if rennet would be good for it (*Chim. rotund.*).

13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa, with worm-fever.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Rises in night to urinate.

19. **Heart.**—Angina with stupor.

21. **Limbs.**—Limbs feel full, as if distended.—Sensation of swelling in armpits; pain from armpits to scapulæ.

27. **Fever.**—Fever with burning hot skin and thirst.—Blood as if heated with prickling.—Cold, damp feet in evening.

Chimaphila Umbellata.

Pipsissewa. Prince's Pine. Ground Holly. *N. O.* Pyroleæ, a tribe of the Ericaceæ. Tincture of root and leaves, or of fresh plant in flower.

Clinical.—Acne. Breast, atrophy of; cancer of; tumour of. Cataract. Cystitis. Diabetes. Dropsies. Fevers. Glands, enlarged. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Intermittents. Jaundice. Kidneys, disorders of. Lactation, disorders of. Liver disorders. Nephritis. Proctitis. Prostatitis. Pterygium. Ringworm. Scrofula. Stricture. Syphilis. Toothache. Ulcers, malignant. Urinary disorders. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—*Chimaph. umb.* is a medicine used by many North American Indians in gravel and urinary disorders. It has also been used as a vulnerary. Among the eclectics it is used as an "alterative" in skin affections, *e.g.*, acne, herpes, eczema, in enlarged lymphatic glands, in articular rheumatism. It is said by them to act mainly as an eliminative through the bowels and kidneys. They use it in cases of chyliferous urine, cystitis, strangury, smarting, burning pains on urination, turbid urine and frequent micturition, and diabetes. Also in passive renal, uterine and intestinal hæmorrhages, leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa. From its property of increasing the renal secretion they give it in cases of calculus and prostatic irritation. Catarrhal states, with mucus, muco-pus, pus and blood, offensive or not, indicate its use. *Chim. u.* has been proved by Jeanes, G. Bute, and H. P. Gatchell. It causes flushing of cheeks with some general heat and accelerated pulse. Toothache < after eating, and from exertion; > by cold water. Cannot close jaws at night; jaws feel stiff; sleeps with mouth open. Palate sore; very sensitive to warm drink or food; rawness of upper and back part of palate. Increase of appetite. It has been used with success in cases of: inflammation of liver with ascites; abdominal and renal dropsies; enlarged mesenteric glands; obstinate constipation and hæmorrhoids. A peculiar symptom is: shooting pain, deep-seated, left side of anus. The symptom: "Sensation of swelling in perineum on sitting, as if a ball was pressing against it," shows its appropriateness in prostatic disorders. There is also loss of prostatic fluid. Constant pain in region of kidneys, as if something fluttering in kidney region, first one side, then the other. Pressing fulness in region of bladder. Vesical tenesmus; strangury. Constant desire to urinate; must rise several times in the night. Great quantities of thick, ropy mucus in urine. Blood in urine. Smarting pain (also painful irritation) from neck of bladder, whole length of urethra to meatus. Bruised pain in testicle is a leading indication in stricture. Leucorrhœa. Rapid atrophy of breasts; or tumours.

Acute rheumatism of shoulder. Œdema of arms (right). Inward trembling without mental disturbance. In homœopathic practice Coburn reports the following cures: (1) Stricture: Man, 30, dysuria, severe pain, scalding and burning. At times urine voided in a large gush; at others in thready stream, and, towards the end, drained off drop by drop. (After *Merc. c.* and *Canth.* had relieved temporarily.) (2) Prostatitis after sitting on cold stone: Pain and a sensation in the parts, as if he had bruised one of the testicles. (3) Cancer of breast: Patient, 21. Tumour in left breast, hard, movable; sharp pains at site. For four months, under *Arn.*, *Ars.*, *Cicut.*, *Thuj.*, the tumour increased, skin became contracted, nipple drawn in. In eight months it broke out into an irregular ulceration with lacerated edges, fetid discharge. Axillary glands swollen. *Chim. umb.* ϕ gtt. x. every four hours was given, and the same locally applied. The pains diminished, swelling decreased, and in six months the patient was well. The symptoms of *Chim. u.* are < In damp weather; after washing in cold water; from sitting on a cold, wet stone. (Though evergreens and "winter-lovers"—hence the name—the Chimaphilas are generally < by cold). Suited to cachectic, scrofulous individuals and broken-down constitutions.

Relations.—*Compare:* Chim. mac.; Apocy. (dropsy); Agnus (gonorrhœa, lactation); Con.; Coff. (toothache > by cold water); Led., Rhod., Kalm., Uva ursi, Sabal. In pterygium Calc., Zn. Ball in perineum, Can. ind. In kidney-ache, Santalum.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Tinea capitis.

3. **Eyes.**—Halo round lamp flame.—Stabbing shooting in l. eyeball.—Itching and smarting of edges and insides of lids.

6. **Face.**—Flushing of cheeks with some general heat and quickened pulse.

7, 8. **Teeth and Mouth.**—Toothache, < after eating and from exertion; cannot close teeth at night, jaws feel stiff, sleeps with mouth open.—Toothache > by cold water.—Tongue: smarting; sore, full of vesicles, great thirst and desire to cool the tongue; furred, more towards root, no appetite.—Vesicular ulcers in mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Palate sore, very sensitive to warm drink or food.—Rawness of upper and back part of palate.

11. **Stomach.**—Agreeable sensation in stomach soon after taking the drug, followed sometimes by an extraordinary increase of appetite.

12. **Abdomen.**—Aching pain below r. hypochondrium while writing.—Organic disease of liver with ascites.—Abdominal and renal dropsies in broken-drown constitutions and intemperate subjects.—Ascites.—Scrofulous mesenteric glands.—Worms.

13. **Stool and Rectum.**—Griping after stool.—Sticking pain in l. side rectum, deep in.—Bloody mucous stools.—Diarrhœa.—Inclination to stool, either ineffectual or attended with great pain.—Obstinate constipation; with hæmorrhoids.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Acute prostatitis with dysuria and retention;

sensation in perineum as if sitting on a ball.—Constant pain in region of kidneys; urine scanty, dark, fetid, thick, with copious sediment.—Strangury; constant desire to urinate.—Cutting, scalding pain, divided stream; stricture.—Urethritis with purulent or profuse mucous discharge.—Great quantities of thick, ropy, bloody mucus in urine.—Greenish-black urine.—Urine scanty; frequently voided, pressing pain before, burning prickling, scalding and smarting during and after, and vesical tenesmus; < sitting, > walking about.—Albuminuria,; hæmaturia, from long-lasting gonorrhœa; clots of coagulated blood pass with urine.—Renal dropsy.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Smarting from neck of bladder the whole length of urethra to meatus; excessive itching.—Atrophy of testicles.—Sensation as if he had bruised one of testicles.—Sensation of swelling in perineum, as if sitting on a ball.—Gonorrhœa; gleet; syphilis; prostatorrhœa.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Prolapsus and slight uterine leucorrhœa.—Vaginal prolapsus.—Rapid atrophy of breasts.—Tumours (scirrhous) of breasts.—Painful tumour of breast in young unmarried women.—Undue secretion, or suppression of milk.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Uncommon sensation in region of kidneys, sometimes one side the spine, sometimes the other, as if something were fluttering within, without pain or uneasiness.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Acute rheumatism of shoulder.—Pain in r. arm, about upper half of biceps and shoulder-joint.—Fistulous ulcer on r. forearm, with stinging and crawling.—Paronychia.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Opening and shutting pain, slow, pulsating, in middle of anterior part of thigh, leaving a severe aching and tenderness on pressure, whilst lying down.

25. **Skin.**—Redness, vesication or desquamation.—Eruption of dark red spots without sensation.—Malignant ulcers.—Scarlet fever.

26. **Sleep.**—Would have slept well, if he had not been constantly waked by calls to make water.

27. **Fever.**—Hectic fever and night sweats.—Flushing of cheeks with general heat.

China Boliviana.

Cinchona Boliviana (a variety of Cinchona calisaya growing further north). *N. O.* Rubiaceæ. Tincture of bark.

Clinical.—Aphthæ. Corns. Coryza. Hands, red. Mouth, commissures ulcerated. Pneumonia. Wry-neck.

Characteristics.—*China Bol.* was proved by Modiedo, and the proving is accepted by Hering. It presents the main features of *Chi. off.*, but some are peculiar and deserve separate mention. Among these are: Ulceration of commissures of mouth. Cough with dagger-like pains in base of right lung. Rigidity of nape of neck. Hands red; hot; or cold and sticky. There is also sticky sweat about anus. Flatulence, disturbed and dreamful sleep, and sensitiveness to touch are common to both.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Cowardice.—Gloom alternating with serenity.—Alternation of bad and good humour.—Fits of rage, blasphemes.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo as after a drunken fit, voracious appetite.—Headache in morning on awaking; leaves during the day, or lasts all day and leaves during sleep.

3. **Eyes.**—Violent pains like a stab in l. eye, followed by itching and tears.

4. **Ears.**—Detonation as of a cannon in r. ear.—Ringing, humming, whistling sounds.

5. **Nose.**—Much sneezing on awaking with smell of fresh pus.—Sensation of incipient cold with tight feeling and pain in throat.—Violent cold in head.—Mucus from posterior nares.

6. **Face.**—Aphthæ on inner surface of lips; ulceration of commissures.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth bitter, morning on waking.

9. **Throat.**—Constriction and burning in throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Hunger, or lack of appetite; repugnance to meat.—After eating: weight in stomach; cold; sneezing; sleepy and desire to sleep in evening.

11. **Stomach.**—Much gas rises from stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in both hypochondria and under ribs on waking in the morning.—Pain in splenic region.

13. **Anus.**—Biting in anus as from worms; excoriated sensation.—Viscous sweat on anus.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Pollutions exceedingly weakening.—Excoriation on inner and lower part of prepuce.—Gleet and ulceration of prepuce.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough with pain in r. lung, as from a dagger buried there; at times makes breathing laborious; burning in eyes; extremities cold.—Unbearable pain in r. lung, extends to region of liver, sensitive to touch.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Nape of neck rigid, cannot turn head to r.; any sudden movement causes a snap or crack.—Wry-neck.—Pain in: l. shoulder; in l. buttock, and also in r. hip-bone on sitting up in bed.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Hands red; vessels distended.—Hands hot, even in cold and rainy weather.—Hands cold, sticky.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Legs and feet icy cold, as if blown on by wintry wind.—Painful corns.

26. **Sleep.**—Dreams: of sea; of fishes; of swimming; of bathing; of journeys by land and sea; of vomiting worms.

China Officinalis.

Cinchona officinalis. Cinchona calisaya. Peruvian bark. *N. O.* Rubiaceæ. Tincture of the dried bark.

Clinical.—*Abscess.* Alcoholism. *Amblyopia. Anæmia.* Aphthæ. Apoplexy. *Appetite, disordered.* Asthma. *Back, weakness of. Bilious attack.* Catarrhal affec-

tions. Coma. *Constipation.* Cough. *Debility.* Delirium. *Diarrhœa.* Dropsy. Dyspepsia. *Ears, deafness; noises in. Emissions.* Empyæma. *Erysipelas.* Facial neuralgia. Gall-stone colic. Hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhoids. *Headache. Hectic fever. Hip-joint disease.* Ichthyosis. Impotence. Influenza. *Intermittent fever. Jaundice. Labour. Lactation.* Leucorrhœa. *Lienteria. Liver, diseases of;* cirrhosis of. *Menière's disease. Menstruation, disordered.* Mercury, effects of. *Muscæ volitantes. Neuralgia. Peritonitis. Perspiration, excessive. Pleurisy.* Prosopalgia. Psoriasis. *Pylorus, disease of.* Rheumatism. *Self-abuse.* Sleep, disordered. *Spermatorrhœa.* Spleen, affections of. Suffocation, fits of. *Taste, disordered. Tea, effects of. Thirst.* Tinnitus. *Tobacco habit. Traumatic fever.* Tympanitis. Varicose veins. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Kina* is the Peruvian name for "bark," and "Kina-Kina" is the "Bark of barks." The story of its introduction into European medical practice is one of the romances of the Healing Art; as the story of its frightful abuse is one of its many tragedies. "According to Humboldt," writes Teste, "about 500,000 lbs. of this bark are annually exported to Europe for the purpose of being converted into sulphate of quinine." Well may Teste add the exclamation, "Poor patients!" As with almost every other good thing that comes into its hands, allopathy has contrived to do an infinity of harm with quinine to make up for the good. Some forms of intermittent fever it will cure, if too much of it is not given; others it will suppress or change from intermittent to continuous. The result of suppression is thus sketched by Hahnemann's master-hand: "True, he [the patient] can no longer complain that the paroxysms of his original disease occurs any more on regular days and at regular hours; but behold his livid earthy complexion, his bloated countenance, his languishing looks! Behold how difficult it is for him to breathe, see his hard and distended abdomen, the swelling of the hypochondria; see how his stomach is oppressed and pained by everything he eats, how his appetite is diminished, how his taste is altered; how loose his bowels are, and how unnatural and contrary to what they should be; how his sleep is restless, unrefreshing, and full of dreams. Behold him weak, out of humour and prostrated, his sensibility morbidly excited, his intellectual faculties weakened; how much more does he suffer than when he was a prey to his fever!" (*M. M. P.*) The number of patients who have been consigned to an early grave by quinine probably falls short only of the number that mercury can claim. When first introduced it was (as chloral and hundreds of other poisons have been since) declared on the highest authority to be incapable of harm "in whatever dose it may be taken." It is only at the end of the nineteenth century that some allopathists are discovering that it is more deadly than the deadliest West African fevers. Every homœopath knows from experience how true is Hahnemann's picture of quinine effects from the victims of it he has been called upon to treat.

China is placed by Teste in the *Ferrum* group with *Plumb., Phos., Carb. an., Puls., Zinc,* and others, which "have the property of remaking the altered blood, or increasing for the time being, in a healthy person, the relative amount of hæmatin, globulin, fibrin, &c.," but also, "after a certain lapse of time, they produce opposite results—impoverishment, discoloration, and liquefaction of the blood. From

this antagonism arise their characteristic effects: Short-lasting, sanguineous congestions (primary effect), and later, discoloration of tissues; fulness of veins; torpor of all functions; dryness of mucous membranes; mucous or purulent discharges; engorgement of the glands which are immediately connected with the circulatory apparatus, as spleen and liver; passive hæmorrhages; inertia of involuntary muscles (bowels, uterus); œdema, atonic ulcers, &c.; finally, more or less obstinate nervous disorders, from derangement of sympathetic rather than the cerebro-spinal axis." And it is in cases presenting just such phenomena as these, that *China* proves its greatest efficacy, as Hahnemann was the first to point out. The glory of Hahnemann and the interest of homœopathists are inseparably bound up with the history of this drug. It was the first medicine Hahnemann proved; and the one that opened up to his mind the idea of homœopathy. *Cinchona Bark* was to Hahnemann what the falling apple was to Newton, and the swinging lamp to Gallileo. Dissatisfied with the explanations of the action of Bark in curing ague that were current in his time, Hahnemann took the powdered Bark himself, being in health, and lo! an ague attack ensued. A repetition of the experiment produced the same result. Further experiments revealed that action of Bark which is the opposite of "tonic"—positively debilitating, in fact—already referred to.

It is useful to remember that *Ipecac.* (as well as *Galeum* and *Mitchella*) belongs to the same natural order of plants as *China*, and the relation of the two to intermittent fever, hæmorrhages, and gastro-enteric disturbances is very similar. *Coffea* also belongs to the *Rubiaceæ*, and is nearly allied in many of its nervous symptoms to *China*. The tincture of *China* is antiseptic, destroying amæboid motion and retarding tissue change. It weakens the heart and impairs the circulation, produces congestions and hæmorrhages, anæmia and complete relaxation and collapse. The debility in which *China* is particularly indicated is such as is caused by an excessive drain of animal fluids, as great loss of blood, excessive suppuration, loss of semen; also after prolonged strain of overwork, mental or bodily. A "pumped-out" condition, and the sensitive, irritable state of mind that accompanies such. The typical fever of *China* is the intermittent from marsh miasm, tertian, or quartan in type. Chill and heat without thirst, thirst occurring either before or after chill. The chill is followed by long-lasting heat, generally with desire to uncover; face fiery red, often delirium; profuse and debilitating sweat following. In the apyrexial period the face is a sallow dingy yellow, the spleen is enlarged and painful, the appetite is totally lost; or else there is canine hunger; the feet swell, and as soon as the patient closes his eyes for sleep he sees figures. Hectic fever is also characteristic of the drug. Typhoid and gastric fever. Periodicity is a leading characteristic both in fever and neuralgias. "< Every other day" is characteristic. Nash cured a case of acute rheumatism with *Chi.* on this modality. Hæmorrhages occur from every orifice of the body. Koch and others have attributed the hæmaturia of African intermittents to quinine. There is terrible irritability always < at night. Loss of sight, deafness, ringing in

the ears. Great sensitiveness to touch. Even a current of air blowing on the part = great pain (compare *Plumb.*). Everything tastes bitter, even water (everything *except* water, *Acon.*). *Chi.* is suited to persons of thin, dry, bilious constitution; or to leucophlegmatic persons with a disposition to dropsical affections, to catarrhs or diarrhœa; to affections of women. The mental state shows, in addition to the irritability, the following among other symptoms: "Aversion to be looked at." "Pumped out" (*Sil.*), unable to think. Delirium from loss of fluids (as hydrocephaloid). Fixed ideas. There is a desire for suicide: "Intolerable anxiety about 8 p.m. and 2 a.m.; he springs out of bed and wishes to take his own life, but does not go near the window or take a knife (compare *Alum.*); with heat of the body without thirst." The sensitiveness accompanies the headache, which is congestive, throbbing, like many hammers hammering on temples, ringing in the ears, < by slightest contact (> by hard pressure); by draught of air; by open air. Weak eyes and ringing in ears, such as follows depletion. The nose, ears, and chin are cold, complexion sallow, dingy, yellow. Neuralgia is generally infra-orbital. Thick dirty yellow coating on tongue; bitter taste on waking. Aphthæ of weakly people. Canine hunger, especially at night. Hunger after meals with feeling of emptiness. If a meal is late, he is sure to suffer from it. Total loss of appetite. Full feeling after the least food, but belching only > temporarily. After eating, a lump under mid-sternum. After fruit, diarrhœa. Dyspepsia after loss of fluids. Nausea < on sitting up. Stomach so weak it cannot tolerate any food at all. Very sour stomach. The digestion of *Chi.* is slow. *Chi.* is one of the most flatulent of medicines. Guernsey describes it thus: "Uncomfortable distension of abdomen with a wish to belch up, or a sensation as if the abdomen were packed full, not in the least > by eructation." Gastric troubles of children who are always wanting dainties; irritable on waking, bad taste, white tongue. Tympany coming on early in a case. Spleen aching, sore. Liver swollen, sensitive. Feeling of subcutaneous ulceration. Gall-stone colic; duodenal catarrh; jaundice. Fermentation in bowels, frothy, sour diarrhœa. Yellow, watery, undigested diarrhœa with much flatus and no pain. Diarrhœa of dark, inky fluid; stools frequent at night, only after food during the day. (It is useful in cases where purgatives have been abused if *Nux* fails to cure.) Excessive seminal losses. Menorrhagia; metrorrhagia; post-partum hæmorrhages. Leucorrhœa before period; painful pressure towards groins and anus, fetid or bloody leucorrhœa before period; with contractions in inner parts. The breathing has important characters: Asthma; wheezing; suffocative catarrh and paralysis of lungs in old people. Respiration laboured, loud and stertorous, with puffing, blowing out of cheeks on each expiration. [E. Carleton relates the cure of a case of spasm of the glottis in a middle-aged man. Attacks sudden, 3 a.m., suffocation seemed imminent. At length with one tremendous effort, whilst sitting bent forward, a little air would be forced into the lungs in spite of the epiglottis with a noise audible at a distance. After each succeeding expiration the inspiration would become less difficult. *Chi.* 200 cured. Among this patient's other

symptoms were : Unhappy, idea that he is pursued by enemies in business. Scalp sensitive. Humming, throbbing in ears. Thirst for cold water. Saliva found on pillow in morning. Stomach sore to touch. Flesh sore to touch.] The sleep also should be carefully noted, especially the dreams : he cannot get rid of his dreams even after waking ; the impression continues. He cannot get wide awake ; head remains confused and stupid. *Chi.* corresponds to hectic and to many conditions of the lungs which are attended with hectic. Suppuration of the lungs, especially in drunkards. Weakening night-sweats. Prostration, chilly, wants to be wrapped up but cannot bear the fire. A. Villers cured with *Chi.* 30 a girl, twenty, who had, after a chill, a pain in right hip, < by every movement, and which she could only describe as being like the pain in the legs which occurred before the menses. She was pallid and had had much hard nursing work. The catamenia were scanty and she was weak. Three days after taking *Chi.* the pain was gone, after having persisted for five months. With *Chi.* I removed the dropsy and relieved all the other symptoms of a case of cirrhosis of the liver in a hard drinker. He remained at his work for many months ; but in the end his old habits proved too much for him, and he died from an acute illness following a cold. In this connection may be mentioned the effect of the tincture of *China* (*Cinchona rubra* especially) in removing the craving for alcohol in drunkards who wish to reform. Ten to thirty drops two or three times a day is the usual dose for this, though where the general symptoms correspond the potencies would probably do better. I have confirmed P. Jousset's recommendation of *Chi.* ϕ in cases of facial erysipelas without vesication. The rheumatism of *Chi.* is characterised by soft swelling, pale red, very tender to touch. C. M. Boger had such a case in second and third metatarso-phalangeal joints of left foot. The patient said : " With my slippers on I am in agony ; but if I put on tight shoes the feet feel pretty comfortable." The *Chi.* symptoms are generally < from lightest touch ; whereas hard pressure >. < Periodically : 1 a.m. to 10 or 12 or 1 p.m. ; from 8 a.m. to 2 or 3 p.m. Every other day ; every fourteen days ; every night at midnight ; during increase of moon ; every three months ; in autumn. Rest < pains in limbs. Colic > by bending double. Motion > pains in limbs ; < vertigo ; headache ; nausea. Moving eyes < headache. Open air or draught of air <. < During and after stool. > In room or from warm applications. Want to be near a stove ; but this < the chill. Neuralgic headache < from anything cold in mouth. Summer = diarrhœa. Sun < headache. Windy, foggy, or wet weather <. Autumn <. After a meal : fulness of stomach. During and after dinner : prosopalgia >. Effects of eating : fish ; fruit ; bad meat or fish. Effects of drinking : beer ; sour wine ; new beer ; impure water ; milk. Drinking < the chill. Warm drinks impede digestion. < From smoking.

Relations.—Botanical, Coffea, Ipec., Galeum, Mitchella. *Antidoted by :* Ferr., Ars., Nat. m., Carb. v., Aran. d., Eup. perf., Ipec., Merc., Nux, Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sul., Ver. *Antidote to :* Ars., Calc., Cham., Coff., Fer., Hell., Iod., Merc., Sul., Ver. Is useful in bad effects of tea-drinking and after abuse of chamomile tea (uterine

hæmorrhage). *Compatible:* Calc. phos., Fer. *Incompatible:* After Dig., Selen. *Complementary:* Fer. *Compare:* Ars. (prostration without pain, black stools); Carb. v. (flatulence, diarrhœa, great weakness; Chi. stool is caused by every attempt to eat and drink); Coloc. (beer intoxicates easily); Cedr., Caps., Cupr. acet. (black, thin stools); Pso. (rapid exhaustion following acute diseases; Pso. has despair of recovery); Puls. (bitter taste. < Eating at night. As if food lying in œsophagus); Caust. (Menière's disease); Salic. ac. (Menière's disease); Phos. ac. (lientery; seminal emissions; diarrhœa—but this does not exhaust with Phos. ac.); Merc. (chronic salivation); Stram. (black stools); Sul. and Sul. ac. (sensation as if brain were balancing to and fro and striking against skull, occasioning the pains). In aversion to be looked at (Ant. c., Cham., Stram.); < from brandy (Ars., Carb. v., Nux); diarrhœa immediately after eating (Ars., Alo., Lyc., Pod., Staph., Tromb.—Fer. *whilst* eating); hepatitis with great tenderness (Aco., Ars., Lyc., Merc.); hunger after meals with empty feeling (Lauro., Calc.).

Causation.—Fluids, loss of. Onanism. Chill. Anger. Coryza, suppressed. Tea. Alcohol. Mercury.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Apathy and moral insensibility.—Hypochondriacal dejection.—Great anxiety.—Disposition too scrupulous.—Disposition to be alone.—Discouragement.—Ill-humour, with disposition to hurt other people's feelings.—Discontent; the patient deems himself unfortunate, and ill-used by the whole world.—Excessive irascibility, with pusillanimity, and inability to bear the least noise.—Disobedience.—Contempt for everything; everything appears insipid.—Slovenliness, with easily provoked tears, or with irritability.—Fear of dogs and of other animals, esp. at night.—Nervous irritation, with slowness of ideas.—Great abundance of ideas, and of projects, with slow progress of thought (esp. in the evening and at night).—Dread of labour.

2. **Head.**—Dull confusion of the head, as from prolonged watching.—Sensation of emptiness in head.—Vertigo after losses of fluids; with fainting; ringing in ears; loss of sight; cold surface.—Vertigo on raising the head, esp. in the occiput, as if the head were going to sink backwards.—Vertigo with nausea.—Attacks of headache, with nausea and vomiting.—Headache as from suppressed coryza.—Heaviness in the head with faintness.—Cephalalgia in the forehead, on opening the eyes.—Pain, as from a bruise in the brain, with pressive piercing in the crown of the head, aggravated by meditation and conversation.—Pressive headache, esp. at night, with sleeplessness; or by day, and < in the open air.—Acute starting, or pressive pains in the head.—Headache, as if the head were going to burst, with sleeplessness at night; ameliorated in the room, and when opening the eyes.—Shooting pains in the head, with strong pulsations in the temples.——Congestion in the head, with heat and fulness.—Movements and painful throbbings of the brain, compelling movement of the head up and down.—Headache, increased by touch, movement, and walking, also by a current of air, or by walking against the wind.—Headache often attacks only one side.—Sensibility to the touch of the exterior of the head, and even of the roots of

the hair.—Headache, as if the hair were torn out, or the scalp were contracted.—Shooting pressure in the frontal protuberances.—Sweat on the scalp.

3. **Eyes.**—Pressure in the eyes, as from drowsiness.—Pains in the eyes, as from pressure on the margins of the socket.—Pain, as if a grain of sand were introduced into the eye, during movement.—Painful smarting in the eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes, with heat, redness, burning and pressive pains, and aggravation in the evening.—Eyes dull.—Prominent eyes.—Cornea dull, as if there were smoke in the posterior part of the eye.—Yellowish colour of the sclerotica.—Weeping, with tingling on the internal surface of the eyelids.—Weakness of sight, permitting only the outline of proximate objects to be seen.—On reading, confusion of the characters, which appear pale and surrounded by a white edge.—Pupils dilated, and deficient in sensibility.—Blindness, as if from amaurosis.—Sparkling, black, dancing spots, and obscuration before the eyes.—Sensitiveness of the eyes to the bright sunlight.—Photophobia.

4. **Ears.**—Tearing in the ears, mostly in the external ear.—Intolerance of noise.—Shootings, buzzing, and tinkling in the ears.—Hardness of hearing; humming and roaring in ears.—Ringing in ears, with headache in temples.—Redness and heat of the external ear, and esp. of the lobes.—Eruption in the concha auris.

5. **Nose.**—Nose hot and red.—Tearing in the dorsum of the nose.—Bleeding of the nose; after blowing it.—Bleeding of the nose and of the mouth.—Dry coryza, with toothache and lachrymation.—Coryza, with sneezing.—Suppressed coryza (headache from it).

6. **Face.**—Heat and redness of the face, esp. of the cheeks and of the lobes of the ears.—Complexion pale, earth-like (face sunken), sometimes of a blackish yellow.—Face dejected, with the eyes sunk and surrounded by a livid circle, and nose pointed.—Face bloated.—Rheumatic pains in the face.—Lips dry, blackish.—Lips cracked.—Swelling of the lips.—Burning, itching pustules on the lips and on the tongue.—Pain and swelling of the sub-maxillary glands.

7. **Teeth.**—Odontalgia, with starting or drawing pains (in the upper molar teeth), provoked by the open air, or by a current of air.—Dull and distressing pains in carious teeth.—Throbbing toothache > by external warmth.—The toothache manifests itself chiefly after a meal, and at night (< by smoking), and is mitigated by strong pressure, or by closing the teeth; a slight touch aggravates it excessively.—Loose teeth painful only when masticating.—Teeth covered with a black coating.—Swelling of the gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of the mouth.—Clammy mouth with insipid watery taste.—Accumulation of mucus in the mouth.—Putrid taste of the mouth.—Tongue cracked, black, or loaded with a yellow or white coating.—Thick, dirty coating of the tongue.—Burning shootings in the tongue.—Burning biting, as from pepper, on the tip of the tongue, succeeded by ptyalism.—Ptyalism (with nausea, from the abuse of mercury).—Painful swelling of the tongue towards the root.—Failure of speech.—Flow of blood from the mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness of the throat.—Shootings in the throat, esp. on swallowing, provoked by the least current of air.—Swelling of the palate and of the uvula.

10. **Appetite.**—Sickly, mucous, or watery taste, esp. after drinking.—Aliments appear insipid or too salt.—Sweetish taste in the mouth.—Acid, or bitter taste in the mouth; also of food and drink.—Repugnance to food and drink, with a sensation of fulness.—Sour taste of coffee and of rye-bread.—Bitter taste of beer, and of wheaten bread (beer, tobacco).—The food tastes too salt.—Dislike to butter, beer, and coffee.—Great desire for wine; for acid fruit.—Dislike to water, with desire for beer.—Burning thirst; the patient drinks often, but little at a time.—Bulimy, with sickly taste in the mouth, nausea, and inclination to vomit.—Voracity.—No desire for eating and drinking.—Appetite only while eating, with indifference to all food.—Desire for a variety of food, and confused longing for dainties, without knowing exactly which.—Violent thirst for cold water (drinks but little at a time, but often).—After each draught of liquid, shuddering or shivering, with corrugated skin, shootings in the chest, or colic.—Acid risings, and derangement of the stomach, after drinking milk.—Great weakness of digestion; after the most moderate meal, uneasiness, drowsiness, great fulness in the stomach, and in the inferior part of the abdomen, lassitude and indolence, insipid taste in the mouth, hypochondriacal humour and headache.—Weakness of digestion; the food is not digested, if taken too late in the day.—Bitter, acid, or tasteless risings, esp. after eating.—Indigestion after a late supper.

11. **Stomach.**—Risings, esp. after a meal, mostly bitter, acid, or tasteless.—Risings, with taste of food.—Pyrosis, accumulation of water in the mouth, inclination to vomit, and pressure on the stomach after eating the least thing.—Vomiting of acidulated slimy matter, of water and of food.—Vomiting of blood.—Pressure at the stomach and cramp-like pains, esp. after having eaten.—Sensation of excoriation and pressure on the epigastrium, esp. in the morning.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pains in the hypochondria.—Shooting and pressive pains in the hepatic region, esp. when it is touched.—Hardness and swelling of the liver.—Swelling (inflammation) and hardness of the spleen.—Shootings in the spleen when walking slowly.—Cuttings in the umbilical region, with shuddering.—Pulsations in the pit of the stomach.—Strong pressure, as if from a hard body, and fulness in the abdomen, esp. after a meal.—Fermentation after eating fruit.—Dropsical swelling of the abdomen (meteorism), with asthmatic sufferings and fatiguing cough.—Partial swelling of the abdomen, as from encysted ascites.—Excessive inflation of the abdomen, as from a kind of tympanitis.—Hardness of the abdomen, as from induration of the viscera.—Colic, with insatiable thirst.—Excessively painful colic; cramp-like and constrictive pains in the abdomen.—Inflammation and ulceration of the abdominal viscera.—Pressive shooting colic (under the navel) esp. on walking quickly.—Incarceration of flatus, which escapes neither upwards nor downwards.—Flatulent colic in the depth of the abdomen, with contraction of the intestines, and pressing forward of flatus towards the hypochondria.—Escape of fetid flatus.—Pressure towards the inguinal ring, as if a hernia were about to protrude.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Fæces small, and evacuated slowly.—Difficult evacuation of soft fæces, as if from inactivity of the intestines.—Frequent evacuations of the consistence of pap, or frothy.—Putrid or bilious evacuations.—Slimy, watery, yellowish diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa after eating fruit.—

Diarrhœa, particularly after meals, at night, involuntary.—Loose evacuations, with excretion of all the undigested food.—Painless diarrhœa, accompanied by great weakness.—Blackish evacuations.—White fæces, sometimes with urine of deep-red colour.—The loose evacuations take place chiefly after a meal or at night.—Involuntary, liquid and yellowish evacuations.—Discharge of mucus from the rectum.—Pressure and shootings in the rectum and the anus.—In the rectum, stitches, also during stool.—Bleeding of the hæmorrhoidal tumours.—Crawling in the anus, as of worms.—Discharge of lumbrici.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent and almost ineffectual urging to make water, followed by pressure on the bladder.—Urine: turbid, dark, scanty; white, turbid, with white sediment.—Urine scanty, greenish-yellow, with sediment like brickdust.—Slow emission of urine, with feeble stream and frequent inclination to urinate.—Wetting the bed.—Hæmaturia.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Excitement of sexual desire, with lascivious ideas, day and night.—Impotence, with excited lascivious fancy.—Swelling of the testes and of the spermatic cord.—Drawing pains in the testes.—Pollutions frequent, with too ready an emission, followed by great weakness.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Congestion in the uterus, with fulness and painful bearing-down, esp. when walking.—Constant discharge of clotted blood from the vagina.—Catamenia scanty.—Painful induration of the neck of the matrix.—During the catamenia, startings with cramps in the chest, and in the abdomen, or congestion in the head, with pulsation in the carotid arteries, face puffed, eyes prominent and watery, convulsive movements of the eyelids, and loss of consciousness.—Metrorrhagia, with discharge of black blood; with fainting and convulsions.—Leucorrhœa, even before the catamenia, and sometimes with cramp-like contraction of the uterus, and painful sensation of bearing-down towards the groins and the anus.—Watery and sanguineous flux from the vagina, with clots of blood or of fetid pus; itching and excoriation in the thighs.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness, indistinct speech, and low voice when singing, in consequence of mucus difficult to detach from the larynx.—Shootings and scrapings in the larynx.—Sensation of soreness in the larynx and trachea.—Short, dry cough, as if produced by the vapour of sulphur, in the morning, after rising.—Suffocating, nocturnal cough, with pains in the chest and in the shoulder-blades, so as to extort cries.—The cough is < in the evening, or after midnight; from laughing; from continued talking; from lying with the head low; from slightly touching the larynx; from a draught of air, after awaking; from loss of fluids.—Cough, with difficult expectoration of viscid mucus of a clear colour, painful shocks in the shoulder-blades and vomiting of bile.—Violent convulsive cough, sometimes even with inclination to vomit.—Cough, provoked by laughing, drinking, eating, speaking, and by breathing deeply, as well as by movement.—Expectoration of whitish mucus, mixed with blackish particles.—Suppuration of the lungs, after hæmoptysis (or frequent venesections) with stitches in the chest, which are < by pressure.—On coughing, expectoration streaked with blood.—Expectoration of purulent matter on coughing.—During the cough, pressure on the chest, and pains as of excoriation in the larynx.—Spasm of the glottis.

18. **Chest.**—Breathing, wheezing, crowing, rattling, tight, oppressed and painful.—Difficult inspiration and quick expiration.—Inclination to take a

deep breath.—Difficulty of respiration and great oppression on the chest, with excessive anguish, as if from fulness of the stomach, or as if excited by too long a conversation.—Fits of suffocation from mucus in the larynx, esp. in the evening, and at night on waking.—Respiration difficult, and possible only when lying with the head very high.—Wheezing and groaning respiration.—Breathing laboured, loud and stertorous, with puffing, blowing out of cheeks.—Respiration short and quick.—Pressure on the chest, sometimes as from a hard body, esp. on the sternum, and after a meal.—Stitches in the chest; diaphragm.—Nightly suffocative cough, with stitches in chest.—Shootings in the chest, on coughing and on breathing.—Cough, with pain in the larynx and sternum.—Stitches in the side; with great heat, pulse strong and hard, and fixedness of look.—Great congestion in the chest, and violent palpitation of the heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Tension in the muscles of the nape, and of the neck.—Pains, as from a bruise, in the back and sacrum, on the least movement.—Pain in the loins at night, when lying on the back.—Pulsative, shooting pains in the back.—Readily excited perspiration, at the back and the nape of the neck, on the least movement.—Pressure between the shoulder-blades, as from a stone.—Tractive and starting tearings in the loins, the back, the shoulder-blades, and the nape of the neck, with pains on moving the parts, provoked by the least movement.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Paralytic, starting tearings, in the muscles, and in the bones of the arms, the hands, and the fingers, provoked by the touch.—Tension and weakness in the arms and the hands.—Trembling hands (when writing).—Icy coldness of one hand, while the other is warm.—Extension of the arms, with contraction of the fingers.—Swelling of the dorsum of the l. hand.—Swelling, stiffness, and pains in the joints of the fingers.—Blue coloured nails.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Paralytic starting, tearings in the muscles and in the bones of the legs, the thighs, the knees, the feet and the toes, esp. on the parts being touched (rheumatic pains, not worse from motion).—The legs become soon benumbed when seated.—Weakness and want of stability in the coxo-femoral joint, the knees, and the ankle-bones, which yield when walking.—Red and hard swelling of the thigh, painful on being touched.—Arthritic swelling of the knees, and of the feet, with heat, and painful sensibility to the touch.—Hot swelling of r. knee, painful to the touch.—Hard abscess, of a deep-red colour, in the calf of the leg.—Uneasiness in the legs; it is found necessary to move them constantly; to curve them and draw them up.—Swelling of the feet, sometimes with red spots, hardness, tension, and deep-coloured urine.—Soft swelling of the soles.—Paralysis of the feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Tensive pullings, or starting and shooting tearings, esp. in the large bones of the limbs, with paralytic pains, and weakness of the parts affected.—Tearing rheumatic pains in the limbs, on beginning to walk.—Pains and sufferings provoked or aggravated by touch, at night, or after a meal.—Uneasiness in the parts affected, which obliges the patient to move them.—Sensation of torpor in different parts.—Numbness of the parts which are pressed, on lying down.—Arthritic swelling, which is hard and red in some parts.—Dropsical swelling of some parts, or of the whole body.—Erysipelatous swelling of the whole body.—Great general weakness, with

trembling, difficulty in walking, and great tendency to perspiration during movement and sleep.—More than ordinary vivacity, with fixedness of the eyes.—Convulsive movements of the limbs.—Over-sensitiveness of the nerves (from loss of fluids).—Congestions.—Veins are much enlarged.—Emaciation.—Over-excitability of the whole nervous system.—Aversion to mental and bodily exertion.—Fainting-fits; esp. if resulting from loss of animal fluids.—Attacks of asphyxia.—Atrophy and emaciation, esp. of the arms and legs.—Great sensibility to a current of air, and sufferings on being exposed to it even slightly.—Heaviness of the whole body.—Spermatorrhœa.—Nasal secretion bloody, mucous.—Affections of the shoulder-blades, bones of the arm; thighs; knee-joints.—There may be bleeding from every internal part of the body; coldness and passive hæmorrhage.—Newly-born children lose much blood during parturition; the mucous membrane looks very bloody if there is only a slight bleeding going on; deficiency of blood; congestion of single parts; distension of blood vessels (Guernsey).—Contraction of inner parts; also dropsy of inner parts.—Induration after inflammation.

25. **Skin.**—Excessive sensibility of the skin of the whole body.—Yellow colour of the skin (jaundice).—Skin flabby and dry.—Piercing shootings and beatings in ulcers.—Burning, itching, or gnawing sensation, esp. in the evening in bed, sometimes with eruption of pimples, or prominent spots, as if from the sting of nettles.—Rheumatic, hard, red swellings.—Humid gangrene (of external parts).—Swelling of the limbs.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness during the day (and after eating), often with palpitation of the heart.—Frequent yawning, with stretching.—Retarded sleep, and sleeplessness, caused by a great influx of ideas.—Confused dreams when falling asleep.—Sleeplessness with pressive pain in the head, or bulimy.—Disturbed, unrefreshing sleep.—Starting with fright, on going to sleep.—On sleeping, the patient lies on the back, with the head turned back, and the arms extended over the head, with slow respiration, and with full and quick pulse.—Groans, snoring, and blowing expiration during sleep, even in children.—Painful, frightful dreams, which continue to produce agitation after waking.—Disordered, senseless dreams, after midnight, with a sort of stupidity on waking.—Dreams of falling from a height.

27. **Fever.**—Shiverings, with shuddering, or feverish trembling, commonly without thirst.—Cold in the body, with congestion in the head, heat and redness of the face, and forehead hot.—General increase of heat, with veins swollen, without thirst.—After the heat, violent thirst.—Shiverings with headache, nausea, adypsia, vertigo, congestion in the head, paleness of the face, cold in the hands and in the feet, and vomiting of mucus.—Shivering more violent after drinking.—Heat, with dryness of the mouth, and of the lips, which are burning, redness of the face, headache, morbid hunger, delirium, pulse full and quick.—Heat, with prickings here and there, and burning thirst.—Heat, with strong inclination to be uncovered, or shivering as soon as one is uncovered.—Quotidian fever, or every two days, or tertian, commencing chiefly in the evening or in the afternoon, or in the morning, by shivering with trembling, followed by heat and nocturnal sweat.—Internal violent chill with icy cold hands and feet, and congestion to the head.—In the evening, in bed, he cannot get warm.—Fever, with pressive pain, and congestion in the head, soreness and swelling of the liver and of the spleen, bitter

and bilious risings and vomitings, yellowish colour of the skin and of the face, short, convulsive cough, great weakness, pains in the limbs, and painful stitches in the chest.—The attacks of fever are often preceded by sufferings, such as palpitation of the heart, sneezing, anguish, nausea, excessive thirst, bulimy, headache, pressive colic, &c.—Chilliness over the whole body.—The thirst is generally felt only before or after the shiverings, or during the sweat, rarely during the heat (or only desire for cold drink), and scarcely ever during the shiverings.—Pulse small, weak, hard and rapid, less frequent after eating; irregular.—Ready perspiration during sleep, during movement (and from exercise in the open air).—Perspiration very profuse, and very debilitating.—Perspiration on the side on which he lies.—Suppressed perspiration. —Nocturnal debilitating sweats.—Oily sweat in the morning.

Chininum Arsenicosum.

Arsenite of Quinine. $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)\ 3H_3\ As\ O_4\ 2H_2O$. Trituration or solution.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Asthma. Bright's disease. Diarrhœa. Diphtheria. Epilepsy. Gastralgia. Hectic fever. Hemicrania. Intermittent fever. Keratitis. Ophthalmia. Scarlatina. Sore-throat, malignant. Spinal irritation. Syphilis. Tobacco, effects of. Tuberculosis.

Characteristics.—The *Arsenite of Quinine* combines many of the properties of its two components, but having been proved it can be treated as a separate individuality. The periodicity is intensified, and this is especially noted in the neuralgias. An irritable mood precedes the headache, which is < by mental and bodily exercise. The gastralgia of *Chi. ars.* is pressure in solar plexus with tender spine just at back of it. Nausea and vomiting are followed by sleep. Bonino (*H. R.*, iv. 210), who gave it a prolonged proving, found the symptoms < at rest; in the morning; and when the stomach was empty. They were > by motion (vertigo); and by eating (gastralgia). The chief effects were manifested on the stomach, solar plexus, ligaments and skin. According to him it corresponds to tobacco intoxication and its effects; indigestion from unripe fruits; gastralgia from coarse food or ill-baked bread; chronic rheumatism of joints without swelling; tertiary syphilis of periosteum; colic from incarcerated flatus; intermittent fever with predominating chills, little thirst and continuous almost convulsive yawning; effects of severe and depressing influences on the mind; to convalescence from long-lasting sickness. The circulation was slow, and limbs relaxed. Weakness, prostration, and disinclination for mental exertion were marked in several provers.

Relations.—*Compare:* Apis (diphtheria); Æthusa (sleep after vomiting); Cact. (constricting sensations).

Causation.—Tobacco.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Dislike of mental occupation in spite of clear-headed lightness about head and feeling of exhilaration.—Memory impaired.—Anxiety.—Child sits up in bed lamenting.—Irritable mood precedes headache.

2. **Head.**—Sudden attacks of vertigo, < by looking up.—Severe darting, tortuous pains, running up into head and preventing sleep.—Head full as if it would burst.—On sitting down, head seems to be covered with an iron cap.—Hemicrania (l.) from fright; flickering before l. eye and lachrymation, ringing in ears, pain tearing, boring.—Penetrating pain in region of l. temple.—Dull, heavy headache, frontal and occipital; in cerebellum, < from slightest motion.

3. **Eyes.**—Intense photophobia and orbicular spasm gushing hot tears, ulcers attacking each eye, < from midnight to 3 a.m. (Keratitis.)—Flickering before l. eye, with pain and lachrymation. (Hemicrania.)

4. **Ears.**—Ringing in ears like bells; with congestion towards head.—Noise in ears and dulness of hearing.

5. **Nose.**—Profuse coryza > erect position and out of doors.—Post-nasal catarrh < l. side.—Copious epistaxis.

6. **Face.**—Trembling of facial muscles, esp. orbicularis palpebrarum (immediately).—Dull pain in l. temporal region at articulation of lower jaw.—Face pale, sallow, bloated.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue thickly furred; appetite bad.—Yellow, slimy coating on tongue, with bitter taste.—Fetid breath.—Dryness in roof of mouth, gnawing and nausea.—Metallic bitter taste, without changing taste of victuals.

9. **Throat.**—Throat feels sore and raw, < coughing and sneezing.—Diphtheria.

11. **Stomach.**—Appetite gone.—Violent thirst for cold water.—Desire for sweets.—Empty sensation.—Hiccough and belching; followed by urging to stool.—Sudden, indescribable general nausea, with flying heat and waning strength, esp. of lower limbs.—Nausea and vomiting followed by sleep.—Eggs or fish cause painless diarrhœa at once.—Gnawing and nausea as before vomiting as at beginning of tobacco-poisoning.—Pain in stomach as if it had contracted itself round an uneven stone.—Disturbed in night by severe pain in stomach as if it were pressed against spinal column; > by eating, for a few moments; repeated several mornings.—Contracting gastralgia, as if pushed up; > only for a moment by tasteless eructations.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in epigastrium as from foul stomach.—Pain as from flatus wedged into flexure of colon.—Aching around navel and in ilium.—In evening severe colicky pains > by pressure.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Violent urging to stool, evacuated in prolonged rush till bowel empty; stool thin, brown, painless.—Diarrhœa, morning, hardly had time to dress, brown, liquid with jelly-like lumps: pain in l. iliac region, quite severe when walking.—Towards morning, frequent, bad-smelling flatus.—Stool pappy; watery, fetid.—Stool, fecal, with mucus and blood, preceded and followed by tenesmus.—Stool hard, voided with difficulty; aided by pressing finger on coccyx.—Could eat no breakfast, but took some dinner, and immediately thereafter great urging to stool, which was watery and blackish; some pain in hypogastrium.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine scanty; frequent urging.—Urine increased, urging tiresome.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—A peculiar burning ache about sphincter vesicæ and throughout urethra.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Breathing unsatisfactory, wants more air than he can take into his lungs.—Respiration very free, as if thorax were hollow.—Suffocative attacks beginning in morning and lasting till noon; > sitting bent forward at open window, < every other position.—Senile subacute bronchial catarrh with periodical fever, generally < at night.

18. **Chest.**—Severe stitching pains in chest; later in precordia; < on inspiration.—Asthmatic breathing on ascending.—Tightening sensation in mediastinum, in front at l. of breast-bone.—Peculiar pain, dull with pressure, as if caused by flatulence, base of l. chest, coming and going rapidly and frequently repeated.

19. **Heart.**—Angina pectoris.—Palpitation on leaning against back.—Sensation as if heart had stopped.—Heart began to tremble, with a rumbling noise; I was unable to distinguish the pulsations (lasted one hour).—Slow pulse.—L. intercostal neuralgia as if torn with hot tongs.

20. **Back.**—Pain in muscles between l. shoulder and neck, as if sprained, on rising from sleep, 4 p.m.—Back feels weak as after a long journey.—Pressure in solar plexus (usually only felt after eating tough meat or hard nuts, of which I had not partaken) extended toward the back, when it changed to a pinching sensation; spine painfully sensitive to touch at this point.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in l. wrist, stiffness of l. arm.—Pain of fatigue in r. wrist.—Burning pain as in periosteum of l. elbow.—Annoying feeling of fatigue in r. shoulder, as if humerus were torn out of its socket.—Sore, tired aching in joints, bones and muscles; in l. biceps for some hours.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Dull pain in r. temporal region, at articulation of jaw and r. hip.—Pain in r. astragalo-tarsal joint as if bones drawn in opposite directions; > walking.—Pressure on tuberosity of tibia, which is somewhat swollen.—Pain in r. knee as from a fall.—Cramp in calf.—Pains back of r. thigh and in calf.—Numbness of legs after hardly having lain down.—Weakness of lower limbs.

24. **Generalities.**—In different parts of body burning fluttering beats, as from electricity.—Stiffness of all bones, even while walking.—Burning pains deep in joints.—Burning pains as in periosteum.—Nervous restlessness, unable to remain in the house.—While walking, dizziness and collapse.—Desire to lie down.—Complete relaxation of muscles as from tobacco-poisoning.

25. **Skin.**—Gooseflesh, esp. of lower extremities.—Periodical furuncles, which relieve the head.—Burning, erysipelatous redness and violent itching < by warmth > by cold.

26. **Sleep.**—Night full of visions; heavy sleep till morning.—Nervous restlessness, anxious dreams.—Sleep frequently interrupted.

27. **Fever.**—General chill and cold.—After the feverish cough in the chill, no reaction of warmth.—Flying heat with nausea.—Cold, clammy sweat.

Chininum Muriaticum.

Muriate of Quinine. ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$ HCl $2H_2O$.) Trituration or solution.

Clinical.—Alcoholism. Eye: neuralgia of. Gastritis. Headache. Intermittents. Iritis. Keratitis. Neuralgia. Pannus. Sclerotitis. Tobacco, effects of. Trachoma.

Characteristics.—*Chi. mur.* resembles *Chi. ars.* very closely. An excellent proving by old-school authorities was published in *Virchow's Archiv.*, and is translated in *C. D. P.* It has been used in eye affections, especially when accompanied by severe neuralgic intermitting pains in and around eyes, with chills; lachrymation, photophobia, ulceration of cornea of malarial origin. Intermittent fever following broncho-pneumonia; shaking chill 5 a.m. accompanied by fatiguing cough, rattling in bronchi without expectoration. In one prover it caused an exaggerated sensitiveness to alcohol and tobacco. Two glasses of beer make him tipsy. Prostration and weakness are marked in all provers and accompany the headaches and other symptoms. There is a feeling of enlargement—in eyeballs, in tongue, head symptoms are > after a walk.

Relations.—*Compare:* Chi. sul., Chi. ars., Nat. m. (headaches). *Antidoted by:* Fer. oxid.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Exhausted, apathetic, listless.—Anxiety and excitement, with increased heart-beat.—Depressed.—Restlessness increased to anxiety; startled by every step on the stair or knock on the door.—Disinclination to work.—Irritable, depressed.—Weakness and stupidity.

2. **Head.**—Confused head, pressure, vertigo; < on looking at bright objects.—Great thirst, noise in ears, vertigo on rising.—Headache recurs every morning, esp. severe over l. supra-orbital border.—Slight l.-sided headache every morning lasting till noon.—Headache reappeared at same hour, with flashing before eyes.—Feeling of weight about head, extreme drowsiness.—Violent raking pains in head, only slightly > by a walk.—Orbital pain recurred regularly 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Numbness and fatigue in head.—Headache > by beer.

3. **Eyes.**—Conjunctivæ injected, lids adherent; feeling as if eyeball too big for orbit; as if sand in eye.—Fatigued by reading.—Eyes feel as if not open enough; as if something pinched upper lids down preventing distinct vision; flickering before eyes.—Intense pain in and around eyes, periodic, accompanied by chills.—Lachrymation, photophobia, violent paroxysms of pain daily 5 p.m.—Ulceration of cornea from malaria, or anæmia.—Trachoma, with and without pannus.—Eyelids heavy.—Weight in eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Noise in ears with dulness of hearing.—Roaring in ears with itching of skin of back.—After dinner, sensation in ears as if stopped with cotton wool.—Shooting pains in r. meatus.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis.

6. **Face.**—Congestion of blood to head, face red and bloated, as from

alcohol.—Neuralgia of fifth pair of nerves; agonising 3 to 6 a.m.; the pains began in teeth, spread over head and ended in nape; increased rapidly in intensity, and were only > by acupuncture and cold water.

8. **Mouth.**—Rheumatic toothache in sound teeth, < by cold, or cold food.—Pain in teeth recurs, < by closing jaws.—Tongue thickly furred, appetite bad, all food disrelished.—Tongue furred and pale; too large for mouth.—Great fetor from mouth.—Gums sensitive, bleed from least touch.

11. **Stomach.**—Voracious appetite; completely satisfied by a little piece of bread.—Extremely sensitive to alcohol and tobacco.—Easily made drunk.—Inability to smoke (in a great smoker).—Half a cigar made him feel extremely ill; cold perspiration broke out; inclination to vomit.—Fulness in epigastrium, colicky pains in abdomen, flatulence.—Appetite very bad, inclination to vomit.—Inclination to vomit, > after dinner.—Thirst, satisfied with a very little drink.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa three times a day (probably caused by too new beer).—After dinner liquid stool.—Bowels irregular; every other day opened two or three times.—Flatulence, constipation.—At noon, very hard stool, transient cutting in bowels.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent urging, but urine not very copious; turbid, deposits sediment.—Constant urging; quantity markedly increased.—No desire to urinate, but forced himself to do so, and passed a litre of dark urine of intensely sour smell.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Inclination to erections; mucous secretion in urethra.—Strong erections.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Fatiguing cough with rattling in bronchi until exhaustion.

19. **Heart.**—During dinner transient palpitation.—Severe palpitation after dinner.—Pressure, anxiety, and palpitation in afternoon.

24. **Generalities.**—Intolerable restlessness; driving him out of the house.—Extensive prostration.—Symptoms recurred at regular periods; returned long after drug was discontinued.

25. **Skin.**—Itching of skin of chest and back.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleep disturbed by confused dreams.—Anxious dreams, woke in fright.—Dreams of worms, lice, vermin.—Strange, confused dream, then great fear.—Sleep disturbed by pain in head and teeth.

27. **Fever.**—Disagreeable chilliness all over body.—About 8 a.m., profuse perspiration of disagreeable sour smell broke out and lasted till 11 a.m.

Chininum Salicylicum.

Salicylate of Quinine. $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2\ C_7H_4O_3$. Trituration and solution.

Clinical.—Deafness. Menière's disease. Tinnitus.

Characteristics.—"Of all the preparations of Quinine the Salicylate is the most injurious to the structures of the internal ear" (Cozzolino); and, therefore, in all likelihood, the most powerful homœopathic curative. It is unproved.

Chininum Sulphuricum.

Sulphate of Quinine. $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 H_2SO_4 15H_2O$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Asthma. *Brow ague.* Cancerous ulcers. Cholera. Delirium. Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Dysmenorrhœa. *Ear affections.* Gangrenous and fetid suppurations. *Gravel.* Hæmaturia. Hæmoglobinuria. Hæmorrhages. *Headache. Intermittent fever. Menière's disease. Neuralgia. Noises in the head.* Parotitis. Pruritus vulvæ. Puerperal convulsions. *Pyæmia.* Rectum, prolapse of. *Remittent fever. Rheumatism.* Scarlatina. Spinal irritation. Spleen, enlarged. *Typhus fever.* Urticaria. Varicose veins. *Variola.*

Characteristics.—*Sulphuric acid* and *Sulphur* are themselves in the first rank of periodic remedies, and combined with the chief alkaloid of *China* they enhance the powerful periodic properties of that drug. In old-school practice the Sulphate of Quinine has almost entirely taken the place of the crude Bark as a remedy. *Chin. sul.* closely resembles *China* in its effects, but as it has been proved separately, and as observations of the effects of over-dosing have supplied many additional symptoms, the homœopathist has plenty of guidance in the selection of one in preference to the other. *Chi. sul.* is even more powerful as an antiseptic than *China*, and it is probable that it is in virtue of its property of antagonising the malarial poison that it *suppresses* intermittent fever when it does not cure. It only cures when the fever corresponds to its own type. When a fever is "suppressed" there is generally an unholy alliance between disease-force and drug-force, which is expended on some part of the organism, resulting at times in lifelong ill-health. The "Quinine cachexia" is well known—sallow complexion, emaciation, deafness and singing in the ears, enlarged spleen, disposition to shiver, and great debility. Periodicity is extremely well marked, the attacks returning at the same hour each day. In intermittents the onset may anticipate. Skin flaccid and sensitive to touch. Red rash over whole body, with severe stinging, followed by desquamation. Other prominent symptoms are: Headache extending from occiput to forehead. Whirling in the head like a mill-wheel. Twitching of left eyelid, < in the evening. Aphthæ in weakly people. Tartar on teeth. Hunger at night. Prolapse of rectum, especially in children. Hæmaturia and hæmoglobinuria. ("Black-water fever" has been developed through administering *Chi. sul.* in intermittents. Koch deserves much credit for showing that the worst features of African fevers are due to over-dosing with Quinine and not to the disease). E. W. Sawyer (*Med. Advance*, 1887) relates this instructive history: He learned from his cook that her brother (æt. 16) could not take a particle of Quinine without causing a profuse flow of blood with the urine, sometimes within half an hour, always without pain. This had followed every time his doctors had tried to "break his ague" with Quinine. A year later a farmer's wife, æt. 60, came to Dr. Sawyer to be treated for bloody urine unattended with pain or uneasiness. She attributed it to strain from walking two miles on a slippery road. She had been for months under Hygienist treatment without benefit,

and was alarmingly weak from loss of blood. *Rhus* 200, *Ham.* 1x, *Erig.* 1x, *Chi.* 1x, *Fer. mur.* 2x were given in succession in vain. At last, calling to mind the case of the youth, he gave *Chi. sul.* in $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. doses three times a day, and a prompt cure was effected. *Chi. sul.* causes painfulness and swelling of varicose veins during a chill. (Julius E. Schmitt cured a case on this last indication.) Great sensitiveness to external influences. All discharges debilitating. Weak and nervous; a little exercise = sweat from least exertion. Head gradually breaks into sweat when perfectly quiet. *Chi. sul.* is one of the medicines which have the "sinking sensation." Tyrrell had a patient in whom in any potency it caused her to become "deathly sick and faint, thought she would die, could not raise her head, *felt she would sink through the bed.*" *Sacch. alb.* produced in her the same symptoms, and she accused the doctor of having given her Quinine. (*Arsen.* has "sinking sensation," "as if bed had gone from under her and she had alighted on the floor." *Bell.*, *Dulc.*, *Rhus*, *Lach.*, have "sinking through the bed.") Palpitation. Touch < ; pressure >. Wants to lie down. Motion = chilliness. Stooping = giddiness. Bending forward >. Sleeplessness and over-stimulation of nervous system.

Relations.—See China. It is *antidoted by:* Arn., Ars., Carb. v., Ferrum, Hep., Lach., and especially Nat. mur., which antidotes effects of over-dosing with Quinine; Puls. *Compare:* Cinchon sul., Apis. (chill 3 p.m.); Ars. (pyæmia, spinal irritation, periodically returning neuralgias); Bry. (sweat from least exertion); Carb. an. (all discharges debilitating); Eup. perf. (sweat relieves all symptoms but headache); Nux (blue lips and nails with chill); Puls. (rheumatic erratic pains); Stann. (supra-orbital neuralgia); Staph. (head gradually breaks into sweat while perfectly quiet). In headache from before backward (Gels., Lac. c., Sang., Sil.).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Fits of anxiety; great anguish, sometimes in the morning while in bed, obliging the patient to get up sooner than he would otherwise wish, or soon after midnight, with cries, and a necessity for getting up.—Great moral depression; speechless melancholy; discouragement; inclination to weep and to despair.—Moroseness and ill-humour, with yawning and extreme dislike to labour.—Great indolence with lassitude.—Excitement like that which follows taking coffee, or wine.—Great liveliness.—Feeble apprehension; with weakness which induces falling, great heat of the skin, dryness of the mouth and of the throat, and constipation.—Inability to pronounce substantives, and slowness of reflection.

2. **Head.**—Sensation of emptiness in the head, with heat in the face, thirst, or tinkling in the ears; head confused, with humming in the interior, with a feeling of intoxication and dulness, stupor with cephalalgia in l. side of the forehead; a sort of furor in the head, almost preventing walking, with loss of power to guide the limbs.—Delirium.—Great exaltation, with a kind of dementia.—Vertigo: on stooping; whirling, as if the head were falling backwards, aggravated by motion; least felt when lying down; as if intoxicated, with buzzing in the ear, heat of the skin and accelerated pulse; with cephalalgia

and giddiness.—Cephalalgia, esp. in the evening, or else on walking in the sunshine, with lassitude, yawning, drowsiness, and moroseness.—Dull pain, with deafness, anguish, sweating, trembling of the limbs, and slowness of pulse, on l. side esp., with pulsation of the temporal arteries.—Great bodily excitement, paleness of face, violent thirst, nausea, weakness of the feet, and general perspiration in l. temple, with necessity for lying down, and amelioration on pressing the head against cold things.—Frontal cephalalgia: in the morning on awaking; esp. in the evening; in the afternoon, with heaviness of the head, and heat in the face; with tingling in the ears, and general heat; or else on the l. side, with vertigo, increase of appetite, thirst, nausea, flatulency, and great lassitude.—Aching of the head, in the occiput, on awaking in the night, and disappearing on getting up; in the forehead and orbits, < on turning the head or the eyes, from morning till evening, with heat in the forehead.—Expansive pain, esp. in the temporal region, < by motion and in the open air, as well as at night, with disturbed sleep.—Pulsation in the head.—Bubbling towards the head in the evening, esp. with pulsation of the arteries.—Pain as though the head were bursting.—Heat in the face.—Vertigo, tinkling, and buzzing in the ears.—Hardness of hearing.—Sparks before the eyes.—Pulse quickened and rapid.—Sleep disturbed and full of dreams, and escape of wind above and below.—Sensitiveness of the scalp.

3. **Eyes.**—Sensibility of the eyes, with lachrymation.—Sight dimmed as by a fog, with dryness of the eyes.—Sparks before the eyes; black spots; sometimes only one side of an object is seen.—Obscuration of the sight, esp. when looking fixedly at an object.—Transient amaurosis.

4. **Ears.**—Tinkling in the ears.—Buzzing, esp. in l. ear, sometimes occasioning deafness on that side.—Hardness of hearing, sometimes with violent headache.

5. **Nose.**—Frequent bleeding at the nose.—Frequent sneezing.

6. **Face.**—Pale colour, sickly look, air of suffering, with sunken eyes.—Earth-coloured face.—The white of the eyes discoloured and eyes dull.—Complexion icteric.—Redness of the face, sometimes with heat round the eyes, and lachrymation on looking at the light.—Heat of the face, esp. in the evening, also after taking coffee.—Bluish-coloured lips.—Eruption on the upper lip.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness, with heat, thirst, flesh-like smell in the mouth, and sensation of constriction in the œsophagus, of the mouth and gullet, with constipation and weakness of intellect.—Great paleness of the buccal cavity.—Erosion of the gums, and of the wall of the buccal cavity, with violent pain and gangrenous crusts.—Accumulation of mucus in the mouth, with nocturnal angina, augmented secretion of saliva.—Salivation.—Tongue coated with white mucus.—Yellow mucus at the posterior part.—Thick coating of a yellowish white.—Yellowish coating, esp. at the root, or else with dryness of tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Pains in the throat: in swallowing, in the morning on getting up; in swallowing, and on moving the neck, violent in the morning.—Tickling in the gullet and the larynx.—Scraping in the throat, sometimes with dartings, or else with hoarseness (afternoon).—Sensation of dryness in the pit of the throat, with a feeling as though a foreign body were lodged there.—

Burning in the throat, accumulation of viscid mucus in the throat, sometimes, esp. at night, awakening the patient and exciting coughing.

10. **Appetite and Taste.**—Taste: bitter, sometimes with a clean tongue; clammy, sickly; earthy; empyreumatic.—Bread appears bitter.—Want of appetite, sometimes for many days.—Indifference for food and drink.—Want of appetite, with increased hunger.—Great appetite, with disagreeable taste of food; also with much thirst (sometimes chiefly in the evening).—Hunger with faintness, as from fasting, with good appetite, or want of appetite.—Great hunger, sometimes after a full meal, succeeded by insipidity of taste, and nausea.—Hunger after supper, accompanied by nausea.—Bulimy, sometimes at night.

11. **Stomach.**—Risings: after a meal, with pressure in the abdomen and stomach, and oppression of the chest; empty, sometimes with nausea.—Bitter hiccough and retching.—Nausea with risings (empty or bitter).—Movement in the abdomen, and emission of wind, after a meal, with violent risings.—Disgust, with headache.—Disgust before a meal, with nausea, vomiting, cephalalgia, sleeplessness, nocturnal bulimy, diminished appetite, and tongue loaded, yellowish, dry, after a meal, with vomiting and increased bitterness in the mouth.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit.—Vomiting: during an intermittent fever, with pressure on the stomach; with disgust, pyrosis, sensation of constriction in the stomach, and swelling of the abdomen, which remains many days; insipid vomiting in the afternoon.—Fulness in the stomach, and tension of the abdomen.—Pressure on the stomach: with retching, borborygmi in the abdomen, and liquid stools; after every kind of food, even the lightest, causing restlessness at night; in the pit of the stomach, with diminution of appetite. — Cardialgia (cramp in the stomach), sometimes with inclination to vomit.—Pulling pain in the œsophagus, borborygmi in the abdomen, and emission of wind.—Sensation of heat in the pit of the stomach, and the precordial region, extending to the duodenum, with empty risings.—Heat in the stomach, throughout the cardiac region, and extending to the abdomen and chest.

12. **Abdomen.**—In the hypochondria, tension, aching in the precordial region.—In the hepatic region, pains sometimes increasing towards evening; aching relieved by pressure; sensation as of subcutaneous ulceration, swelling.—In the region of the spleen: dull pain, dissipated by pressure; aching pain, tightness which compels the loosening of the clothes (sometimes in the two hypochondria); lancinations, swelling, with darting pains while walking, and on pressure.—Swelling and hardness of the splenic and hepatic regions, with lacinations, esp. on breathing deeply, sneezing, &c.—Pains in the superior part of the abdomen, from the stomach to the umbilical region, aggravated by pressure.—Violent colic.—Colic in the morning near the region of the stomach.—Tearing pains in the abdomen, with frequent, small, irritable pulse.—Cutting pains in the abdomen, without evacuation in the superior part of the abdomen, sometimes with great lassitude, in the superior part of the abdomen and umbilical region; sometimes in the evening with flatus, and movement in the abdomen, with loose, fetid stools, like pap, and emission of fetid wind, sometimes chiefly in the morning, on rising.—Inflation of the abdomen, sometimes with tension, risings, and emission of wind.—Tension of the abdomen, with pain on pressing upon it; sometimes, esp. in the evening,

with incarceration of flatus, or else with emission of fetid wind.—Flatulent colic, meteoric swelling.—Movements in the abdomen, as if caused by diarrhœa, with emission of wind.—Great movement in the precordial region, with inflation of the abdomen.—Borborygmi in the abdomen; emission of wind.—Protracted inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.—Intestinal phthisis, with nausea, retching, want of appetite.—Abdomen tense.—Continuous aching in the umbilical region.—Constipation.—Emaciation.—Hectic fever and alienation of mind.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Obstinate constipation, with great heat of the skin.—Falling in the street, momentarily, alternating with frequent stools.—Stools white and pap-like.—Stools hard, insufficient, indolent, sometimes in small fragments.—Stools soft, difficult to eject, sometimes with urgent want to evacuate, or else with a sensation as of something passing up from the hand to the shoulder.—Urgent inclination to evacuate, sometimes fruitless, or else with cutting pains, followed by an evacuation.—Evacuation copious, soft, sometimes with borborygmi in the abdomen, and abundant emission of wind; pap-like, loose, with cuttings, sometimes with abundant emission of wind, or else (in the morning after getting up) with fetid stools.—Many stools during the day.—Diarrhœa, sometimes with drawing and incisive pains in the small intestines.—Involuntary diarrhœic stools.—At the anus, sensation of heat, extending to the other intestines.—Increase of hæmorrhoidal phenomena, itching at the rectum, and tenesmus; flowing of arterial blood from the anus; bloody flux by the rectum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pressing inclination to urinate, with copious emission of urine like water.—Increased secretion and emission of urine; saturated, deposits crystals; like whey; pale, clear, with urgency to urinate, preceded by inflation of the abdomen, with difficulty of respiration.—In dropsical cases, copious, saturated, cloudy; or else with a very strong smell.—Diminution of urine, which is sometimes saturated, and with crystallisations.—Urine turbid, red, or else with a strong urine-like smell, readily becoming turbid, with mucous flocks, sediment clay-coloured and fatty; decomposing readily, with sediment of yellow sand and crystals.—Like water, sometimes crystallising.—Frothy urine, with a fine yellowish-white sediment, on taking cold.—Sediment yellowish-white, of a strong odour, clay-coloured, from urine clear as water; reddish yellow, in copious urinations.—Brick-dust sediment.—Gravel.—Crystals in the urine, which is copious; clear as water; with clay-coloured sediment, precipitated in urine as clear as water; with sediment of a reddish yellow, and urine more copious; in urine saturated, and more scanty.—Contractive smarting at the orifice of the urethra, after passing water in the evening.—Profuse hæmorrhage.—Hæmaturia and hæmoglobinuria.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Suppression or diminution of sexual desire.—Forcing pain in the direction of the groins.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Premature catamenia.—During the catamenia, violent shocks and squeezing in the abdomen, extending upwards from the umbilical region to the chest, with forcing pain in the direction of the groins.—Flow of blood from the vagina, with great heat and turgid condition of that part, following leucorrhœa during menstruation.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness every afternoon (4 o'clock), with constriction, or else swelling which closes the throat.—Irritation which provokes coughing.—Tickling at bifurcation of trachea.—Cough caused by a small painful spot in the throat.—Irritation in the throat, which provokes coughing, sometimes with difficulty of expectoration.—Violent cough, during the day, or else at night, difficult to loosen, both in the day and night.—Dry cough.—Loose cough.—On coughing, expectoration of gelatinous mucus.

18. **Chest.**—Respiration short and difficult, on taking much exercise.—Oppression of the chest.—Respiration laboured, with swelling of the abdomen, disappearing quickly after making water.—Fits of nocturnal suffocation towards midnight, with swelling of the throat, which is almost closed.—Respiration difficult, rumbling, panting.—Calm sleep after the fit, and tendency of the symptoms to be reproduced by a prolonged cough.—Pains in the chest, on the r. side, all the morning.—Pain across the chest.—Pressure on the l. side of the chest, painful, esp. on breathing deeply, and on throwing the arms back; mitigated on leaning upon the arm, and bending the body forward.—Sensation as of being grasped by the hand behind the sternum.—Lancinations in the chest, in the direction of the heart, immediately after a meal; in the l. side of the chest, preventing a deep inspiration; which seem endeavouring to pass out of the chest, esp. on lying or sitting down, disappearing while walking or standing upright; in the r. side of the chest, extending upwards towards the shoulder, cutting short the breath, mitigated by bending forward.—Lancinating pains above the sternum, on breathing deeply, and moving quickly.—Palpitations of the heart.—At the exterior of the chest, pricking dartings on the skin (sometimes of the back and thighs, at night) in walking in the open air, followed by perspiration on the chest and back.

20. **Neck and Back.**—At the neck, pains on both sides of the lateral muscles, extending to the larynx, with sensibility to pressure.—Indolent swel ing in the neck.—Painful sensitiveness of the dorsal vertebræ to pressure, in lying down, esp. during the shivering stage of fever.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—In the arm, after every stool, as if drops glided from the hand to the arm-pit.—Paralysis of the superior extremities; cracking of the shoulder-joint; tearings and shootings in the hand.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Paralysis of the inferior extremities; tearings in the legs.—Painful sensitiveness in the malleoli, and trembling of the limbs.—Œdematous swelling of the feet.

24. **Generalities.**—It acts primarily on the nutritive system, afterwards on the other parts; affects chiefly the intestinal canal, then the brain, the genital and urinary organs, and finally the extremities and the skin.—Aching pains.—Darting and incisive pains.—Pulsative, tensive, burning, and expansive pains.—Tractive or jerking tearings.—Cracking of the joints.—Tearing pains, esp. in the legs.—Jerkings in the limbs, drawing pains in the hands, the feet, the forehead, &c.—Increase of symptoms every second day, or else every day at the same hour.—Every second day, there occur (amongst other symptoms) traction in the forehead, with anorexia, and stools of the consistence of pap; frontal pain at night, or rather in the afternoon, with heat, thirst, and perspiration.—Nervous crises; over-excitement of the nerves, with anxiety, lassitude, and even hysterical symptoms.—Spasms in the limbs; convulsions

in the l. side, with vomiting of bile; diarrhœa, congestion in the head, and very severe cephalalgia.—Paralysis, at first of one side, afterwards general.—Lassitude, with continual yawning, attended by incapacity for, and extreme dislike to labour; and trembling of the limbs.—Great weakness and shattered condition of the system.—Wasting of the body, also with hectic fever, anorexia, constipation.—Abdomen tense, pressure in the umbilical region, nausea, vomiting, and dementia.—Falling away of flesh, and dropsy.—Trembling of the limbs, esp. of the feet, with painful affection of the malleoli.—Trembling, with general coldness.

25. **Skin.**—Skin flaccid, or very sensitive to the touch.—Red rash over whole body with severe stinging, followed by desquamation.—Gangrenous inflammations; livid redness of the skin, with formation of a gelatinous membrane, or of scabs, on the surface.—Formation of a thick scurf, livid and humid, which becomes black and dry; now red and moist at the edges of the scabs, afterwards yellowish and softened.—Urticaria ab ingestis.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent yawning, esp. at night, or with stretching, shivering, oppression.—Arm as though bruised.—Pain in the back and tenderness to the touch of the cervical and dorsal vertebræ.—Drowsiness during the day.—Sleep profound and unrefreshing, agitated, with debilitating sweats, tossings, and extravagant dreams.—At night, in bed, much heat, with great thirst, headache and tinkling in the ears.—Sleeplessness, sometimes with copious sweat, also with dry heat, pricking in the skin, and sweat on the face.

27. **Fever.**—Coldness of the limbs, sometimes with trembling.—Sensation of coldness with internal tremblings, paleness of the face, urgent inclination to urinate, with paleness of the urine in the evening.—Shiverings, even in a warm temperature.—Shivering in the afternoon, with heat in the face and urine, which deposits crystals.—Shivering and trembling in the evening, with accelerated rapid pulse, dryness of the mouth, thirst, disturbed sleep, and brick-coloured deposit in the urine.—Febrile attacks, with vertigo, dizziness, frontal pain, bitter taste of bread, nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, colic, violent shivering, much heat, yawning, sneezing, and copious sweat; violent attacks with trembling and shivering, copious sweats, hæmorrhage, and pains in the left hypochondrium.—Attacks of one hour in duration, characterised by pallor, shivering and shuddering, with lips and nails of a bluish colour, and pulse spasmodic and small; afterwards general heat and redness of the face, pulse more marked (than before) and thirst, ending with a gentle perspiration.—During the shiverings, paleness of the face, cephalalgia, tinkling in the ears, thirst, increased appetite, difficult and painful evacuations. with great mental dejection; painful swelling of varices.—External heat, with dryness of the mouth and the gullet, obstinate constipation, and tendency to fall while walking in the street; also with perspiration on the chest, redness of the face, convulsive movements of the muscles, and rapidity of pulse.—Heat, which gives place to perspiration, chiefly in the evening.—Pulse: slow, esp. in the afternoon, or while the attack continues; full or small, but yielding and slow; frequent, like palpitations of the heart; quickened, esp. in the morning, or an hour after dinner (*i.e.*, after dinner taken at noon, as the custom is in Germany, where this medicament was tested).—Sweat easily provoked, viscid, running down the chest, with speedy exhaustion after every exertion.—Sweat over the whole body, with general shivering (esp. at the back).

Chionanthus Virginica.

Fringe Tree. Oleaceæ. The bark, which is the part employed, contains Saponin. Tincture.

Clinical.—Constipation. Debility. Emaciation with liver-disorder. Gall-stone colic. Headache. Jaundice. Liver, disease of; hypertrophy of. Malaria. Neurasthenia. Nursing women, complaints of.

Characteristics.—*Chion.* acts powerfully on the liver and is indicated in hypertrophy; obstructed liver in malarious districts. The following are the leading indications: Enormous liver, constipation, clay-coloured stool, jaundice, and high-coloured urine. Liver region sore. Chronic jaundice. Jaundice recurring every summer. Sensation of contraction of stomach as if something alive moving in it; with uneasy sensation in liver and spleen. Rheumatic pains in left ankle and tarsal bone. A proving of *Chionanth.* was made by Dr. John Z. Lawshe, and was communicated, with additions, to the *Southern Journal of Homœopathy* by H. C. Morrow. *Chion.* is suited to so-called bilious temperaments. One observer (*H. Recorder*, xii. 369), who gave *Chio.* to a nursing woman who had liver disorder with jaundiced tint, noticed that whilst rapid improvement of the liver symptoms occurred, at the same time the milk disappeared and the menses returned. The medicine was stopped and *Sabal. serr.* given and the milk returned. Six weeks later *Chio.* was again given and identically the same result took place. "Jaundice with arrest of menses" should be a strong indication.

Sherbino cured a case of neurasthenia in a clergyman who complained of: Perspiration all summer. Weakness in arms and legs. Prostrated after preaching: mind ran on sermon and kept him awake. Stupid, drowsy all the time; appetite poor; all food gave distress.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bry., Chi., Carduus m., Euonymus, Chel., Merc., Pod. In bilious vomiting, Bry., Eup. perf., Iris., Nux; in green frothy stools, Elat., Grat., Kali bi., Mag. c., Iris., Merc. v; in weakness, bruised and sore feelings, Arn., Bap., Bry., Eup. perf., Gels., Nux, Rhus; in headache, Bell., Bry., Caps., Gels., Nux; sensation of something alive, Croc. s., Thuj.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Feels "played out" generally.—No desire to do anything; wants to be let alone.—Hypochondriacal, inclined to look on the dark side.

2. **Head.**—Very severe headache, chiefly in forehead and just over the eyes, esp. the l.—Feels sore and bruised all over and through the head (after severe symptoms had subsided).—Heavy, dull feeling in forehead.—Sore constricting feeling in the temples, with throbbing of the temporal arteries.—Head feels sore and bruised; bruised feeling seems to go some way into the brain.—Every time he moves, coughs or laughs head seems as if it would split open and fly in every direction.—Drawing and pressing at root of nose with headache.—Woke up many times with pains in head, abdomen, and back.—Headache < by motion, coughing, laughing or walking; < after sleep;

> by lying down, keeping quiet and pressure.—Forehead very hot and dry; seems like a hot coal of fire to prover's hand, during fever.—Forehead becomes hotter from pressure of hand, although it > headache.—Head feels very sore and bruised all over.—Perspiration on head during fever, while asleep.—Cold perspiration standing in beads on forehead, after vomiting and during stool.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyeballs exceedingly painful; feel sore and bruised.—From outer to inner canthus, a reddish-yellow streak about ¼ inch wide in whites of eyes.—Blood-vessels of sclerotic very much enlarged and distinctly visible.—Whites of eyes have a yellowish cast all over.—Whites of eyes greenish-yellow.

5. **Nose.**—Drawing or pressing at root of nose during headache.—Pressing or squeezing sensation in bridge of nose.

6. **Face.**—Face has a yellowish appearance.—Skin of face as yellow as a mulatto's.—Perspiration on face during fever, while asleep.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue heavily coated, of a dirty greenish-yellow colour.—Very heavily coated in the centre with a thick yellowish fur.—Tip of tongue slightly red.—On each side of tip several little places that look as if the blood were about to ooze from them.—Tongue feels drawn and shrivelled up in centre.—Tongue and roof of mouth feel very dry, though usual quantity of saliva.

10. **Appetite.**—Complete loss of appetite.—Tried to eat, but food nauseated.—Eating and drinking relieved empty, weak feeling in stomach to some extent.—Eructations, nausea, and vomiting; "never before felt so sick at my stomach."

11. **Stomach.**—Bitter eructations.—Eructations, tasting as if food were fermenting in stomach.—Eructations so bitter and sour that I had to hold my mouth open to permit their escape.—Hot, bitter, sour eructations, setting teeth on edge.—Great nausea and retching with desire for stool.—Very violent attack of nausea and a great deal of retching before he could vomit.—Vomiting of very dark green, ropy, and exceedingly bitter bile with a single gush.—Eructations, nausea, and vomiting.—Sensation of a double action in stomach while vomiting, one trying to force something up, and the other sucked it back.—Vomiting followed by cold sweat, standing in beads on the forehead, and by extreme weakness.—Sensation of contractions in the stomach, as if some living thing was moving in it.—Stomach feels weak and empty, somewhat relieved by eating.—Sensation in stomach as if food were fermenting.—At 3 p.m. sensation like spasms or palpitation of the heart in the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Cutting and twisting pains all through the abdomen, somewhat relieved by lying on it.—Cutting and griping pains in and about umbilical region.—Dull, sore, aching feeling in umbilical and iliac regions.—Severe griping in umbilical and iliac regions, relieved by emission of flatus.—Passage of offensive flatus during the day, but more after retiring at night.—Uneasiness in r. hypochondrium, extending to l. iliac region.—Uneasy sensasation in region of sigmoid flexure, as if caused by flatulence.—Uneasy sensations in region of spleen and liver.—Griping and cutting pains in abdomen about and below umbilicus during stool.—Heavy, all gone sort of feeling low down in hypogastrium.—Pains in abdomen after 5 p.m., and all night.—Sensation like a string tied in a slipknot around intestines in umbilical

region; and every once in a while as if it was suddenly drawn tight, and then gradually loosened.—Abdominal pains somewhat > by lying on stomach and abdomen.—Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy.—Uneasy sore feeling in region of r. hypochondrium.—Hypertrophy of liver.—Obstruction of liver in malarious districts.—Enormous liver, constipation, stools clay-coloured, skin very yellow, urine very dark, almost black.—Soreness in region of liver, quick, weak pulse, stools undigested and showing entire absence of bile, urine almost black.—Chronic cases of jaundice.—Jaundice recurring every summer.—Bilious colic.—Gall-stone colic.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation, stools clay-coloured.—Stools undigested and showing an absence of bile.—Diarrhœa.—First part of stool watery, but last more solid in appearance, 10.30 a.m.—Stool copious, watery, dark brown, 8.50 p.m.—Stools terribly offensive, like carrion.—Stool copious, watery, dark brown, with pieces of undigested food in it.—Stool thin, watery, blackish-brown and very offensive.—Stool flakey, thin, watery; flakey portion dark yellow; fluid portion dark green, with light green foam or froth on top, streaked with a white mucous-looking substance.—Emission of flatus during stool.—Hot, scalding sensation in anus during stool, which continued fifteen or twenty minutes after stool.—Took quite a while to pass the stool and then there was only a small quantity passed.—Evacuation at bedtime of black tarry-looking fæces.—Desire for stool passed off after vomiting.—Cold perspiration broke out on forehead and back of hands during stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine, orange yellow colour; reddish.—Urine almost black, thick, syrupy.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse markedly smaller and weaker.—Quick, weak pulse.—Radial pulse 114, fever.—Carotid and temporal arteries pulsate hard and rapidly.

20. **Back.**—Sore, weak, bruised feeling all over small of back.—Sore and weak in sacral and lumbar region, could scarcely walk.—Small of back exceedingly weak, and feels when touched as though the skin was all off.—Pain from seventh to tenth dorsal vertebra, on waking.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Cold perspiration on back of hands during stool.—Rheumatic pain in articulations of l. thumb.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Rheumatic pain in l. ankle and tarsal bones.—Sore, aching, tired feeling in lower limbs.

24. **Generalities.**—< Motion and walking; > sitting or lying down.—Abdominal symptoms > lying on abdomen.—Every step seemed to jar the whole body.—Exceedingly nervous, cannot lie still.—Feels very tired and sore.—Involuntary jerking in various parts of the body.—Feels very sick and weak all over on waking at 8 a.m.; had to sit down before he could dress.—Weak feeling, < standing or walking about, > sitting or lying down.—So nervous he can scarcely keep still, and can scarcely write down his symptoms, 9 a.m.

25. **Skin.**—Yellow all over body.—Jaundice of years' standing recurring annually.—Jaundice caused by drinking too much cider; cured in three days.

26. **Sleep.**—Could not go to sleep before midnight.—Nervous and restless after going to bed, woke up many times before daylight.—Woke many times with pains in head, abdomen, and back.—Feels very badly and sick all

over on waking in the morning.—Sleepy during the day, could hardly keep awake.—Perspiration on head and face during sleep.—Great emaciation.

27. **Fever.**—Chill at 12 noon.—Chilly sensations darting through body from front to back, causing a sort of shivering or involuntary jerking.—Aching in back or limbs before and during fever.—Head feels like a ball of fire to prover's hand; cheeks very hot and dry.—Wants to be covered during chill and fever; becomes chilly if clothing is removed during fever.—No thirst during chill or fever.—Slept during the fever; profuse perspiration on head and face while asleep during fever.—Throbbing of temporal and carotid arteries during fever.—Headache and backache during fever; eyeballs very sore.

Chloralum.

Hydrate of Chloral. $C_2HCl_3OH_2O$. Solution; trituration.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Angina pectoris. Apoplexy. Asthma. Bedsores. Bronchitis. Chorea. Conjunctivitis. Dropsy. Dysmenia. Enuresis. Erysipelas. Hæmorrhagic diathesis. Heart, hypertrophy of; paralysis of. Hydrophobia. Keratitis. Labour, abnormal. Leucorrhœa. Night-terrors. Palpitation. Ptosis. Puerperal convulsions. Purpura. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—Introduced as a hypnotic, *Chloral* soon showed that it possessed wide powers of disturbing the organism, and many persons (including the late Professor Tyndall) have been fatally poisoned by overdosing. The brain, eyes, urinary and sexual organs and skin are most affected. W. S. Gee cured with it a terrific headache of several days' duration: dull, heavy aching in forehead; coming on each morning 8 a.m.; < sudden motion; < lying down; > in open air. The 6th gave great relief though it aggravated at first, the aggravation occurring ten minutes after each dose. One dose of the 25x cured permanently. A person under the influence of *Chloral* hears voices, sees visions of arches, &c., when in the dark or when the eyes are shut. Night-terrors in children have been cured with it. The brain tissue is probably congested in the same way as the skin in the urticaria of the drug. Urticaria gives a good illustration of the effect of the drug on the minute tissues. The brain is congested; hard, full, pressing pains in head. Eyes injected; the eyeballs feel too large; lids swollen, heavy, can hardly lift them. Asthma and wheezing respirations are probably due to an urticarious condition of the lung tissue. A symptom that is very significant is this: When lying on back, inspiration was through the nose, while expiration was blown from the lips as in apoplexy. The heart's action is increased, with oppression. Palpitation, hypertrophy. Later there is paralysis of heart. Heart dilated or weakened, with peculiar fulness and lightness of chest and sense of emptiness in stomach. The sense of sinking and oppression at the pit of the stomach is marked and shows a profound action on the solar plexus. The insomnia for

which *Chloral* is suited is that due to over-fatigue. Snoring in sleep. Lying down <. Wants fanning; open air >. < Night and evening.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ammon., Atrop., Digit. (heart), Moschus, Electricity. *Compare:* Bell., Chlorof., Chi., and Opium in stertorous breathing and puffing out cheeks; Gels., Nux.; in urticaria, Astac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Comatose for days, ending in cerebral congestion.—Melancholia, idiocy, and insanity.—Constantly hears voices.—Hurried and excited, walking up and down the room conversing with imaginary beings.

2. **Head.**—Hard, full pressing pains in head, long-lasting.—Dull, heavy headache in occiput and forehead over eyes; < moving about and lying down, slightly > by going into open air.—Headache in forehead, extending to occiput.—Headache over eyes running down into eyes; < l. side; eyes feel constricted.

3. **Eyes.**—Retinal hyperæsthesia.—Dim sight.—Eyelids feel too large.—Burning in eyes and lids.—Conjunctiva injected; great pain.—Ulcer on cornea; phlyctenæ; catarrhal ophthalmia: intense itching of inner canthi and edges of lids.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Enuresis, passes water in bed copiously without knowing it.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Pruritus during pregnancy.—Chorea during pregnancy.—Tedious labour; nervous, irritable, hysterical; pains apparently forcible have no effect.—Puerperal convulsions.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Gasping breathing and confusion of thought.—Dyspnœa and suffocation, pressure at base of chest in front, urgent thirst.—Slow respiration; imperceptible pulse.—When lying on back, inspiration through nose, expiration blown from lips as in apoplexy.

19. **Heart.**—Increased action with dyspnœa.—Violent palpitation; hypertrophy with dilatation.—Angina pectoris.—Threatened paralysis.

21. **Limbs.**—Foul-smelling foot-sweat.

24. **Generalities.**—Anæmia and emaciation.—Coagulability of blood destroyed; hæmorrhagic diathesis.—Bedsores.—Muscular prostration and somnolence.

25. **Skin.**—Violent stinging-itching over whole body.—Diffuse inflammatory redness like scarlatina.—Urticaria, coming out at night, disappearing by day.—Wheals come on suddenly from a chill; so long as she remains in the warmth is not troubled with them.—Purpura hæmorrhagica.—Desquamation in patches.—Bedsores.—Dropsy.

26. **Sleep.**—Insomnia from over-fatigue.—Night-terrors, esp. in teething children.

27. **Fever.**—Sensation of heat all over body, particularly on face.

Chloroformum.

$CHCl_3$. Solution.

Clinical.—Arachnitis. Convulsions. Delirium tremens. Gall-stones. Muscæ volitantes. Paralysis of sphincter vesicæ. Puerperal convulsions. Sick headache. Smell, lost. Taste, lost. Tetanus. Typhus. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Chloroform* is the well-known anæsthetic, the general effects of which in arresting sensation need no description. Unlike Ether and Nitrous oxide, which require to be administered without air, chloroform vapour must have abundance of air inhaled with it, or asphyxia results. Its most noteworthy effect is complete relaxation of all the voluntary muscles of the body. It may cause death by paralysing the respiration or the heart. Its use is contra-indicated where there is brain softening; fatty heart; alcoholism; or albuminuria. Marcy cured with it a case of arachnitis ending in convulsions. It is especially indicated in delirium where excitement and violence predominate; desire to kill. Paralysis of voluntary and involuntary muscles and special senses. *Chloroform* will dissolve gall-stones, and cases have been treated by the injection of *Chloroform* into the gall-bladder.

Relations.—*Compare:* Chloralum. *Antidoted by:* Amyl. nit., Ipec., Brandy; Ice in rectum. *It antidotes:* Strychnine.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Wild excitement, followed by complete insensibility.—Sang comic songs; could scarcely be persuaded to leave the piano.—Obscene language used under its influence, in two provers.—Desire to kill.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, rising from spine into occiput.—Whirling in head as if he would fall forward.—As if ground waving on closing eyes.—Head drawn down on shoulders.—Severe bursting headache in forehead.—Headache with dizziness; with roaring in ears; with excessive nausea and vomiting.

3. **Eyes.**—Conjunctiva insensible.—Pupils dilated, insensible to light.—Eyes turned up.—Sight gradually went out and returned gradually.—Dark points and bright streaks.—Small black points float before eyes.—Large black spots; grey spots; float a few inches before the eye; follow the motion of the eye.—Bright and dark points; sparks; flashes of light.

4. **Ears.**—Roaring in ears, like boiling water.

5. **Nose.**—Complete loss of smell (lasted two months).

6. **Face.**—Face as if intoxicated; flushed; livid.

8. **Mouth.**—Teeth smooth, as after acids (fourth day).—Soapy taste.—Taste lost.

9. **Throat.**—Burning in throat; scraping.—Violent scraping and coldness in fauces on inspiration.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations.—Burning in stomach; alternating with chilliness.—Nervous hiccough.—Nausea and vomiting, sea-sickness, or morning sickness, much acidity and great distension of stomach and bowels with gas; abdomen tense; rumbling.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Paralysis of sphincter of bladder (after parturition).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Stertorous breathing.

19. **Heart.**—Constantly increasing retardation and weakening of action of heart and arteries.

Chlorum.

Chlorine, the element. Cl. Solution.

Clinical.—Aphthæ. *Asthma.* Catarrh. Chlorosis. Cold. Convulsions. Croup. Dentition. Diphtheria. Gastritis. Hæmoptysis. Impotence. Laryngismus. Phthisis. Pleurisy. Sore-throat. Typhus. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Chlorum* has been proved in the form of "Chlorine water," and has been tested clinically. It produces spasms and convulsions, coryza and catarrh. Laryngeal spasm is especially pronounced; the chief difficulty is in *exhaling*, can *draw in* the air well enough. Convulsive attacks on cutting eye-teeth. Mouth inflamed; ulcerated. Rapid emaciation. Acute rheumatic pains. Excessive sensitiveness of skin. Nettlerash, with fever. Cutis anserina. Skin dry, yellow, shrivelled. Malignant pustule and carbuncle. Typhoid state. The mental state is noteworthy. Fears he will go crazy; that he won't be able to make a living. Cannot remember names of people he sees, or if he sees the names cannot remember the person. E. Z. Bacon has recorded (*Med. Visitor*, Dec., 1893) two cases of chlorine poisoning. The first was in a boy of five, who, after passing through diphtheria to apparent complete recovery, was suddenly seized with symptoms of croup: loss of voice, crowing inspiration, prolonged expiration; incessant dry cough; great restlessness, high fever, profuse perspiration. The symptoms were < lying on a lounge by the fire; > when lying in his mother's lap, and still more relieved by being carried about. During the previous illness Platt's chlorides had been placed in the room as a disinfectant, and it occurred to the doctor that chlorine vapour is much heavier than air. He himself lay down on the lounge, and in a few minutes felt the irritating vapour, and began to cough and hack. This soon passed away on sitting up. The removal of the chlorides had a remarkable effect on the child; cough and respiration were greatly relieved. But the relief came too late, as the cause was not discovered for several days, during which time the patient had become steadily weaker, and he died the same afternoon. The other case was that of an old lady who suffered from chronic bronchitis, and on January 2, 1892, developed an attack of laryngitis. In three days she was well; but the two subsequent weeks, on exactly the same day, a fresh attack occurred. The fact was, as the doctor discovered, his patient went to the back room, where chlorides were kept, every Monday to wash a few things she did not care to send to the laundry. The chlorides were banished,

and though the washing was continued there were no more attacks of laryngitis. Dr. Bacon adds, that since giving up the use of disinfectants, other than plenty of fresh air, he has never had larnygeal complications in scarlatina or diphtheria, though his neighbours have had plenty. Whitman recommends chlorine water as an efficient palliative in a fit of asthma. He begins with 10 drops, then in five minutes 20 more, and then in another five minutes, half-a-teaspoonful, always in a little water. It greatly facilitates expectoration. In typhus fever Goullon, senior, recommends chlorine water, five drops every two or three hours until the tongue is dry. I have had excellent results from the 12th and 30th in nasal catarrh, and in breathlessness remaining after acute bronchitis. The symptoms are < from midnight to 7 a.m. (spasm of glottis). Lying down < nasal complaints. Inclination to lie down, with headache. Restless; < walking up and down. Sitting with sun shining on back = shuddering. Open air > chest affections; = running of tears. Damp air = loss of voice.

Relations.—*Compare: Mephitis* (inability to exhale); closely resembles Bromine, and, less closely, Iodine. Nat. mur. (sore-mouth); and other chlorides. It is an *antidote to:* Hydrocyanic acid and Sulphuretted hydrogen. It is *antidoted by:* Sulphuretted hydrogen, Albumen, Lycopod. (impotence); Plumb acet. (blood-spitting and pleurisy). *It follows well:* Phos.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Apprehension. — Irritability, inclined to anger. — Forgets names and persons.—Effects of excitement.—Coma, fainting with cold, viscous sweats.

2. **Head.**—Painful aching in vertex and down l. side, with inclination to lie down.—Warm sweat breaks out on forehead while coughing.

3. **Eyes.**—Running of tears < in open air.—Suddenly numerous fantastic images appeared before the eyes, disappearing with lightning-like rapidity.

5. **Nose.**—Coryza with headache.—Sneezing, violent; in morning.—Dryness in nose.—Nose smoky or sooty.—Corrosive feeling in corners of nose.—Sudden running in drops of sharp corroding fluid, with tears in eyes, dry tongue, palate, and fauces.—Thin coryza, soon changing to yellow, copious mucus.—Loss of smell.

6. **Face.**—Face swollen, with protruding eyes. — Face pale, often greenish.—Heightened colour.

7. **Teeth.**—Sensation as if teeth were too full; as if injured by acids.—Teeth black.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue black.—Tongue as if burnt.—Mouth dry.—Very acid saliva.—Aphthæ.—Putrid odour from mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Dry.—Sore from uvula to bronchi.—Choking sensation; inability to swallow.

11. **Stomach.**—Acid stomach and other gastric troubles (in workmen exposed to fumes of chlorine, and who eat chalk for it).—Desire to vomit when coughing, without nausea.

13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa: in the morning; with dry mouth, after the

eruption appears in typhus.—Stools of bright blood.—Hæmorrhage in typhus, blood black, coagulated, or thin, smelling like carrion.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sudden impotence and aversion to sexual intercourse.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Aphonia from damp air.—Great difficulty in articulating or breathing.—Spasms of glottis; air enters easily, but cannot be expelled.—Feeling as if rima glottidis were stiff, as if composed of an iron ring.—Sudden tightness of chest.—Expiration easy, inspiration a little difficult and accompanied by râles (this is less characteristic than the opposite).—Any attempt to cough ═ spasm of the glottis.—Desire to cough from tickling and sensation of rawness behind thyroid cartilage, but the cough is abortive, as he cannot expel the air from the chest.—A continuous little dry cough.—At each cough a spot in chest (region of r. bronchus) feels sore, as if the cough jarred and hurt it.—Phlegm raised with difficulty; soon collects again.—Cough with spitting of blood; with pleuritic pains.—Sensation of warmth in respiratory organs.—Sensation in lower and inner third of r. lung as if it were ruptured and as if air escaped from lung into pleural cavity at each inspiration.

19. **Heart.**—Heart's action much increased.—Râles frequent.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness and crawls; 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.—Burning, dry heat, with anxiety and raving.—Genial glow all over, with night-sweat.—Cold sweat.—Viscous sweat.—Typhus.

Cholesterinum.

Cholesterine. C_{26} H_{44} O. Trituration.

Clinical.—Gall-stones. Jaundice. Liver, cancer of; diseases of. Vitreous, opacities of.

Characteristics.—*Cholesterine* is a substance crystallising in leaflets with a mother-of-pearl lustre and a fatty feel. It is soluble in alcohol and ether. It occurs in the blood and brain, yolk of eggs, seeds and buds of plants, but most abundantly in the bile and biliary calculi. Ameke, who did much to introduce the proximate principles of the tissues as remedies, anticipating the practice now so much in vogue in the old school, recommended *Cholesterine* as a remedy in cancer of the liver. Burnett has recently adduced conclusive evidence in support of the correctness of this assertion; and I have myself cured, mainly with this, a case described to me (I did not see the patient, a man over 50) as in the last stage of liver disease. He had been given up by his medical attendant, who ordered him to make his will without delay. Burnett uses the 3x or the 3 trit. and substantial doses. He commends it in "obstinate hepatic engorgements, which by reason of their obstinacy make one think interrogatively of cancer," also in "cases in which there appears to be a semi-malignant affection, involving the left lobe of the liver and what lies between it and the pylorus and the pancreas." In such cases Burnett gives alternately *Cholest.* 3x and *Iodoform* 3x. It has been used with success in the removal of opacities of the vitreous.

Chromicum Acidum.

Chromic acid. Anhydrous chromic acid. Chromic anhydride. CrO_3. Solution.

with

Chromium Oxidatum.

Chromium sesquioxide. Chromic oxide. Cr_2O_3. Trituration.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Brain, inflammation of. Cough. Diarrhœa. Eyes, affections of; pains in. Gangrene. Gout. Hæmorrhoids. Lumbago. Lupus. Phthisis laryngea. Ranula. Rheumatism. Stiff-neck. Syphilis. Throat, sore. Toothache. Trismus. Ulcers. Warts.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of these two substances are nearly identical, and may be taken together as Hering has taken them. Symptoms of the Acid are distinguished by (A.) after each; those of the Sesquioxide by (S.). Symptoms common to both are unmarked. *Chromic acid* is a powerful antiseptic, and has been used for disinfecting purposes, to arrest fetid discharge, and correct fetid odours. "Foul smelling, sanious lochia" is an indication. Allopaths have used it in 10 per cent. solution for checking excessive foot-sweat—a very dangerous practice, but to homœopaths it may suggest a possible internal use. It causes, in strong solution, inflammation and destruction of epithelium and mucous membranes; a false membrane; gangrene. On the skin it has been used to destroy warts. Cutting pains in eyes. Cough, hard, sometimes deep; swallows sputa. Vomits breakfast. Symptoms appear and disappear suddenly and return periodically. (The *suddenness* of many of the symptoms is very marked.) Disagreeable pricking and itching here and there, with uneasiness in limbs. On turning to right side, pain in left side goes off (S.). Pains suddenly shifting to various parts of trunk, on waking (S.). Sensation of a vacuum at heart; of emptiness in chest. The rheumatic symptoms are well-marked, and I have frequently obtained good results in rheumatic cases with both preparations. The symptoms are < least draught of air (A.); and by cold water (A.). < Night and early morning, 2 to 6 a.m. Pain < left side.

Relations.—Both should be studied along with Kali bichrom. *Antidotes:* Daphne indica has cured the rheumatic pains. Merc. cor. in small doses has counteracted the general effects in workmen. The restlessness and relief from motion suggest Rhus.

SYMPTOMS.

1, 2. **Mind and Head.**—Confusion for two days; memory so bad he did not know how to make several letters of the alphabet (S.).—At 10 a.m., whilst walking, lightness in head which inclined him continually to r. side

(A.)—Pain extends into anterior portion of brain from r. eyeball and from aching teeth (A.).—Shooting pain l. temple (S.).—Fulness in head, with lightness at heart, as if a vacuum there; giddiness going down stairs (A.).—Pulsative, throbbing sensation from region of heart to l. eye or l. side of head; general fulness of fore part of head, with occasional slight pains in l. hypochondrium (A.).—Heavy pain along coronal suture (A.).

3. **Eyes.**—Dull pain over l. eye, as if headache would set in (A.).—Cutting pains across l. eyeball at night in bed; with flow of tears in morning in bed; smarting and heaviness in lids in evening (S.).—Sudden momentary jerk in both eyeballs (S.).—Itching and smarting round eyes, esp. in inner canthi (S.).—Dull, pressive pain over r. eye on waking in morning.

4. **Ears.**—Occasionally sensation in r. ear, as if water was in it; it appears and disappears suddenly (A.).—Sudden jerking pain in l. ear, and a cold feeling in a small spot in meatus (S.).—Pain from toothache extends into ear (A.).

5. **Nose.**—Fetid, musty smell in posterior nares, chiefly perceived during expiration, after breakfast and dinner (A.).—Ozæna.

6. **Face.**—Face rose-red; during coughing spells (A.)—Quivering of lower lip.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache; pain extending into ear; with restlessness; teeth feel too long; < from cold water; in sudden attack; < night (A.).

8. **Mouth.**—Metallic taste in mouth before dinner (S.).—Prickling in tongue (S.).

9. **Throat.**—Tough, white phlegm in throat, with hawking < mornings (A.).

11. **Stomach.**—Unusual hunger in middle of day (S.).—While eating, sensation as if expelled air smelled putrid (A.).—Vomiting of food, bile, and blood (A.).—Sudden inclination to vomit in morning, while dressing, with flow of water in mouth and dull pressure in stomach (S.).—Quick walking about > nausea (A.).

12. **Abdomen.**—Pressive pain r. hypochondrium in morning on waking (S.)—Abdominal symptoms > after rising in the morning.—Wakes early morning (4 to 5 a.m.). sick feeling in abdomen, which is tender to touch, esp. along colon; restless; sharp pains in hypogastrium along colon; > profuse diarrhœa (A.).—Flatulence and rumbling in abdomen (S.).—In evening, disagreeable, violent pain, like flatulence, r. side, from lumbar region down to cæcum, caused by any movement of trunk or deep inspiration; not felt in sitting or lying still (S.).

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Fulness about rectum, and difficult evacuation of a soft, scanty stool (S.).—After tea, sudden pressing desire for stool; scanty, thin, lumpy evacuation (S.).—Small stool of mucus and knotty fæces (A.).—Fulness and slight shooting pains about anus, morning (S.).—Watery diarrhœa, with nausea and dizziness (A.).—Blind piles, with costiveness (A.).—Copious discharge of hæmorrhoidal blood; with weakness in back (A.).—External piles disappeared, became internal and bleeding (A.).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Consumption of larynx, with very red face during attacks of coughing.—(Œdema of glottis.)—Cough hard, sometimes deep, swallows sputa, vomits breakfast (A.).—Pains over whole upper l. chest, with deep cough (A.).

18. **Chest.**—In the night, severe boring pain in l. side of chest below axilla, about the fourth rib, not < by motion or respiration, > turning on r. side (S.).—Deep-seated pain in back of l. chest and corresponding place in front, with a feeling on deep inspiration as if rest of lung could not expand and was painful (S.).

19. **Heart.**—Angina, waking at night, pains much, short hacking and retching (A.).—In evening, in bed, pain in region of heart, a fine drawing, nervous pain, at times reaching through chest to shoulder and neck; on lying on heart, a sort of clucking, painful sensation on deep inspiration (S.)—Fixed pressive pain at apex of heart (S.).—Pain under apex of heart awoke him (S.) —Suddenly, a violent stitch in region of heart; pain disappears gradually after several minutes (A.).

20. **Neck and Back.**—Turning head to left and backward was impossible (A.)—Cold sensation on back of neck, 10 a.m. (A.).—Heavy pains in muscles of neck and shoulders, and various parts of trunk, soon went off, and were only slightly felt in back during day (S.).—Pains in l. shoulder and shoulder-blade; with sensitiveness of all muscles attached to scapula; pain extends to occiput; later, moved to pelvis; lumbar region sensitive (A.)—Dull pain at inner angle of l. scapula in evening, and at inferior angles of both in morning (S.).—Rheumatic pains in r. shoulder and various parts of back (S.). —Superficial burning pains about middle dorsal spine (with sudden jerking pains in l. ear, and cold feeling in small spot in meatus).—Lumbar pain, most painful morning in bed (S.)—Shooting pain from small of back into l. hip-bone.

21. **Limbs.**—Uneasiness, stiffness and dull pain in muscles in morning; chiefly in shoulder-blades and back of neck, also between shoulders and in hips; coming occasionally during day till evening (A.).

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Itching in armpits at night (S.)—Transitory pains in either elbow; in morning.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in upper thigh-bone, extending to l. hip-joint (A.).—Pains in knee.—Knee-joints weak and knocking.—Pains in balls of feet.

Chrysophanicum Acidum.

Chrysophanic acid. ($CH_3 C_{14} H_5 (OH)_2 O_2$). (An organic acid obtained from rhubarb and some lichens. A constituent of "Goa powder.")

Clinical.—Ophthalmia. *Psoriasis.* Ringworm.

Characteristics.—Tried as a local application in the form of ointment in bad cases of psoriasis on one limb *Chry. ac.* has caused the disappearance of the eruption on the other limb as well, showing a constitutional action. It has been used with some success in the lower triturations internally in psoriasis, ringworm, and other skin affections, also as a local application in ringworm. It is a powerful irritant of the skin and mucous membranes. Given internally in crude form it has caused nausea, vomiting, and purging. E. W. Beebe, of Milwaukee, relates the effect on a professional friend,

troubled with blepharitis, who applied to his eyelid a one-in-ten ointment made with vaseline. The effect was immediate: marked conjunctival inflammation of globe and lid, contraction of pupils, intense photophobia, the least ray of light producing great pain, increased by a throbbing sensation synchronous with the pulse. This was accompanied with phosphorescent flashes of light. On forcing eyes to look at objects, retinal impressions remained some time after closing them. Swelling of lids and irritation of skin around. After lasting a week there was marked improvement, and a second, milder application completed the cure. Beebe regards the condition set up as one of "Retinal asthenopia," or, as Graafe called it, "optical hyperæsthesia." *Physostigma* and *Pilocarpin* are its analogues. A. B. Norton has used it successfully, internally and externally, in blepharitis, conjunctivitis and keratitis of the phlyctenular variety; also in eczema behind ears. G. C. McDermott confirms this. Used locally (gr. iv. to gr. viii. with vaseline ʒi.) or internally, or both, it is a magnificent remedy in eye and ear cases where a filthy, scabby condition exists, and a tendency to form thick crusts. Cases in which the whole ear and surrounding tissue appeared to be one great scab from the centre of which oozed the pus which came from a suppurative otitis media cleared up in two or three weeks under internal and external use of *Chry. ac.*; also cases where a similar condition of eyelids and skin of face obtained. I have often seen a ringworm disappear rapidly from a few applications of the ointment.

Cichorium.

Cichorium intybus. Chicory. Endive. *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture or trituration of dried root.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Constipation. Headache.

Characteristics.—Chicory is the well-known salad, the root of which is used for mixing with coffee. It has been proved, and the following symptoms have been observed: General heaviness. Headache. Weight at stomach and great indisposition to bodily and mental exertion. Want of energy. Bowels relaxed. When taken in infusion like coffee, it acts as a gentle aperient. A chicory-roaster observed that he "could not read at night, not from any external irritation of the eyes, but from a feeling of deadness in them."

Cicuta Maculata.

Cicuta maculata. Water Hemlock. Spotted Cow-bane. Beaver-poison. *N.O.* Umbelliferæ. Tincture of root gathered in summer.

Clinical.—Epilepsy. Tetanus.

Characteristics.—The effects of the *C. maculata* are very like those of the *Virosa*, the most prominent symptom being: Falls

unconscious, tetanic or clonic convulsions. Body covered with sweat. For comparisons see *Cic. v.*

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Fell on their way, and were picked up unconscious.
2. **Head.**—Dizziness.—Head hot.
3. **Eyes.**—Astonishing mobility of eyeballs and eyelids with widely dilated pupils.
6. **Face.**—Face bloated like that of a drowned person, deathly pale.—Face livid, even purple.—Jaws rigid.
8. **Mouth.**—Bloody foam from nose and mouth.
9. **Throat.**—Spasm of muscles of deglutition on presenting anything to mouth.
11. **Stomach.**—Nausea and vomiting; frothy, glairy fluid.
12, 13. **Abdomen and Stool.**—Pain in bowels; ineffectual desire for stool.
20, 21. **Back and Limbs.**—Falls backward in convulsions.—Every muscle in the body in powerful clonic spasm.—Body and extremities cold.
26. **Sleep.**—During intervals of vomiting lay in deep sleep.
27. **Fever.**—Head hot.—Profuse sweat over whole body.

Cicuta Virosa.

Cow-bane. Water Hemlock. *N. O.* Umbelliferæ. Tincture of fresh root gathered at time of flowering.

Clinical.—Bladder, paralysis of. *Cancer. Catalepsy.* Cerebro-spinal meningitis. *Coccygodynia.* Concussions. Convulsions. *Eczema. Epilepsy.* Epithelioma. Eyes, inflammation of. *Face, eruption on. Hiccough.* Hysteria. *Impetigo. Meningitis. Myelitis. Numbness.* Œsophagus, stricture of. Paralysis. *Psoriasis.* Puerperal convulsions. *Screaming.* Strabismus. Stuttering. Tetanus. Trismus. *Waking, weeping on.* Worm complaints.

Characteristics.—*Cicuta v.* is one of the most active of the poisonous Umbelliferæ. Its chief influence is excited on the medulla oblongata, the gastro-intestinal tract, and the skin. Twitching and spasmodic jerks are a keynote of *Cicuta.* "Bending the head backward" is very characteristic. The remedy has cured many cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, the opisthotonos being the leading indication. Violence is a leading feature: violent spasms; moans and howls; great agitation; makes gesticulations; odd motions; strange desires, as to eat coal. "Head turned or twisted to one side" is no less indicative of the drug in convulsions of children or adults. (See cases referred to below.) It corresponds to falls and the effects of concussions. Utter prostration follows the convulsive attacks; sudden rigidity, then jerks and violent distortions; then prostration. "Jerking of the left arm all day" is a very characteristic symptom. Tremor when touched. Trembling palpitation. Convergent strabismus;

from fall or blow. Soporous sleep, weeps on being roused, distorts facial muscles and stares vacantly. Pupils dilated. Shocks from head down body. Face bluish. Froths at mouth. Jaws locked. Bites tongue. Hiccough. Hungry immediately after a meal. Tearing, jerking in coccyx. *Cicuta* has a marked action on the skin: eruption of pustules which run together with yellowish honey-coloured scabs, especially about mouth, and matting the whiskers. Nash cured eczema capitis in a young woman with *Cic. v.*—whole scalp was covered as with a solid cap. Epithelioma, growths covered with honey-coloured scabs. Suited to old people and children. Teste places *Cicuta* in the *Sulphur* group. He regards it as antipsoric, and considers that as its eruptions are mostly found in the head and face, so its symptoms, when repercussion of skin eruptions occur, are chiefly felt in the brain. *Bovista* and *Æthusa* are like *Cic. v.* in this. Teste mentions the case of a lady of fifty-eight who ceased to menstruate at thirty in consequence of a fright, and who was "of robust constitution, irritable, nervous, and excessively fanciful and odd." She had a chronic swelling of the left ovary. *Cic. v.* had a remarkably quieting effect for several weeks, and during that time the swelling diminished considerably. The patient had to leave Paris, so the treatment could not be followed up. The two following cases illustrate the action of *Cicuta* in a striking way. The first, a case of acute meningitis, is quoted from *N. A. J. H.* by *Amer. Hom.* of January 1, 1898: Dr. H. von Musits treated J. N. R., æt. 43; male; married; a user of alcohol and tobacco; bookkeeper. After the intense summer heat, these symptoms developed: Convulsion; distortion of limbs; head turned backward. Trismus. Froth from mouth. Biting of the tongue. Oppression of breathing. Entire loss of consciousness and of power of swallowing. Convulsions, followed by complete exhaustion. Stupor. Swelling of face. Inability to move the tongue. The whole body seems to be of enormous size. The patient had three attacks of convulsions during twenty-four hours, followed by the swelling of the tongue and body. Extreme trembling of the hands. Articulation difficult. Next day profuse watery diarrhœa stools < by any noise, sudden entrance of any person into the room or loud talking. > By rest and in a dark room. Several times previously he had had symptoms of nervous exhaustion. His brother, a physician, died the previous spring from paresis in consequence of excessive use of alcohol and drugging. After two doses of *Cicuta vir.* 200 there were no more convulsions and the patient was perfectly cured in two weeks. There was no relapse. The next case, one of cholera, is quoted from the *Indian Hom. Rev.* by *Amer. Hom.*, December 15, 1896. Banerjee records the case: "A lad, aged five years, had an attack of cholera three days before my visit. Had been treated by a homœopath from beginning of attack. The patient was suffering from convulsions, when I first saw him on the fourth day. The convulsive fits were very severe since the third day of the attack of cholera. The symptoms were: eyes half turned, head drawn toward the left side, and the hands and feet of the same side were contracted. He was given *Bell.*, *Hyos.*, *Cina*, and *Bryonia* without effect. *Cicuta virosa* was then given. The first dose

mitigated the severity of the fits, the second dose put the child to sleep, and thus he was saved from imminent death." The chief Conditions are: < From concussions, especially of brain and spine; from turning the head; from slightest touch (renews the spasms); from cold. > From warmth. Immediately after eating: bellyache and sleepiness. Immediately after commencing to eat: feels satisfied. Soon after a meal: great hunger.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Arn., Op.; for massive doses, Tobacco. *Antidote to:* Opium. *Compatible after:* Lach; after Ars. and Con. (cancer of lip); Cupr. (aphasia in chorea). *Compare:* Con., Œthus, Œnanth. croc.; Hyperic. (spinal concussion); Hyo. (twitchings); Helleb; Hydrocy. ac. (body thrown back, cramps in neck); Nux and Strychnia (tetanus; but with Nux there is not the utter prostration and great oppression of breathing of *Cic.*, nor the loss of consciousness; Nux is less epileptiform and has more excitability).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Strange desires, as desire to eat coal, &c.—Anxiety, and great tendency to be deeply affected by mournful stories.—Groans, complaints, and howling.—Discontent and ill-humour.—Suspicion and mistrust, with misanthropy.—Disposition to be frightened.—Mania, with dancing, laughing, and ridiculous gestures; with heat of the body and longing for wine.—Forgets his own name.—Dementia.—Giddiness and absence of mind.—He confounds the present with the past.—He thinks himself a young child.—Want of confidence in and dread of man, retires into solitude.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, and staggering, to the extent of falling.—Giddiness, with falling forward.—Whirling vertigo on rising in the bed, with obscuration of sight.—Feeling as of intoxication.—Headache above the orbits.—Congestion of the brain with vomiting and purging.—Attacks of semi-lateral cephalalgia, with nausea.—Semi-lateral headache, as from congestion to the head; relieved when sitting erect.—Heaviness of the head with dizziness.—Compression from both sides of the head.—Stupefying pressure on the forehead.—Diminution of pain in the head on rising, and on passing flatus.—Affections of the brain, from concussion of the brain.—Headache, as from commotion of the brain.—Feeling of looseness of the brain, as if it were shaken in walking; early in the morning; disappearing when thinking of the pain intensely.—Severe headache in occiput, like a dull pressure; as with coryza.—Suppurating eruptions on the scalp, with burning pain.—Startings and spasmodic shocks in the head, with drawing backward of the head.—Staring at an object, the head inclines forward; is frequently bent back again, with twitching, trembling, and tension in the neck while moving it.—Jerking and twitching of head.

3. **Eyes.**—Burning pain in the eyes.—Pupils either much contracted or dilated.—Suspension of the sight, with vertigo, on walking.—Look fixed, sometimes from a sort of absence of mind.—Wavering of all objects before the sight.—Iris-like circles round candle.—Mobility of the characters on reading; the letters turn, and are surrounded with a coloured areola, the same as round the light.—Diplopia, or obscuration of the eyes, sometimes

alternately with hardness of hearing.—The objects appear double and black.—Luminous and coloured circle around all objects.—Photophobia.—Nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids.—Twitching of the orbicularis muscle.

4. **Ears.**—Sensation of excoriation, and pain, as of contusion, behind the ears.—Purulent eruption before, behind, and on the ears.—Discharge of blood from the ears.—Hearing indistinct, sometimes alternating with obscuration of the eyes.—Detonation in r. ear when swallowing.

5. **Nose.**—Pains as of excoriation and of a bruise, in the (r.) ala nasi.—Scabs in the nostrils.—Yellowish discharge from the nose.—Obstruction of the nose, with abundant secretion of mucus.—Frequent sneezing, without coryza.

6. **Face.**—Pallor and coldness of the face, with coldness of the hands.—Cheeks pale, with eyes sunk, and surrounded by a livid circle.—Redness and swelling of the face and of the neck.—Eruption on the face, confluent, purulent, and of a deep red colour, with lenticular pimples on the forehead.—Burning scabs, with yellowish serum, on the upper lip, cheeks, and chin.—Thick, honey-coloured scurf on the chin, upper lip, and lower portion of the cheeks (milk crust), burning soreness and oozing, accompanied with swelling of the sub-maxillary glands, and insatiable appetite.—Painful ulcer on the lips.—Painful swelling of the sub-maxillary glands.—Trismus.—Disposition to grind the teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Foam before and in the mouth.—Whitish pustules, painful on being touched, and ulcers on the edge of the tongue.—Swelling of the tongue; white, painful, burning ulcers on the edges of the tongue.—Speech embarrassed, with convulsive movements of the head (from before backwards) and of the arms at every word that is uttered.

9. **Throat.**—Throat dry.—Inability to swallow; the throat is, as it were, closed, and feels bruised when touched externally (with eructations).—Stricture of œsophagus.—Strangling on attempting to swallow.—Constriction after being hurt by swallowing a splinter of bone.

10. **Appetite.**—Want of appetite, caused by a sensation of dryness in the mouth.—Satiety, and aching in the stomach, after the first mouthful.—Great inclination to eat coal.—Continual hunger and appetite, even shortly after a meal.—Burning thirst, esp. during the cramps.—After a meal, colic, cuttings, pressure on the epigastrium, and drowsiness.

11. **Stomach.**—Violent and noisy hiccough; with crying.—Bitter and yellowish regurgitation on stooping, and followed by a burning sensation in the throat.—Nausea in the morning and during a meal, sometimes with headache.—Vomiting of blood.—Vomiting, alternately with tonic spasms in the muscles of the chest, and convulsive movements of the eyes; (the vomiting does not relieve the lock-jaw).—Burning pressure on the stomach and abdomen.—Pulsative pains in the epigastrium, which is much inflated.—Oppression and anxiety in the epigastric region.—Swelling and throbbing in the pit of the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Colic, with convulsions (in children from worms).—Cuttings, immediately after a meal, with drowsiness.—Pinchings and borborygmi in the abdomen.—Accumulation of flatus, with anguish and ill-humour.—Distension and painfulness of the abdomen.—Pain, as from ulceration in the groins.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—Liquid and too frequent evacuations.—Itching in the rectum, with burning pain after friction.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Retention of urine.—Frequent micturition; the urine is propelled with great force.—Involuntary urination as from paralysis of the bladder.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Testes drawn up.—Sore drawing pain in urethra as far as glans, obliging one to urinate.—Stitches in fossa navicularis with nightly emissions.—Pollutions without lascivious dreams.—Strictures (spasmodic) sometimes after gonorrhœa.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses delayed; spasmodic symptoms.—Tearing and drawing in coccyx during menses.—(Painful tumours of mammæ.)

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness.—Difficult respiration, and want of breath.—Cough with copious expectoration.

18. **Chest.**—Tightness in the chest; she is scarcely able to breathe all day.—Pressure on the chest, as from a weight, with difficulty of respiration.—Sensation in chest and throat as though something the size of a fist were lodged there.—Tonic spasms in the muscles of the chest, alternately with vomiting.—Heat in the chest.—Pain, as from a bruise, and from excoriation, in the lower extremity of the sternum.—Burning pain in the nipples.—Burning in the chest.

19. **Heart.**—Trembling palpitation of heart.—Feels as if heart stopped beating; and sometimes faint feeling therewith.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Tension, as from a wound, in the muscles of the neck, on bending the head back.—Swelling of the neck.—Tonic spasms of the cervical muscles.—Neuralgia of neck with tendency to draw head backwards and dull occipital headache.—Tearing jerking in coccyx.—Coccygodynia coming on for first time during catamenia, after parturition.—Spasmodic bending backwards of the back, like an arch—Tension above the shoulder-blades.—Pain of ulceration in the shoulder-blades.

21. **Limbs.**—Great weakness in arms and legs after slight exertion.—Trembling in limbs.—Spasmodic contortions and fearful jerking of limbs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain, as from a bruise, or of excoriation, in the joints of the shoulder, and in the forearms.—Sensation of heaviness and want of strength in the arms.—Jerking in the l. arm all day.—Startings and convulsive movements (involuntary) in the arms and in the fingers.—Deadness of the fingers.—The veins on the hands are enlarged.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Involuntary starting of the lower limbs, jerks and twitches.—Painful stiffness of the legs.—Trembling of the legs.—Yielding of the feet, when walking; they turn inwards.

24. **Generalities.**—Pains, as from excoriation, or from a bruise, on various parts.—Trembling of the limbs.—Shocks, as from electric sparks, in the head, the arms, and the legs.—General convulsions, and fits of epilepsy, sometimes with cries, paleness or yellow colour of the face, pressing together of the jaws, numbness and distortion of the limbs, suspension of respiration, and foam at the mouth.—After the fit, the body remains insensible, and, as it were, dead.—State of insensibility and immobility, with loss of consciousness and of strength.—Attacks of catalepsy, with relaxation of all the muscles, and absence of respiration.—Tetanus.—Drawing pains in the limbs.—Affections of

the r. side of the back.—Spasms during parturition; children have convulsions from worms.—Strictures after inflammation, sometimes after gonorrhœa.

25. **Skin.**—Burning itching over the whole body.—Purulent eruptions, with yellowish and burning scabs.—Lenticular pimples, of a deep red colour.—Long-lasting purulent eruptions, confluent, forming thick yellow crusts, with burning pain.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleeplessness and nocturnal sweat.—Half-sleep, with restless movements and confused dreams.—Frequent waking, with profuse sweat, which, however, alleviates.—Vivid dreams of the events of the day.—Vivid dreams which cannot be recollected.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse weak, slow, trembling.—Shivering, and perpetual desire to be near the fire.—The chilliness begins in the chest and extends down the legs and into the arms.—Coldness in the thighs, and in the arms, with fixedness of look.—Heat only internally.—Perspiration at night (in the morning hours), principally on the abdomen.—Worm fever with colic and convulsions.

Cimex.

Acanthia lectularia. Cimex lectularius. Bedbug. *N. O.* Hemiptera.
Tincture or trituration.

Clinical.—Constipation. Cough. Hæmorrhoids. Intermittent fever. Liver, complaints of. Muscles, contraction of. Seminal emissions. Skin, affections of Yawning.

Characteristics.—*Cimex* is an ancient remedy for intermittent fever. A characteristic symptom is: "Weariness and inclination to stretch." The flexors are most affected; pains in all joints as if tendons were contracted and too short; every motion or stretching of arms or legs causes tightening pain in them. (Nash records the following cure by Dr. Brewster, of Syracuse. After driving a fractious horse that tried to run away over a very rough road a man was so bruised and sprained about the buttocks and legs that he was confined to the house for a long time in consequence. It settled finally into what appeared likely to be permanent contraction of the lower limbs. No remedy relieved till Dr. Brewster remembered a case of intermittent fever that he had cured twenty years before, being guided by this symptom. *Cimex* 600 (Jenichen) promptly cured.) Irresistible sleepiness. Frequent yawning; sensation as of a cold wind blowing on knees. Pains in all joints as if tendons contracted during chill. Chill commences with clenching of hands and violent raging. Before chill, thirst and heaviness in legs; less thirst with chill, still less with dry heat; none with sweat. After the chill, thirst, but drinking causes violent headache; tickling in larnyx causing dry, continuous cough. Gagging and belching at end

of cough. Heat with gagging; œsophagus feels constricted. Musty-smelling sweats. Night-sweats. Tertian and quartan intermittents. A. W. K. Choudhury relates a case of intermittent (quotidian) cured with *Cimex* 30, the chief indications being: "Chill slight; thirst some days, none other days; shiverings; passed water twice during chill; *chill* < *by lying down; increase of cough if he drinks water during chill.*" Stools with hæmorrhoidal sufferings. Stools hard in small balls; urging to stool; after the discharge of a small piece of white stool, rectum closes firmly. Incontinence of urine. Urine hot; brown or red sediment. Frequent erections in morning; seminal emissions. Urticarious eruption. Motion <. Stretching or extending the part <. Weariness compels to lie down. Sitting < pain in small of back. During rest: in morning, sweat on nose. Symptoms < in morning. < By drinking. The whole right side is especially affected.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nat. m. (headache lessens in the sweating stage); Ars. (headache remains or increases in the sweating stage); Bell. (throbbing of the head in intermittents). Ars. and Bry. (gagging at end of cough).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anxiousness.—Sensation as if he could creep into himself and on that account could not sufficiently crouch together.—His own sweat is disgusting to him.—Clenching of hands with violent rage at beginning of chill.—Anxiety after chill.

2. **Head.**—Confusion of head as if headache would ensue.—Pain like needle stitches in vertex with cough.—Headache, almost depriving him of the power of thinking; most violent during the chill; caused by drinking.—Sweating on head, nose and chest.

5. **Nose.**—Annoying dryness of nostrils.—Fluent coryza with pressure in frontal sinuses.—Constant sneezing in forenoon.—Sweat on nose, morning, during rest.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue coated white.—Swollen feeling of the tongue.—Feeling as if burnt on the tongue, in the region of the palate and the upper anterior gums.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness of the throat, causing him to drink all day.—Œsophagus constricted; during the hot stage.

11. **Stomach.**—Sour eructations.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in the liver, as if it had been strained by bending the r. side inward; the spot is painful when touching it and when coughing.—Colic, followed by emissions of flatulence or liquid stools.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stools hard, in small balls.—After the discharge of a small piece of white stool the rectum closes firmly.—Stools with hæmorrhoidal sufferings.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine brown, with a deposit of sediment (during the fever, when he drinks).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dry cough, with gagging, as if he would vomit, with perspiration.—Breathing oppressed after chill.

18. **Chest.**—Chest feels oppressed during chill.—After chill, heaviness in middle of chest; anxiety.

20. **Back.**—Pain in the small of the back, extending over the abdomen, with distension of the abdomen.—Pain in the small of the back; worse when sitting.—Weariness in loins, must sit down.

21. **Limbs.**—Painfulness in all joints; sensation as if the tendons were too short (during the chill).

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in r. shoulder and the anterior muscles of the chest, extending through the whole arm down to the nails; the fingers feel as if they had gone to sleep.—At beginning of chill, draws fingers together making a fist.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—During chill knee-joints most contracted; the legs cannot be extended.—At the end of chill, the legs feel tired; the position of legs must be changed constantly; this ceases during the hot stage.—Hamstrings feel too short, knees flexed; attempting to stretch them = pain in thighs.—Knees feel cold as from a cold wind.

24. **Generalities.**—Pain in recti muscles of thighs, with oppression of the chest, shortness of breath, and frequent, deep inspiration, with a sensation as if he would creep into himself, and on that account could not sufficiently crouch together; every attempt to stretch out arms or legs causes tensive pain in these parts, and he suffers thirst rather than move.

26. **Sleep.**—Great drowsiness; falls asleep when sitting in the morning.—Irresistible sleepiness during chill.—Frequent yawning; with cold feeling on skin.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse feeble; intermitting.—Before the cold stage, thirst; heaviness in the lower extremities.—At the beginning of the chill, clenching of the hands and violent rage.—Chilliness over the whole body, followed by dry heat, which is succeeded by some moisture over the skin.—During the chill painfulness in all the joints; sensation as if the tendons were too short; the knee-joints are most contracted; the legs cannot be extended; the chest feels oppressed, obliging one to take a long breath frequently; irresistible sleepiness.—At the end of the chill the legs feel tired; the position of the legs has to be changed constantly; this ceases during the hot stage.—After the chill thirst, and when he drinks he is attacked with violent headache, which almost deprives him of the power of thinking; tickling in the larnyx, causing a continuous dry cough; oppression of breathing; heaviness in the middle of the chest; anxiety.—Amelioration if he does not drink.—During the hot stage gagging in the œsophagus, which impedes inspiration; thirstlessness; the water drunk to allay the gagging goes down at intervals only; the œsophagus feels constricted.—If he drinks during the fever he passes soon after very hot brown urine, depositing a good deal of sediment.—The perspiration, after the hot stage, is accompanied by hunger.—Perspiration mostly on the head and chest.—During the intermittent fever, constipation; stools dry.

Cina.

The unexpanded flower-heads (commonly called "seeds") of several varieties of Artemisia maritima. Semen cinæ. Flores cinæ. Artemisia contra. Wormseed. *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture.

Clinical.—*Abdomen, distended.* Anæmia. *Anus, irritation of.* Asthenopia. Asthma. Bronchitis. *Borborygmi.* Chorea. *Colic.* Convulsions. *Cough.* Dentition. Diarrhœa. Enuresis. *Eyes, affections of.* Hydrocephaloid. Intermittent fever. *Leucorrhœa.* Neuralgia. Remittent fever. Scarlatina. Sight, affections of. Spasms. Strabismus. Twitchings. *Urine, milky.* Whooping-cough. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Cina* is the source of the alkaloid *Santoninum*. It is pre-eminently a worm medicine, as it causes all the symptoms which characterise helminthiasis both mental, nervous, and bodily. It corresponds more to the effects of lumbrici than to those of other worms. There is irritation of the nose, causing constant desire to rub, prick, or press into it. In children there is extreme ill-humour and naughtiness. Nothing pleases them for any length of time; gritting teeth during sleep; wetting the bed (when accompanied by picking nose, great hunger, restless sleep); tossing all about the bed in sleep; crying out as if in delirium. Sherbino has found "getting on hands and knees in sleep" a strong indication for it. But *Cina* is much more than a mere worm-medicine. Many symptoms appear to be reflex from abdominal irritation. A characteristic feature is: Extreme sensitiveness of mind and body: offended by the slightest thing; peevish and obstinate; aversion to be caressed. Over-sensitiveness of surface: cannot endure to be approached, touched, or pressed upon; touch induces or aggravates spasms. Child cannot bear to have head combed or brushed. Aversion to light. Strabismus; with sickly look and dark circles round eyes; yellow vision. Asthenopia, defective accommodation; yellow vision. Ravenous hunger; sinking immediately after a meal. Difficult swallowing of liquids; clucking noise from throat to stomach. Nocturnal eneuresis; urine white, turbid, at times fetid. Larynx extremely sensitive, touching it causes suffocative spasm. Cough excited by sensation of feather down in throat. Reflex cough; caused by writing or reading (to oneself). In fever there is thirst with chill; face pale and cold; hands warm; nausea or vomiting of bile or ingesta. Charles Mohr (*H.M.*, January, 1898) commends it for: anæmic persons suffering from indigestion and non-assimilation of food; or after acute illness when they have headache, vertigo, and neuralgia. In the cachectic who have pains in the belly and deranged abdominal functions, and suffer nervously. For asthenopia from onanism, when reading by artificial light is next to impossible; eyes feel veiled, need constant wiping. Spasmodic strabismus from abdominal irritation. Spasmodic asthma after food that disagrees, "sensation as if sternum lies too close to back, embarrasses breathing and causes anxiety and sweat." Prosopalgia of supra- and infra-

orbital region and zygoma chiefly, pains pressing, screwing, with hyperæsthesia. Gastralgia, enteralgia, and fevers when the leading symptoms are present. Nash (*Leaders in Typhoid Fever*) mentions two cases of typhoid in which *Cina* proved curative, the indications being "Intense *circumscribed redness of the cheeks*, and frequent and *violent rubbing of the nose*." S. C. Ghose has recorded (*H. W.*, September, 1899) a striking cure by *Cina* 6 and 200 of a case of infantile remittent fever, in which the classical symptoms of the drug were present; the fever came on very irregularly. The symptoms of *Cina* are < night; before midnight child wakes up frightened. < From open air; cold air; cold water. < Yawning. Child lies on belly, or on hands and knees, during sleep. Guernsey says *Cina* is suited to complaints which are concomitant to yawning, which come on whenever one yawns.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Caps., Chi., Pip. nig. *Antidote to:* Caps., Chi., Merc. *Follows well:* Dros. and Ant. t. *Compare:* In aversion to be touched, Ant. c., Ant. t., Hep. Sil., Thu.; gurgling along œsophagus when swallowing fluids, Helleb., Cupr.; difficult swallowing liquids, Bell., Caust., Hyo., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Pho.; in cough < by reading or writing, Mang., Meph., Nux, Plat.; in white stools, Dig,; in ravenous hunger, Ars., Calc., Iod., Sil. Staph.; aversion to be caressed, Ars., Lach.; in squint, Alm.; in asthenopia and defective accommodation, Artem. v. (but Art. v. has dizziness from coloured light; and Cina has > from rubbing). Teste places Cina in the Arsen. group from its analogy in the digestive sphere. Cham. has many points of contact with Cina and some opposite conditions.

Causation.—Worms. Yawning.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Lachrymose and plaintive humour.—A child cries when it is touched; is averse to being caressed.—Continual inquietude, with desire for things of all kinds, which are rejected some moments after.—Disposition to be offended by trifling jests.—Great anguish and anxiety on walking in the open air.—Delirium.

2. **Head.**—Headache, alternately with pressure on the abdomen.—Numbing pressure, as from a load, which weighs upon the head, esp. when walking in the open air.—The head falls to the side and is jerked backwards, with twitches in the limbs and cold perspiration of the face.—Tearing, drawing cephalalgia, aggravated by reading or meditation.—Headache before and after the epileptic attacks; after attack of intermittent fever.—Dull pains in the head, with eyes fatigued, chiefly on waking in the morning.—Cold perspiration on the head (forehead) and on the pale, cold, bloated face, with blueness around the mouth; twitching of the limbs and sleepiness, worse at night (after attacks of whooping-cough and epilepsy).

3. **Eyes.**—Aching in the eyes, when fatiguing them by reading; when using them at night by the candle-light.—Convulsive movements of the muscles of the eyebrows.—Confusion of sight, on reading, which disappears on rubbing the eyes.—Pupils dilated.—Weakness of sight (from onanism).—

Weak sight, with photophobia and pressure on the eyes, as if sand had been introduced into them.—When looking at a thing steadily (reading) he sees it as through a gauze, which is relieved by wiping the eyes.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis; also bleeding from the mouth.—Inclination to put the fingers into the nose.—The child rubs the nose constantly, and bores with the fingers in the nose until blood comes out.—Flow of pus from the nose.—Violent sneezing, which provokes a sensation of pressure on the temples, and seems as though it would burst the chest.—Fluent coryza, with sensation of burning in the nostrils.—Stoppage of the nose, in the evening.—Fluent coryza at noon.—The nose burns.

6. **Face.**—Paleness of face, with livid circle under the eyes.—Earth-coloured complexion.—Face, puffed and bluish, esp. round the mouth.—Face alternately pale and cold, or red and hot.—Pale, cold face, with cold perspiration.—Cramp-like pains and successive pullings in the cheek-bones, aggravated or renewed by contact and pressure.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache, provoked by the air and cold drinks.—Pains, as from excoriation, in the teeth.—Grinding of the teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Sensation of dryness and roughness of the mouth, esp. of the palate.

9. **Throat.**—Inability to swallow, esp. liquids.

10. **Appetite.**—Increase of thirst.—Hunger shortly after a meal.—Voracity.—Bulimy.—Aversion of the sucking child to the milk of its mother.—Hunger may come on in the middle of the night, as in children, or one may feel hungry a few minutes after a hearty meal.—Bitter taste of bread.—Vomiting, or diarrhœa immediately after eating or drinking, esp. drinking.—Vomiting of mucus and of ascarides.—Vomiting during the fever, with tongue clean.—Bilious vomiting.—Disagreeable risings.

11. **Stomach.**—Audible gurgling from the throat into the stomach when drinking.—Frequent hiccough.—Pain in the precordial region oppressing the breathing.

12. **Abdomen.**—Obstinate pinchings in the abdomen.—Pinching or cramp-like pressure transversely across upper abdomen, after a meal.—Painful twisting about navel.—Cutting and pinching pain in the abdomen from worms.—Painful rolling in the region of the navel, which is very sensitive to the touch.—Cramp-like, frequently recurring pains in the abdomen, as when the catamenia are about to appear.—Unpleasant sensation of warmth in the abdomen.—Bloated abdomen, esp. in children.—Feeling of emptiness in the abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stool with maw-worms (short, thick worms).—Loose evacuations of the consistence of pap.—Discharge of ascarides, and of other worms by the anus.—Itching of the anus.—Diarrhœa of bile, and of stercoraceous matter.—Loose, involuntary, whitish evacuations.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent want to make water, with profuse discharge.—Wetting the bed.—Urine soon becomes turbid.—Involuntary emission of urine (at night).—Urine milky.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia premature, and too abundant.—Metrorrhagia.—Womb-troubles in general.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Short, interrupted breathing.—Respiration wheezing and panting.—Abundance of mucus in the larynx, which is constant,

and compels continual hawking.—Gagging cough in morning after rising; irritation thereto (as from dust); is renewed by inspiration after a long interval.—Cough, excited by taking a deep inspiration.—Dry, tickling cough induced by reading (to oneself).—Hoarse, transient cough in the evening.—Dry cough, with cramp, want of breath, anxiety, paleness of face, and groans after the paroxysm; or with stiffness of the body, and bleeding from the nose and mouth.—Cough, with sudden starts, and loss of consciousness.—Before coughing, child raises herself suddenly, tosses wildly about, the whole body becomes stiff, she loses consciousness, just as if she would have an epileptic fit, then follows the cough.—Whooping-cough in violent, periodically returning attacks, from a titillating sensation in the throat, as of a feather, and much tough mucus:—in the morning without expectoration, in the evening with difficult expectoration of white, occasionally blood-streaked mucus, which is tasteless; worse in the morning and in the evening; better during the night, aggravated by drinking, walking in the open air, pressing on the larynx, when lying on the right side, in the cold air, and when awaking from sleep.

18. **Chest.**—Difficulty of respiration, and anxious oppression of the chest, as if the sternum were compressing the lungs.—Respiration short, often interrupted, or rattling.—Spasmodic digging in the chest, as if it were going to burst.—Jerking and digging shootings in the chest.—Burning, stitches, and soreness in the chest.

20. **Back.**—Pains, as from a bruise, in the loins, < by motion.—Drawing-tearing pain along whole spine.—Drawing or jerking pains in middle of spine.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Tearing and paralytic pullings in the arms.—Cramp-like tearings in the arms and in the hands.—Contraction and starting of the hand and of the fingers.—Sprained feeling in the wrist-joint.—Weakness of the hand, which suffers everything to escape from it.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Paralytic or cramp-like pains, and pullings in the legs.—Spasmodic stretching and twitching of the feet.—Cramp-like extension of the legs.

24. **Generalities.**—Paralytic, tractive pains in the limbs.—Pressure and squeezing, with dull shootings, or cramp-like tearings, pullings and jerkings, or burning shootings in different parts.—Twitching of limbs.—Convulsions, and distortion of the limbs.—Nocturnal epileptic convulsions, followed by headache.—Epileptic convulsions (esp. at night, with or without consciousness) with cries, bending backwards of the back, and violent movements of the hands and feet.—Tetanic stiffness of the whole body.—External pressure <, or renews the sufferings.—Painful sensibility of all the limbs, on movement, and on being touched.—Affections of the l. side; l. lower extremity.—The majority of the sufferings appear at night, or when seated, and are < in the morning and in the evening.—Heaviness in the limbs.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent yawning, with trembling and shuddering.—Nocturnal sleeplessness, with agitation, tears, cries, heat, and anguish; in children.—Wakes in the morning, restless and lamenting, in a start.—Child gets on hands and knees in sleep; on abdomen.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse small, hard, and rapid.—Frequent shuddering, with trembling, even near the fire.—Quotidian fevers, or tertian, with bulimy,

nausea, tongue clean, diarrhœa, pupils dilated, and emaciation.—Shivering in the evening.—Strong febrile heat, with delirium, tossing, and agitation.—Chilliness, with shaking or trembling, ascending from the upper part of the body to the head.—Chill, with coldness of the pale face and heat of the hands.—Heat at night, with thirst.—Chilliness with thirst.—After the perspiration (sometimes before the chill) vomiting of food (with a clean tongue); at the same time canine hunger.—Heat, esp. in the head, with paleness, or yellowish colour of the face, and livid circle under the eyes, or with redness of the cheeks.—After the fever, headache.—Cold sweat on the forehead, around the nose, and on the hands.

Cinchoninum Sulphuricum.

Sulphate of Cinchonine. $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O)\ H_2SO_4$.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Constipation. Diarrhœa. Epistaxis. Fever. Hair falling off. Headache. Heartburn. Sexual excitement. Spinal irritation. Urinary disorders. Veins distended.

Characteristics.—*Cinchon. sul.* has been extensively proved, but it appears to have been little used in practice, from having been overshadowed by the better known alkaloid, *Chinin. sul.* The general outline of symptoms is the same in both. Some of the most peculiar symptoms of *Cinch. s.* are the following: Bursting headache on waking. Pain in anterior lobe of cerebrum, as though a net were drawn through the whole substance of the brain. Darkness before the eyes on exerting them. Sensation as if the throat were burnt with hot drink. Cold feeling at pit of stomach. Pasty taste; and pasty stools. The sexual organs are excited: voluptuous dreams and painful erections at night. Menses a week too soon and more copious than usual. The chest seems hollow and distended so that breathing seems especially easy. Many symptoms of fever are present; and there is recurrence of symptoms. Sweat between shoulder-blades in the night, followed by itching. Symptoms < after eating; by motion. Weariness, sleepiness, general aching; especially in eyes, ears, and genitals.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sort of transient intoxication; complete disinclination for work.

2. **Head.**—Confusion in head with pressure in eyes.—Morning headache; bursting headache on waking.—Pain in anterior lobe of cerebrum as though a net were drawn through the whole substance of the brain.—Profuse falling out of hair.—Tension in scalp, with soreness at roots of hair, as if there were pus under scalp (mostly r.).

3. **Eyes.**—Accumulation of mucus before eyes.—Attacks of darkness before eyes; on exerting them.

4. **Ears.**—Roaring in ears; during the night.

5. **Nose.**—Sudden nose-bleed of thin, bright red blood while sitting.

8. **Mouth.**—Ptyalism; esp. in forenoon.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation as if throat were burnt with hot drink, and something were sticking in pharynx.—Sticking pains in throat, as with fine needles, on swallowing.

11. **Stomach.**—Sudden heartburn.—Pains at pit of stomach < by pressure.—Great heat in stomach; extending into abdomen, and up into chest, throat, and head, esp. in throat, with burning thirst.—Cold feeling at stomach; fulness; pressure; throbbing; sensitiveness.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Dull cutting in anus, extending thence to navel, with fine stitches in pit of stomach.—Pasty diarrhœa.—Constipation; hard, scanty stools with tenesmus.—Pasty stool passed slowly with much pressing, sphincter very much relaxed, while the rectum is more contracted than usual.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Burning sensation in urethra after passage of urine.—Excessive urging.—Urine thick sediment; brownish green; dark red; reddish yellow; white.—Iridescent film.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Great excitement, erections.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menstruation a week too soon and much worse than usual.

18. **Chest.**—Chest seems hollow and distended so that breathing seems esp. easy.—Stitches mostly extending from r. side to pit of stomach at insertion of diaphragm.—Pressive pain under sternum; waking in night it seems as though lower portion of sternum were pressed inward.

20, 21. **Neck, Back and Limbs.**—Painful stiffness of neck; < moving it.—First dorsal vertebræ painful to pressure.—Trembling of limbs and weakness.—Pains, drawings, bruised sensation.

24. **Generalities.**—Periodic sticking pains in chest, > standing or sitting, < lying or during deep cough.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness.—Quiet sleep without dreams, but without being refreshed.—Voluptuous dreams and painful erections.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness.—Shaking chill 10 a.m. to noon without subsequent fever or sweat.—Burning skin.—Great heat of body with turgescence of veins (evening).—Heat of head 4 p.m. with cold extremities.—Sweat with excessive thirst in night.—Skin dry, veins distended.—Sweat between scapulæ at night, followed by itching compelling him to scratch.

Cineraria Maritima.

Senecio cineraria. Dusty Miller. *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture or succus of the fresh plant, growing wild, gathered just before the flower-buds open.

Clinical.—Cataract. Corneal opacity.

Characteristics.—This is an unproved drug, but it has been used with a good deal of success in cases of cataract as an external application. The method adopted is to instil one drop, four or five times a

day, into the eye affected, and to keep this up for several months. Traumatic cataract and corneal opacities, as well as senile cataract, have been removed in this way. I have seen no reports of cures by internal use of the remedy alone, but in some cases it was given internally as well as used externally. Generally the patients have received specific homœopathic treatment internally at the same time.

Cinnabaris.

Mercuric Sulphide. Red Sulphide of Mercury. Hg S. Trituration.

Clinical.— Albuminuria. Bubo. Catarrh. Chancre. Cystitis. Dysentery. Eye, inflammation of. *Gleet.* Gonorrhœa. Gout. Nose, external, sensitive. Priapism. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Scrofula. *Sleep, abnormal.* Sycosis. Syphilis. Tapeworm. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Cinnabar.* corresponds to sycosis as well as to syphilis, and to combinations of the two. In warts on the prepuce it is more specific than *Thuja;* especially for fan-shaped warts. In the mental sphere there is indolence and indisposition to mental labour. Forgetful. Fretful, easily provoked. Headache with nose-bleed. General sensitiveness to touch : bones of skull, scalp, roots of hair ; bridge of nose ; warts bleed when touched. Sensation on bridge of nose as if touched with metallic substance, uneasy creeping and pressing sensation about nasal bones as from wearing spectacles when not used to them. Jerkings and pullings are frequent. Berridge reports this symptom cured : " Left leg feels shorter than right whilst walking." Jerking in penis ; occurring during sleep. Tearing stitches in glans. Burning, stinging, itching of corona glandis. Leucorrhea, the discharge of which causes a pressure in vagina. Hæmorrhages are frequent : nose-bleed ; bleeding piles. In addition to dysenteric symptoms there is obstinate constipation, stools hard and too large. Protrusion of anus during stool. Formication as from a large worm. Little pimples round anus with burning and itching. The skin is much affected. Redness predominates (colour of the drug). Red spots. Heat, redness, and swelling of face, especially about eyes. " We are led to use this for very red and very fiery-looking ulcers, which may occur in the throat or on any other part of the body, in the mouth, on the legs ; particularly if there be nodes on the shin-bones. In very angry-looking chancres " (Guernsey). Eruption on posterior cervical region ; on inner and lower part of thigh with itching. Warts ; pimples ; pustules ; ulcers ; violent itching and pricking, especially about joints. The back of the neck is much affected. Pain extending to occiput when head is thrown back. Pain r. side of neck on turning head. Muscles seem contracted. Glands enlarged. The symptoms are > in open air. Cold and chilly in warm room. < In summer. Most symptoms are < at night. Sweat < at noon. Gene-

rally rest >; walking <. Headache < after sleep. After dinner >. Symptoms intermit in severity.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Hepar, Nit. ac., Opium, and Sulphur. *Compare:* Camph. (red spots); Lach., Merc., Nit. ac., Thuja (Cinnab. is better than *Thuja* in warts on prepuce); compare also Sep. (warts on margin of prepuce); Ant. t. (warts at back of glans). Seneg. has > bending head backward, Clem. has headache < from same; Clem. also has vertigo on lifting head up or moving head; Cinnab. has pain in back of neck when head is thrown back.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Indisposition for mental labour.—Sensation of fulness in the head from mental application.—Forgetfulness (forgets things he has to do).—Fretful, easily provoked.—Desire to be alone.

2. **Head.**—Violent and frightful attack of cephalalgia, in the sinciput and in the temples, mitigated by compression of the head.—Stupefying buzzing in the head, a little after dinner, and in the evening before lying down.—Giddiness in the morning after rising, when stooping, with nausea.—Congestion of blood to the head, particularly to the vertex; worse after eating.—Intense headache; he cannot raise his head from the pillow; relieved by external pressure.—Dull pain in the forehead, which is cold; relieved by heat.—In the morning, after waking, pain in the forehead and top of the head; < when lying on the l. side and back; > and going off, when turning on r. side, and after rising.—Shooting pain in the l. side of the head, with increase of saliva and great flow of urine.—Shooting in the teguments of the head.—Painful sensitiveness of the cranium and of the hair on being touched.

3. **Eyes.**—Inflammation of the eyes, with pressive shootings and constant lachrymation when fixing them on an object.—Shooting pains in inner canthus of r. eye, with burning and itching.—Inflammation of r. eye, with profuse discharge of mucus from the nose.—Flow of tears.—Sticking pain about the punctum lachrymale of the upper eyelid.—Redness of the whole eye, with swelling of the face.

4. **Ears.**—Roaring in the ears with swelling of the face (after eating).—Scurfy eruption in r. external ear.—Itching in r. ear.

5. **Nose.**—Violent fluent coryza, with secretion of burning serum.—Sensation as if touched by a cold metallic body, on a small space over the root of the nose.—Itching of the nose, with bleeding (very dark blood) after blowing it.—Coryza, with lameness of the thighs and aching in the small of the back; lumps of dirty yellow mucus are discharged from the posterior nares.

6. **Face.**—Heat of the face, which is much swollen, mostly about the eyes.

8. **Mouth.**—Both corners of the mouth are chapped.—Tongue coated white in the morning.—A small ulcer on the roof of the mouth, on the r. side of the tip of the tongue; on the tip of the tongue.—Burning, constrictive sensation in the palate; taste bitter in the morning.—Salivation and increased flow of urine.—Putrid taste in the mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness and irritation of the throat (posterior nares, tonsils, fauces) at night, with soreness during the day.—In the morning, secretion of

tenacious mucus from posterior nares, in lumps.—Increased dryness of mouth and throat, being obliged to moisten and rinse the mouth every time he wakes.

10. **Appetite.**—Nocturnal dryness and heat in the mouth and in the throat, with much thirst.—Scanty, tenacious, frothy saliva in the mouth, without thirst; better after drinking.—Pressive contractions in the throat during deglutition.—After a meal, disagreeable sensation of swelling over the whole body, with tightness in the chest and in the stomach.—Appetite increased.

11. **Stomach.**—At night, heat, which extends upwards from the stomach towards the neck and the head, and disperses on rising up in bed.—Soreness in the stomach, with dizziness and lightness in the head and tightness in the temples.—Nausea, alleviated by eructations.—Nausea, with water-brash (in the evening).

12. **Abdomen.**—Flashes of heat confined to the abdomen, with great flatulence (worse in the forenoon).

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Evacuations, soft and frequent, preceded by pinchings in the abdomen; less afterwards.—Bloody dysentery.—Greenish mucous diarrhœa.—Sensation of formication in the anus, as if from a large worm.—Little pimples around the anus, with burning and itching; thin stools and tenesmus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent and increasing emission of watery urine; also during the night.—Pain, as if from a sore in the urethra, when urinating; this pain wakes him up at night.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Swelling of the penis.—Pseudo gonorrhœa, with redness and swelling of the prepuce.—Violent itching of the corona glandis, with profuse secretion of pus.—Small, shining red points on the glans penis.—Condyloma.—Blennorrhœa.—Sycotic excrescences.—Sexual desire strongly excited, and great inclination for coition, with great appetite for eating and drinking.—Strong erections in the evening in bed.—Fetid and corrosive sweats, between the scrotum and the thighs when walking.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Leucorrhœa, causing, during its discharge, a pressure in the vagina.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness in the evening.—Dyspnœa, with heat.—Cough from tickling in the throat.—Dry cough, in single shocks, when lying down; > by sitting up.

18. **Chest.**—Chest oppressed, feels contracted; relieved by stretching himself.—Pain running over the ensiform cartilage, from the seventh rib on the r. side diagonally through the chest.—Pulsative and shooting pains in the chest, esp. when walking.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain in back part of neck when head is thrown back, extending to occiput.—Wrenching pains in the vertebræ of the neck.—The muscles of the back part of the neck seem as if contracted.—Tearing in the side of the back, even at night on moving in the bed, > by the heat of the fire.—Aching in the small of the back, as if bruised.—Pain all over the back down to the loins, aggravated on drawing a long breath.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in the l. shoulder, between the clavicle and scapula, interiorly.—Pain in the middle of the upper part of r. arm, as though it would break.—Periodical shooting pains in the arms.—Tearing in the arms when writing, > by the heat of the fire.—Sensation of lameness in r.

arm.—Numbness of l. arm, from elbow to end of little finger, it feels as if the "crazy-bone" was struck.—The joints of the fingers and knuckles are red (and hot).

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Painful jerking in the leg, in the evening, after sleeping.—Shooting, drawing, and aching pains in the thighs, from the hip-joints nearly down to the condyles; < at night.—Violent itching on the inside of thighs, knees, and legs; worse in the knees, esp. at night.—Profuse perspiration between the thighs (when walking).—Rheumatic pain in r. knee-joint; < when walking (ascending), > at rest.—Pain in the tendo Achillis and os calcis after walking.—Coldness in the joints.—Coldness of the feet, day and night.

24. **Generalities.**—Sensation of lameness in all the limbs.—Pulling and shuddering in the arms and the legs.—Paralytic pains in the limbs, with indolence and drowsiness.—Weariness, languor, tired and prostrated; worse before eating, better when riding in the open air.—General nervous, uneasy sensation.

25. **Skin.**—Itching: of the nose (bleeding after blowing it); of eyelids; canthi (outer); ears; face (l. side) palms of hands (r.); thighs (inside); knees; legs; at the anus (at night), on the shoulders (evening).—Sensation as if pimples were coming out over the body.—Red papulous eruption, without itching, on both elbows.—Redness of the skin.—Red, fiery-looking ulcers, which may occur in the throat or in any other part of the body, in the mouth, on the legs; particularly if there be nodes on the shin-bones.—Very angry-looking chancres.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness in the daytime and sleeplessness at night; unconquerable desire to sleep after dinner, early in the evening (during the day).—Restlessness and sleeplessness at night, from a constant flow of ideas changing from one thing to another.—Nightly sleeplessness, without causing fatigue.—Restless sleep, with vivid dreams and much talking.—Nightmare after midnight.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse slower in the forepart of the day, accelerated in the evening.—Coldness and chilliness in the warm room.—Internal and external heat of the body during the whole night.—Profuse perspiration between the thighs.—Perspiration most at noon.

Cinnamomum.

Cinnamomum Zeylanicum and Cinnamomum Cassia.
N. O. Lauraceæ. Tincture.

Clinical.—Ascites. Caries. Constipation. Diarrhœa. Hæmorrhages. Headache. Hysteria. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia.

Characteristics.—A leading feature of *Cinnamon* is hæmorrhage. The hæmorrhage is bright red and clear and < by any physical exertion. *Cinnam.* also causes gastric disturbance and hysterical attacks; pains in bones and in muscles, and great weakness

as after loss of fluids. Hysterical attacks, going off with eructations; with nausea or vomiting. The symptoms are < while riding; from exertion; from talking; in afternoon and evening up to midnight. Talking = hysterical attacks. It has been used in large doses by the old school in cases of uterine cancer, and some success has been claimed for it.

Relations.—*It is antidoted by:* Acon. *It antidotes:* Opium. *Compare:* Sil., Ipec.

SYMPTOMS.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea while riding, with gagging and vomiting of mucus.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa < after drinking, with acidity.—Long-continued constipation; stool in hard balls.—Hæmorrhage from bowels occurring esp. after any physical exertion; blood, bright red and clear.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menorrhagia; in females troubled with itching at nose; blood bright red < after false step or strain; blood bright red.—Metrorrhagia.—Repeated small hæmorrhages during gestation and puerperal state; < on any exertion, lifting, straining, over-stretching arms; false step.

Cistus Canadensis.

Helianthemum canadense. Rock-rose. Ice-plant. Frost-weed.
N. O. Cistaceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Bone affections. Cancer. Diarrhœa. Erysipelas. Follicular pharyngitis. Glandular swellings. Hip-joint disease. Hospital gangrene. Lupus. Panaritium. Parotitis. Scorbutus. Scrofula. Sore-throat. Ulcers. Zona.

Characteristics.—*Cistus* is a very ancient remedy for scrofulous affections, and also in scorbutic states and gangrenous ulcerations. The provings and homœopathic uses confirm its suitability in these respects and bring out clearer indications. It is most suited to scrofulous subjects who are very sensitive to cold air. "Sensitive to cold air" runs through the pathogenesis and also feelings of coldness, of which its peculiar property of favouring the formation of ice about its roots in early winter is strangely suggestive. Cold feelings: in larynx; in abdomen. "Inhaling the slightest cold air causes sore-throat, which he has not when inhaling in a warm room." Inhaled air feels cool. Cold breath. Stitches and cold feelings are very prominent; there is also a soft or spongy feeling which is very characteristic. (I cured with *Cistus* a case of sore-throat that had lasted for years under allopathic treatment with local swabbings. There was an accumulation of thick yellow, leathery phlegm that had to be cleared away by local means. The patient complained of a "spongy" feeling in the throat, and that led me to the remedy.) Trembling (with the fever). Sensation as if ants were running

through the whole body (in evening, with anxious, difficult breathing). There is also great sensitiveness to touch: < from touch. Throat symptoms > by swallowing. < By motion. < Evening; night; morning. < By drinking coffee (diarrhœa). > By expectoration.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Rhus t., Camph., and Sepia. *Compatible:* Magnesium (the plant grows on a magnesium soil), Bell., Carb. v., Phos. *Incompatible:* Coffee. *Compare:* Arg. n., Lach., Carb. v. (cold breath); Sul. (morning diarrhœa).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Bad effects from vexation.—All mental excitement <; (stitches in throat; cough).

2. **Head.**—Headache in sinciput after being kept waiting for dinner; > eating; < towards evening and lasts all night; in r. side, with piercing pain in eye.—Forehead cold, and sensation of coolness inside forehead, in a very warm room.—Pressive pain at root of nose with headache.—Head drawn to one side by swellings in neck.

3. **Eyes.**—Stitches in eyes; scrofulous inflammation; feeling as if something were passing around in the eye, with stitches.—Weight above eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Discharge of water and bad-smelling pus.—Inner swelling of ears with discharge.—Tetters on and around the ear, extending into meatus.—Swelling of parotid glands.

5. **Nose.**—Cold feeling, or burning in nose.—Chronic catarrh; frequent and violent sneezing evening and morning.—Inflammation, swelling and burning l. side of nose.—Tip of nose painful.—Eczema.

6. **Face.**—Feeling as if facial muscles would be drawn to one side.—Flushes of heat in face.—Heat and burning in bones of face.—Half-way up cheek, swelling beginning at ear.—Vesicular erysipelas.—Lupus.—Sharp shooting, intolerable itching, and thick crusts; with burning on r. zygoma.—Caries of lower jaw; with suppurating glands on neck.—Open, bleeding cancer on lower lip.

8. **Mouth.**—Scorbutic, swollen gums, separating from teeth; easily bleeding, putrid, disgusting.—Dry tongue and palate.—Tongue sore, surface as if raw.—Impure breath.—Sensation of coldness of tongue, larynx and trachea.—Saliva cool; breath feels cool.

9. **Throat.**—Coolness in throat.—Soft or spongy feeling in throat.—As if sand in throat.—Continuous feeling of dryness and heat < after sleeping, eating and drinking.—Small dry spot in gullet; < after sleeping, must get up and drink; > after eating; throat looks glassy; on back of throat stripes of tough or leathery mucus.—Must swallow saliva to relieve unbearable dryness, esp. during night.—Periodical itching in throat.—Dry, without feeling dry.—Burning high up behind uvula.—Stitches cause cough; when mentally agitated.—Cough causes tearing pain in throat.—Sore throat < from inhaling least cold air.—Hawking of mucus, tough, gum-like, thick, tasteless; mostly mornings.—Expectoration of (bitter) mucus, relieving throat.—Scrofulous swelling and suppuration of glands of throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Desire for acid food and fruits, but pain and diarrhœa follow eating them.—Desire for cheese.—Eating and drinking > dry throat

and pain in sinciput.—After eating: pain in stomach; cold feeling in stomach. —After drinking coffee, diarrhœa.—Empty and cool eructations.—Frequent nausea; with diarrhœa.

12, 13. **Abdomen, Rectum, and Stool.**—Stitches in l. hypochondrium. —Cool feeling in whole abdomen.—Pain in groin coming from back.—Thin, greyish-yellow, hot stools, squirting out; irresistible urging, < from midnight until noon.—Diarrhœa: from coffee; fruits; with goître; chronic; in wet weather; in scrawny scrofulous children.—Chronic dysentery.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Itching in scrotum.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Induration of mammæ; sensitive to cold air; cancer.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Larynx and trachea: inhaled air feels cool; itching in; feeling as if windpipe had not space enough.—Asthmatic in evening after lying down and at night.—Cough: < by mental agitation; from stitches in throat; with painful tearing in throat.—Raw feeling in upper chest extending into throat.—Expectoration of bitter mucus.—After raising phlegm feels very much relieved.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Glands of neck and throat swollen; suppuration. —Itching on back.—Eruption like zona.—Burning, bruised pain in coccyx preventing sitting, < from contact.

21. **Limbs.**—In evening, pains in knees, in r. hand, in l. shoulder.—Drawing pains in muscular parts of hands and of lower extremities, with pains in joints, fingers, and knees.—Tearing and drawing pains in all the joints, knees and fingers.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Sprained pain in wrists.—Pain in fingers (r. hand) while writing.—Tearing in finger-joints.—Tips of fingers very sensitive to cold.—Tetter on hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pains in knee and r. thigh when walking or sitting. —Tearing in knees.—Piercing pain in r. great toe (evening).—Cold feet.

25. **Skin.**—Itching all over body without eruption.—Vesicular erysipelas of face.—Lupus on face.—Tetter.—Hard swelling round mercurial syphilitic ulcers on lower limbs.

26. **Sleep.**—Very restless at night.—Sleepless from dryness of throat.—Night sweats.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness; followed by heat with trembling, accompanied by a rapid swelling and great redness of glands below ear and in throat.—Heat with thirst, causing to drink frequently.—Night sweats.—Sweats easily.

Citrus Limonum.

Lemon. *N. O.* Rutaceæ. Expressed juice.

Clinical.—Cancer. Constipation. Convulsive fits (Stramonium and other poisonings). Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Dysentery. Dyspnœa. Hæmorrhage. Rheumatism. Scurvy. Splenitis. Sunstroke.

Characteristics.—In the observations with this plant the expressed juice of the fruit has been used containing citric acid.

Lemon-juice and citric acid are traditional remedies for and preventives of sea-scurvy. That their action is homœopathic has been proved by the occurrence of scurvy from the excessive use of the acid when taken for other purposes. Used as a local application (in one part of citric acid to eight of water) it has relieved the pains of cancer. It has a powerful effect on the circulation and on the blood itself, producing faintness, weak pulse, hæmorrhages, and dropsies. Inflammation and painful enlargement of the spleen; dyspnœa. Daily headache. Stiffness in the joints, particularly in the fingers; bruised feeling, particularly in the feet. Herpetic eruptions.

Relations.—Citrus is *antidoted by:* Acon., Asarum, Datura, Euphorbia, Hepar, Sepia. *It antidotes:* Acon., Euphorb., Stramon., snake-bites, and all animal poisons. It *increases the curative effects of* Bell. *Compare:* It should be compared with Acetic acid; and the "bruised pain in the joints" recalls the action of its congener, Ruta; Bell., Lach. As an antidote against Stram. it has been employed with great success, the juice of the fruit being administered by the teaspoonful. The symptoms removed were: Convulsive fits with violent movement of the hands and of the feet, eyes convulsed, fixedness of look, salivation, pupils dilated, face red and puffed. Loss of reason, and disposition to be frightened. Pulse small and quick. Convulsions renewed or provoked by light.

Citrus Vulgaris, *see* Aurantium.

Clematis Erecta.

Upright Virgin's Bower. Flammula Jovis. *N. O.* Ranunculaceæ.
Tincture of leaves and stems.

Clinical.—Cancer. *Eyes, affections of. Face, pimples on.* Gonorrhœa. Headache. Rheumatism. *Testicles, inflammation of.* Toothache. *Urethra, stricture of.*

Characteristics.—*Clematis*, like other Ranunculi, is a direct irritant of the skin producing inflammation and vesication. It was used by Stoerck before Hahnemann's time in cancerous and other foul ulcers, inveterate skin eruptions, syphilis, and rheumatism. In the provings, the external head (left), eyes, teeth (left), skin, urinary and male sexual organs show the greatest number of symptoms. Inflammation of eyes (< left), smarting, burning, stitches, redness, lachrymation, photophobia. Sensation as if fire were streaming from eyes. There is mucus in the urine, but not pus. Flow of urine by fits and starts; or has to wait a long time before he can urinate, with intense pain along fore part of urethra. Beginning of inflammatory stricture. "Affections of urethra; penis in general; prepuce in particular." Swelling of inguinal glands. Painful, inflamed, swollen testicles.

Clematis acts best on light-haired people; torpid, cachectic conditions; swellings and indurations of the glandular system; syphilitic taint. Great debility; twitching of muscles; vibrating sensation through body. The symptoms are < by touch and generally by motion; headache and toothache < lying down in evening. Eyes < on closing them. Headache < bending head backward. Great debility 3–5 p.m.; nearly all symptoms < night. Weakness after eating. Aversion to be washed. < By cold water; cold air; cold weather; moist poultices. Toothache, temporarily > by drawing in cold air; < from heat of bed. < During increasing, > during waning moon. Giddiness when lifting up head, or when moving head.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bry. (toothache, urinary symptoms), Camph. *Antidote to:* Merc. *Compatible:* Sil. *Compare:* Ars. (skin; Clem. has more redness, is < from washing; has moist, alternating with dry scabs); Puls. (gonorrhœal orchitis, testicle tender and hard as a stone); Bell., Bry., Calc., Canth., Con., Caust., Dulc. (syphilitic ulcerations); Graph., Merc. (iritis, sensitive to cold); Petr. (impetigo on neck and occiput); Sars. (syphilitic ulcers). In "aversion to be washed," compare Ant. c., Hep., Pho., Sep., Spi., Sul. In bending head back, Cinnabar. *Cobalt.* has < bending head forward.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sadness and apprehension.—Moroseness.—Aversion to conversation.—Indifference.—Fear of being alone, but disinclined to meet otherwise agreeable company.—Memory impaired.

2. **Head.**—In the morning, confusion and heaviness of the head.—Giddiness if he lifts his head up, or when moving the head.—Head feels full and heavy, hanging down.—Headache, aggravated by bending the head backwards.—Pressive tension in the forehead and sides of the head, as well as in the bones of the cranium.—Digging pressure on the brain.—Piercing in the temples.—Boring pains in the temple.—Hammering and strokes in the head.—Purulent pimples on the forehead, painful on being touched.—Burning, incisive pains in the skin of the forehead.—Eruptions on the head.—Moist phlyctenæ on the occiput and at the nape of the neck; sore, tingling and stinging-itching; often drying up in scales; when getting warm in bed, violently itching; only temporarily relieved by scratching; with soreness and rawness.—Itching on the hairy scalp.

3. **Eyes.**—Pressure on the ball of the eye.—Smarting in the eyes, and in the margins of the eyelids, esp. on closing them.—The closed eye is very sensitive to the air (cold air), and when it is opened very sensitive to the light.—Shootings in the corners of the eyes.—Itching in the canthi.—Burning and heat in the eyes, with dryness, as if fire were streaming from the eyes.—Inflammation of the iris.—The white of the eyes has a yellow tint.—While writing, the letters momentarily run into one another; at times, double vision, with flickering before the eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes, with profuse lachrymation.—Inflammation and ulceration of the margins of the eyelids.—Photophobia.

4. **Ears.**—Burning pain in exterior of the ear.—Tinkling in the ear.—Ringing, as from bells in the ear.

5. **Nose.**—Purulent pimples, painful on being touched at the root, and on the point of the nose.—Fluent coryza (with sneezing), with abundant secretion of mucus, streaked with blood.

6. **Face.**—Face pale and sickly.—Sensation of burning in the skin of the cheeks (momentary flushes).—Incisive burning pains in the lower lip.—Cancer of the lips.—Phlyctenoid eruptions on the lip.—White vesicles on the nose and on the face, as from a sunburn.—Moist eruption on the face, preceded by stinging pain.—Purulent pimples on the chin.—Swelling of the submaxillary glands, with nodosities, hard, tensive, pulsative, and painful on being touched.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache, < by smoking tobacco.—Toothache in a decayed molar tooth, much < from a crumb of bread coming into it; much > by cold water.—Nocturnal pains in the teeth, which, in a horizontal position, are aggravated so as to occasion despair, with tossing, weakness, anxiety, and insupportable suffering on being uncovered.—Shooting pains or successive pullings in the teeth, extending even into the head and producing incapacity for intellectual labour.—Sensation as if the decayed tooth were too long; the least contact is exceedingly painful, with an excessive flow of saliva.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of the tongue in the morning.—Dull shootings and piercings in the root of the tongue.—Small blisters on the tongue and in the throat, which soon become ulcers.—Expectoration of sanguineous saliva.

9. **Throat.**—Heat and burning in the mouth and throat.—Sensation of roughness in the throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Prolonged satiety, though the food continues pleasant to the taste.—After eating, nausea, and sleepiness.—Nausea on smoking tobacco, with weakness of the legs.—Aversion to beer.—Increased thirst, with desire for ice.

11. **Stomach.**—Disagreeable sensation of coldness in the stomach.—Tension of the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pains, as from a bruise in the hepatic region, on touching the part, and on stooping.—Stitches in the liver.—When walking, incisive contractions in the regions of the loins.—Pressure towards the exterior of the inguinal ring, as if a hernia were about to protrude.—Swelling and induration of the inguinal glands, with jerking pains.—Sensation of constriction in the lower abdomen, which is hard.—Stitches: shooting up, < on breathing and urinating.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Frequent, liquid, or loose evacuations, without colic.—Loose stools, with burning at the anus.—Burning heat, and itching at the anus (in the evening); better after an evacuation.—Hæmorrhoids, itching, discharging some mucus.—Hard stool, difficult to discharge (in the evening).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Increased secretion of urine.—Purulent urine.—Urine turbid, milky, dark, with flakes of mucus and frothy.—Secretion diminished; the last drops cause violent burning.—Secretion slow and in a small stream.—During the emission of urine, pulling in the spermatic cord.—Burning sensation and smarting in the urethra, on commencing to urinate.—Stitches in the urethra; stitches from the abdomen into the chest.—Contraction of the urethra, with the urine stopping suddenly, or only flowing drop by drop; jerk-like tearing in fore part of urethra in the intervals.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Itching on the genitals.—Violent, long-

continuing erections, with stitches in the urethra.—Swelling of the r. half of scrotum.—Drawing pains, in the testes and in the spermatic cord, extending to the groins and the thighs.—Painful inflammation and swelling of the testes.—Induration of the testes.—Thickening of the scrotum.—Aversion to sexual enjoyment, as after excessive indulgence.—Burning pain in the penis, during emission in coition.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Swelling and induration of the mammary glands; cancer of the breast; and womb.—Menses too early.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Violent cough, with irregular respiration, at times too slow, at times too rapid; barking cough, with burning pain in the sternum and stitches in both sides of the lungs.

18. **Chest.**—Violent shocks, with dull shootings in the sides of the chest and of the abdomen.—Shootings in the chest, aggravated by breathing.

19. **Heart.**—Sharp stitch in the heart, from within to without.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Itching pustules round the neck, with excoriation after scratching.—Humid tetters from the nape of the neck to the occiput.—Eruption of pustules in the lumbar region.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Swelling and induration of the axillary glands.—Pressure or pullings in the muscles of the arms and of the hands.—Gnawing blisters on the hands and fingers, with swelling; cold water aggravates the sufferings.—The hands feel as if they were too large; they are dry and hot.—Arthritic nodosities in the joints of the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Tearing in the thighs.—Scaly tetters in the thigh.—Furunculi in the thigh.—Itching of the toes and perspiration between them.

24. **Generalities.**—Convulsive movements of the muscles in different parts of the body.—Relaxation of the muscles.—Great emaciation.—Fatigue of all the limbs, esp. after a meal, with beatings in all the arteries.—Vibration through the whole body, after lying down.—Great debility and weakness, 3–5 (p.m.).—Lancinations from below upward, < on breathing, or urinating, concomitant with uterine or other affections.

25. **Skin.**—Obstinate miliary eruptions.—Vesicular eruptions on the body.—Scaly tetters, discharging a sanious pus, yellowish and corrosive, and with redness, heat and swelling of the skin.—Obstinate tetters, red and moist, with insupportable itching in the heat of the bed, and after washing.—Itching over the whole body.—Aggravation of all skin symptoms by the heat of the bed and from washing.—The tetters (painful, not itching over the whole body) are red and humid while the moon is increasing, and pale and dry when the moon is waning.—Burning or tingling, and pulsation in the ulcers, with shootings in the edges when touched.—Psoric pustules over the whole body.—Painful swelling and induration of the glands.

26. **Sleep.**—Great drowsiness during the day, even in the morning after rising.—Sleeplessness in the evening and at night.—Sleep, with frequent dreams, agitation, and tossing; vivid, lascivious dreams; profuse perspiration after midnight.—In the morning, sensation of not having slept enough.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse accelerated.—Quartan fever, characterised by shuddering, followed by sweat.—Sweat on waking, and sensitiveness of the skin, which the patient cannot bear to be uncovered.—Dry heat, with sensation of general heat (at night).

Cobaltum.

Cobalt. Co. (A.W. 58·6). Trituration.

Clinical.—Constipation. Eye, affections of. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhages. Headache. Impotence. Liver disorders. Lumbago. Masturbation, effects of.

Characteristics.—The most characteristic symptom of *Cobalt* is a very pronounced backache < sitting; > rising up, walking, or lying down. Backache with seminal emissions. Other symptoms are: Frequent nocturnal emissions; with lewd dreams; with partial or no erections; impotence. Headache < bending head forward (*Clematis* < bending head backward). Pimples on the head and elsewhere; itching of the skin when warm in bed at night. Smarting, darting pains in eyes. Lachrymation in open air. Pain in hollow tooth, which feels too long and is sensitive to touch. Tongue thickly coated white; cracks across middle. No appetite for supper. Urine has strong pungent smell. Drowsiness; unrefreshing sleep. Sitting and stooping <; Lying down, rising from sitting, walking >. Most symptoms are < morning. Cold air = lachrymation, and < pain in teeth. Warmth of bed = itching all over. Jarring < headache.

Relations.—*Compare*:—Zinc. (in pain in back < sitting); Agn. (impotency); Nux (effects of masturbation); Selen., Titan., Thallium. Dr. Jos. Anthal, of Budapesth, has discovered that Nitrate of Cobalt is a perfect antidote to Cyanide of Potassium, the two forming an insoluble compound.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great exhilaration of spirits.—Great vivacity and rapid flow of thoughts (evening).—More disposed to study.—Feeling of great uneasiness, had to move about and could not keep still (with pain in the stomach and abdomen).

2. **Head.**—Dizziness during stool.—Dulness in the head, with hard stools.—Fulness in the head; feels too large, worse from stooping and bending forward.—Pain in the forehead soon after rising.—Bruised pain in the head.—Headache as if it would burst, had to lie down, with sour stomach after supper.—As if the top of the head would come off.—When stepping, sensation as if the brain went up and down.—Headache worse in the room, going off in the open air.—Headache, with severe pain in the small of the back.—Great itching in the hairy scalp, in the beard and under the chin.

3. **Eyes.**—Loss of vision on writing, dimness of sight; while reading the letters look blurred.—The eyes smart in the light.—On writing, dartings in the eye.—Pain in the back part of the eyes, with headache.—Darting pains in the eyes on coming to the bright sunshine.—The eyes ache at night.—Profuse lachrymation inthe open air with water from the nose, with pain in the eyes in cold air.—Sensation as if something (sand) were under the upper lid, obliging him to rub it.

4. **Ears.**—Stinging through the l. ear from the roof of the mouth.

5. **Nose.**—Putrid, sickish smell before the nose.—Thin discharge from the nose, water from the nose.—The nose feels obstructed.

6. **Face.**—A large, very painful boil on r. side of the chin.—Peeling of the lips with soreness, they bleed easily.—Disposition to keep the jaws tightly closed.

8. **Mouth.**—Flat mucous taste in the mouth.—Tongue coated white with cracks across the middle (morning).—Stinging pain in the roof of the mouth.—Constant secretion of water in the mouth with swallowing.

9. **Throat.**—Throat feels dry and raw.—The throat is filled with white mucus.—Soreness of the throat when hawking.—Sensation of fulness in the throat from the stomach.

11. **Stomach.**—Hiccough after eating, with soreness in the pit of the stomach.—Belching of wind (in the morning), (during stool).—Rising of bitter water, with pain in the stomach, afterwards dryness in the throat.—Feeling in the stomach as if it contained undigested food.—Fulness of the stomach as if it were filled with air.—Soreness in the pit of the stomach caused by hiccough.

12. **Abdomen.**—Shooting pain in region of liver.—Sharp pain in region of spleen, < on taking a deep inspiration.—Feeling of emptiness in abdomen and umbilicus.—Colic (5 a.m.) followed by watery stool and tenesmus.—Rumbling in the bowels (before stool).—Fulness in the abdomen after a slight meal.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constant desire for stool while walking, worse when standing still, followed by diarrhœa.—Soft, thin stool with severe colic in the lower bowels, followed by tenesmus, pain in the sphincter ani, and headache.—Small, hard, dry stool.—Feces like hazel-nuts, with dulness in head.—Pressure in the rectum.—Constant dropping of blood from the anus (no blood with the stool).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Increased secretion of pale urine, frequent micturition, after drinking coffee early in the morning.—Frequent discharge of small quantities of urine. Scanty urine with a greasy pellicle and yellow, flocculent sediment and strong pungent smell.—Smarting in the end of the urethra during micturition.—Burning in the urethra.—(Secondary) gonorrhœa, with a greenish discharge.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Frequent nocturnal seminal emissions with lewd dreams, waking him up from sleep; with headache.—Impotence and nocturnal emissions without erections.—Severe pain in r. testicle; > after passing urine.—Yellow-brown spots on the genitals (and abdomen).

17. **Respiratory Organs.** — Frequent sighing.—On taking a deep inspiration, stitches in the chest, soreness in the stomach and pain in the spleen.—Cough with soreness in the throat and rawness when hawking.—Stitches in anterior part of larynx.—Short hacking cough, with frequent eructation of a quantity of bright red blood, it feels as if it came from the larynx.—Raising of much thick, tough mucus mixed with a considerable quantity of bright red blood; with the sensation of fulness and pressive pain in the larynx, accompanied by a sensation of scratching and rawness, with occasional burning pains, and a disposition to keep the jaws closed tightly; these sensations are increased by pressure, empty deglutition and cold water.—Copious expectoration of frothy white mucus.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain between the shoulders, in the lumbar region and small of the back.—Aching pain in the small of the back, worse when sitting, going off when rising, walking or lying down.—Pain in the back (spine), increasing while sitting, better on walking or lying down.—Backache with seminal emissions.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Stitches in the arms (wrist-joints).—Aching pain in the wrist-joints.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Shooting in the thighs from the liver.—Excessive weakness of the knees.—Foot-sweat, mostly between the toes, smelling sour or like sole leather.—Flushes of heat along the legs.—Stitches in the legs.—Bruised pain in all the limbs.—Jerks in the limbs when falling asleep.—Trembling of the limbs, esp. the legs, aching when sitting.—Tingling sensation in feet as if asleep, sometimes like pricking of needles; circulation imperfect (*Cob. muriat.*).

25. **Skin.**—Itching all over when getting warm in bed.—Itching of the shoulders; outside of the knee.

26. **Sleep.**—Difficulty of falling asleep.—When falling asleep jerks in the limbs.—Wakens from lewd dreams and pollutions.—Can do with less sleep than usual, wakefulness.—Unrefreshing sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Chilly from 11 to 12 a.m.; headache with nausea and languor from noon to 2 p.m.; followed by fever and perspiration.—Chilliness with yawning from 4 to 5 p.m.; feels dull and weak with aversion to mental exertion.—Flushes of heat with perspiration.

Coca.

Erythroxylon coca. *N. O.* Lineæ (suborder Erythroxyleæ). Tincture of leaves. Solution or trituration of the alkaloid, Cocaine.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Asthma. Constipation, chronic. Cough. Deafness. Debility. Fever. Heart disease. Hæmorrhoids. Mountain-sickness, or Veta. Rheumatism. Scrofula. Scurvy. Voice, weakness of.

Characteristics.—*Coca* has been used for centuries by natives of West South America as an intoxicant; and also as a remedy for "Veta," the condition induced in persons on coming to live in high tablelands :—faintness, throbbing heart and head, dysentery, &c. It is like tea and coffee in arresting tissue-change, and enabling those who take it to undergo unusual fatigues. Like *China* it produces ringing in the ears and deafness and also fever. The alkaloid *Cocaine* is the well-known local anæsthetic. A characteristic symptom of *Cocaine* poisoning is a sensation as if small foreign bodies were under the skin, generally like grains of sand; or else as of a worm under the skin. This is undoubtedly *the* keynote symptom of *Coca*. It is known as "Magnan's Symptom," named after the eminent neurologist who first described it. His description is "a sensation as if foreign bodies were under the skin, generally small round

substances like grains of sand." Korkasoff reports a case of multiple neuritis in which this symptom was present. The patient was a woman who was being treated for a uterine affection by means of vaginal tampons containing *Cocaine*. A discontinuance of these caused the disappearance of the symptom. Cooper cured a case of chronic rheumatism in an aged woman who had this symptom, with the fraction of a grain of *Cocaine* given in single doses at long intervals. Dr. J. W. Springthorpe described (*H. W.*, February, 1896) a variety of this symptom experienced by himself, and recorded in a paper entitled "The Confessions of a Cocainist." He called it "Hunting the Cocaine bug." "You imagine," he says, "that in your skin are worms, or similar things, moving along. If you touch them with wool, and especially with absorbent wool, they run away and disappear, only to peep cautiously out of some corner to see if there is any danger. These worms are projected only on the Cocainist's own person or clothing. He sees them on his linen, in his skin, creeping along his penholder, but not on other people or things, and not on clothes brought clean from the laundry." In a case reported in *Lancet*, June, 1886, a man who had a 4 per cent. solution of *Cocaine* applied to a tooth, swallowed twenty to thirty drops of the solution. Half an hour after, he was seized with : (1) Feeling of faintness and giddiness ; (2) next, an attack of palpitation with a sense of flushing, especially up the back. There was marked diminution of smell ; great difficulty in producing vomiting ; a scarlatina-like rash over the body, especially about the neck ; dimness of vision ; relaxation of sphincters and weakness of extremities ; the mind remained clear, but the pulse was fast, weak and intermittent. A striking case was recorded in the *British Medical Journal* of December 13, 1890 : "At a meeting of the Paris Académie de Médecine on December 2nd, M. Hallopeau presented a communication, in which, after distinguishing two forms of cocaine poisoning—namely, the acute, in which the symptoms are produced immediately after a dose and speedily pass off, and the chronic, in which they are due to the prolonged use of the drug—he related a case which in his opinion showed that the poisonous effects, while coming on acutely, might last for a considerable time. On March 7, 1890, a man had about eight milligrammes of hydrochlorate of cocaine injected into his gum as a preliminary to the extraction of a tooth. Toxic symptoms at once supervened. There was intense precordial oppression, with thready pulse, extreme excitement and loquacity ; the patient walked about the room, hitting out at random with his fists and crying out that he was dying. In ten minutes he became quiet and the tooth was extracted, after which he was able to walk home, arriving there, however, in a state of extreme prostration. Then ensued a train of nervous symptoms, such as continual headache, intractable sleeplessness, bad taste in the mouth, with occasional attacks of excitement accompanied by giddiness, faintness, and a sense of impending death. All brain work was impossible ; the patient could not do the simplest sum in arithmetic, and was in a state of profound depression. A sense of formication and numbness in the hands and forearms was almost incessant. This condition lasted four months, and it was two

months after the injection before the least improvement was observed, and then progress towards recovery was very slow. M. Hallopeau thinks the symptoms indicate a poisonous action of cocaine on the nervous centres, and especially the brain. As it is impossible to suppose that so small a quantity of the drug should have remained in the circulation, he is driven to conclude either that it was stored up in the cells of certain nervous centres or that it produced in them persistent lesions." Homœopaths have no such difficulty in understanding the prolonged effect of a single dose. Among other effects observed from its use in dentistry are "mental depression and drowsiness," and "intense oppression in chest; dilatation of pupils; acceleration of pulse and breathing, and mental excitement." W. J. Guernsey quotes in *H. P.*, November, 1888, from *Med. Register*, August 11, 1888, the experience of J. E. Shadle, who applied pledgets of a 4 per cent. solution of *Cocaine* to the nasal cavities of a man of 35, preparatory to operation. On each occasion he complained of a "cold, 'gone,' relaxed feeling about the external genitals, and *a sensation as if the penis were absent.* Towards the end of treatment he noticed a permanent weakness of the sexual organs, and finally seminal losses and impotence set in and continued until the *Cocaine* was entirely withheld." Compare this with the experiences of R. K. Ghosch (*H. R.*, vi. 15, 49) with *Coca* ϕ (which he finds, in drop doses, act better in such cases than in the potencies) in palpitation and dyspnœa on ascending, when arising from nervous causes, especially self-abuse; in complaints from self-abuse generally; excessive secretion of urine with or without sugar; enuresis nocturna; nymphomania after childbirth, during menses, from irritation of eczema or other affections of the vulva; in satyriasis. The homœopathicity of *Coca* in enuresis is shown by its effect in relaxing the sphincters in one of the cases named above. There are some characteristic headaches of *Coca*. In general "headaches of high altitudes" may be taken as a strong indication. *Coca* has also a "tight" headache, as if a rubber band were stretched across the forehead. After the invigorating effects, the sense of lightness and ability to climb a mountain without fatigue, have passed off, or when the intoxication has been carried to a further degree, a sense of heaviness, numbness, and drowsiness succeeds, with a disinclination to move. There is extreme weariness, and especially weakness of the legs. A peculiar symptom is: Sensation as if œsophagus would be rent by force of rising flatus. *Coca* suits persons who are wearing out under mental and physical strain; bashful, timid people; old people; short-breathed people; effects of dissipation; weakly, nervous, fat or plethoric people; children with marasmus. Effects of cold; cough from cold air; rheumatism from slightest cold. Symptoms < climbing, walking or sitting; < cold air.

Relations.—*Compare:* Arsen. (effects of climbing); Stram. likes company and light; Coca likes solitude and darkness; Paullinia, Scutel., Cypr., Valer., Can. ind., tea, coffee, tobacco. Gundlach discovered the best *antidote* to be Gels.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Melancholy.—Hypochondriasis.—Mental depression with drowsiness.—Bashfulness.—Prefers solitude and darkness.—Muddled feeling in brain.—Loss of energy.—Great mental excitement.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo and fainting.—Tension over forehead as from a rubber band.—Headache just over eyebrows; not constant; < raising head or turning eyes up.—Shocks in head; dull, full feeling in occiput with vertigo, < lying down, the only possible position is on the face.—Occiput painful, tender to touch; pains < on coughing.—Headache with chilliness; with dryness in throat; > after eating; > at sunset.

3. **Eyes.**—Intolerance of light with dilated pupils.—Dark cloud before eyes; eyes deeply reddened until bloody tears gushed out.—White, dark, and fiery spots before eyes; flickering or flashing.—Indistinct vision soon followed by headache and nausea.—Aching pain behind eyes causing feeling as if squinting inwards.

4. **Ears.**—Ringing, buzzing, and humming in ears; with fever.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis passing from r. to l.—Sense of smell greatly diminished.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth dry, esp. on waking.

9. **Throat.**—Uvula feels swollen; swallowing difficult.—Dryness early in morning.

11. **Stomach.**—Retards hunger and thirst.—Loss of appetite esp. for solid food.—Craves spirits and tobacco.—Ailments from salt food.—Flatus rises with such force, it seems as if œsophagus would be rent by it.—Empty feeling or full feeling in stomach.—Confirmed dyspepsia, esp. in hypochondriacs.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pressure and tension in hypochondria after meals.—Flatulence.—Violent bellyache, with tympanitic distension.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Flatus from bowels, smells like burnt gunpowder.—Dysentery.—Constipation from inactivity of rectum; stools dry; like walnuts.—Piles painful on walking or sitting.—Sphincters relaxed.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Fine stitches in female urethra before urinating.—Frequent desire, with increased flow.—Disturbed frequently at night.—Nocturnal enuresis.—Film on urine.—Urine smells like sweat.—Yellowish red flocculent deposits; oily scum on surface.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sensation as if penis were absent.—Coldness, "gone" sensation, relaxation of external parts.—Emissions.—Nervous prostration from sexual excess.—Spermatorrhœa and partial impotence.—Satyriasis.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses flow in gushes awakening her from sound sleep.—Nymphomania, during menses; and after parturition.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Weak voice.—Phthisis laryngea, when from irritability of pharynx stomach will retain no food.—Rapid breathings.—Painful shortness of breath; at night.—Short breath in athletes, or in those taking alcohol or tobacco in excess.—Hæmoptysis.—On coughing, pain in occiput.—Cough from cold air or fast walking.—Expectoration of small lumps like boiled starch, immediately after rising in morning.

18. **Chest.**—Sudden attack of cramp in chest; became cold and unable

to continue the ascent.—Intense oppression in chest.—Rush of blood to chest with slight headache.—Emphysema.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation with flushing.—Violent and audible palpitation; angina pectoris; from climbing or over-exertion.—Pulse greatly accelerated; intermittent.—Pulse extremely slow and intermittent, loses one beat in four.

21. **Limbs.**—Feeling of internal cold with numbness of hands and feet. —Weakness of extremities.

25. **Skin.**—Scarlatina-like rash over body, esp. the neck.

26. **Sleep.**—Inclination to sleep, but can find no rest.—Great drowsiness.

27. **Fever.**—Sense of flushing, esp. up the back (with palpitation). Chilliness and headache in afternoon.—At night heat and sleeplessness, with throbbing in arteries.—Flushes of heat on the back and burning in abdomen. —Extreme weariness accompanies the fever.—Night sweats

Coccinella.

Coccinella septempunctata. Ladybird. Sun-chafer. *N. O.* Coleoptera.
Tincture of freshly crushed beetles.

Clinical.—Face, neuralgia of. Hydrophobia. Tic douloureux. Toothache.

Characteristics.—Most of the symptoms of *Coccinella* appear in the teeth and nerves of the face and mouth. It has been used in hydrophobia, and therein its actions would appear to be analogous to that of *Cantharis*. Symptoms indicating it are: < by any bright object. Is awakened by profuse accumulation of saliva; vomits and complains of sore throat. The neuralgia of *Coccin.* is < at night, accompanied by icy cold extremities and cold, moist skin; the right side is most affected. Pains extend from one part to another, and may jump from side to side. Its attacks recur periodically; are often of brief duration but quickly recurring, generally < at night; but may be entirely absent in the night. Returning every eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, or twenty days.

Relations.—*Compare:* in tic douloureux, Spi., Thuj.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Dull headache, as from an enlargement of the brain towards the occiput.—Semi-lateral, tearing and shooting pains in the sinciput.

6. **Face.**—Faceache, the disappearance of which is attended by faintness, oppressed breathing, and intermittent pulse.—Flush of blood (congestion) to face, like a transient heat; cheeks red, esp. r.—Pressure and heaviness, esp. over r. eye, which is sensitive to least touch.—During paroxysm, cannot open eyes, pain < by any bright object.—Tearing, rhythmical with pulse, extending from r. upper jaw to the lobule of ear.

7. **Teeth.**—Chronic pain extending from superior molars to forehead; affected part paler; attack lasts only a minute but is instantly repeated, < at

night, preventing sleep.—Sensation of coldness in all the teeth; in the entire buccal cavity.—Rhythmical, violent drawing in both rows of teeth while eating.—Sensation as though the teeth would be drawn out; severe drawing in jerks.—Jerking and tearing with stitches, extending to occiput with warmth through whole head.—Painful sensation in back teeth as if they were hollow and air were forced into them.—Pulsative jerking in back teeth.—Swollen gum.

8. **Mouth.**—Tobacco bites the tongue severely.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation in the throat as though the uvula was too long (*Nux vom.* has this same sensation, when the uvula is bluish and inflamed).

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite lost.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—With disappearance of pain in face respiration becomes oppressed.

26. **Sleep.**—Nocturnal attacks of pain entirely preventing sleep, but could not sleep even when pain did not appear.—Attack ends in a general heat and sleep of two or three hours, from which he wakes without any pain.

Cocculus.

Cocculus Indicus. *N. O.* Menispermaceæ. A tincture is prepared from the powdered seeds, which contain a crystallisable principle *Picrotoxine* (which see), a powerful poison.

Clinical.—Anger, effects of. Bones, affections of. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Chorea. *Colic.* Convulsions. Debility. Faintness. Fear, effects of. Hæmorrhoids. *Headache.* Hernia. Intermittent fever. *Knee, weakness of; cracking in. Memory, weak.* Mental excitement, effects of. Menstrual headache. *Menstruation, painful.* Overstrain, bodily or mental. Palpitation. *Paralysis.* Parotitis. Phthiriasis. Rheumatism. Riding in carriage, effects of. *Sea-sickness. Sleep, affections from loss of.* Somnolence. Spasms. Spinal irritation. Tympany. *Vertigo. Vomiting.*

Characteristics.—*Cocculus* has been used from ancient times as a poison for stupefying fish, and making them easy to catch. Correspondingly we find it produces great disturbance of the sensorium in human beings, and all the symptoms of intoxication. It is commonly used as an adulteration of beer to heighten its intoxicating properties. A very characteristic symptom is a sensation of hollowness or emptiness in the head or other parts. Allied to this is a sense of lightness of body. Another characteristic is an opening and shutting sensation, especially in the occiput. Along with the vertigo is nausea and vomiting which bring it into close relation with sea-sickness and carriage-sickness. *Coccul.* corresponds perfectly to the sensitive condition caused by loss of sleep and night-watching, and is the first remedy to think of for removing this. "Irritable weakness" is a leading note in the *Cocculus* effects. The *Cocculus* patient is very sensitive to fear, anger, grief, and all mental disturbances; also to noise and touch. Enlargement of liver after anger. Easily startled. Fear of ghosts and spectres. Stinging pains, stitches, constriction; in the hands a pithy feeling. Many symptoms are < at menstrual

period ; piles during menses. *Cocculus* has cured a case of delirium at onset of menses during first and second days ; the patient said, "I always see something alive, on wall, floor, chairs, or anywhere, always *rolling*, and will roll on me." *Cocculus* is suited to persons of mild and sluggish temperament ; light-haired persons ; hypochrondriacal, timid, fearful, and nervous persons. Other prominent features of *Coccul.* are : Paralytic pains, or pains as of dislocation. Paralytic weakness ; lax-muscles. "Weakness of neck muscles with heaviness of head." Sensation as if single parts had gone to sleep. Immovability of parts affected. Of localities, the right hypochondrium (especially liver), inner hypogastrium, inner forehead, back, upper arm, and bones of arm are chiefly affected. This has been verified : "Spasmodic, flatulent colic, about midnight, flatus passed without relief," recurring several nights ; promptly cured by *Coccul.* 3x. Lippe cured a case of enlargement of the liver after parturition, the indication being "the liver was more painful after anger." The sensitiveness to touch is very great and serves to indicate *Cocculus* in preference to other remedies in many affections where this is pronounced, in articular rheumatism, in ulcers, in neuralgic affections of bones. The least jar is unbearable (travelling by land or sea). < By touch, pressure, or jar. < From motion generally ; moving body ; rising from bed ; bending over or stooping. < Kneeling ; walking ; swallowing saliva. Sitting > some symptoms. Many symptoms are < evening and night, especially about midnight and 1 a.m. Sensitive to air either hot or cold. Longs for cold drinks, but eating or drinking anything cold = tearing in limbs. < Open air. < From sun. < By warmth of bed. > In a room. A decoction of Cocculus is a domestic remedy used locally for destroying head- or body-lice.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Camph., Cham., Cupr., Ign., Nux v., Staph. *It antidotes :* Alcohol, Tobacco, Cham., Cup., Ign., Nux v., and the fever of Thuj. *Incompatible with :* Caust., Coffee. *Compatible :* Follows well Aco. (endocarditis with fearfulness) ; Cham., Nux, Ign. *Compare :* Aco., Act. r. ; Ant. c. (gastralgia), Agar. (somnolency), Ant. t., Ars., Bell., Calc., Carb. v. (parotitis), Cham., Coff., Cupr., Ign. (headache), Ip., Iod., Lach., Merc., Mosch., Nitr., Nux mos. (somnolency), Oleand., Petr., Puls. (headache), Rhus, Sabi., Sassafras, Scutel., Silic., Stram., Tab., Val., Ver. In effects from noise, Nux, Nit. ac. Sense of lightness, Asar., Can. ind., Calc., Gels., Sticta, Sil., Thuj. ; menstrual sick headache, Lac. def. ; fear of ghosts, Aco., Ars., Bro., Carb. v., Lyc., Pho., Pul., Sul., Zn. Umbilical hernia, Nux (without urging, Bry., Nat. mur., Ver.) ; < from kneeling, Mag. c., Sep. ; nausea constant, Ip., Kali c., Sul., Ign., Acet. ac. ; uterine spasm, dysmenia, dark flow, Ign. (Coccul. is distinguished by having weak, lame feeling in small of back ; as if about to be paralysed ; trembles on beginning to walk) ; weak from talking, Ver., Sul., Calc. ; functional paralysis from fatigue or mental emotions, Ign., Pho., Nat. m., Collins. ; in occipital headache, Gels., Jug. c. Weakness of neck muscles, Ant. t. ; > putting head back, Seneg. (<, Clem., Cinnab.). *Compare also :* Picrotoxin and Picric acid in paralytic

sensations and effects of fatigue. Teste places Coccul. in his Causticum group.

Causation.—Anger. Fright. Noise. Sleep, loss of. Sea-sickness. Travelling. Over-strain, mental or bodily. Sun. Tea-drinking.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Pre-occupation of mind, and sad and melancholy reflections, as if the patient had sustained wrongs.—He sits as if wrapped in deep sad thoughts, and does not take notice of anything; anxiety.—Loss of will and power to decide on any action.—Hypochondriacal humour; despair.—Strong, anxious apprehension, inquietude, and fear of death.—Disposition to be frightened.—Excessive susceptibility.—Disposition to take everything in bad part and to be angry.—Mania.—Mistakes concerning the lapse of time; it passes too quickly.

2. **Head.**—Confusion of the head, esp. after eating or drinking.—Dulness in the head, increased by reading or meditation.—Vertigo, as from intoxication, or on rising up in the bed, with inclination to vomit, which forces the patient to lie down again.—Fits of vertigo, with nausea and loss of consciousness.—Headache, with inclination to vomit or vomiting, and pain as from a bruise in the intestines.—The headache is aggravated after sleeping, eating, or drinking (coffee), in the open air, while riding in a carriage; and is relieved in a warm room, or when becoming warm in bed.—Violent aching pains, esp. in the forehead.—Stupid feeling in the head (cold perspiration on forehead and hands).—During motion, headache, as if the eyes were being torn from the sockets, with vertigo.—Pain in the head, which seems, as it were, empty and hollow, or sensation of constriction in the brain.—Pulsative pains, sometimes in the crown of the head, sometimes in the temples.—Convulsive trembling of the head, caused by weakness of the muscles of the neck; worse after sleeping and in the open air, from coffee and tobacco; better in the warm room.

3. **Eyes.**—Pressure and pain, as from a bruise, in the eyes, and difficulty in opening the eyelids at night.—Pain in the eyes, as if they were torn out of the head (with headache).—Convulsive rolling of the balls of the eyes during the spasms.—Pupils very much dilated; or contracted.—Dryness of the eyelids.—Inflammation of the eyelids.—Eyes prominent and glassy.—Dim-sightedness (after reading a short time the print is all blurred).—Confusion of sight, with black spots before the eyes.—Phantoms before the eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Buzzing in the ears, with hardness of hearing, and sensation as if the ears were stopped; with noise as from rushing water.—The r. ear feels closed.—Swelling of the parotids.

5. **Nose.**—Swelling of the nose, sometimes semi-lateral (r.).—Coryza, with ulcerated nostrils.—Very acute sense of smell.

6. **Face.**—Face of a burning red, puffed and hot.—Transient heat in the cheeks.—Flushes of heat in the face after drinking.—Blue circles round the eyes.—Face convulsively contracted.—Cramps in the cheek-bone and in the masseters.—Swelling and induration of the sub-maxillary glands.

7. **Teeth.**—Pains in carious teeth, but only when eating.—Looseness of the teeth, with swelling of the gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of the mouth (in the night), without thirst.—Foam before the mouth, forming bubbles.—Tongue loaded with a yellow coating.

9. **Throat.**—Difficulty of speech, as from paralysis of the tongue.—Dryness of the throat.—Excessive sensitiveness of the palate; the food seems to be too strong, or too salt.—Constriction in the gullet, which seems to be paralysed.—Burning pain in the œsophagus, and in the throat, with sulphurous taste in the mouth.

10. **Appetite.**—Metallic, copperish taste.—Acid taste, esp. after a meal, or when coughing.—Acid taste of bread.—Bitter taste of tobacco.—Desire for cold drinks, and esp. for beer.—Thirst during a meal.—Excessive loathing of all food and drink.—Repugnance to all acids.—Bulimy.

11. **Stomach.**—Risings, with pain in the stomach and in the epigastrium.—Risings with inclination to vomit.—Frequent empty eructations, leaving a bitter taste in the mouth and throat.—Eructations with nausea and sticking pains in the pit of the stomach.—Empty, or fetid and putrid risings.—Attacks of nausea inducing syncope.—Inclination to vomit on rising up in the bed, which compels the patient to lie down again.—Inclination to vomit during a meal, or in consequence of a chill, with abundant accumulation of saliva.—Vomiting and nausea from the motion of a carriage, or of the sea.—Sensation of fulness in the stomach, with difficulty of respiration.—Violent cramp-like pains, squeezing, as if from a claw and cramps in the stomach, sometimes a short time after a meal.—Anxious oppression and pinchings in the epigastrium, with difficulty of respiration.

12 **Abdomen.**—Pain in the hypochondria as from a bruise.—Pressive pain in the hepatic region, aggravated by coughing or stooping.—Shootings in the hepatic region.—Abdominal pains, as if the intestines were bruised, or as from an internal abscess, when moving.—Pressure, as from a stone, in the umbilical region, and in the abdomen.—Sensation in the abdomen, as if it were hollow and empty.—Inflation of the abdomen.—Contractive pinchings in the upper part of the abdomen, with suspension of respiration.—Burning pains, pullings and tearings in the abdomen.—Cramp-like pains in the abdomen.—Hysterical spasms in the abdomen, in women.—Flatulent, cramp-like colic, esp. at night, aggravated by coughing, or by stooping forwards.—Tendency to protrusion of inguinal hernia.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation, with tenesmus.—Evacuation hard and difficult.—Ineffectual desire for stool, with constipation.—Contractive pain in the rectum, preventing sitting (in the afternoon).—Diarrhœa, with emission of flatulency before the stool.—Loose evacuation of a putrid smell.—Fæces soft and yellow, which cause burning in the anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Aqueous urine with urgent inclination.—Frequent want to make water, even in pregnant women.—Frequent desire to urinate, with small discharges.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Itching in the scrotum.—Pulling pains as from a bruise in the testes, on their being touched.—Great sensibility and excitability of the genital parts, with desire for coition.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Premature catamenia, with cramps in the abdomen.—Painful catamenia, with abundant discharge of coagulated blood, followed by hæmorrhoids.—Suppression of catamenia, with spasmodic

and pressive colic, flatulency, paralytic debility, oppression, anxiety, cramps in the chest, fits of nausea, even to fainting, and convulsive movements of the limbs.—Catamenia too scanty and irregular, with leucorrhœa in the intervals.—(Metrorrhagia.)—Discharge of sanguineous mucus from the uterus, during pregnancy.—Leucorrhœa like blood.—Leucorrhœa, similar to water in which meat has been washed, intermixed with a sanious and purulent serum.—Cramps in the uterus.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Fatiguing cough, from oppression of the chest, which manifests itself only during the cough.—Oppressed breathing, from contractive sensation in the trachea, as if irritated by smoke, causing constant coughing.—Periodical cough, every fourth night, towards midnight, or about two o'clock in the morning, with constriction in the throat which brings on coughing.

18. **Chest.**—Suspension of respiration, which stops in the pit of the throat, as if from constriction of the throat.—Tightness and constriction of r. side of chest.—Stitches in the chest (sternum) when walking.—Short, intermittent respiration.—Pressure on the chest, as if from a stone.—Hysterical spasms in chest.—Cramps in chest, with sighs and groans.—Tensive constriction in the chest, sometimes on one side only, with difficulty of respiration.—Gurgling and sensation of emptiness in the chest.—Fatigue of the chest, from reading aloud.—Congestion in the chest, with anxiety.—Red spots on the chest.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart; nervous, with anxiety.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Cracking of the vertebræ of the neck, during movement.—Weakness of the muscles of the neck, which are inadequate to the support of the head.—Red spots on the neck.—Paralytic tearings (in the back and) in the loins.—Pullings and tearings in the back, esp. when speaking, walking, and stooping.—Tremor in the back.—Shootings between the shoulder-blades, and in the loins.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Lancinations in the shoulder-joint, and in the arm, during repose.—Lancinating pains in the arm, proceeding from a wounded finger.—Convulsions of the arm, with retraction of the thumbs.—Paralysis of the arms.—Palpitation of the muscles of the arm.—Pain, as from a bruise, in the bones of the arm, during movement (when lifting them up, and when touching them).—Lameness of the arm (cannot write).—Hot and arthritic swelling of the hands.—Numbness, or heat and cold alternately, of one or other of the hands.—Tingling of hands and paralytic trembling.—Torpor of the hands.—Cramp-like contractions, and starting of the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Paralysis of the lower limbs, proceeding from the loins.—Drawing tearings in the knees, feet, and toes.—Pain as if from a bruise in the thighs, during movement.—Pain in the heel (os calcis) as if bruised.—Cracking in l. hip-joint.—Cracking of the knees, during movement.—Inflammatory swelling of the knee, with transient lancinations.—Burning sensation in the feet.—Hot and itching swelling of the feet, sometimes in the evening.—Numbness in the feet.—Cold and perspiration of the feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Pullings and paralytic tearings, by fits, or continuous, in the limbs and in the bones.—Paralytic immobility of the limbs, with drawing pains in the bones.—Convulsive movements of the muscles in different parts.—Aching, digging pains in the limbs.—Pains, as from a bruise,

even in the internal organs.—Sensations of hollowness; as if bruised in outer parts; same in bones; numb feeling of outer parts; sensation as if single parts had gone to sleep.—Affections of the r. hypochondrium (particularly of the liver); inner hypogastrium, inner forehead, back, upper arm, bones of the arm.—Aversion to open air; hysterics; paleness of the skin, red spots; shuddering in general.—Sensation of hollowness or of constriction in the internal organs.—Painful sensibility of the limbs to the slightest touch.—Painful stiffness and crackings in the joints.—Semi-lateral sufferings.—Rheumatic pains, with hot swelling of the parts affected.—Attacks of gout, with swelling of the affected parts.—Shooting pains in lymphatic swelling.—Engorgement and induration of the glands.—Hæmorrhage.—Cramps and convulsions of the limbs, and of the whole body, sometimes induced by ulcers, or by wounds, painfully sensitive to the touch, or on using the parts affected.—Convulsive movements of the limbs and of the muscles, as in St. Vitus' dance.—During the convulsive fits, face red, puffed, and hot.—Trembling of the limbs.—Attacks of epilepsy.—Paralysis, chiefly semi-lateral, with insensibility of the parts affected.—Aggravation of the sufferings by sleep, speech, drinking, and eating, but esp. on taking coffee or smoking tobacco, as well as by cold air.—Hysterical spasms, with anguish.—Weakness and loss of strength, after the least bodily fatigue, movement, or the interruption of sleep.—Want of vital energy.—Fainting fits.—Numbness, sometimes of the hands, sometimes of the feet, in transient fits.—The open air is insupportable, whether it be warm or cold.—Emaciation.

25. **Skin.**—Great itching, esp. in the evening, or when undressing, or at night in bed.—Red pimples, like grains of millet, with itching in a warm temperature.—Eruption of hard and knotty pimples, with red areolas and burning pain.—Induration, cold swelling of the glands, with stinging pains.—Ulcers very sensitive to contact.—Red spots in the chest and on the side of the neck.—Pale (chlorotic) colour of the skin.

26. **Sleep.**—Obstinate inclination to sleep in the morning.—Sleeplessness on account of anxiety and bodily restlessness.—Spasmodic yawning.—Sleep retarded in consequence of a great flow of ideas.—Half sleep, like coma vigil.—Sleep interrupted by frightful anguish and inquietude.—During sleep, starts, cries, convulsive movements of the hands, of the eyes, and of the head.—Vivid dreams, exciting fear.—Anxious, frightful dreams, dreams of death, of disease, &c.—Fear of ghosts at night.—Sleep unrefreshing, with frequent waking.

27. **Fever.**—Shivering, and sensation of cold, with trembling.—In the evening, shivering and shuddering in the back.—Chill in the afternoon and evening, principally on the legs and in the back; not relieved by heat.—Dry heat during the night.—Perspiration during the night, which is only cold on the face.—Morning sweat, esp. on the chest.—Intermittent fever, with colic and lameness of the small of the back.—Fever, with tendency to become chilly, though the skin is hot to the touch.—Chilliness alternating with heat.—Burning heat and redness of the cheeks, often with cold in the feet.—Fever with cramp-like pains in the stomach, and paralytic weakness in the loins.—Easy perspiration during movement, with great fatigue.—Sweats night and morning.—Pulse full, hard, and frequent.—Pulse small and spasmodic; sometimes it cannot be felt.

Coccus Cacti.

Cochineal. *N. O.* Hemiptera. An insect infesting cactus plants. The dried bodies of the female insects are used for making a tincture or trituration. They also constitute a well-known dye. (*Coccus Cacti* has sometimes been confounded with *Coccinella septempunctata*, both insects being known as "Cochenille" in French.)

Clinical.—Asthma. Backache. Catarrh. Gonorrhœa. *Gravel.* Hæmorrhages. Heart, affections of. Impotence. *Irritation. Labia, inflammation of.* Menorrhagia. Nephritis. Phthisis. Spasms. Tinnitus. Uric acid diathesis. *Whooping-cough.*

Characteristics.—*Coccus cacti* acts more especially on mucous membranes. It compares with *Cantharis* in its action on the renal organs, and with *Cactus* in causing hæmorrhages, in disturbing the heart and in causing lancinating, stitching, and pricking sensations. Itching, sticking and biting in various parts of the skin; red spots and itching pimples. Sensations of irritation predominate, especially in throat and respiratory organs, eyes and urino-genital organs. In the throat there is a sensation as if a hair or crumb were lodged behind larynx, and as if a thread were hanging down the back of the throat causing a cough. Hæmorrhages are apt to be in large black clots, especially hæmorrhages from kidneys and uterus. Lancinating pains and itching of glans penis, symptoms of the passage of small calculi. The cough exactly corresponds to the whooping-cough type, there is no remedy which has a wider range in this affection. "Cough < in morning; the child awakens and is immediately seized with a paroxysm of coughing ending in vomiting clear, ropy mucus hanging in long strings from the mouth." Hoarseness. Fatigue of vocal organs. Violent tickling in larynx. Stitching and ulcerating pains below clavicles, especially left. Peculiar sensations are: As if a ball or stone lying in stomach; raging pain as though a fluid were injected into a small blood-vessel; as if something ascending towards stomach; as of mucus ascending and descending trachea; as of a plug of mucus moving in chest; as if head would split. Kunkel records the case of a man, 75, who had suffered from nocturnal enuresis up to the age of seven. When almost 20 he frequently passed large quantities of uric acid, and at the same time he began to have symptoms of chronic catarrh of the colon, frequent scanty stools, much mucus, cross humour, itching anus, threatening of piles but no bleeding. Insomnia soon followed. *Coc. c.* 2 and 3 was given without benefit. *Aqua calcis* did some good but not much. In three successive years he was sent to Carlsbad with good result to the intestinal catarrh, but the sleeplessness was untouched. Gradually all kinds of arthritic symptoms developed, especially in knees. There was occasionally considerable flow of urine, and the more copious it was the better the patient slept, and the less pain in the joints. The same relief followed an attack of diarrhœa. Four weeks at Assmanhausen caused the excretion of large quantities of uric acid one year, but had no effect the next, and the knee got worse. Wiesbaden did good one year and

none the next. Half a tumbler of Kronenquelle water drunk every morning did good to the knee and enabled him to walk better than he had done for a long time. In three or four years the excretions of uric acid had ceased and the patient's state grew worse: insomnia recurred, diarrhœa became much more frequent. A fortnight previous to such attack, patient noticed he had great aversion to butcher's meat. *Coc. c.* 30 gtt. i. morning and evening was given. Gradually sleep returned. There was almost daily excretion of uric acid, sometimes in the form of large shot; the diarrhœa ceased and the patient went about his work with pleasure. Berridge cured with *Coc. c.* a case of gonorrhœa, guided by the symptom: "Excruciating pain in left iliac region extending to groin and halfway down thigh, *as if a fluid were forcing its way there.*"

There is general sensitiveness to touch and pressure; rinsing mouth or brushing teeth causes cough and vomiting. Warmth < most symptoms; cough < entering warm room; throat < by warmth of bed. Tickling in trachea and cough > open air. Teeth very sensitive to cold. Catarrh < on slightest exposure. Catarrh from autumn till warm weather. Symptoms < night and early morning; cough < on waking. Symptoms are often periodic. The symptoms are < lying down. But the least exertion causes lassitude and tendency to perspire or cough, < during exercise. Mental exertion < pain in occiput. Rising up = hæmorrhage with passage of large clots from uterus.

Relations.—*Compare:* Canth., Cact., Ocim. can., Sars.; apices of lungs sore, tenacious mucus, Kali bi. Many of the Cactus symptoms—pricking and sticking pains, heart disturbances, &c.—reappear in the pathogenesis of this Cactus-fed insect.

SYMPTOMS

1. **Mind.**—Ill-humoured, irritable, apprehensive.

2. **Head.**—Giddiness; the head feels dull (pressive headache, also in frontal region), as if he had drunk too much, with a white-coated tongue.—Congestion of blood to the head when entering a warm room; > in the open air.—Throbbing, pressing, or sticking pains in temples.—Violent raging pain extending from r. eye along squamous portion of temporal bone on its inner side to occiput; it seems as though a fluid were injected paroxysmally into a small blood-vessel.—Sensation as though a hot constricting band extended from one mastoid process across occiput to the other; this region seemed tense and constricted; the condition became worse, until at last it affected the whole skull, in which the pain seemed to fix itself, and it seemed as though the bones became drawn closer and closer together; the whole scalp was also involved and seemed to be drawn tighter about the skull.

3. **Eyes.**—Sensation as if a foreign body were lodged between the eyelid and the eye.—Sensation as if the edges of the eyelids were swollen.—Conjunctivitis; increased lachrymation.

4. **Ears.**—Sudden violent stitch in l. internal ear, extending into l. side of neck and into sternum.—Intolerable itching in l. ear.—Tickling and itching

in ears.—Cracking in ears on swallowing.—Great roaring in ears as from a storm.

5. **Nose.**—Dryness of the nose, with inclination to sneeze.—Swelling of nose, with itching, violent sneezing, and increased secretion of mucus.—Redness on the edges of the nostrils.—Crusts (yellow) on the edges of the nostrils.

6. **Face.**—Crawling sensations in the face.

7. **Teeth.**—Sensation as if cold air were blown on the teeth.—Great soreness of the teeth to contact.—Drawing and jerking pains in teeth; teeth sensitive to cold things.—Loud speaking or brushing teeth causes cough and vomiting.

8. **Mouth.**—Sweetish, metallic taste in the mouth (with accumulation of water in the mouth).—Taste: metallic; bitter; sweetish; sour.—Dry, brown-coated tongue.—Mouth and tongue dry, with much thirst.—Burning in mouth and throat.—Rawness of mouth and throat.—Stitches and burning in the throat and on the tongue.—Great sensitiveness of mouth and fauces, so that rinsing of the mouth caused cough and vomiting of thick masses of mucus.—Sensation as if the palate were elongated, with continuous hawking.—The arches of the palate are very irritable.

9. **Throat.**—Swelling of the tonsils, with continuous desire to swallow, and sensation as if a plug were lodged in the throat.—Swelling and redness of r. tonsil.—Dryness and burning in throat and fauces.—Rawness and scraping in throat, with expectoration of mucus.—Sensation as if uvula were elongated, causing constant hawking.—Throat symptoms < from warmth, esp. in bed.—Difficult deglutition.

10. **Appetite.**—Desire to eat often and much at a time; much thirst.—After dinner much thirst, and when he drinks water then chill.—Sensation of hunger, with colic.—Canine hunger.

11. **Stomach.**—Spasmodic empty eructations.—Heartburn.—Sensation as if something indigestible were lying in the stomach.—Nausea and vomiting; vomiting of mucus.—Retching; inclination to vomit.—Distension of stomach.—Heaviness and pressure in stomach; sticking pains.—Stitches in the pit of the stomach when inhaling.—Epigastric region sensitive to touch.

12. **Abdomen.**—Fulness in the abdomen, as if he had eaten too much, with swelling and tenderness of the pit of the stomach.—Pains in l. hypochondrium, as from incarcerated flatulence; pains extend to l. side of back and lumbar vertebræ.—Burning drawing in region of spleen.—Flatulent distension of abdomen, with much rumbling.—Griping in abdomen followed by diarrhœa.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—During stool, burning in rectum; stitches in rectum.—Itching in anus, with tenesmus from slight exertion.—Stitch from the anus, extending into the urethra.—Copious, soft or pasty stools.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Stitches extending from the kidneys through the urethra into the bladder.—Dull, pressive pain and soreness in region of kidneys.—Pressure in bladder.—Spasmodic pain in the bladder, with alternate coldness and heat.—Itching at the end of the urethra.—Stitches and itching in urethra.—Burning pain in urethra while urinating.—Frequent and great desire to urinate.—Great desire to urinate in the morning (with erection).—Frequent micturition.—Frequent and copious urination, urine clear as

water.—Red sediment like brickdust.—The discharge of urine is slow, in small quantities, with violent burning pain.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Genitals hot, red, swollen. — Frequent erections, with increased desire.—Lascivious mood, nocturnal emissions.—Loss of sexual power with constant dull burning pains in l. hypochondrium and pains across loins as if broken.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Swelling and heat of pudenda.—Soreness of vulva; cannot bear pressure of clothing.—Inflammation of labia.—Great tenderness and irritation in extreme lower part of vagina, < when urinating; can walk a long distance, but is < after sitting in the house all day.—Menses too early; too profuse; and last too long.—Hæmorrhage from uterus, with passage of large clots, which escape when quiet, or when getting up to pass water.—Enormous black clots pass from vagina.—Mucous leucorrhœa, preceded by drawing, thrusting pain in inguinal, vesical, and pubic regions.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Fatigue of the vocal organs, even after speaking without exertion; the voice becoming rough and hoarse; respiration somewhat laborious.—Scraping sensation in the throat.—Hawking and coughing, with increased thirst.—The bronchial tubes are loaded with mucus.—Rawness in air-passages, causing cough.—Sensation of a crumb the size of a walnut sticking behind the larynx, obliging him to swallow constantly.—Whooping-cough; nightly, periodical attacks of cough from tickling in the larynx, ending with expectoration of a large quantity of viscid, stringy mucus.—Morning cough (6 a.m.); first barking, dry cough, followed by expectoration of viscid mucus; the difficult expectoration causes retching and vomiting.—Cough with expectoration of viscid, stringy, yellow, sour-tasting or reddish mucus.—Cough, in a warm room; > in a cold room.—Short paroxysms of cough, followed by easy expectoration of globules of mucus.

18. **Chest.**—Burning under the sternum.—In the chest sensation of heat, of soreness.—Oppression and soreness in chest.—Stitches and sticking pains in sides of chest.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Pressive pain in precordial region.—Sensation as if everything were pressed towards the heart.—Heavy pressure in the region of the heart.—Irregular beating and palpitation of the heart, with anxiety after eating.—Pulse accelerated.

20. **Back.**—Stitches between the shoulders.—Bruised pain in small of back and region of kidneys.—Violent pressive pain in region of kidneys.

21. **Limbs.**—Drawing, tearing pains in the limbs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Sensation as if a fine glass splinter were sticking in the tips of the fingers, under the nails.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Violent stitches in the r. hip-joint.—Hot swelling of the knees.—Pain in the r. patella when walking.

24. **Generalities.** — Great weariness and prostration. — Itching and prickling sensations in the skin.

26. **Sleep.**—Irresistible desire to sleep.—Great sleepiness (after dinner). Vivid dreams.—Uneasy, restless sleep, interrupted by vivid dreams.—Frequent awaking during the night, with excitement, as if he had taken too much coffee.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness all day; cold feet in the morning, with perspiration of the whole body.—Chilliness all over the body, esp. in the afternoon

and evening.—Increased warmth of body.—Greatly overpowered by moderate heat.—Chilliness in the evening, with heat in the head, followed by general heat, and then perspiration all night, which relieves.—Perspiration when walking; on the lower extremities; in the morning.

Cochlearia, *see* Armoracia.

Codeinum.

An Alkaloid of Opium. C_{18} H_{21} NO_3.

Clinical.—*Blepharospasm.* Chorea. Cough. Diabetes. Eczema. Gastralgia. *Numbness.* Pruritus. Restlessness. Spasmodic twitchings. Vomiting of pregnancy.

Characteristics.—*Codein* possesses many of the properties of opium, from which it is derived, but it has characters sufficiently distinctive to entitle it to a separate description. *Codein* seems to possess in great degree the exhilarating properties some persons experience on taking opium, though it is not without strong soporific effects as well. There are many disorders of sensation, notably troublesome itching. The characteristic here is: "Itching with warmth." "Itching and heat of face and head." "A sensation of agreeable warmth" is another characteristic symptom. Convulsive twitchings of muscles and limbs, and especially of orbital muscles, are very marked. Twitchings prevent sleep at night. Numbness and prickling. *Codein* has in many cases controlled diabetes. Headache is < in morning; restlessness and cough < at night. Symptoms in general are < by motion and > by rest.

Relations.—*Compare:* Opium in sickness, pains in stomach and region of solar plexus, constipation, sexual excitement. Agar. (twitching of eyelids; Ars. (pains in legs, nightly restlessness); Hyo. (twitching of eyelids after reading); Lach. (sensitiveness of surface); Rhus, Sul., Sul. ac. (trembling); Culex (vertigo on blowing nose).

Causation.—Fatigue and excessive mental excitement=headache.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great exhilaration of spirits.—Depression with desire to sleep, frightful dreams and dull headache on awaking.—Increased or diminished power of fixing attention or applying mind.—Bewildered on waking.—Confusion.

2. **Head.**—Dizziness on blowing nose.—When closing eyes objects appear to turn round.—Dull headache in morning, gradually diminishes towards noon, when it disappears.—Dull headache soon after rising, < l. side, lasting about two hours.—Dull headache with dry lips and constant desire to moisten them.—Headache from fatigue and excessive mental excitement.

3. **Eyes.**—Involuntary twitching of l. eyelid, sometimes > by rubbing.—Involuntary twitching of both eyelids whenever he attempted to read or

write.—Pupils contracted.—Sudden failure of vision.—On blowing nose sparks before eyes.

5. **Nose.**—Mucous discharge with irritation of the Schneiderian membrane.—Entire loss of smell for several days.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth dry.—Unable to articulate.

9. **Throat.**—Strong pulsations in both carotids.—Tickling sensation in throat, in afternoons and evenings.

11. **Stomach.**—Great thirst with a particular desire for bitter substances.—Empty eructations with acute pains in stomach.—Nausea and vomiting; sometimes preceded by an agreeable glow at epigastrium.—Tenderness in stomach with violent pulsations of heart and carotids.—Violent spasmodic pain at pit of stomach (solar plexus).

13. **Stool.**—Constipation, with tenderness of bowels, esp. transverse and descending colon, and some flatulence.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Semi-paralysis of bladder.—Quantity of urine increased and saccharine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sexual excitement during the night, leading to pollutions.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Tickling in larynx which causes a cough.—Short, irritating cough < during night.—Troublesome cough with copious mucous, and sometimes purulent, expectoration; with nervous excitability.—Night cough of phthisis.—On inspiration, pain in r. lung; pain below scapula; stitching pains in l. lung.

19. **Heart.**—Uneasy feeling about heart.—Fluttering and oppression with great desire to walk in open air.—Painful pulsation when attempting to study or write.—Violent pulsations of heart and carotids.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Neuralgic pains from occiput to back of neck.—Convulsions in muscles of back.—Sharp pains extending from stomach and chest through to back, between shoulders, < on r. side.

21. **Limbs.**—Paralytic weakness in arms and legs.—Spasmodic twitches in arms and legs.—Numbness of hands and feet; prickling and numb sensation in various parts of the body.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pains in deltoids on moving arms.—Jerking pain in arm.—Pulsating pain in l. upper arm.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—In lower limbs involuntary twitchings; spasmodic jerkings; neuralgia and rheumatic pains.—Paralytic affections with extreme restlessness.

24. **Generalities.**—Extreme restlessness.—Trembling of whole body.—Marked sensitiveness of surface.—Choreic movements.—Symptoms are periodic, paroxysmal; at times sudden.

25. **Skin.**—Itchy; prickling.—Eczematous eruption with troublesome itching.—Itching with feeling of warmth.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepy and drowsy.—Twitchings in sleep.—Cough disturbing sleep.—Frightful dreams.

Coffea Cruda.

Coffee. *N. O.* Rubiaciæ. Tincture of raw berries.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Asthma. Aural neuralgia. Colic. Convulsions. Diarrhœa. Ecstasy. *Excitement.* Headache. Heart, hyperæsthesia of. Hernia. Hyperæsthesia. Hysteria. Intermittents. *Joy, ill-effects of.* Labour pains. Metrorrhagia. Neuralgia. Over-sensitiveness. Sciatica. Shock. Sleeplessness. Toothache.

Characteristics.—The effects of *Coffea cruda* have to be considered separately from those of *Coffea tosta*, since the roasting converts much of the Coffeine into Coffeone or Methylamine, which gives to coffee its aroma. But the effects are scarcely distinguishable, and I have not attempted to keep them strictly apart. The provings of *Coff. c.* were made with the raw berries. *Coffea* belongs to the same family as *China*, *Ipecacuanha*, and like these remedies has many symptoms of intermittent fever. It has been noticed that coffee-drinkers who do get ague are more difficult to cure than those who do not drink coffee. The great characteristic of *Coffea* is exaltation of the senses and sensibility in general. Sight is improved, fine print can be read easily; hearing is more acute, and noises are intolerable. The sense of smell is heightened. All kinds of pains are intolerable; and are accompanied with fear of death. The mental activities are exalted. Sudden emotions, especially joy, produce dangerous symptoms. Great sensitiveness to touch or contact. These symptoms will recall *Acon.* Guernsey places it in the front rank of remedies for irritability. He compares four others with it, all of which have irritability in high degree, but have different concomitants: *Acon.*, "fearful and anxious; dreads things"; *Aur.*, "suicidal, will thrash around in bed (as females in confinement) as if wishing to injure or kill themselves"; *Cham.*, "spiteful, uncivil"; *Coff.*, "wakeful, on the constant move"; *Nux v.*, "sullen, keeps the eyes shut; doesn't wish to speak or have anything to do with any one." *Staph.* and *Coloc.* deserve mention also. Teste groups *Coff.* with *Causticum.* He remarks that dynamised *Coff. crud.* prevents or neutralises, in many persons, the effects of roasted coffee. This quasi-isopathic action, as Teste truly remarks, is by no means confined to *Coffea*; dynamisations of many other drugs being antidotal to secondary effects of the crude substances. Hahnemann describes the migraine of coffee-drinkers thus: "It comes in the morning after waking, increasing little by little. The pain becomes intolerable, and sometimes burning, integument of head very sensitive and painful on slightest touch. Body and mind excessively sensitive. Patients look exhausted, retire to dark places, close their eyes to avoid light of day; remain seated in an armchair or stretched on a bed. The least noise or motion excites the pain. They avoid talking, being talked to, or hearing others talk. The body is colder than usual though no chills are experienced; the hands and feet are especially cold. They loathe everything, especially food and drink, on account of a continual sickness at the stomach.

If the attack is very violent a vomiting of mucus takes place, which, however, does not relieve the headache. There are no alvine discharges. This kind of megrim scarcely ever leaves before evening. If the paroxysm is less violent, a little strong coffee which was the first cause of such a headache will produce a temporary palliation of the pain, but the disposition to relapse becomes so much greater. The attacks come irregularly, every fortnight, or every few weeks, without any apparent cause, and quite suddenly, so much so that the patient often does not feel a single unpleasant symptom the evening preceding the attack. Such a headache has never been seen by me except in real coffee-drinkers." It is well to inquire carefully into the dietary of patients who come complaining of headaches of this kind. More recently Dr. Gilles de la Tourette (*Lancet*, July 20, 1895) has described the effects of coffee. In his opinion they are very frequently mistaken for the effects of alcohol: "morning vomiting of glairy mucus, pain in the pit of the stomach, thickly-coated tongue, loss of appetite. The disgust excited by even the idea of solid food is such that these patients eat nothing else but bread soaked in their poison —coffee. There supervene then nausea, vomiting, and painful acid eructations." The pulse is slowed. Insomnia is common, and if there is sleep it is disturbed by dreams of a terrifying nature, like those met with in alcoholism. The effects of coffee are less deep than those of alcohol, and quickly disappear when the habit is discontinued. Peculiar symptoms are: as if head too small; as if something hard pressing on surface of brain; as if head would burst and fly to pieces if she moved; as if intestines were being cut; as if body would burst; "tight" pain; sensation of warmth. *Coffea* is suited to tall, lean, stooping persons, with dark complexions. Sanguine choleric temperament, complaints during infancy and dentition. Diarrhœa in housewives who have much care and trouble in managing their households. The symptoms are > by warmth, and < in open air (though in toothache warm drinks <, cold drinks >). Touch <; would like to rub the part but it is too sensitive. Slight passive movements are perceived as enormous; children at times cannot bear to be carried about. Most symptoms are < at night: sleeps till 3 a.m., after which he only dozes.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Acon., Cham., Ignat., Nux, Merc., Puls., Sulph., and especially Tabac. (Teste). *Antidote to:* Bell., Cham., Cicut., Coloc., Lyc., Nux v., Strych., Valer. It is *incompatible with:* Canth., Caust., Coccul., Ignat. *Followed well by:* Aur., Bell., Op., Nux v., Lyc. *Compare:* Cypr. (ecstasy); Bry. and Cham. (toothache > by cold); Aco. (predicts hour of death); Coca, Codein, Coff. tost.

Causation.—Effects of sudden emotion, especially pleasurable ones. Fear or fright. Wine (wine-drinkers should take coffee; beer-drinkers should take tea). Over-fatigue and long journeys.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Over-sensitiveness; weeping mood.—Great anguish; cannot be composed; is not able to hold the pen; trembles.—Sentimental ecstasy;

excited imagination; increased power to think.—Excessive weeping and lamentations over trifles.—The pains seem insupportable, driving to despair. —Fright from sudden pleasant surprises.

2. **Head.**—Pains in the head, as if the brain were bruised (as if the brain were torn or dashed to pieces).—Semi-lateral cephalalgia, as if a nail were driven into the parietal bone.—In the vertex he feels and hears a cracking, when sitting quietly.—Heaviness of the head.—Congestion in the head, esp. when speaking (or after a pleasant surprise).

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes lively and red, with unusually clear sight; can read small writing more distinctly.

4. **Ears.**—Excessive sensibility of hearing.—Musical sounds seem to be too loud, and too sharp.—Hardness of hearing, with buzzing in the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis, with heaviness of the head.—The sense of smell is more acute.

6. **Face.**—Heat of the face, with redness of the cheeks.

7. **Teeth.**—Successive pullings, and sharp pains in the teeth, with inquietude, anxiety and tears, esp. at night and after a meal.—Toothache, > by cold water.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat; with great and painful sensibility, and swelling of the velum palati; < when swallowing.

11. **Stomach.**—Taste of hazel nuts, or sweet almonds, in the mouth.—Tobacco-smoke appears particularly agreeable.—Sensation of immoderate hunger, with rapid, hurried eating.—Thirst increased, esp. at night, it wakens him.—Bilious vomiting.—Cramps in the stomach, with pressive, shooting pains.

12. **Abdomen.**—Anxiety and oppression in the region of the epigastrium.—The clothes are oppressive.—Colic, as if the stomach had been overloaded, as if the abdomen would burst; cannot suffer the clothes to be tight on the abdomen.—Pressure in the abdomen as from incarcerated flatulence.—Abdominal pains which induce despair, esp. in women.

13. **Stool.**—Fæces soft, with frequent evacuation.—Diarrhœa, also during dentition.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Abundant emission of urine, esp. towards midnight.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Great excitement of sexual desire, with flaccidity or strong irritation of the genital parts; without emission of semen, and with dry heat of the body.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Immoderate irritation of the sexual parts of females, with voluptuous itching, great secretion of mucus, and frequent flow of blood.—Metrorrhagia.—Labour and after-pains insupportably painful.

17, 18. **Respiratory Organs and Chest.**—Short, jerking, dry cough, with great irritation in the larynx, and anxious tossings.—Oppression of the chest; obliged to take short inspirations; the breathing heaves the chest visibly.—Night cough (cough with measles).—Fits of suffocation.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of heart; violent, irregular, with trembling of limbs.—Nervous palpitation.—Palpitation after excessive joy, surprise.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Trembling of the hands, while grasping anything. —Cramp-like contractions of the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cramps in the calf of the leg, on bending the knee.—Cramps in the soles of the feet on bending the instep.—Trembling of the feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Painful sensitiveness of the parts affected.—Great flexibility of the muscles, and activity of the whole body.—Mental and physical excitability.—Aversion to the open air, with uneasiness and aggravation of the symptoms during a walk in the open air.—Twitching of the limbs.—Convulsions, with grinding of the teeth, and coldness in the limbs.—Violent shivering, with feverish increase of bodily heat.—Fever with inconsolable anguish.—Shuddering with colic and violent agitation.—The pains are felt intensely, driving to despair, and inclination to weep.—Tears, howls, cries, tossing and discouragement, esp. during the paroxysm of pain.—Cries of children.—Anxiety of heart and of conscience, with apprehensions.—He feels unusually well.—Vivacity and excessive loquacity.—Vivacity and elevation of the imagination, with acuteness of the intellectual faculties.

25. **Skin.**—Eruptions (measles), with over-excitability and weeping.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleeplessness, from over-excitability of mind and body (sleeplessness of lying-in women).—Sleeplessness from excitement of the imagination, flow of ideas, and fantastic visions.—Inclination to lie down and to shut the eyes, without being able to sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness increased by every movement.—Internal chilliness, with external heat of the face and body.—Chills running down the back.—Dry heat in the evening after going to bed, with chilliness in the back.—Nightly, dry heat, with delirium.—Perspiration on the face, with internal chilliness.

Coffea Tosta.

Coffee. *N. O.* Rubiaceæ. Infusion of the well-roasted berries.

Clinical.—Antidote to poisons. Labour pains. Migraine. Nervous excitement, effects of. Seminal emissions. Urinary affections. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Coffea t.* have been principally obtained from sensitive persons on whom strong coffee has acted injuriously; and the clinical uses have been mainly based on these. But a word must be said about the antidotal effects of *Coffee.* As an allopathic antidote to *Opium* in poisonous doses its value is well known. In addition to *Opium* and its derivatives it counteracts the effects of *Nux vomica, Belladonna,* narcotic mushrooms, poisonous sumach, tobacco, bitter almonds, Prussic acid, *Coloc., Valer., Cicuta, Chamom.,* salts of *Antimony, Lead, Phosphorus, Phosphoric acid.* On account of its extensive antidotal properties *Coffee* has largely been condemned by homœopathic practitioners; but it should be remembered that it does not antidote all other medicines, and it is questionable if it counteracts the effect of many of the above-named drugs when they are given in high potencies. In any case it is desirable to forbid its use when *Bell., Cham., Coloc., Ignat., Lyc.,* and *Nux* are being given.

Coffea tost. is serviceable against both cold and heat. Beneficial to persons who live in the open air. It has caused and cures dynamically a toothache like that of *Coff. crud.* when > by cold; "cold water > intense pain in sound teeth of right lower jaw." (I have several times cured a toothache like this with *Coff. c.* 30.) *Coffea tost.* is useful in confinements to relieve the excess of suffering which some women experience—"pains intolerable." It is useful also in heart affections where there is troublesome palpitation from heart-irritability; and in general nervous excitement. Whilst it is generally given in the form of black coffee in such conditions it is also available for use in the attenuations. Other indications for its use are: Tense arteries. Periodic headaches in hysterical women. Nervous and gastric headaches. Vomiting on least exertion. Diarrhœa from overwork and too much care. Gout and rheumatism with tendency to form chalkstones. There is a definite and extensive proving of *Coff. t.* given in Allen.

Relations.—*Compare:* Coff. crud., Coffein. *Antidoted by:* Caps.; see also Coff. C.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—An agreeable mental excitement causing wakefulness.—Vivacity of thought, versatility.—Symptoms would come suddenly and take away all mental energy.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, with whirling sensation in head, causing a general faint feeling, < when thinking; has to banish reflection; with burning in stomach; partial > by change of position.—Sensation as if everything in the head were going in circles, now in one direction now in another; with incessant noises in the ears.—Rush of blood to head.—Violent headache; < by motion.

3. **Eyes.**—Intolerance of candle-light; it is surrounded by a halo.—Sensation of fog before eyes.—Muscæ volitantes.

4. **Ears.**—Every step, or loud word, is painfully felt in the ears.—Ringing, roaring, buzzing, singing in ears.

6. **Face.**—Face pale; puffy; anxious.

7. **Teeth.**—Seized with such an intense pain in r. lower (sound) teeth, that it nearly drove him crazy.—Nothing relieved but cold water. So soon as the water became warm in the mouth the pain returned.

11, 12. **Stomach and Abdomen.**—Nausea with faintness; with ineffectual efforts to vomit.—Vomiting with difficulty.—(Vomiting without the least exertion.)—Heaviness and distress in epigastrium; sensitive to touch and pressure; < by cold food or drink.—Extreme sensitiveness of hepatic region.—Sticking pains in abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Hæmorrhoids.—Discharge of exceedingly bright blood, every morning, with the regular stool.—Copious evacuations after the first dose followed by constipation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—At close of micturition, a slight milky discharge.—It diminishes all the solid constituents of the urine, except the existing phosphates.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Weakness of sexual power.—Seminal

emissions, 3 a.m., with voluptuous itching; followed by chill and cold, clammy sweat.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Spasmodic sensation deep in uterine region, it seems as if something tried to press outward and could not, because it constantly gave rise to spasms.—(Severe labour pains, patient becoming greatly excited; severe pains in small of back.)—Menstruation increased and prolonged.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Diminution of amount of expired carbonic acid.—Asthma; with oppression of chest.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation: from irritable heart; with vertigo and fainting. —Arteries tense.

21. **Limbs.**—Trembling of limbs.—Jerking of limbs (secondary effect).

24. **Generalities.** — Great excitement. — Trembling. — Hæmorrhages: (from nose, lungs, stomach, and rectum).—L. side most affected.—Aversion to open air, which <.—General > from moderate outdoor exercise.

26. **Sleep.**—Complete sleeplessness.—Wakefulness, with ecstatic excitement, intermitting with dreams.—When going to sleep, starts up suddenly in affright, with groans and fear of falling, or of some impending danger.—Visions of enchantment; followed by dreams of death of dear friends, which do not abate the cheerfulness or exhilaration, but he looks at all with supernatural indifference.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness, with general shaking and chattering of teeth; cannot get warm; chills ascend from fingers and toes, and thence to nape of neck and vertex (> by cayenne pepper taken internally).—Excessive heat, threw off clothing and sat in a draught.—Orgasm of blood.—Flushes of heat. —Sensation of alternate warmth and coldness moving about in the bowels. —Sweat: general; profuse; cold, clammy, esp. in palms of hands.

Coffeinum.

Coffein or Caffein, an alkaloid obtained from Coffea arabica. $C_8\ H_{10}\ N_4\ O_2$. Trituration of the alkaloid, and also of the Citrate of Coffein.

Characteristics.—A proving has been made with this alkaloid, but has brought out no symptoms not included in the pathogenesis of *Coffea*. Pulsation of the arteries on head and temples was very marked. Sparks before eyes—roaring in the ears. Vomiting with relief of all symptoms. The *Citrate of coffein*, which is used largely in allopathic practice, has occasioned dangerous poisonous symptoms in a number of cases. These seem the most characteristic: Restlessness and dizziness; unable to keep erect. Violent precordial anxiety. Palpitation. Abdominal pulsation. Violent trembling of all the extremities. Grating of the teeth. Features expressive of the greatest anxiety. Feeling of constriction of the neck and throat, recurring periodically every fifteen minutes. Pulse very rapid.

Colchicinum.

Alkaloid of Colchicum autumnale. $C_7 H_{23} NO_6$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Fever. Intestinal catarrh. Prostration. Sleeplessness. Spasms.

Characteristics.—This alkaloid has been proved and the symtoms are sufficiently distinctive, though I am not aware of any clinical experience with it. The symptoms point strongly to its use in that form of intestinal catarrh characterised by the appearance of shreddy membranes; and the symptom, "convulsive jerkings of right hand," should prove a valuable indication, if not a keynote.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ars., Caust., Colch.

SYMPTOMS.

3. **Eyes.**—Pupils widely dilated.

6. **Face.**—Tearing pains in face.

8. **Throat.**—Increased secretion of saliva.

11. **Stomach.**—On rising from bed, at night, nausea suddenly increased, and was followed by vomiting of undigested food, and afterwards of a bitter greenish fluid; the vomiting was repeated early in the morning.—Vomiting of blood for nine or ten days.—Pains and excessive sensitiveness in epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Distension and sensitiveness.—Frequent rumbling.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Urging, causing him to leave his bed, followed by copious pasty evacuation, with excessive tenesmus; this was repeated three times within a short period.—Stools accompanied with tenesmus and consisting of a thin fluid with numerous flakes looking like the cooked white of egg in pieces from two to four inches long.—Stools thin, yellowish green, slimy, accompanied by pain.—Liquid stools.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine turbid, depositing a copious white sediment.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse during the first two hours sank about eleven beats.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Convulsive jerkings of r. hand.

24. **Generalities.**—Very great exhaustion on second day, increasing to feverish excitement lasting two days.

26. **Sleep.**—Slight somnolency and collapse.—Awakened from sleep soon after midnight by uneasy dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Chill about noon on first day, followed by violent heat lasting several hours, with increased thirst, very rapid pulse, confusion of the head, uneasiness and sleeplessness.

Colchicum.

Colchicum autumnale. Meadow Saffron. *N. O.* Melanthaceæ of the Liliaceæ. Tincture of the bulb dug in spring.

Clinical.—Appendicitis. Asthma. *Cataract.* Cholera. Colic. *Cough. Cramp.* Debility. Diabetes. *Diarrhœa.* Dropsy. Dysentery. *Eye, affections of. Feet, painful. Gout.* Heart, affections of. Ileus. Intermittent fever. Intestinal catarrh. *Lumbago. Myalgia.* Nephritis (rheumatic and gouty). Pericarditis. Proctalgia. *Prostatitis.* Rectum, prolapse of. *Rheumatism. Stiff-neck.* Tongue, sensibility lost. Typhlitis. Typhoid fever.

Characteristics.—*Colchicum* is best known as a remedy in gout and rheumatism, and the provings show its specific relation thereto. It acts on muscles, bones, and joints. It causes extreme relaxation of the muscular system—the head falls forward on the chest; or falls back when the patient is raised from the pillow; arms fall helpless by the side. Stitching, jerking, drawing pains in muscles; periosteum, and joints. Extreme disinclination to move; < from motion. Mind befogged; but answers correctly. Absence of apprehension, no fear of death. Results of getting wet and getting chilled; changes to damp weather; autumn dysentery, spring rheumatism. (The flowers of the plant appear in autumn; the leaves not till the following spring.) It corresponds to the gouty constitution; leuco-phlegmatic and melancholic temperament; venous constitutions; uric acid diathesis, the sediment being pale yellow and rather like fine flour than sand. Also, urine black as ink; urine loaded with albumen and casts. There is the irritability and aversion to touch so common in gout; pain in small joints, and especially the great toes. The stomach is acutely disordered, nausea and vomiting. "Nausea at thought, sight, or smell of food, especially of cooking," is a characteristic symptom. (Nash records a striking cure by *Colch.* 200, to which he was led by this symptom. The patient was an old lady who was vomiting blood, and passing as many as sixteen bloody stools in the day. *The doors of the room had to be most carefully kept closed* to prevent any smell of cooking reaching her as that immediately provoked nausea.) Sensation of icy coldness in stomach; or burning. Coldness is a common symptom: abdomen; stomach; extremities. Profuse cold sweat; marked chills with or without periodicity. Burning also is not uncommon: in cavities, especially abdomen. The characteristic stool of *Colchicum* is jelly-like mucus; membranous shreds being also marked; violent tenesmus accompanies. Protrusion of rectum. "After evacuation, as in dysentery, there is *generally* relief (but in typhus fever, *e.g.*, sometimes a terrific spasmodic pain of the sphincter ani comes on after stool. This may occur in common diarrhœa)" (Guernsey). The rice-water stool, hippocratic face, coldness, cramps, prostration, led Salzer to find in it the specific for certain epidemics of Asiatic cholera. All functions, mental and bodily, are slow; nutrition and digestion are at a stand, and yet the patient does not emaciate rapidly. There is great prostration; debility from loss of sleep; the prostration of typhoid fever and typhoid states. On

the other hand there are convulsions, cramps, and sometimes restlessness. The pains of *Colchicum* are very acute and unendurable. The *Colch.* dysentery and rheumatism are exceedingly painful. Very sensitive and irritable. Cannot endure strong smells. Gouty diabetes, the uric acid reappearing as the sugar disappears. The heart is affected as other muscles. Oppression and anxiety > by walking. Heart-beating. Stitches about heart and loss of consciousness. Heart affected (pericarditis) on disappearance of symptoms from extremities; rheumatism appears on disappearance of uric acid from urine. *Colch.* will reverse this. J. R. Simson, of Tonawanda, N.Y., cured a very bad case of typhoid presenting among other symptoms, this: "his left pupil was contracted so as to be almost imperceptible, while the right was dilated to the full extent." This is peculiar to *Colch.*, and no remedy relieved the patient till he received this. B. Simmons calls attention (*H. P.*, August, 1889) to the *powerlessness* of the affected parts which accompanies many *Colchicum* affections, especially when occurring in leuco-phlegmatic subjects and when there is œdematous swelling of the parts. He cured a woman, 36, mother of two children, of leuco-phlegmatic temperament, who complained of rheumatism of the hands, which were swollen; joints stiff and powerless, pain as if bruised; the arms being affected but in less degree. "She was unable to brush her own hair, not so much from the pain as from the extreme weakness and powerlessness of the parts affected." T. F. Allen gives "Tingling in finger-nails" as characteristic of *Colch.*; no other remedy has it. As usual with allopathic specifics, *Colchicum* has been terribly abused. Here is an instance. I was called suddenly to see an old gentleman of 72, whom I found in a state of collapse, pallid, surface was cold and clammy, almost pulseless. He had been taken suddenly ill when in the water-closet, vomiting "black bile," and had fallen on the floor when trying to walk along the passage. The history of the attack was this: He had formerly been "a martyr to gout." Four years previously he began to take, on lay recommendation, a powder which analysis showed to be composed of equal parts of *Colchicum* and Jesuit's bark. He kept this up for six months and had no more gout. But at the end of the six months he had the first attack of this kind. It came quite suddenly and was, as far as I could learn, identical with the one in which I saw him. In addition to the symptoms named there was looseness of the bowels, the stool being black like the vomit. He was compelled to lie absolutely still, the least attempt to raise the head exciting nausea. Recovery took place in a few days. This is not exactly a case of what our friends would call "*médecine substitutive*," but I am inclined to name it "*maladie substitutive*," the substituted malady, *Colchicism*, being considerably worse than the gout it replaced. These attacks had recurred every few months, although the powders were discontinued. The < from motion is as marked as that of *Bry.* The patient must rest and lie down. Cannot lie on left side. < From any exertion mental or bodily. Bending forward > oppression and colic. Symptoms are < night and evening. Warmth > generally; but warm food < toothache; and damp, warm weather = profuse watery stools; warm stove or warm room = chilliness. Symptoms generally are < from cold or damp; from getting

wet; from bathing, living in damp dwellings; change to damp weather; from change of weather; also complaints from getting overheated. Pains in gout go from left to right; headaches right to left. Complaints of old people; asthmatic people.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bell., Camph., Coccul., Nux v., Puls., Spigel., honey and sugar. In poisoning give Ammon. caust. in sugar water. *Follows well:* Lyc. *Followed well by:* Carb. v. (ascites). *Compare:* Aco., Arn., Ars. (Colch. has the prostration of Ars., but without its restlessness); Cact. and Abrot. (metastasis to heart); Bry. (gout, rheumatism, serous effusions, < by movement); Chi., Coccul., Merc., Nat. m., Nux, Op., Pod. (painless cholerine); Puls. (derangement of stomach by eggs; gout; nausea at smell or thought of food, especially if rich or fat); Sep., Calc., Ars., and Ambra. (icy coldness in stomach); Lach. (black urine; < smell of food; cholera); Ver. (cholera, cold sweat on forehead); Bar. c. (paralysis of tongue; cold, loss of sensibility); Nux (debility from loss of sleep; irritability, all external impressions annoy; the debility of Colch. is more profound and there is dislike of all food, and nausea from smells). Colch. is botanically allied to the Veratrums, the Alliums, and Iris. Teste includes it in his Zincum group. *It antidotes:* Thuja.

Causation.—Grief. Misbehaviour of others. Wetting. Checked perspiration.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great dejection.—Ill-humour.—Peevish; dissatisfied with everything.—The sufferings appear insupportable.—The least external impression (bright light, strong smells, bad manners) drives him to distraction.—Weakness of memory.—Great desire for rest and disinclination to every mental exertion; absence of mind.—Forgetfulness and distraction.

2. **Head.**—Giddiness when sitting down after walking.—Pulsations in the head.—The headache is relieved, after supper, from warmth and lying quiet in bed.—Pressure on the occiput, during intellectual exertion.—Cramp-like pains in the head, esp. above the eyes.—Semilateral tearing in the head.—Tingling in the forehead and upon the head.

3. **Eyes.**—Pupils much dilated, only slightly sensitive to light, or immovable or slightly dilated.—L. pupil contracted, while r. is dilated (typhoid).—Pains in the eyes, like a digging pulling, deep in the eyeball.—Swelling of the lower lids.—Watering of the eyes in the open air.—(Iritis; keratitis; maculæ).—Suppuration of the Meibomian glands (ulceration, left lower lid); burning and redness of the edges of the eyelids.—Visible traction in the lower lids.

4. **Ears.**—Otalgia, with tearing shootings (after measles).—Tingling in the ears, as if they had been frozen.—Sensation of obstruction in the ears.—Purulent discharge from the ears, with drawing pains.—Dryness of the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Aching pain in the bones of the nose.—Tingling in the nose.—Pains as from excoriation in the septum narium, aggravated by touch.—Bleeding of the nose in the evenings.—Excessive sensibility of smell.—

Obstinate coryza, with snuffling of a great quantity of viscid mucus, proceeding from the nose.

6. **Face.**—Features disfigured.—Aspect sickly, sad, suffering.—Face spotted with yellow.—Very great paleness of the face.—Cheeks red and hot (afternoon).—Œdematous swelling of the face.—Sensation of separation in the bones of the face.—Sensation in the masseters, as if they were distended, with difficulty in opening the mouth.—Drawings and successive pullings in the muscles and bones of the face.—Semi-lateral tearing in the face, extending to the ear and the head.—Tingling in the skin of the face, as if it had been frozen.—Lips cracked.—Tearing in the lower lip.—Cramp-like pain in the maxillary joint.

7. **Teeth.**—Odontalgia, with tearing pains.—Sensibility of the teeth, when they touch on closing the jaws.—Acute pains in the gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Heat in the mouth.—Tearing in the palate.—Abundant, serous salivation, with dryness of the throat.—Heaviness, stiffness, and insensibility of the tongue.—Tongue coated white.—Smarting and sensation of dryness of the tongue and throat.

9. **Throat.**—Sore-throat, as if from swelling of the orifice of the œsophagus.—Tingling in the palate.—Constriction of the gullet.—Inflammation and redness of the palate, of the fauces.—Inflammations, tearings and shootings in the palate, and in the throat.—Accumulation of greenish mucus in the throat, and in the mouth.

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite suddenly ceasing, merely from the sight or smell of food, with loathing, when merely looking at it, and still more from smelling it; the smell of broth nauseates, and that of fish, eggs, or fat meat almost makes him faint.—Insipidity of food.—Great thirst, esp. for coffee.—Taste bitter; violent thirst.

11. **Stomach.**—Frequent eructations.—Constant hiccough.—Nausea, increased, so as to occasion loss of consciousness, by the smell of fresh eggs, or fat meat.—Nausea, during a meal.—Nausea, after swallowing the saliva.—Nausea, in an erect position, when moving at table, with inclination to vomit, with constant flow of saliva.—Vomiting of food, or of bile, or mucus, of the ingesta, with trembling, violent gagging, colic, succeeded by bitterness in the mouth and throat; every motion excites or renews the vomiting.—Stomach very sensitive to the touch.—Sensation of excoriation, and tingling in the stomach.—Sensation of cold, or of burning in the stomach, with heavy pain.—Shooting in the pit of the stomach.—Sensation of gnawing hunger in the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Inflation and fulness of the abdomen.—Pressure towards the outside in the upper part of the abdomen.—Colic, with tearing pains.—Pain, as of excoriation, in l. side of abdomen, on its being touched.—Dropsical swelling of the abdomen, with a fold over the pubic region.—Pain, as of burning and pressure in the abdomen, in the region of the bladder, and in the internal genital parts.—Pulsation in the abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—Evacuations slow, difficult, scanty, with urging, even of the soft stool, with pain in the small of the back.—Involuntary evacuation of fæces.—Watery discharges, going off without sensation.—Diarrhœa, consisting of mucus like rice-water.—Dysenteric diarrhœa, of white, transparent, gelatinous mucus.—Ineffectual pressing to stool; he feels

the fæces in the rectum, but cannot expel them.—Discharge of much mucus from the rectum.—Extremely painful stools.—Sanguineous evacuations, mixed, as it were, with false membranes.—Prolapsus recti.—Tingling itching, burning, and tearing in the anus.—During stool sensation as if the sphincter ani were torn to pieces.—Cramps in the sphincter ani.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urgent want to make water, with increased discharge of clear urine.—Scanty discharge of urine of a deep colour, with tenesmus, and a burning sensation.—Painful and scanty emission of urine of a bright red colour.—Brownish or blackish urine.—Whitish deposit in the urine.—Burning sensation and pressure in the urinary organs, and the bladder, with diminished secretion.—Pullings, tearings, and incisive pains in the urethra.—Frequent micturition.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Tingling in the trachea.—Tickling in the pharynx, which excites a small dry cough.—Frequent short and dry cough.—Nocturnal cough, with involuntary emission of urine.—Hoarseness in the morning with roughness of the throat.

18. **Chest.**—Difficulty of respiration, and oppression at the chest, with anxiety; relieved by bending forward.—Tensive, pressive, and periodical oppression of the chest; frequent pressure in small spots in the chest.—Shootings in the chest, sometimes on breathing.—Tearings in the chest, with obtuse lancinations.—Pain, as of excoriation in the chest, on being touched and during movement.—Tingling in the chest.

19. **Heart.**—Violent palpitation of the heart.—Pressure and oppression in the region of the heart, as if an attack of apoplexy threatened; > by walking.—Hydrothorax.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Shooting tension between the shoulder-blades.—Tearings in the back.—Pain, as from excoriation in the loins, during movement.—Drawing in the small of the back; worse during motion.—Soreness in the small of the back when touching it.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Stitches in the r. shoulder.—Painful lameness in the arms, which makes it impossible to hold the lightest thing.—Trembling of the r. hand preventing writing.—Tearings in the arms, the hands, and the fingers.—Paralytic pain in the arms.—Trembling of the hands.—Heat of the palms of the hands.—Cramp-like contraction of the fingers.—Tingling in the fingers, as if they had been frozen.—Tingling in the finger-nails.—Torpor in the extremity of the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Tearings in the legs, the feet, and the toes.—Paralytic pullings in the thighs.—Hot (œdematous) swelling of the legs, with acute pains during movement.—Tingling of the toes, as if they had been frozen.

24. **Generalities.**—Rheumatic and arthritic tearing in the limbs, and other parts of the body, esp. in warm weather.—Tingling in many parts of the body, as if frost-bitten, when the weather changes.—Tearing twitches, like electric shocks, through one side of the body, with sensation of lameness.—Starting, shootings in the muscles, and in the periosteum of the limbs, esp. in cold weather.—Frequent starting of the body.—Shooting in the joints.—Paralytic weakness, of the muscles.—Pains accompanied by paralytic weakness, and real paralysis.—Great weakness, with sensation of lameness through all the limbs.—Dropsical swellings.—The sufferings are singularly aggravated by intellectual fatigue, by touch, by too brilliant a light, and by the smell of

pork.—Aggravation of the symptoms from the commencement of the night till morning.—General sinking, and consequent painful sensibility of the whole body, so that the patient cannot move without groaning.—Nervous fatigue and weakness from nocturnal labour.

25. **Skin.**—Itching, as from nettles.—Tingling in different parts, as after being frozen.—Œdematous swelling and anasarca.—Suppressed perspiration.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness in the day, with unfitness for exertion.—Irresistible sleepiness, drowsiness.—Sleeplessness from nervous excitability.—Sleeplessness, without entire unconsciousness.—Sleeplessness, because he cannot lie on the l. side, on which he is accustomed to sleep.—Frequent waking with fright.—Nocturnal heat, with violent thirst.

Collinsonia Canadensis.

Horsebalm. Richweed. Stone-root. *N. O.* Labiatæ. Tincture of fresh root. Trituration.

Clinical.—Constipation. Diarrhœa. Dropsy (cardiac). Dysentery. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. Hæmorrhages. *Hæmorrhoids.* Heart, affections of. *Irritation. Labour. Pregnancy, affections of.* Proctitis. Pruritus vulvæ. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—*Collinsonia* is native to North America. It has a very tough, hard, knotted root. It has been proved twice, first by Burt and later by Dowla. The former took the tincture, the latter the powder. Both experienced headache, the former in connection with abdominal and rectal disturbance, the latter with flushing, sensation of heat, numbness, feeling of enlargement. The legs felt light, as if he could run like a deer. *Nux vomica* relieved the sensations, the symptoms passing off from above downwards. In Dr. Burt's case the symptoms generally passed from above downwards. As a domestic remedy, and among the eclectics, it is known as a remedy for chronic catarrhal conditions, especially of stomach, bowels, and bladder; also of nose, pharynx, and larynx, and in tubular and capillary bronchitis. It is, according to Hammond, "a stimulant, a most valuable tonic, a positive diuretic and mild laxative." Hammond also commends it in the palpitation of the menopause. F. S. Smith mentions that it has a domestic reputation in rheumatism. He records a case (subacute) in a woodsman of 30. It began in foot and ankle, and travelled over nearly every joint in the body. A few drops of *Collins.* ϕ was mixed in a tumbler of water, and a teaspoonful given every two hours. Rapid cure resulted. He utters a caution against using low potencies where there is organic heart affections. It is useful in heart affections alternating with suppressed hæmorrhoidal bleeding; sensitiveness about the heart, fulness, oppressed breathing, faintness. Dewey mentions that it cured a case in which there was severe constrictive pain about the heart in a man who habitually passed blood by stool, the heart symptoms coming on when the bleeding ceased, and disappearing

when it was re-established. *Collins.* cured both. It has cured inveterate cases of dyspepsia with weight in epigastrium and piles.

Neuralgia and rheumatic pains were experienced by the provers in many parts: upper jaw, arms, hands, knees, joints. The greatest number of Dr. Burt's symptoms were experienced in the bowels and rectum: Pains in umbilicus and hypogastrium, constipation with hard light stools, great straining, faintness; stools of mucus and blood. These symptoms suggested the use of the remedy in cases of piles, where it has proved most efficacious. Piles during the catamenia. Prolapse of the rectum with piles. The heart was markedly affected: irritation of cardiac nerves; palpitation, faintness, oppression. Nash has cured cases of the most obstinate constipation with *Collins.* In one there was severe colic, which had recurred for several years, the concomitant symptoms being great flatulence and hæmorrhoidal troubles. He differentiates between *Æsc. h.* and *Collins.* (both of which have sensation as if rectum was full of sticks) thus: *Æsc.* has sense of *fulness in rectum*, which *Collins.* has not. *Æsc.* piles do not bleed as a rule; those of *Collins.* bleed persistently. *Æsc.* has pain, soreness, and aching in the back [and, I may add, < by walking.—J. H. C.]. *Collins.* has more persistently constipation, with colic on account of it. *Æsc.* may have constipation or may not. *Collins.* has shown marked power of disturbing the circulation and causing hæmorrhages, and also of disturbing cutaneous sensation. The symptoms are < evening and night, and > in morning. < By slightest emotion or excitement.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Nux. *Compare:* Lycopus (botanical; heart); Æsc. h., Ham., Alo., Nux, Sul. and Ign. in piles; Carb. v., Graph., Ign., Lach., Pul. and Sul. in piles during menses; Pod. (prolapse of rectum); Op., Coloc., Arn., Diosc., Hydrast.; in functional paralysis from fatigue in mental emotions, Stan., Coccul., Ign., Pho., Nat. m.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Gloomy.

2. **Head.**—Dull, frontal headache with constipation or piles; or from checked hæmorrhoidal discharge.

6. **Face.**—Flushing with heat of face and lips numb; pricking as if with needles.

8. **Mouth.**—Whitish coating of tongue, with loss of appetite.—Tongue coated yellow along centre or base, with bitter taste.

11, 12. **Stomach and Abdomen.**—Nausea, with cramp-like pains in stomach; with cutting pains in hypogastrium; with constipation during pregnancy.—Vomiting with pains and heat in stomach.—Weight in epigastrium.—Sharp cutting in stomach every few minutes while sitting.—Heavy dragging ache in pelvis.—Colic with flatulence and nausea.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Pure mucous stools, or mucous stools mixed with dark substances; before stool, severe pain in lower abdomen; during stool, tenesmus; after stool, little pain; vomiting.—Dysenteric stools.—Hæmorrhoidal dysentery with tenesmus.—Obstinate constipation with

hæmorrhoids; stools very sluggish and hard, accompanied by pain and flatulence.—Hard, lumpy, knotty stools.—Light dry balls.—Bowels more apt to act in evening than in morning.—Bowels not moved for days, constant pressure in rectum with a heavy dragging ache in pelvis.—Piles with constipation, or even with diarrhœa, bleeding or blind and protruding.—Feeling of sticks, or gravel, or sand in rectum; evening and night; > in morning.—Flowing piles, hæmorrhage incessant though not profuse, with alternate constipation and diarrhœa.—Itching or burning in anus with swelling.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Varicocele with extreme constipation.—Spermatorrhœa kept up by piles and constipation.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Uterine diseases depending on diseases of rectum and bowels.—Dysmenorrhœa with hæmorrhoids.—Pruritus vulvæ with hæmorrhoids; during pregnancy.—Diarrhœa after confinement.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hæmorrhage from lungs with short, hacking cough; dark, tough, coagula enveloped in viscid mucus; uneasiness in chest, but no pain; with rectal symptoms.—Pains in chest alternating with piles.

19. **Heart.**—Cardiac hyperæsthesia.—Periodical attacks of faintness and oppression, < slightest motion.—Palpitation in pile subjects; piles return as heart is relieved.

21. **Limbs.**—Tearing pain in arms, hands, and legs; frontal headache.—Tearing in both knees, passing down inside of legs to feet while sitting; dull frontal headache.

24. **Generalities.**—Sensation as if face and limbs were enlarged, with warmth, numbness and pinching as from innumerable needles; lower extremities seemed not to belong to him.

Colocynthinum.

An active principle (glucoside) of Citrullus colocynthis. C_{56} H_{84} O_{23}. Dilutions in alcohol.

Clinical.—Colic. Cough. Debility. Diarrhœa. Feet, burning in. Genitals (male), congestion of; pain in. Headache. Neuralgia. Spinal pains. Travelling, effects of.

Characteristics.—Having had a separate proving, *Colocynthinum* must be considered apart from *Colocynth.*, from which it is derived, although the symptoms of the two bear a close resemblance. Neuralgic symptoms are prominent. Stitches and sensations of heat are found in many parts. Pulsation in the pit of the stomach, with prickling stitches on back in neighbourhood of middle thoracic vertebræ. Diarrhœa and colic > bending forward. Congestion to male genital organs and pain in them. Burning pains in soles of the feet. < Evening; by motion; riding in cars. > By rest; bending over; black coffee. < By motion; > by rest:—herein appears the relationship of the glucoside to *Bryonia*, the botanic relative of *Colocynthis.*

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Depression.

2. **Head.**—Painfulness of whole head, esp. temporal and frontal regions, scalp, and eyeballs, < moving eyes, straining sight, or bending forwards.—Headache < by riding in railway cars, obliging to move slowly, and tread softly, otherwise the brain seems to shake about as if loose against the skull (in the median vertical region); accompanied by very sore pain and causing very bad humour.—Stitches in brain; through occiput on heavy treading; through cerebellum, like lightning, on coughing.—Sensitiveness of cerebellum on turning head.

3. **Eyes.**—Vision sharper.—Painfulness and aching in eyeballs < straining sight, moving eyes rapidly, or turning head.

6. **Face.**—Pressure in left cheek-bone.

8. **Mouth.**—Pain in hollow molar and drawing in incisors, with sensation of swelling of l. cheek.—Persistent, disgusting, bitter taste.—Prickling and metallic taste on tip of tongue.

11. **Stomach.**—Continual burning pressure in stomach up into œsophagus.—Sticking in epigastrium; which was tense and inflated.—Pulsation in epigastrium accompanied by pricking stitches on back near middle thoracic vertebræ.

12. **Abdomen.**—Warm feeling followed by copious discharge of flatus.—Colic with inflation in umbilical region; colic below umbilicus.—Slight colic drawing from hypogastrium to hepatic region, with shuddering in scrotum, erections, and pain in buttock.—Tension in r. groin and drawing along spermatic cord into r. testis, which was somewhat sensitive towards evening; < next morning, and < walking, bending over, and going upstairs.—Stitches from small of back to groin when walking.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Tickling in rectum.—Feeling of moisture at anus.—Irresistible inclination to stool; scanty brownish-red evacuation with painful tenesmus lasting ten minutes.—Brown pappy evacuations, rapidly and easily discharged in quick succession, without tenesmus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Tenesmus in urethra and rectum after urinating.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Congestion towards genital organs, esp. scrotum, with feeling of heat and burning in small spot on same, without erections.—Cramp-like pain in penis with sensation as if it were bent double.—Dark redness and painfulness of frenum.—Crawling on penis with sexual desire.—R. testis swollen and painful to touch.—A pollution at night (very unusual with him).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Short hacking cough excited by tickling in throat; whitish yellow mucus.—Frequent cough in early morning.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Sharp in-pressing pain in some spots on nape, as if from a sprain < by movement; sensitive to pressure.—Painfulness and feeling of heat along whole spine.—Stitches in region of lowest dorsal vertebræ.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Tearing in l. shoulder.—Frequently repeated stitches from l. axilla down to l. elbow.—Paralytic weakness of r. forearm while writing.—Cramp-like pain in muscles of l. wrist.

23. Lower Limbs.—Stiffness and heaviness in tibiæ.—Burning, sticking, and sensation of warmth in dorsum of r. foot; pressing digging pain in external side of second toe of l. foot.—Burning pain in both soles with feeling as if they were swollen.

24. Generalities.—Great desire to lie down; which relieves.—Unusual debility towards evening.

26. Sleep.—Restless sleep with vivid dreams.

Colocynthis.

Citrullus colocynthis. Cucumis colocynthis. Bitter Apple. *N. O.* Cucurbitaceæ. Native of Turkey. Tincture of pulp of fruit.

Clinical.—Cataract. Ciliary neuralgia. *Colic.* Coxalgia. Diabetes. *Diarrhœa. Dysentery.* Dysmenorrhœa. Glaucoma. Headache. Hoarseness. Menstrual colic. *Neuralgia. Ovaries, affections of.* Paraphimosis. *Peritonitis.* Rheumatism. *Sciatica.* Toothache. Tumours. Uterus, pains in. Vagina, pains in.

Characteristics.—"The strongest characteristic calling for the use of this remedy is an agonising pain in the abdomen causing the patient to bend over double. Relief is obtained by motion, such as twisting, turning and wriggling around, and the motion is kept up steadily while the pain lasts; the pain is < by eating or drinking the least amount. This pain may occur alone, or in the dysentery, cholera, &c. The doubling over of the patient is the chief characteristic" (Guernsey). The patient bends double or presses something hard against the abdomen. He leans over chairs, the table, or bedposts to get relief. According to Nash *Mag. phos.* comes nearest to it in colic and neuralgic affections. *Cham.* is also very close, both having colic from disturbing emotions, but the *Cham.* child does not double up, it tosses about. The *Staph.* patient is likely to have black or decayed teeth and sore eyelids, and there is chronic tendency to colic. *Verat.* has colic > bending double, but it has also cold sweat. *Dioscorea* has wind colic, but is > by stretching out. The *Stan.* child wants to be carried with the abdomen on the mother's shoulder.

The nearest analogue to *Colocynthis* in its entire action on the human body is its botanical congener *Bryonia*, with which it should be compared. Both have the same general features—pain in muscles, nerves, and joints, gastro-enteric disturbance, and the same condition in regard to rheumatic joints, < by movement. Both have great irritability and ailments from mental emotion, though the latter feature is more marked in *Colocynth.* Arthritis and gouty headaches with ophthalmia, facial neuralgic pains extending to eye.

Coloc. has diarrhœa from grief, indignation or chagrin. Suppressed lochia from indignation. Diabetes with milky, gelatinous, or colloid urine. The characteristic griping of *Coloc.*, forcing the patient to bend double, may be accompanied by cramps in other parts, which

may occur with or without stool; if a stool occurs it gives immediate relief (*Nux* the opposite); any attempt to eat or drink <. Cramps occur in the legs, uterus, and ovaries. A sensation as if clamped with iron bands is very characteristic in (coxalgia; dysmenia, &c.). Dragging in uterus and vagina. Griping, cutting, tearing, and spasmodic pains in the body; burning pains; pulsations through the body; sensation as of hard stones or potatoes in the body. Easily intoxicated by stimulants. Affections of right side generally. The pains are often accompanied by stiffness and retarded motion of the affected parts; often affect the hip-joints; pains affecting joints are much < by motion; many neuralgic pains are > by rest. Abdominal pains are > by violent exertion. > Lying with head bent forward. Rheumatic pain in the limbs is > by discharge of flatus. Touch <, and pressure > many of the pains. Warmth > most pains. < Evening and night. *Coloc.* has, like *Lyc.*, *Helleb.*, and *Caust.*, a 4 p.m. aggravation. One prover had: "At 4 p.m. the colic came on, six days in succession." This has been verified clinically. *Coloc.* is suited to blondes; persons of choleric temperament; and those liable to cramps and colic, from fruit, lead-poisoning, or excessive venery.

Relations.—Coloc. is *antidoted by:* Camph., Caust., Cham., Coff., Op., Staph. Large doses are counteracted by tepid milk, infusion of galls, Camph., and Op. *It antidotes:* Caust., Magnes. *Compatible:* Staph., Cham. *Complementary:* Merc. (dysentery) with much tenesmus). *Compare:* Bry. (nearest analogue), Elater., Cucurbita pepo. Diosc. (griping, tearing, cutting, spasmodic pains in body, but > stretching body and motion); Dig. (paraphimosis); Caust. (joint rheumatism; follows Coloc. in colic); eyes feel hard, Can. ind; Canth., Cham., Chel.; Chi. (beer intoxicates easily); Coccul., Gamb., Lyc., Merc.; Nux; Plumb. (inclination to assume strange attitudes in bed). Staph. (anger with vexation, abdominal pains, neuralgia—they follow one another well); Verat.; Pul. (hoarseness 4 p.m.). From emotions, Cham., Bry., Gels., Pho. ac. Ign.; stiffness of knee-joints and all joints, Colch.; stiffness after acute rheumatism, hinders squatting, Graph. Compare also Guaiac.; Crot. tig.

Causation.—Anger. Indignation. Chagrin. Grief. Catching cold.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Mental dejection with taciturnity.—Aversion to talk; disinclined to answer questions.—Inclined to be angry and indignant.—Lachrymose humour.—Anxiety and inquietude, with an inclination to run away.—Want of religious feeling.—Disinclined to occupy oneself, even averse to visit his otherwise well-liked friends.

2. **Head.**—Easy intoxication (from drinking beer).—Vertigo, which occasions falling, on turning the head quickly, with tottering of the knees.—Headache, as from a draught of air, which is dissipated by walking in the open air.—Compressive pain in the sinciput, aggravated by stooping, or lying on the back.—Pressing pain in the forehead and root of the nose, as if a coryza would appear.—Attacks of semi-lateral headache, drawing and cramp-

like, or pressive, with nausea and vomiting, sometimes daily, towards five o'clock in the afternoon.—Pain in the forehead and in the eyes, as if proceeding from the outside inwards.—Headache with violent pains, which do not permit a recumbent posture, and occasion cries or weeping.—Attacks of headache, followed by suffocation.—Congestion in the head.—Burning pain in the skin of the forehead, and the scalp.—Heat in the head.—Profuse perspiration on the head, itching, smelling like urine (also on the hands, thighs, and feet); worse at night in bed; relieved after rising and walking in the warm room.

3. **Eyes.**—Sensitive pressure in the eyes, esp. when stooping.—Obscuration of the sight.—Great white light at side of and below r. eye.—Shimmering circle with rays before r. eye.—Inflammation of the eyes.—Burning and incisive pains, and shootings in the eyes (and forehead).—Eyes feel hard.—Aching in upper and outer portions of r. eyeball in evening, < by rubbing it with finger; it feels harder than usual there; this aching lasted some days.—Smarting in eyes; painfulness of eyeballs.—Pressive feeling in orbits, towards root of nose.—Painful pressure in eyeballs, esp. on stooping.—Pains in eyes, sharp cutting in r. eyeball.—Stitches as with knives in r. eyeball, extending to root of nose.—Pain as from pressure on both eyelids from above downward.—External strabismus of r. eye, with smarting lachrymation.—Dryness; burning; smarting; lachrymation.—Discharge of acrid serum from the eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Warmth in r. ear.—Obstruction before l. ear.—Itching, sticking deep in ear, extending from Eustachian tube to tympanum; > by boring in ear with finger.—Crawling within ear > by boring.—Difficult hearing; everything heard is accompanied by a roaring noise.—Constant roaring and throbbing in both ears, esp. l.

5. **Nose.**—Fluent coryza.—Severe burning above the nose.—Throbbing burrowing pain in nose extending from l. side to root.

6. **Face.**—Pale and wasted face, with downcast (sunken) eyes.—Tensive, tearing, burning or shooting pains (prosopalgia) in the face, often on l. side only, and extending to the ears and into the head.—Cramp-like sensation in the l. malar bone, extending into l. eye.—Scabs on the face.—Face of a deep red colour (during the fever).—Face puffed, with heat and redness of l. cheek, and tearing pains.

8. **Mouth.**—Pains in the teeth, as if the nerve were pulled or stretched.—Pulsative pains in the teeth on l. side.—Burning at the tip of the tongue.—Sensation as if the tongue had been scalded by some hot fluid.—Roughness of the tongue.—Tongue loaded with a white or yellow coating.—Cramps in the gullet, with empty eructations and palpitations of the heart.

11. **Stomach.**—Diminished appetite, without thirst, though accompanied by a strong desire for drink, with a sickly taste in the mouth.—Constant nausea with risings.—Bitter taste in the mouth, and of all food and drink.—Colic and diarrhœa, however little is eaten.—Pains in the stomach sometimes after a meal.—Vomiting of food, or of greenish matter.—Vomiting, with diarrhœa.—Painful sensitiveness of the epigastrium to the touch.—Violent pressure on the stomach (with sensation of hunger), and in the precordial region.

12. **Abdomen.**—Inflation of the abdomen, as from tympanitis,—

Feeling in the whole abdomen as if the intestines were being squeezed between stones.—Cramp-like pain and constriction in the intestines, esp. after a fit of anger.—Excessively violent colic, with incisive, cramp-like, or contractive pains, which compel the patient to bend double (< in any other position), with restlessness in the whole body, and with a sensation of shuddering in the face, which seems to proceed from the abdomen.—Pain in the abdomen when walking (navel).—Colic, with cramps in the calves of the legs.—Colic, as if from a chill.—Colic after a meal.—The colic and abdominal pains are relieved by bending double, by violent exercise, by coffee and tobacco-smoke; every other food or drink causes an aggravation.—Pinching, and sensation of clawing in the abdomen, mitigated by violent exertion.—Cuttings and shootings in the abdomen, as from knives, with shiverings and tearings along the legs.—Great sensibility, soreness, and sensation of emptiness in the abdomen.—Grumbling in the abdomen.—Inguinal hernia.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—Constipation, and evacuations retarded (during pregnancy).—Loose evacuations of a greenish yellow, frothy and of a sour smell, putrid or mouldy.—Slimy diarrhœa.—Sanguineous evacuations.—Dysenterical evacuations, with colic.—During the evacuation, contraction in the rectum.—Painful swelling of the hæmorrhoidal tumours of the anus, and of the rectum.—Discharge of blood from the rectum, with stinging, burning pain in the small of the back and anus (daily).—Hæmorrhage from the anus.—Paralysis of the sphincter ani.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Tenesmus of the bladder, with but small discharges.—Diminished secretion of urine.—Abundant discharge of urine of a bright colour, during the pains.—Urine (like that in dropsy after scarlet fever) of a faint flesh colour, with a white-brown flocculent, transparent sediment, depositing on the chamber small, red, hard, solid crystals, which adhere firmly to the vessel.—Fetid urine, which soon becomes thick, gelatinous, and glutinous.—Itching at the orifice of the urethra, with desire to urinate.—Burning in the urethra after micturition.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sensation as if everything were flowing towards the genital parts, from both sides of the abdomen, occasioning a discharge of semen.—Excitement of sexual desire, as in priapism.—Complete impotence.—Retraction of the prepuce behind the glans.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Cramp-like pain in l. ovary; in uterus; as if parts were squeezed in a vice.—Ovarian cyst, paroxysm of acute pain in abdomen, sacrum, and hip, > by flexing thigh on pelvis.—Metritis; metrorrhagia; suppressed catamenia, with cramping pains > by bending double; or caused by indignation or chagrin.—Stitches in the ovaries.—Lochia suppressed; puerperal fever after vexation.—Painful nodosities in the mammæ.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Small dry cough, excited by irritation in the larynx, or by tobacco smoke.—Constriction in the larynx, which induces frequent deglutition with oppressed breathing; > in the open air.—Fits of asthma at night.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression of the chest, as if it were compressed.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart.—Stitches in cardiac region.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Tension in the neck and shoulder-blades.—Drawing pains in the back, as if the muscles were stretched.—Great weak-

ness in the back, esp. in the small of the back, with pressing headache (morning).—Congestion and suppuration of the axillary glands; subsultus of muscles.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Bruise-like pain in the joint of the shoulder, esp. after a fit of passion.—Aching, pressive, and shooting pain in the arms.—Cramp-like pain in the hands, which with difficulty suffers the fingers to be opened; < when at rest.—Pulling in the tendons of the thumbs.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in the coxo-femoral joint, as if it were fastened with an iron clasp, the pelvis and sacral region, with pains extending from the lumbar region to the legs.—Tensive lancination, in the lumbar region and of the hips, esp. when lying on the back.—Pain (in the r. thigh) while walking, as if the psoas muscles were too short; on stooping it ceased, but began again when he commenced to walk.—(Spontaneous dislocation of the coxo-femoral joint.).—Want of flexibility in the knee, which prevents the bending of it.—Cramps in the legs.—Shootings in the legs, esp. during repose.—Stitches in the knee-joints.—Sensation of coldness in the knees (in the morning).—Great heaviness and trembling of the legs.—The feet go to sleep (first the l., then the r. foot).—Swelling of the feet.—Tearing in the soles of the feet during repose.

24. **Generalities.**—Semi-lateral pains.—Painful cramps, and cramp-like contractions, in the internal or external parts.—Sensation as though stones were being ground together in the abdomen, working upon the soft parts.—Contraction of the tendons in some parts only, or throughout the body, with a drawing up of all the limbs.—Twitching of the muscles.—Stiffness in all the joints.—Tearing shootings, traversing the whole body longitudinally.—Physical depression while walking in the open air.—Fainting, with coldness of the external parts.—Swelling of various parts, with oppression of breathing.—Pulsations through the body.—Burning pains.

25. **Skin.**—Troublesome itching, with great restlessness in the whole body, esp. in the evening in bed, followed by perspiration.—Desquamation of the skin over the whole body.—Carbuncles, with continuous burning pain.—Small ulcers, with itching and burning.—Eruptions which resemble scabies.—Skin hot and dry.

26. **Sleep.**—Disturbed sleep at night (by dreams).—Sleepiness, alternately with delirium, with the eyes open.—Sleeplessness following a fit of indigestion.—Very wakeful and sleepless.—Lying on the back when asleep, with one hand under the occiput.—Frequent vivid and lascivious dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Cold and shivering, with heat in the face, without thirst.—Coldness of the hands and soles of the feet, while the rest of the body is warm.—Pulse hard, full and quick.—Strong pulsation in the arteries.—External dry heat.—Internal heat, with attacks of flushes of heat.—Nocturnal sweat, of the smell of urine, on the head, hands, legs, and feet, causing itching of the skin.—Perspiration principally on the head and on the extremities.

Colostrum.

The milk first secreted after childbirth. Solution.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Colost.* are purely clinical. Its use in diarrhœa was probably suggested by the purgative effect of *Colostrum* on the infant. Bell gives the indications as follows: —STOOLS: *Green, watery; yellow; watery;* mucous; bilious; profuse; sour-smelling; excoriating. AGG.: *In nursing infants*; during dentition. DURING STOOL: Colicky pains in hypogastrium. *Accompaniments:* Great nervous irritability, or listlessness. Pale face. Tongue coated white or yellow. Vomiting of sour or bitter substances. Loss of appetite. *The whole body smells sour.* Fever. Emaciation.

Comocladia.

Comocladia dentata. Guao (Cuba). *N. O.* Anacardiaceæ. Tincture of leaves and bark.

Clinical.—Antrum of Highmore, affections of. Breasts, affections of. Ears, affections of. Eczema. Erysipelas. Eyes, affections of. Herpes. Leprosy. Neuralgia. Skin, malignant inflammations of. Toothache. Ulcers. Zona.

Characteristics.—*Comocladia* shows its botanical affinity with the *Rhus* family by the virulence of its effects on the skin, the slightest contact, and, at times, even walking in the neighbourhood of the growing tree, being sufficient to cause violent inflammation. The trunk and branches of the tree contain a milky fluid, turning black on exposure to sunlight, discolouring the skin, linen, &c. (Compare the "Marking Nut" Anacardium.) The plant causes tormenting itching, swelling, redness, vesication, ulceration. Hale quotes from Navarro cures of ulcers: "Sloughing ulcer of right breast." "Indolent ulcer, lower third right leg," deep, discharging sanious fetid pus. "Inflammation of left leg and foot, with enormous swelling and fever." A cough, with pain under left breast going through to left scapula, has several times been cured with *Comocl.* The eye symptoms are peculiar: pain in right eye, sensation as if it were larger than left, and more protruded. There are also rheumatic pains, and, as with *Rhus*, these and the symptoms in general are > by motion and < by rest. In contradistinction to *Rhus*, heat < and open air > most of the symptoms. Most symptoms are < at night as with *Rhus.* Pressure >.

Relations.—*Compare:* Anac., Rhus, Euphorb. (red stripes on skin); Apis (eye symptoms < near stove).

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Giddiness on rising from bed; everything looks dark; > motion; < heat.—Severe pain at intervals from posterior portion of eyeballs to occipital protuberance; < near warm stove; when stooping; > in open air.—Corrosive itching with shooting pains, > by movement.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes protrude; feel sore; fee. heavy; as if pressed out from above.—Eyeballs feel worse on moving them.—R. eye painful, feels much larger and more protruded than l. (3 or 4 p.m.).—Eyes < near warm stove.—Sees a red ring round flame of lamp.

4. **Ears.**—Heat and fulness in interior of r. ear.—L. ear all cracked, and desquamating a substance like powered starch.

6. **Face.**—Burning; extreme swelling; heat and itching of face.—Aching first in l. and then in r. maxillary joint on entering a warm room.—Aching in base of r. antrum of Highmore, afterwards in l., sense of heat and fulness, sensation as of a pimple on r. antrum.—Lower lip blistered and swollen.—Sensation as if the skin was puckered or drawn up from the face and about the nose, causing slight giddiness.

8. **Mouth.**—Sensation as if a tooth were being drawn out of its socket, putting the nerve on the stretch.—Pains in teeth > by pressure.—When toothache stops, head feels large.—Second r. molar carious, pain commences in it 4.30 to 5 p.m.; at times shoots down in line with larynx, leaving sore track; pain < in bed, > by external warmth and pressure.—Gums of lower jaw inflamed.—Tongue coated dirty yellow.—Mouth dry.

11. **Stomach.**—Some eructations two hours after eating.—Pressure and heaviness in region of stomach.

13. **Stool.**—Severe flatulent pain in abdomen preceding and during a diarrhœic stool; followed by a feeling of weakness and perspiration on face and neck.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Intense itching on lower part of penis, also on inner side of prepuce.—Continued tingling, itching of scrotum during night.

17, 18. **Respiratory Organs and Chest.**—Spasmodic dry cough at night, with tickling in throat, and constant dull pains under l. nipple, extending through to l. scapula.—Cannot draw a long breath on account of sharp pain at centre of thorax on l. side.—Soreness in l. lung.—Sharp pain in l. breast, about one inch above nipple, and leaves a burning sensation; it goes to r. side and down r. arm.—Sloughing ulcer on r. breast.

20. **Neck and Back.**—On moving head, sense of fulness, rigidity and lameness of muscles of neck.—Rheumatic pains and stiches in back; stitches leave a burning.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Sharp pains through r. shoulder to scapula.—Painful burning on arms.—Crampy sensation in muscles of r. upper arm.—Numb, tensive pain in forearm and rheumatic stiffness of shoulders and elbow-joints.—Drawing aching in forearm.—Drawing cramping in fingers.—Vesicular eruption on arms and hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Intermittent, pressing-outward pain in l. sacro-iliac synchondrosis, sensitive to pressure, > by walking, but feels lame and sore.—Pulsating pain in neck of r. femur and in r. thigh.—Severe pains in

both knees; pressing down to feet on inside of legs.—Drawing in r. knee extending into anterior muscles of thigh.—Drawing, cramping in hollow of r. foot, passing along outer border of gastrocnemius to knee, then in tibia, where it becomes a numb aching, then in tarsus as if foot would cramp.—Inflammation of leg and foot with violent fever; swelling increased enormously when pain subsided; skin became white and covered with thin scales, which cracked and discharged a sanious fluid.—Vesicular eruption changing to pustules and ulcers.—Herpes on legs.

25. **Skin.**—Tormenting itching and burning over whole body.—Red all over like scarlet fever.—Red stripes on skin.—Enormous swelling; vesicles; desquamation; ulcers.—Malignant erysipelas; herpes; zona; leprosy.

26. **Sleep.**—Dreamy, refreshing sleep with pleasant dreams, almost clairvoyant.

Conchiolinum.

Mother-of-Pearl. Trituration.

Clinical.—Osteitis. Pyæmia.

Characteristics.—Observations made on workers in mother-of-pearl factories show that inhalation of the dust produces catarrh of the respiratory organs, and, later on, inflammation of the ends of bones. This always begins in the diaphyses, but may spread to the epiphyses. It always attacks young subjects. First there is a more or less intense pain in the bone; comes suddenly; at first continuous; later intermittent. Soon after the appearance of the pain there is fever; thirst; loss of appetite; sleeplessness; dark-coloured urine with sediment. Then swelling occurs. The swelling always develops on one or the other end of a diaphysis, never in the middle of it nor in the epiphysis. The swelling has a clear, sharp margin; it is extremely painful to the slightest touch; at first soft, elastic and slightly fluctuating, it may become as hard as a bone. Suppuration may occur. The bones that have been affected are lower jaw, scapula, humerus, radius, ulna, tibia, fibula, tarsal, and metatarsal bones. I cured with *Conch.* 3 a delicate boy who at three different times had had pain in left knee. The left inner condyle was swollen and tender. The cure was rapid and the general health much improved at the same time. *Conch.* has, no doubt, a wide range of action in affections of bones, especially when the growing ends are affected. *Calc. phos.* and *Calc. c.* are its nearest analogues.

Coniinum.

Conicine. An alkaloid from Conium maculatum. $C_8 H_{17}N$.
Tincture.

Clinical.—Eyes, heavy. Hearing, illusions of. Hemiplegia. Numbness. Tongue, paralysis of. Vertigo. Vision, disordered.

Characteristics.—*Coniin.* is a poison rivalling prussic acid in the intensity of action. It has had rather an extensive proving. It causes

numbness, muscular paralysis, vertigo, disorders of sight, hearing, and touch, lethargy and overpowering sleepiness. A feeling as if one had been up all night, or after a debauch. Cramp in calves on ascending steps or drawing off boots. Vertigo is > in open air.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Calm and tranquil; slowness of mental process.—Inability to think or fix the attention.—Loss of consciousness.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo and confusion with prostration > in open air.—Weight, fulness, and pressure in head.—Open air caused pain in supra-orbital and cutaneous malæ nerves.

3. **Eyes.**—Lids heavy.—Vision confused; objects swim.—Dazzling of sight.—Complete blindness.—Objects seem large; one thinks he sees his own nose a shapeless mass.

4. **Ears.**—Hearing weakened; ears feel as if stopped with cotton wool.—Illusions of hearing.

6. **Face.**—Face sunken, pale.—Numbness of muscles about the jaws.—Head and face very warm.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue pale, paralysed, and numb.—Epithelium denuded in many places, papillæ very prominent.—Violent burning in mouth.—Accumulation of saliva.

9. **Throat.**—Scraping in throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations; nausea; vomiting.

12. **Abdomen.**—Rumbling with distension of abdomen.—Tendency to diarrhœa.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice thick; muddled words when speaking.—Respirations frequently yawning.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Spasmodic distortion of neck with spasms of face which draw the mouth up to a point.—Pain in l. lumbar region.

21. **Limbs.**—Heaviness of arms and legs, esp. l. arm.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Numbness with tingling of arms.—Tense cramp in muscles of ball of thumb with painful sensation on strongly adducting thumb.—Hands bluish, cold.—Moisture on finger-tips.—Fingers and hands wet.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Gait unsteady; weakness esp. marked on going out to walk.—Carries body forward.—Legs felt independent as if they did not care for him or anybody else.—Cramp in calves on ascending steps.

Coniinum Bromatum.

Crystallised Bromohydrate of Conicine. $C_8 H_{17} NHBr$.

Clinical.—Head, empty sensation in. Inactivity. Mental apathy.

Characteristics.—*Conii. bro.* has produced symptoms of mind and head. Coffee dissipated them.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Difficulty in intellectual work.—State of inactivity, rather than a tendency to sleep.
2. **Head.**—Cerebral emptiness and vertigo.

Conium Maculatum.

Conium maculatum. Poison Hemlock. *N. O.* Umbelliferæ. Tincture of fresh plant in flower.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bladder, inflammation of. *Breast, affections of;* painful. *Bronchitis. Bruises. Cancer. Cataract.* Chorea. *Cough. Depression of spirits.* Diphtheritic paralysis. Dysmenia (membranous). Erysipelas. *Eyes, affections of.* Galactorrhœa. Herpes. *Hypochondriasis.* Jaundice. Liver, enlarged. Melancholia. *Menstruation, disordered. Numbness. Ovaries, affections of. Paralysis;* Landry's. Peritonitis. Phthisis. *Pregnancy, painful breasts during.* Prostatitis. Ptoses. Scrofula. *Spermatorrhœa. Sterility.* Stomach, affections of. *Testicles, affections of.* Tetters. Trismus. Tumours. Ulcers. *Vertigo.* Vision, disordered. *Wens.*

Characteristics.—According to Hahnemann *Con.* is one of those drugs of which it is exceedingly difficult to distinguish the primary and secondary effects. He thinks, nevertheless, that the primary action is one of "rigidity, condensation, and constriction of the fibres, with swelling of the glands and diminution of the senses." In this Teste concurs, adding that the action is primarily inflammatory, and that this accounts for its suitability for "persons of a lively, quick, sanguine disposition, with a marked development of the glandular system;" and explains why it is characteristically adapted to painful glandular affections, "principally such as result from a strain or blow, but the precise cause of which may have escaped our recollection." Teste places *Con.* at the head of the analogues of *Acon.* It is to the glands and capillary system what *Acon.* is to the heart and arterial system. In many cases *Con.* may be regarded as the "*Aconite of chronic diseases.*" The other *Aconite* analogues, according to this author, are *Cham.*, *Seneg.*, *Canth.*, and *Phos. ac.* *Con.* corresponds to chronic or subacute inflammation with sanguineous engorgement of the parenchyma, induration, and even subsequent ulceration of the tissues. *Thuja* represents the slow and progressive hypertrophy of certain tissues, certain constituents of our organs. Stœrck used *Conium* in his heroic fashion and made with it some notable cures of scirrhous tumours, ulcerating and otherwise; but it was Hahnemann who first showed how the remedy could be used safely as well as effectively. Guernsey writes: "This remedy is characterised by a great dizziness, brought on when lying down, and moving the head ever so slightly, or even the eyes—all the contents of the room appear to whirl around; patient wishes to keep the head *perfectly still.* In urinating the water flows at first in a full stream, then stops, flows again, again stops," &c. Nash illustrates the modality: **<** by moving

the head. He thinks "turning the head sideways" is the most characteristic form of it. Some give it as "Lying down in bed and turning over," but he regards the "lying down" as the least important part. He cured a patient who had all the symptoms of locomotor ataxy, and who could not, when walking, turn the head the least bit sideways without staggering or falling. A case of lumbago was cured with *Con.* in six days, after seven months' suffering, this symptom being present: Cannot turn over in bed without being dizzy. < Ascending; by exercise. Feeling of ball pressing into back over left hip, pain shooting down left leg, ending in a spot that felt as though pricked by a bunch of hot needles. Under "Sensations" Guernsey gives these: "Heartburn; *e.g.*, in pregnant women where an excessive heartburn comes on, when going to bed at night. Attacks of *sick* feeling. Sensation as if a hoop, band, or something tight was around the parts. Deficiency of irritability of the body; the body has very little sensation. Darting from within outwards, in the bones; tension in inner parts, also in outer parts; pricking in the bones." Another symptom is "yellow nails." Proell (*H. W.*, xxx. 541) mentions a use of *Con.* which illustrates the symptom: "Interrupted flow." He has had excellent results with *Con.* 10 in strangury and ischuria, when the urine cannot be discharged, from nervousness, or swelling of the prostate. (*Nat. sul.* 5 trit. was effective where the bladder could not be entirely emptied.) *Con.* has a very marked action on the pelvic organs. Constipation is very pronounced; or there may be diarrhœa. Faintness after stool. Burning, or coldness, in the rectum. Sircar has recorded (*Calcutta J. of Med.*, May, 1896) a striking case illustrating the latter. A patient had severe diarrhœa, for which the doctor was about to give *Sulph.*, when he asked if the stools were hot. "On the contrary, they are *cold*," replied the patient. Sircar found "cold flatulence" under *Con.*, and gave it on analogy with brilliant effect. On the sexual sphere *Con.* has profound action, often meeting quite contradictory conditions—hypertrophy or atrophy of glands; excess of function or abrogation. "Unsatisfied sexual desire" is a very leading indication; and sufferings therefrom in either sex are effectually allayed by *Con.* I have used the remedy with very great good in numberless cases of weakness from masturbation in men and youths. "Emission on the slightest stimulus, such as merely being in the society of a woman," is very typical. Many "engaged" young men have been helped by the remedy. It corresponds more to scanty menses than the opposite. Goodno (Hoyne's *Theurapeutics—Amer. Hom.*, xxi. 386) cured a girl of 25 of severe dysmenia (which had existed since the periods commenced) with scanty, almost arrested flow. She had. also epistaxis, cough, and stitches through left lung at times. Two years previously, after unusual excitement, she had bearing-down pains, prolapse, and anteversion. The dysmenia pains were relieved by *Sepia* and other remedies, but prolapse increased, with bearing-down as though the womb would be forced from vulva, < standing and walking before and during menses; intermittent flow of urine, with cutting after micturition; obstinate constipation of long standing; stool (once in seven days) large, hard, followed by tremulous weak-

ness; she must lie down; dull pain below left mamma. Prompt relief and speedy cure were effected by *Con.* 1m. Scanty menses (especially in old maids) is an indication. Checked lochia. Pains in breast before menses, < by every step, is a strong indication for *Con.* Also all effects of hurts to the breast by falls or blows. After a blow on the breast a course of *Con.* should always be given. Nash mentions another characteristic of *Con.*: "Sweats day or night; as soon as one sleeps, or even on closing the eyes." This enabled Lippe to cure a man of 80 of hemiplegia. R. C. Markham cured with *Con.* 1m. an obstinate cough, dry, hard, frequent, with asthmatic wheezing or fine rattling in chest on deep breathing, < slightest exposure to cold air; getting into cold bed, or out of a warm one, or even putting arms out was sufficient to bring on severe coughing. The guiding symptom which appeared last and led to the remedy was this: "Pain in the apex of left lung, with soreness in a small spot, midway between neck and shoulder just back of clavicle. *The pain, cutting and stitchlike, ran downward and inward toward the sternum.* A. H. Birdsall reports a case of contusion of testicle. He found the patient writhing in agony, the pain complained of being "sharp, cutting, running up spermatic cord to lower part of back, and also through scrotum to root of penis. *Con.* 200 relieved in five minutes, and at the end of twenty minutes the pain was gone (*H. P.*, ix. 190.) *Conium* corresponds to: light-haired persons; old persons; old, feeble men; old maids and bachelors; women of rigid fibre and easily excited, and also to those of the opposite temperament; persons of strong, sedentary habit more than to lively, slender persons and children; persons who are easily intoxicated with stimulants; women who have scanty menses; scrofulous constitutions; cancers and glandular enlargements. The effects of blows or falls; effects of grief; of over-study. Patients who are < when idle. *Conium* is said to have been, and almost certainly was, the poison with which Socrates was executed; and whether or not this was the case ascending paralysis, which occurred in his poisoning, is an indication for *Conium.* Benumbed sensation; inability to sustain mental effort; weak memory; tired sensation in brain; imbecility. Hot spots on head. Erysipelas, pain piercing to brain. Red vision. Weakness; tremulousness and palpitation after every evacuation. Sensation of unreality, as if in a dream. Insanity, periodical or alternating. Vertigo < on turning in bed. Accumulation of earwax. Craving for salt, coffee, and sour things. There is the same flatulent tendency as with *Ammoniac* and *Asafœtida*, its relatives. Numbness and deadness of limbs. Stabbing pains are a great indication for *Conium.* Weak-spells; faintness; sudden loss of strength while walking. Paroxysms of hysteria and hypochondriasis from abstinence from sexual intercourse. In phthisis patients cannot expectorate, must swallow sputa. The eye symptoms are very pronounced: photophobia; ptosis, &c. These symptoms are < night and early morning. Most symptoms appear when at rest, especially in the night and in periodical attacks; some when walking in the open air. < During eating; while standing; while lying down (cough); when at rest, when lifting the affected part; when turning in bed (vertigo); moving

the head ever so little ; turning head sideways. > In the dark ; from letting the affected limb hang down ; from moving ; when walking ; by stooping. Aversion to open air. Desire for warmth, especially that of sun. Liability to take cold from least exposure of feet. Great liability to take cold. Night and morning sweat, with offensive odour and smarting in skin ; or offensive odour without sweat. Touch <, cannot bear the pressure of tight clothing. Jar, shock, or fall <.

Relations.—Conium should be compared with Æthusa, Œnan., Phell., Petrosel., Ammoniac., Asafœt., and other Umbelliferæ. It is *antidoted by:* Coff., Dulc., Nit. ac., and Nit. Sp. dulc. *It antidotes:* Merc., Nit. ac., Sul. *Compatible:* Arn., Ars., Bell.,Calc., Lyc., Nux, Phos., Puls., Rhus, Stram. *Incompatible:* I have sometimes found Con. disagree with patients who had been taking Psorin. *Compare:* in swelling and painfulness of breasts before and during menses, Calc. (Con. precedes and follows Calc. well in Calc. subjects who have scanty menses ; Bell. corresponds to Calc. in other respects) ; in scanty menses, Graph. ; in suppressed lochia, Nux, Hyo., Pul., Secal. ; as if in a dream, Ambra, Anac., Calc., Can. ind., Stram. ; ascending paralysis, Hydrocy. ac., Mang. (descending, Merc.) ; paralysis, post-diphtheritic, Gels. ; sexual melancholia, Zn. ox. ; vertigo when turning in bed, Sil. (Sil. has vertigo when turning to left, whilst lying down) ; < beginning to move, > by continued motion, Rhus ; bruised glands, Sul. ac. Impotence, Phos. ; weakness after stool, Phos. (most marked), Nux.

Causation.—Contusions. Blows. Grief. Sexual excess. Sexual abstinence. Excitement. Over-work. Snowy air. Spring.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Hysterical anguish, with sadness and great inclination to weep, from suppression of, or from too free an indulgence in, the sexual instinct.—Anthropophobia, and yet fear of solitude.—Timidity of character (fear of robbers).—Superstitious ideas.—Disposition to be frightened.—Ill-humour and moroseness.—Hypochondriacal indifference.—Want of mental energy.—Inaptitude for labour.—Irritability, and disposition to be angry.—Derangement of ideas and mania.—Confusion of ideas, as from drowsiness.—Slowness of conception.—Weakness of the intellectual faculties, and of the memory.—Ready forgetfulness ; excessive difficulty of recollecting things.—Delirium.

2. **Head.**—Intoxication, after having taken the smallest quantity of spirituous liquid ; even wine and water in small quantities intoxicates him.—Vertigo when turning in bed ; feels as if the bed were floating.—Whirling vertigo on rising, and sometimes so as to cause a fall, sideways, on looking behind (on looking around) ; or when lying down in bed, esp. in the morning.—Attacks of headache, with nausea, and vomiting of mucus.—Lancinating pain, esp. in the vertex.—Stupefying pains in the head, esp. when walking in the open air, first in the fore-part of the head, later in the back part, with coryza ; relieved on stooping and moving the head.—Excessive sensibility of the brain, even to talking, and to any other noise.—Quotidian headache, on account of insufficient evacuations.—Semi-lateral pains in the head, as if it were bruised.—Tearing in the temples and sides of the head, with the sensa-

tion as if the brain were gone to sleep; worse from contact, motion, and after eating; better in a recumbent position, or while stooping.—Headache as if the head were beaten to pieces, or would be pressed asunder.—Downward pressure as from a stone on top of the frontal bone.—Sticking in head while coughing.—Sensation as if there were a large foreign substance in the head.—Heaviness and fulness in the head, esp. on waking in the morning.—Pulling in the head, with numbness of the brain.—Hydrocephalus; the pains are < when awaking, after eating, in the open air; > on external pressure, on lying down, and on closing the eyes.—Attack of tearing headache, which forces the patient to lie down.—Obstinate shooting pains in the sinciput, which seem coming through the forehead.—Hot flush in occiput; later in head.—Heaviness, and squeezing, as from a claw, in the forehead, and as if proceeding from the stomach.—Apoplexy with paralysis (in old people).—Falling off of the hair.

3. **Eyes.**—Aching of the eyes when reading.—Itching below the eyes, with burning and smarting pain when they are rubbed.—Itching, shootings, or smarting in the internal canthi.—Sensation of cold, or burning, in the eyes, when walking in the open air.—Pain, as of burning in the eyes, with aching in the orbits in the evening.—Inflammation and redness of the sclerotica.—Hordeolum.—(Specks in the cornea.)—Cataract from contusion.—Short-sightedness.—Yellow colour of the sclerotica.—Eyes dull.—Eyes prominent.—Tremulous look.—Obscuration of the sight.—Momentary blindness by day in the brightness of the sun.—Myopia.—Presbyopia.—Diplopia.—The lines seem to move while reading.—Black spots and coloured bands before the sight, in a room.—Red appearance of objects.—Dazzling of the sight by the daylight.—Aversion to light without inflammation of the eyes.—Photophobia, with pale red colour of the ball of the eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Tearings and shooting in the ears, and round the ears, esp. when walking in the open air.—Accumulation of cerumen, which resembles mouldy paper, and which is mixed with purulent mucus.—Blood-coloured cerumen.—Roaring and humming in both ears.—Buzzing, tinkling, and rumbling in the ears.—Painful sensibility of hearing.—Diminution of hearing, ceasing when the cerumen is removed, and until it is renewed.—Swelling and induration of the parotids.

5. **Nose.**—Swelling of the nostrils.—For several days tip of nose thick red, hot, painful, < l. side; later a yellow blister full of pus appeared l. side of lip.—Purulent discharge from the nose.—Nasal hæmorrhage, frequent when sneezing.—Increased acuteness of smell.—Too frequent sneezing.—Troublesome sensation of dryness in the nose.—Obstinate stoppage of the nostrils.—Stoppage of the nose in the morning.

6. **Face.**—Heat in the face.—Complexion sickly, pale, and bluish, sometimes even with swelling of the face.—Fissures in the skin of the face, with pain as from excoriation after washing and wiping.—Nocturnal pains in the face, tearing and shooting.—Itching, eruptions, tetters and gnawing ulcers on the face.—Moist and spreading herpes in the face.—Eruptions of pimples on the forehead.—Dryness and exfoliation of the lips.—Blisters and ulcers on the lips.—Cancerous ulcer on the lip (from the pressure of the pipe).—Spasmodic clenching of the jaws.—Grinding of the teeth.

7. **Teeth.**—Odontalgia, generally drawing, provoked by walking in the

open air, or excited in hollow teeth by cold food.—Shootings, jerks, gnawing, and piercing in the teeth.—Gums swollen, ecchymosed and bleeding.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of the mouth and of the throat; or salivation.—Embarrassed speech.—Tongue stiff, painful, swollen, dry; covered with dirty mucus.—Horribly offensive tongue.—(Cancer of tongue.)

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, as from a ball (globus hystericus) mounting from the epigastrium.—Impeded deglutition.—Involuntary deglutition, esp. when walking in the wind.—Constant want to swallow, when walking against the wind.—Cramps in the gullet.—Scraping in the throat.—Spasmodic constriction of the throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Bitterness in the mouth and in the throat.—Putrid or acid taste in the mouth.—Total absence of appetite, and great weakness of digestion.—Bread will not go down, and does not please the taste.—Bulimy.—Desire for coffee or for acid or salt food.—During a meal, and esp. after taking milk food, a sensation of inflation in the stomach, and in the abdomen, and speedy satiety.—After a meal, sourness, pyrosis, pressure and fulness in the stomach, risings, colic, flatulency, nausea, deadness in the fingers, weakness, fatigue, and sweat.

11. **Stomach.**—Empty risings, frequent and noisy, sometimes during the entire day.—Abortive risings, with sensation of fulness in the hollow of the throat.—Risings, with taste of food.—Suppressed eructations, with subsequent pain in the stomach.—Pyrosis, ascending up into the throat, sometimes after a meal.—Acid regurgitation, esp. after a meal.—Nausea with inclination to vomit, and complete loss of appetite, or else with eructations and lassitude.—Nausea after every meal, or in the evening.—Nausea and vomiting during pregnancy.—Vomiting of mucus.—Pressure on the stomach, even during a meal.—Inflation of the stomach.—Cramp-like, contractive pain, shootings, and pain as from excoriation, in the stomach and in the epigastrium.—Sensation of soreness and rawness of the stomach and of the abdomen when walking on the stones.—Pain, with sensation of cold in the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—After taking milk sensation of inflation of the abdomen.—Tensive pain in the hypochondria, as from a band tightly fastened.—Hardness of the abdomen from swelling of the mesenteric glands.—Pressure, traction, tearings, and shootings in the hepatic region.—Lancination in the left hypochondrium, even in the morning in bed, with oppression.—Lancinations in the abdomen, as if knives were plunged in; stitches in the spleen.—Fulness of the abdomen, even in the morning on waking.—Swelling of the mesenteric glands.—Contraction of the abdomen, with oppression.—Spasmodic colic.—Incisive and tearing abdominal pains.—Movement and digging in the umbilical region.—Sensation as of excoriation in the abdomen, esp. when walking on the pavement.—Noise and borborygmi in the abdomen.—Expulsion of cold wind, with cuttings.—Incarceration of flatus.—Cuttings on expelling flatus.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation with tenesmus.—Constant urging without stool.—Hard evacuations, only every second day.—Hard stool, with tenesmus (headache; discharge of prostatic fluid).—Loose, undigested evacuations, with cuttings, and frequent risings.—Debilitating diarrhœa.—(Stools undigested, with colic.)—Lancinations in the anus.—Heat and burning sensation in the rectum, while evacuating, and at other times.—Emission of fetid

or cold flatulence; (stool feels cold).—Fæces, with streaks of blood.—After the evacuations, weakness, palpitation of the heart, frequent expulsion of flatulence, and trembling.—Involuntary discharge of fæces during sleep.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pressure on the bladder, as if the urine were going to issue forth with violence (with stitches); worse when walking, better when sitting.—At night, emission of urine, frequent, and sometimes involuntary.—Flow of urine, attended by violent pain.—Urine thick, white and turbid.—Urine red.—Retention of urine.—Difficult emission of urine, which flows only drop by drop.—Nocturnal urination.—Wetting the bed.—Diabetes, accompanied by great pain.—Frequent inclination to emit urine, which is clear and aqueous.—Viscid mucus, mixed with the urine, which cannot be passed without great pain.—Discharge of pus from the urethra.—Emission of blood, sometimes with difficulty of respiration.—The urine stops suddenly, and does not begin to flow again for some moments.—Incisive pains in the urethra during the emission of urine.—Burning sensation and shootings in the urethra, esp. after the emission of urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Swelling of the testes (after contusion).—Cutting pain through scrotum to root of penis.—Lasciviousness.—Impotence, insufficient erections, and absence of erections.—Want of energy in coition.—Erections imperfect, and of too short duration.—Easy emission of semen, even without firm erections.—Dejection, after coition.—Immoderate pollutions.—Flow of prostatic fluid during evacuation, and after any mental emotion.—With weakness of sexual organs, much sexual erethism, amatory thoughts, even emissions provoked by mere presence of women.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Cramps in the uterus, with pinchings or contracting, or with digging above the vulva, accompanied by tension in the abdomen, and shootings extending into the l. side of the chest.—Itching in the external and internal genital parts.—Shootings in the vagina, and sensation as of bearing down.—Shooting in the labia.—Catamenia premature and too weak.—Suppression of catamenia.—Before the catamenia, pains in the breasts; anxious dreams, dry heat, pain as from fatigue in the limbs, lachrymose humour, inquietude, and hepatic pains.—During the catamenia, sensation of bearing down and dragging in the thigh, or painful cramps in the abdomen.—Suppressed menstruation (with barrenness).—Burning, acrid, corrosive, and pungent leucorrhœa, accompanied or preceded by colic.—Breasts flabby.—Inflammation of the mammæ, with stitches; scirrhus of the mammæ after contusion.—Scirrhous induration of the mammary glands, with itching and shooting pains.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Catarrh, with fever, sore throat, and want of appetite.—Hoarseness.—Dryness in one small circumscribed place in the larynx, and tickling which excites coughing.—Cough provoked by tickling and scraping in the throat.—Dry cough, provoked by a tickling, with oppression of the chest, and fever in the evening.—Suffocating cough, with flushes of heat in the face.—Dry, convulsive cough.—Cough, like whooping-cough, with sanguineous expectoration, or in violent fits during the night, caused by itching in the chest and throat, or from a small dry spot in the larynx, without expectoration at night, and difficult, bloody, purulent, offensive expectoration during the day.—The cough manifests itself generally at night or in the evening.—Shortness of breathing when walking; suffocative attacks; op-

pressed breathing, in the morning, when waking.—Cough provoked by taking a deep breath, or by taking acid or salt things.—Loose cough, but without expectoration; he must swallow what he coughs up.—Yellow and purulent expectoration, of a putrid smell.—Cough increased by lying down.—During the cough, pains in the head or in the abdomen, with shootings in the l. side aggravated by movement.—Cough during pregnancy.

18. **Chest.**—Short respiration when walking, and on the least movement, often with convulsive cough.—Cough relieves the tightness of the chest.—Difficulty of respiration, even in the morning on waking.—Respiration difficult and slow, esp. in the evening in bed.—Difficulty of respiration, with pains in the chest, in the evening in bed.—Fits of suffocation, as if there were an obstruction in the throat.—Shooting in the sternum, or in the side of the chest.—Beating stitch, with pain in upper and l. part of chest towards the centre of the chest.—Pressure behind sternum and desire to breath deeply.—Violent pains in the chest, with violent cough.—Pressure on the chest, in the sternum, and in the region of the heart.—Drawing pains in the chest.—Shocks in the chest.—Caries of the sternum.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart, esp. after drinking.—Frequent shocks in the region of the heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Tension in the nape of the neck.—Pain as from excoriation in the vertebræ of the neck.—Enlargement of the neck.—Pains in the loins on bending backwards.—Aching and compression above the hips.—Pressive, cramp-like, and tractive pain in the back.—Pain, as from a sprain in the l. side of the back and neck.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Shoulders painful, as if they had been bruised and excoriated.—Humid, scabby, and burning tetters in the forearms.—Numbness of the hands, and esp. of the palms of the hands.—Cracking in the wrist-joint.—Sweat in the palms of the hands.—Torpor of the fingers.—Itching in the back of the fingers.—Yellow spots on the fingers and yellowish nails.—Panaris.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Drawing pains in the hips.—Arthritic pains in the knee, tearing, and tensive, aggravated on beginning to walk after sitting down, with a sensation as if the tendons were too short (during the suppression of catamenia).—Restlessness and heaviness in the legs.—Lassitude in the knees.—Cracking of the knee-joint.—Painful swelling of the legs and of the feet.—Red spots on the calves of the legs, sometimes painful, becoming subsequently green or yellow, as after a blow or bruise, and impeding the movement of the foot, which is drawn back, as if the tendons were contracted.—Cramps in the calves of the legs.—Coldness, and strong disposition to take cold in the feet (even from a slight exposure of the feet).—Torpor and insensibility of the feet.—Pustules in the feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Cramps and cramp-like pains in different parts.—Pain, as from fatigue in the limbs and joints, while at rest.—Nocturnal pains and sufferings, which disturb sleep.—The symptoms appear during repose, and are aggravated on beginning to walk, or by any movement.—Tendency to strain the lower part of the back.—Attacks of hysteria and hypochondriasis.—Shocks in the tendons, trembling and convulsive shakings in the limbs.—Ebullition of blood.—Dropsical swellings.—Swelling and induration of the glands, with tingling and shooting pains.—Fainting fits.—Great general dejec-

tion, with involuntary laughter.—Sensation of fatigue esp. early in the morning in bed.—Restlessness in the body, esp. in the legs.—Want of energy, and nervous debility.—Consumption.—Sudden sinking, while walking.—Great liability to take cold.—Great fatigue and other sufferings, from walking in the open air.—Continued deprivation of natural vital heat.

25. **Skin.**—Shootings, and pricking itching in the skin.—Swelling of the glands, with tingling and stitches after contusions and bruises.—Bluish colour of the skin over the whole body.—Painful inflammation of the skin.—Nettle-rash in consequence of violent bodily exercise.—Pimples, like those in scabies, which become scurfy.—Brownish, or red and itching spots, over the whole body, which disappear and return.—Humid, or scabby and burning tetters.—Blackish ulcers, with sanious, sanguineous, and fetid discharge, and tingling tension.—Gangrenous ulcers.—Ulceration of the bones.—Panaris.—Petechiæ.—Reddish and greenish spots, as from ecchymosis.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness during the day, even very early in the morning.—Somnolence.—Inclination to sleep in the evening, with falling down of the eyelids.—Tardy sleep.—Disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, with lachrymation, and frequent, anxious, and frightful dreams.—Dreams of disease, mutilation, death, danger, and quarrels.—At night, headache, nausea, gastralgia, bleeding of the nose, pains in the limbs, &c.—Half-waking after midnight, with great anguish.—Nightmare.—Starting of the limbs during sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Shivering, frequent coldness and shuddering.—Coldness and chilliness in the morning and forenoon.—Chilliness, with desire for heat, esp. in the sunshine.—Heat internally and externally, with great nervousness.—Dry, internal heat.—Slow fever, with total want of appetite.—Inflammatory fever with great heat, abundant sweat, anorexia, diarrhœa, and vomiting.—Fever with inflammation of the throat, and cough.—Pulse irregular; generally slow and full, alternating with small and frequent beats.—Nocturnal sweat, even at the commencement of sleep.—Heat with profuse perspiration.—Perspiration day and night, as soon as one closes the eyes and goes to sleep.—Local, fetid, and acrid sweats.

Convallaria.

Convallaria majalis. Lily of the Valley. *N. O.* Liliaceæ

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Heart, affections of. Herpes. Pruritus vulvæ. Vomiting (of pregnancy).

Characteristics.—*Convallaria* is a popular remedy in Russia for heart affections, and it has been introduced into old-school medicine principally as a heart remedy. It compares closely in its action with *Lilium tigrinum*, and also resembles its other botanical relatives, *Aloe*, *Allium cepa*, and *Allium sativum*. It is strongly purgative and causes morning vomiting. It has been proved, and the symptoms produced show that its nearest analogue is *Lilium tigrinum*. Nash has used it in 30th with very satisfactory results in women complaining of great soreness in uterine region with sympathetic palpitation of the heart.

He has also removed cardiac dropsy when this uterine soreness has been present as well. Berridge credits it with this symptom: "Movement in the abdomen as from the fist of a child," like *Sul.*, *Thuj.*, *Croc.* In the case of *Conval.* the symptom occurs "*when lying on the back.*" Sleepiness accompanies many symptoms. > In open air, < in warm room (like *Cepa*).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Depression.—Mind wanders from subject when reading.—Dull, can hardly think.—Irritable when asked a question.

2. **Head.**—Dull, heavy pains at vertex > open air.—Headache with fever, < jarring, > rest.

3. **Eyes.**—Sees imaginary grey spots about 3 in. square in different parts of the room on coming in from a walk.—When reading sees small words (as "the," "it," "too,") before beginning of sentence, when they are not there.—P is substituted for other letters.—About every fifteen minutes, dull pains from r. eye over top of head and down r. side of neck.—Eyelids heavy.

6. **Face.**—Face and lips sore, crop of small hydroa, feel raw.

8. **Mouth.**—Fine red points on tip of tongue.—Intense redness and soreness of tongue, looks like raw beef; granular and quite clean, with tenderness of stomach.—Coppery taste in mouth.—Water tastes bitter.

11. **Stomach.**—Morning sickness and vomiting.

12. **Abdomen.**—Severe colic; pains come quickly and pass off slowly.—Dull aching pain and sore feeling in hypogastrium, < when coughing.—Labour-like pains.—Movement in abdomen like the fist of a child.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Tenesmus.—Slightly thin stool, brown, offensive with tenesmus and heat at anus after stool.—Sensation in rectum as if full of gas, not > by passing flatus.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Labour-like pains in sacro-iliac joints, worse r. side, running down leg intermittently.—Sensation as if a large cord extended from sacro-iliac synchondrosis to inguinal region, and this cord was pulled down by pelvic organs (< r. side); sensation as if uterus descended and retroverted, pressing on rectum and anus, pain continuous and unbearable.—Soreness in uterine region with palpitation of the heart.—Itching at urinary meatus and orifice of vagina.

19. **Heart.**—When exercising, fluttering at heart, lasting about a minute, then face would get red, with sensation as if heart stopped beating and would start again very suddenly, with faint, sick feeling.—Pulse full, compressible, intermittent.—Symptoms > after lying down.

20. **Back.**—Bruised aching in back.—Pain in back and wrists, gradually passing off.—Chills run along back at every movement.

21. **Limbs.**—Aching in wrists and ankles.

25. **Skin.**—Blotches like mosquito-bites, itching violently, on undressing scratches till the skin comes off.

Convolvulus Arvensis.

Convolvulus. Bind-weed. *N. O.* Convolvulaceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Colic. Diarrhœa.

Characteristics.—Very few experiments have been made with this plant, and in those the resinoid of the root, and pure *Convolvulin* were used. The few symptoms recorded are all in the gastro-intestinal sphere.

SYMPTOMS.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructation after eating.
12. **Abdomen.**—Colic and liquid stool.
13. **Stool.**—Soft, semi-fluid evacuation, preceded by flatulence and violent colic.—Stools with pain.

Convolvulus Duartinus.

Ipomœa bona-nox. Morning Glory. *N. O.* Convolvulaceæ. Tincture of Flowers.

Clinical.—Eye, inflammation of. Headache. Rheumatism. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Convol. d.* was proved under Mure, and some symptoms that are peculiar have been recorded: Reveries in daytime. Numbness in limbs. Dreams of dead persons. Symptoms are < in morning and > after cold bath.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Moral weakness.—Reveries in the daytime.
2. **Head.**—Vertigo with faintness.—Burning in frontal region, ceasing after a cold bath.—Pain in frontal region with heat at root of nose.—Pain in l. temple (corresponding to inflamed l. eye).
3. **Eyes.**—Inflammation of l. eye.
8. **Mouth.**—Toothache.—Swelling of gums.—Tongue feels swollen.
9. **Throat.**—Heat and dryness at anterior and upper part of œsophagus.
12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in abdomen with internal heat.—Violent colic with drawings.
13. **Stool.**—Constipation.
14. **Urinary Organs.**—Red urine.—Yellow sediment in urine.
22. **Upper Limbs.**—Numbness of arms, < when hanging down.—Pains in l. shoulder; in l. wrist.—Numbness of r. index and middle fingers.
23. **Lower Limbs.**—Lancinating pain in r. knee.—Pain fore part of l. leg for four days.—Deep-seated pain in calves.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness in daytime.—Dreams: about quarrelling; about dead persons; falling out of his front teeth; of flying along a lighted street; appearance of a ghost; wakes with a start.

Copaiva.

Copaiva. Copaifera officinalis. *N. O.* Leguminosæ. Tincture of the balsam.

Clinical.—Acne. Anus, itching of. *Bladder, irritable.* Blenorrhagia. Bronchitis. Catarrh. Cough. Cystitis. Dysentery. Fistula. Gastritis. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhoids. Measles. Nose-bleed. Prostatitis. Pruritus. Urethritis. Urticaria. Vulva, inflammation of.

Characteristics.—*Copaiva* is an old-world remedy for gonorrhœa, and it has also been used for other blenorrhagic conditions. It has been proved; and observations have been made on patients who have overdosed themselves with the drug. The chief incidence of the drug's action is on the genito-urinary organs, and rectum. It is suited to the irritable bladder of old women. Irritation accompanying thickening of bladder. Burning at neck of bladder and in urethra; discharge milky, corrosive; meatus tumid and inflamed. It affects the skin and mucous membranes generally. In chronic bronchitis it is useful when there is profuse, greenish-grey, disgusting-smelling sputa. A. P. Bowie (*Med. Adv.*, xx. 14) has verified this indication: "In old persons (men, I should say) who from cold or other causes cannot urinate; or where there is frequent desire and only a few drops pass with much straining—frequently with a mucous discharge from the bowels, with much rumbling and rolling in the bowels." He gave 5-drop doses of the first dilution. He commends also an ointment of gtt. x of the balsam to ʒj of vaseline, "to relieve the burning and itching at the anus caused by piles."

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bell., Calc., Merc., Sulph. *Compare:* Cannab., Canth., Cubeb., Eriger., Kali bro., Kali i., Sep., Senec. It has less violent action than Canth. Teste says he is unable to find any difference between the therapeutic properties of Copaiv. and Sep. Both are antidoted by the same drug: Merc. cor. in the male, and Merc. sol. in the female, according to Teste, neutralise the action of Copaiv. almost instantaneously.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depression with anxious sadness.—Excessive sensitiveness of whole nervous system; least noise causes starting and anger.—A young girl weeps on hearing a piano.—Uneasiness on account of one's health.—Misanthropy.—Deficient memory.—Loathing of life, and at the same time fear of death.

2. Head.—Heaviness of head, esp. of occipital region, which is

instinctively pressed against collar of coat, which relieves.—Pulsative, deep stitches in occiput.—Dull pain in occiput.—Every step jars the head.—Hemicrania (l.) with burning pains, sense of coldness in part, weeping and constant moaning (in young man of twenty-two, disposed to be hypochondriacal. It was so violent that Teste had to give *Merc.* to relieve him).—Pressure at forehead.—Headache: > pressing head back against collar of coat; gentle pressure with hand; < evening and night; intolerable when leaning on pillow; washing face with cool water in morning (sudden stitches in both temples).—Falling out of the hair.—Sensitiveness of hairy scalp.

3. **Eyes.**—Formication in canthi of eyes in evening.—Black points hovering before eyes.—On alternately closing eyes objects look much paler to l. eye than to r.

4. **Ears.**—Excessive sensitiveness of hearing, esp. to sharp sounds.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis of small boys; also after wounds.—Profuse yellow and green, thick, fetid discharge from nasal passages running down throat at night.

6. **Face.**—Face pale and sickly-looking.—Acne.—Urticaria.—Red humid tetter on upper lip, which is swollen and painful when touched.

8. **Mouth.**—Teeth set on edge.—Sense of coldness in teeth.—Foul breath in morning.—Tongue covered with whitish coating, greenish at base.—Tenacious phlegm in mouth and throat, which is constantly reproduced.

9. **Throat.**—Chronic catarrh of throat.—Sensation of foreign body in pharynx.—Swelling of both tonsils (< r.).

11. **Stomach.**—Thirst and diminished appetite.—Bitter taste.—Hungry in evening on going to bed.—Every article of food seems too salt.—Rush of blood to head and face when eating or after a meal.—Spitting up of ingesta with large quantities of mucus.—Inclination to vomit.—Distension and fulness after eating; gastric troubles during menstruation or following urticaria.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pressing pain in region of spleen, becomes pulsative from time to time.—Tearings in the abdomen preceded by pullings in the bones of the thighs.—Sensation of burning in the abdomen.—Borborygmi and movements in the intestines.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—White, loose evacuations, chiefly in the morning, with cold and drawing tearings in the abdomen, which force the patient to bend double.—Involuntary evacuations.—Stools like sheep's dung.—Insufficient stools.—Fluent piles.—Bloody stools.—Stools with tenesmus.—Stitches; spasms in rectum.—Intolerable burning at the anus.—Burning, itching at anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Constant, ineffectual desire to urinate; contraction of the urethra; emission of urine in drops.—Itching, soreness, and sensation of scalding in the urethra, before and after the emission of urine.—Inflammation of the urinary organs; swelling, dilatation, and inflammation of the orifice of the urethra.—Pain as from excoriation in the orifice of the urethra, which remains wide open, with throbbing pain in the penis generally.—Hæmaturia.—Urine foaming; greenish-turbid, smelling like violets.—Yellow, purulent gonorrhœa.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Burning and sensation of dryness in the region of the prostate gland; induration of the prostate gland.—Swelling of testes.—Swelling and induration of the testes.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Burning and itching of urethra; itching of vulva; burning red spots in vulva.—Milky, acid, excoriating discharge with painful menstruation.—Profuse gonorrhœal discharge.—Metrorrhagia.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dry, painful cough, with dryness in the larynx.—Profuse expectoration of a greenish-grey purulent mucus, of a disgusting smell.—Spitting of blood.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain and swelling of the knees and malleoli.

24. **Generalities.**—Burning pain (skin, abdomen, urethra, prostate gland, chest).—Heaviness and pressure (abdomen, chest, perineum).

25. **Skin.**—Large red blotches all over the body, with constipation and some fever.—Dark-coloured or bright red, elevated, intolerable itching, lentil-sized, measle-shaped exanthema, in clusters, flowing into one another.—Nettle-rash, pale red or bright red, with violent itching.—Jaundice.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness in daytime.—Restless sleep at night.—Frightful, or lascivious dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Quotidian fever, shiverings and cold in the forenoon, with pain in the dorsa of the feet; then, in the afternoon, general heat and thirst, with desire for cold water.—During the febrile cold, the instep is painfully sensible to motion.—Perspiration profuse of a pungent smell.—Sour-smelling sweat at night.—Profuse inodorous sweat in morning.

Corallium Rubrum.

Gorgonia nobilis. Class, Zoophytes. *N. O.* Gorgoniaceæ. Trituration.

Clinical.—Asthma milleri. Catarrh. Chancre. *Cough.* Eruptions. Glands, inflamed. Hysteria. Measles. Post-nasal catarrh. Psoriasis. Purpura. Syphilis. *Whooping-cough.*

Characteristics.—Red coral, the product of a coralligene zoophyte, contains carbonate of lime, oxide of iron (whence its colour), gelatin, and other elements. In old physic it was considered to have "strengthening properties," and to be astringent, sudorific, diuretic, and absorbent. In homœopathic practice *Corallium* corresponds to a combination of syphilis and psora. Is suited to persons of nervous temperament; nervous coughs. It causes eruptions which are for the most part of its own colour, coral-red. Red spots on the palms of the hands, at first coral colour, then darker, and finally coppery. The chancres to which it corresponds are coral-red. The cough is of the whooping-cough type; smothering sensation before, and great exhaustion after cough. Cough in "minute-gun" paroxysms. Crowing inspiration; sensation as if inspired air was icy cold. There is much drowsiness with *Coral.*, and many symptoms appear during sleep. J. N. Lowe cured with *Coral.* an infant, almost a year old, suffering from laryngismus stridulus, the indications being < during sleep and after waking. *Lach.*, given first, failed to relieve. Guernsey's indication

is: "Whooping-cough, or any other kind of cough when the attack comes on, with a *very* rapid cough, and the attacks follow so closely as to almost run into each other." I have found it most effective in the nervous "minute-gun" cough where the patient gives an isolated cough at regular intervals through the day. Nash finds it the most useful of all remedies in post-nasal catarrh. Guernsey's other indication is: "Red, flat ulcers on the glans and inner surface of the prepuce, with secretion of a quantity of yellow ichor." In the head there is a sensation of emptiness or hollowness. Head feels very large. Sensation as if forehead were flattened. Change of air causes coughing. Feels cold when uncovered and too hot when covered.

Relations.—*Antidote to:* Mercury. *Complementary:* Sulph. *Compare:* Bell., Caust., Coff., Coc. c., Con., Hyos.; Hydrphb. (inspired air feels cold—also Cistus.); Nit. ac., Nux v., Mephit., Staph.; Dros. (cough always moist—Coral. always dry); Petrol., Selen., Graph.; teeth feel too close together, Tuberc. (Koch). Teste, who proved Coral. and elicited its respiratory symptoms, groups it with Caustic.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Grumbling humour, with oaths in consequence of the pain. —Irascibility and ill-humour.—Wine has a natural taste, but immediately stupefies him.

2. **Head.**—Head bewildered, as if in consequence of drunkenness.—Confusion in the head, which feels empty and hollow.—Intoxication after drinking very little wine.—Pressive cephalalgia, as if everything were going to protrude through the forehead, compelling motion of the head, and mitigated only by uncovering the body, which is burning hot.—Pressing headache in the forehead; she cannot keep the eyes open; relieved by walking in the open air.—Violent cephalalgia with nausea, greatly aggravated on sitting down.—Pain in the sinciput as if it were flattened.—Aggravation of the headache, and congestion in the head and in the face, on stooping.—Sensation, as if wind were traversing the head, on moving it rapidly (or rocking it).—Sensation, as if the head were increased in size (three times its size).

3. **Eyes.**—Pressure, as from sand, in the reddened eyes (evening).—Sensation of compression in the orbit.—Pain, as from excoriation in the eyes, on moving the balls or the eyelids.—Sensation of heat in the eyes, on closing the lids, with a sensation as if they were swimming in tears.—Sensation of burning in the eyes, by candle-light.

5. **Nose.**—Semi-lateral swelling of the nose, with heat, pulsation and sleeplessness.—Painful ulcer in the nostril (on the inside of the r. wing, with the sensation as if the nasal bones were pressed asunder).—Epistaxis, sometimes at night.—Bleeding of the nose, from one nostril at a time (at night).—Great dryness of the nose.—Fluent coryza, with excessive secretion of an inodorous mucus, resembling tallow.—Profuse secretion of mucus through the posterior nares, obliging one to hawk frequently.

6. **Face.**—Heat in the face, < by stooping.—Pain, as from a bruise in the cheek-bone, < by touch.—Pain, as from dislocation in the maxillary joint, on masticating, and on opening the mouth wide.—Painful swelling of

the sub-maxillary glands; < when swallowing and on bending the head forward.—Lips cracked and painful.

7. **Teeth.**—Every tooth on the l. side feels as if set on edge; it feels as if the teeth were too close to one another, or as if a tenacious body were lodged between them.

9. **Throat.**—Great dryness of the fauces.—Constant hawking, owing to an accumulation of mucus in the posterior nares.—Great dryness of the palate and of the throat, with sensation of excoriation on swallowing.

10. **Appetite.**—Insipidity of food.—Sweetish taste of beer.—Violent thirst; longing for acids and salt food.—After a meal, the head turns round, as during intoxication.—After dinner, hot cheeks and forehead, with cold feet.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, with dryness of the tongue and violent headache; < when sitting up.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation (for six days), followed by copious papescent stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Loam- or clay-coloured urine, with similar sediment.—Burning urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Copious sweat on the genital parts.—Swelling of the prepuce, with pain as from excoriation when it is touched.—The margin of the prepuce feels sore when the linen touches it.—The frænum is painful, as if pricked by needles.—Pseudo gonorrhœa (balanoblennorrhœa) with fetid secretion of a yellowish-green colour.—Red and smooth ulcers on the glans, and in the internal surface of the prepuce, with sanious and yellowish secretion.—Pollutions.—Involuntary seminal emissions during sleep (without dreams or erections).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Painful cough, as if a stone were depressing the pleura.—Yellow, puriform expectoration, in consequence of the cough.—Sensation of cold in the respiratory organs, on taking a deep inspiration; inclination to cough, with difficult hawking up of bronchial mucus (in the morning).—Crowing during inspiration.—Violent, spasmodic cough, "firing minute-guns" of short, barking cough all day.—Whooping-cough, or other rapid cough, attacks following so closely as almost to run into one another; cough till patient falls back exhausted.—Cough with morning aggravation; smothering sensation before paroxysms.—Cold expectoration.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness in nape of neck.—Pain, as if the small of the back were broken.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pressive pain in the shoulder-blades, aggravated by coughing.—Pain in the wrists, as if he had been writing much and rapidly.—Pains in the shoulder-joints, as if the head of the humerus were pressed violently outwards.—Smooth spots of a deep-red colour, in the palms of the hands and in the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in the knees, tibia and tarsal joint, as if he had walked a great deal.

24. **Generalities.**—Failing of the limbs, after the least exercise in the open air.—Sensation of cold in the hot parts, on uncovering them.—The symptoms of heat and cold are > by artificial heat.

25. **Skin.**—Red and smooth spots on the skin.—Smooth spots on the palms of the hands and fingers, first of a coral colour, then dark-red, and lastly copper-coloured.—Measles; purpura; psoriasis.

26. Sleep.—Yawning, violent, frequent and in rapid succession, with pain in the articulation of the jaw.—Great sleepiness; falls asleep while standing.—As soon as she falls asleep she starts up, on account of frightful dreams.—Cannot sleep before midnight tosses about; if he uncovers himself, he feels too cold, and when covered, he feels too hot.

27. Fever.—Pulse full and hard.—Chill; the skin is of the ordinary temperature, with headache and violent thirst; > by external heat.—Febrile shivering, with burning thirst, and pains in the forehead.—Dry heat, internally and externally, with full and hard pulse.—Dry heat without thirst, and not followed by perspiration.—The hot parts feel cold when uncovered.

Coriaria Ruscifolia.

Toot-berry Tupa-kihi or Tutu (New Zealand). *N. O.* Coriarieæ (between Anacardiaceæ and Rutaceæ). Tincture or trituration of the berries.

Clinical.—Delirium tremens. Mania. Memory lost. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Coriaria* produces intoxication very like that of alcohol. Great muscular activity as in acute mania, requiring several persons to hold a person when under the influence of the drug. The most marked feature is complete loss of memory, which ensues after coming out of the acute stage of the poisoning. A prover who ate 1½ gr. of the resin experienced the following: Disagreeable, irritating sensation in throat, extending to stomach, with pain across region of stomach, accompanied by nausea (in five min.). In a quarter of an hour vomiting came on, continuing more or less for two hours. Very unpleasant sensations continued for two hours more, when, after great flushing of the face, with all but intolerable heat, the effects passed away.

Cornus Alternifolia.

Swamp Walnut. Alternate-leaved Cornel. *N. O.* Cornaceæ. Decoction or tincture of leaves.

Clinical.—Eczema. Intermittent fever.

Characteristics.—F. H. Lutze communicated to *H. Recorder*, (x. 501) a Long Island farmer's cure for eczema with a decoction of the leaves of this tree. His method was to give three times a day a wineglassful for three days. Then for the next three days apply it locally or wash the part with it; then administer it internally for another three days, and so on. He cured, thus, all his cases in eighteen days. This was the first acquaintance Lutze had with the remedy. Later on he made a proving (*H. R.*, xi. 346) on himself and

another, eliciting symptoms of fever, restlessness, and sleeplessness, skin eruptions, and emaciation. A striking symptom was a cold feeling in chest as if full of ice. Symptoms > after walking in open air ; after supper.

Relations.—In the skin effects it compares more closely with Cornus circinata. In fever with drowsiness and gastro-enteric disturbance it is practically identical with the other Cornels. All three have greatly disturbed sleep.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—No ambition to do anything.—Awful, uneasy feeling, that something terrible is going to happen.

2. **Head.**—Dull pain across forehead (esp. r. side) with aching in l. shoulder.—Dull, heaving feeling, accompanied with a nauseous and dizzy feeling.—Violent pressing headache in forehead, lasting all day ; < on motion, on stooping felt as though everything would come out.

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing ; head partially stopped up towards night.

6. **Face.**—Eruption on chin r. side, small pustules, one blind.—Ringworm on forehead (r. side).—Pustules on face and neck.

8. **Mouth.**—A little sore inside mouth became very annoying ; when food came in contact with it, or only moving the mouth in a certain direction, sticking, pricking pain.—Tongue yellowish white.

9. **Throat.**—Raw feeling in throat.—Raw feeling in throat, with frequent desire to clear, sensation as though something lodged there and should come out.

11. **Stomach.**—Sick sensation an hour after dinner.—On waking, desire to vomit, with chills ; an hour later vomited, which gave relief, and heat followed.

12. **Abdomen.**—Dull pain r. side, in region of liver, about 11 a.m.

13. **Stool.**—Two loose evacuations in quick succession in afternoon.—About 5 p.m. diarrhœa set in, continued all night every half-hour to an hour ; lasted a week, during which time Lutze lost six pounds in weight.—Stool scanty, hard and difficult.—Stool hard at first, then loose.—Stool scanty or absent.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Dreams of coitus and has an emission.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough, with a feeling as though something heavy was lying on chest and throat.

18. **Chest.**—Cold feeling in chest, as if it were filled with cold air or ice ; (lasted two days, was very disagreeable, but did not affect respiration or heart).

19. **Heart.**—Dull ache in region of heart (afternoon).

20. **Neck and Back.**—Transient pain across small of back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Aching in l. shoulder.

24. **Generalities.**—Can hardly pull one foot after the other.—Tired and drowsy.

25. **Skin.**—Eruptions of small pustules on face and neck.—Eruption on r. wrist, and r. side of chin, small pustules, one of them blind ; next day another pustule, ringworm on forehead.—(Decoction internally and externally has cured eczema ; skin cracked everywhere, esp. where it had a fold or crease, exuding a sticky watery fluid.)

26. Sleep.—Sleep much broken and full of exciting dreams; hears all the clocks strike; hears every little noise and sound; when once awake mind becomes active and it is difficult to get to sleep again.—Tossed and turned all night; could not get into a comfortable position.—Dreams: of dead rats mashed to a pulp; of coitus and has an emission.—Awakes tired.—Drowsy and tired during the day.

27. Fever.—Towards evening felt very tired and drowsy, with heavy sensation in head; about 9.30 lay down on lounge and dropped off into a doze; awake half an hour after with a feeling as though he wanted to vomit, and chills which continued for an hour; then he vomited, which seemed to relieve somewhat, after which fever took the place of the chill, which abated somewhat towards morning.

Cornus Circinata.

Round-leaved Cornel. Green osier. *N. O.* Cornaceæ. Infusion or tincture of fresh bark.

Clinical.—Aphthæ. Bilious headache. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Eczema. Intermittent fever. Jaundice. Liver derangement. Mucous membranes, ulcers of. Pruritus vulvæ.—Urticaria.

Characteristics.—A popular remedy for aphthous and ulcerated conditions of mucous membranes. Hale says he has seen it cure chronic ulceration of mouth and throat, which had recurred for many years. *Corn. c.* has had an extensive proving. It has caused liver derangement with aching eyeballs. Disturbed sleep. The symptoms are < at night; on waking; by motion of any kind; from catching cold; from summer heat; > by coffee. The fever symptoms are identical with those of *Cornus f.*

Relations.—*Compare:* Nux v., Hydrast., Chi., Eup. perf., Ars.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Forgetful.—Indifferent; with drowsiness.—Indolence with loss of mental and physical energy.—Unable to concentrate attention.—Mind confused, particularly on rising in the morning.—Depression and petulance.

2. Head.—Dulness and weight in head, esp. temples, > by coffee.—Heaviness of head, with nausea.—Aching and throbbing pain over l. eyebrow.—Dull pains over eyeballs; unusual pulsation extending to back of head.—Pulsating headache in temples.—Headaches, with drowsiness and confusion of ideas; semi-lateral headaches; deep-seated pains under vertex; dull, heavy pains over whole head, with drowsiness, lassitude, nausea, and general sweat.—Headache; < by walking, stooping, shaking head; > by coffee.

3. Eyes.—Eyes sunken, hollow, as after a debauch; dark circles under them, conjunctiva tinged yellow.—Soreness of eyeballs; aching pains through them.—Eyeballs and lids heavy, as if pressed down by a weight; inclination to close eyes in sleep.—Herpes of lids.

4. Ears.—Ringing in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Prickling in nose and nasal bones.—Coryza early in morning.

6. **Face.**—Heat and burning in face; without redness.—Countenance yellow, or pale, sallow, and sunken, indicating suffering and debility.

8. **Mouth.**—Pungent, bitter, or insipid taste; yellowish or white fur on tongue.—Ulceration of tongue, gums, and mouth; from cold, or gastric derangement; aphthæ.—Sweating and burning in mouth, throat, and stomach, with desire for stool.

11. **Stomach.**—Thirst for cold drinks.—Eructations.—Acid pyrosis; painful and slow digestion.—Gagging as if to vomit in morning.—Nausea, with confused and heavy pain in head.—Nausea with bitter taste and aversion to all kinds of food, and desire for sour drinks.—Sense of faintness and emptiness in stomach and bowels.—Distension; burning; oppression: pulsating pain in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Chronic hepatitis and bilious derangement.—Constant working in bowels as if all in motion.—Borborygmus.—Distension > after loose stool.—Griping in umbilical region; < during stool.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Urgency to stool; early in morning in bed; with fulness and uneasiness of bowels; frequent but ineffectual.—Diarrhœa with excessive debility and nervous irritability.—Stools: dark, bilious, watery, mucous, with griping, burning, and tenesmus, nausea, drowsiness, dulness of the head, and general perspiration; dark green, thin and offensive; greenish slimy; mucous, bilious or watery; frequent and scanty; offensive flatus.—Bearing-down pains in rectum and bowels, with urgent desire for stool.—Hard, dry, scanty stool, with pressing in rectum.—Ulceration of rectum.—Bowel complaints with pains before, during, and after discharges.—Dysenteries and diarrhœas with inactivity of liver.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent desire to pass water.—Urine scanty and high-coloured.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Increased desire, but lack of power.—Frequent strong and persistent erections during the night.—Pruritus.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Leucorrhœa.—Pruritus.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Frequent inclination to expand chest by taking a long breath.—Cough with sharp stitches in chest.—Dry, spasmodic cough, or tedious, chronic cough, with mucous expectoration.

18. **Chest.**—Choking sensation in upper part of thorax.—Soreness of chest on rising in morning.—Stitches; bruised feeling; in chest and back.—Dragging down on each side of chest.—Shooting pains from centre of thorax to lower abdomen.—Intermittent shooting pains in chest and abdomen.—Rheumatic or neuralgic pains in chest, back, and limbs.—Fine scarlet rash on chest, with itching.

19. **Heart.**—Perceptible pulsations in chest.—Palpitation of heart.—Circulation accelerated.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Drawing pains at nape of neck.—Dull pains in back.—Sore pains in lumbar region, < bending forward.

21. **Limbs.**—Weakness of extremities.—Coldness of hands and feet after a loose stool.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Weakness and fatigue of arms.—Burning and itching sensation in hands and arms.—Coldness of hands following a loose stool.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in r. hip while lying in bed.—Legs weak and tremulous, particularly when ascending.—Itching on legs and thighs; burning sensation in feet.

24. **Generalities.**—General debility and impaired mental energy, with great drowsiness; in heat of summer.

25. **Skin.**—Yellow or earthy appearance of skin.—Heat of whole surface with itching, burning, or prickling sensations; < by scratching or rubbing.—Eczema, pruritus and similar affections of external genitals.—Itching in paroxysms < at night.—Dry or moist eruptions; with cough.—Vesicular eruptions; urticaria; miliaria; roseola.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness with entire loss of mental and physical energy; heavy feeling in head; depression of spirits; tendency to perspire.—Sleep unrefreshing and disturbed by unpleasant dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness, with nausea, dull pain in head, debility, and languor.—Chilly sensation, followed by transient flushing.—Flushes of heat and coldness in alternation, followed by cold perspiration.—Transient flushes of heat pervading whole body, with shooting pains through brain.—Paroxysm preceded for days by sleepiness, dull, heavy headache, sluggish flow of ideas; slight exercise causes sweat and great fatigue: during apyrexia, debility and painful diarrhœa; first moderate heat, then light sweat, ending with a crawling sort of chill; when all the stages seem aborted, and the patient says the chills amount to nothing; weak, languid, and loss of appetite.—General clammy sweat, with headache, nausea, pain in back, lassitude, and confusion of ideas.

Cornus Florida.

Dogwood. *N. O.* Cornaceæ. Tincture of fresh bark.

Clinical.—Dyspepsia. Intermittent fever. Pneumonia.

Characteristics.—Hale commends *Corn. f.* in obstinate intermittents where quinine has been abused and where the following group of symptoms is present: For days before chill sleepiness; sluggish flow of ideas; dull, heavy headache. Paroxysms attended with nausea; vomiting and sometimes watery or bilious diarrhœa. In the chill, cold, clammy skin; in the fever, violent headache, with throbbing, stupor, confusion of intellect and vomiting. He also commends it in old cases of dyspepsia where the chief symptom is acid pyrosis. *Corn. f.*, which has had a separate proving, has some very remarkable neuralgic pains in arms, chest, and trunk, and a sensation as if broken in two. It has been used successfully in a case of pneumonia on the indication of the stitches in the chest.

Relations.—*Compare:* The other Cornels., Eup. perf., Nux, Chi., Kali c., Abies n., Abies can.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Constant dizziness.—Severe headache and quick pulse and violent pains in bowels.—Fulness and pains in head with gastric disturbance; constant tendency to sleep.

3. **Eyes.**—L. eye weak, like a cloud over it.

11. **Stomach.**—Drinks little and often; hunger soon after eating; desire for sour things, pickles, pastry, cakes, &c.—Nausea, vomiting, and violent pains in bowels; with headache.—Acid pyrosis; painful and slow digestion.—Indigestion and heartburn.

12. **Abdomen.**—Violent pain in bowels with purging.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Ineffectual urging, followed by cutting in l. ribs and under scapula; later copious stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Difficult urination in morning in old men.

18. **Chest.**—Stitches in region of l. clavicle extending towards r. side, < by taking deep breath; constant tickling in chest compelling him to cough, with difficult expectoration; constant dizziness; chilliness, followed by heat with thirst and finally sweat; drinks little and often; hunger soon after eating (inflammation of the lungs).—Stitch in r. chest as from a knife thrust, with vertigo.—Ineffectual urging to stool, followed by cutting pains in ribs, l. side, with pain under l. scapula as if a piece of flesh were being forcibly twisted out; later, copious stool.

19. **Heart.**—Increased strength and frequency of pulse with fever heat; pulse quick and hard.—Pain beginning in elbow, settled about heart causing feeling of pressure and palpitation.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Sensation like a jerk or shock in nape of neck.—Pains at waist as if she would break in two; pains run up whole l. side of trunk or body like lightning; seems as if they would give her a twist while running up; pains in elbows and wrist.

21. **Limbs.**—Cramps in popliteal spaces with tension in flexor muscles, also in l. arm.—Hands and feet swollen.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Neuralgic sharp pains begin in r. elbow, extending to hand and shoulder, passing down r. and then up l.; pain settled about heart causing feelings of pressure and palpitation; could not raise arm because of pain and lameness; hands and feet swollen, pains of a darting, needle-like kind, very severe; difficulty in passing water.—Pains in wrist.—Numbness and stitches in wrists.—Blueness of fingers.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepy, but couldn't sleep all night.

27. **Fever.**—Chill with cold, clammy skin, followed by heat with thirst, and finally sweat.—Chill followed by heat with thirst, drinks often, but little at a time, then sweat; constant giddiness; hungry soon after eating; desire for sour things, later for sweets.—First moderate heat, then light perspiration, ending with a crawling sort of chill, beginning in back and going upward.—Increase of body temperature; hot sweat, fulness in head.—Heat: with violent headache; thirst; hot, but moist skin; stupor.—Sweat rolls down from her; chilly, but warm; cramps from sides of waist running toward pubes; sleepy but couldn't sleep all night; had to get up and look out of window, she was so sleepless; could not sleep in daytime, sweating all the time.

Corydalis.

Corydalis formosa. Wild Turkey - pea. Stagger - weed. *N. O.* Fumariaceæ. Tincture of bulbous root gathered when plant is in flower. Trituration of dried root. Triturations of Corydalin.

Clinical.—Gastric catarrh. Scrofula. Syphilis. Ulcerations.

Characteristics.—This is an unproved remedy, but clinical experience has revealed a specific relation to the manifestations of syphilis: Hunterian chancre; syphilitic nodes; falling of the hair; syphilitic and scrofulous ulcerations of scalp; syphilitic and non-syphilitic ulcerations of fauces—all these have been reported cured by it. Hale also commends it in: Scrofulous dyscrasia; obstinate skin diseases; cachexia of intermittents with enlargement of liver and spleen. In massive doses it has cured, according to eclectic authorities: "A derangement of the stomach, attended with profuse morbid secretion of mucus, there being always a coated tongue, with fetor of the breath, and loss of appetite and digestion." It is therefore indicated, as Hale remarks, in gastric catarrh, being an analogue, in this respect, of *Hydrastis*. It has not been used in the potencies; ten drops of the tincture four times a day has been a usual dose.

Relations.—*Compare:* Kali iod., Phytolac., Stilling.; Berb. aq., Merc., Lobel. cærul.

Coto Bark.

Coto Bark. A bark of unknown botanical origin (*N. O.* Lauraceæ ?) obtained from Bolivia. Tincture. Trituration of alkaloid Cotoin.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Tubercular diarrhœa.

Characteristics.—The bark has been used in medicine as a diarrhœa remedy, probably from aboriginal tradition. Hansen says it is especially valuable in "chronic tubercular, watery diarrhœa, very copious and exhausting." Substantial doses only have been used.

Cotyledon.

Cotyledon umbilicus. Umbilicus pendulinus. Pennywort. Navelwort. Kidneywort. Le Nombril de Venus. *N. O.* Crassulaceæ (House-leek-family). Tincture of the plant.

Clinical.—Heart affections. Hysteria. Sinuses. Spleen, affections of. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—*Cotyledon* has had a considerable proving, but I am not aware of any clinical experience with it having been recorded.

The whole houseleek family are deserving of careful study by homœopathists. Among the most peculiar symptoms of *Cotyl.* are: a feeling as if some part of the body—a foot or the head—were absent. The senses of sight and hearing are dulled. A yellow patch follows the sight. Disagreeable surging in ears; ears feel stuffed. A number of pains in the region of the spleen appear. The breathing is oppressed, the heart is disturbed. Rheumatic symptoms are prominent. Weak, faint feeling. Stitching, pricking, jerking pains are predominant sensations. Cooper considers it a cancer remedy. He has cured with it sinuses in buttock. A patient to whom he gave it for polypus said it made him "stagger as if drunk." Symptoms are < morning and evening.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sedum acre.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—On waking disagreeable sensation running down back of r. thigh and leg, with a feeling as if there were no foot.—Head felt exceedingly light for some time as if there were no solid head; could not articulate for some time though she tried; followed by pressing vertical headache > by tea.—On waking, sensation as if going out of mind, followed by trickling as of blood down l. arm from shoulder to finger-joints.—Exhilaration.—Difficulty of collecting ideas.—Feels lost before headache comes on.

2. **Head.**—Headache, causing desire for open air, which >.—Dull headache with cold feet.—Dull, heavy, stupefying pain in forehead and vertex, shifting suddenly between them.

9. **Throat.**—Constant choking in throat-pit, and feeling as if he would burst into tears.—Back of throat feels as if covered with thick mucus.

11. **Stomach.**—Pain at epigastrium through to shoulder with nausea.—On swallowing, the morsel seems to pass and press against some swelling in cardiac region (in evening) recurring during the pain.

12. **Abdomen.**—Long stitch in l. hypochondrium.—Dull pains in l. hypochondrium.—Dull pushing in region of spleen recurring at intervals.

13. **Stool.**—Bowels freely opened; later, constipation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Calls to urinate frequent.—Increased flow of clear urine.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Tickling in larynx with dry cough.—Oppressed breathing.—Shooting in all directions in chest, particularly under r. scapula and l. nipple during evening.—Stitches below both nipples.

19. **Heart.**—Heat about heart.—Uneasiness.—Clawing, dragging pain, on riding, > by compressing side.—A troublesome palpitation and fulness at sternum on walking up-hill, consisting of one or two jumps or rolls of heart with occasional intermission.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Between attacks of headache, gnawing, rheumatic pain in r. shoulder.—Aching, bruised pain in wrists.—Aching, tingling in hands, esp. at night, preventing sleep; tingling down arm when the nerve is struck.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Aching in l. thigh followed by numbness.—Stinging pain under l. gluteus maximus in region of sciatic nerve.

24. Generalities.—Occasionally during the day attacks of faintness with green shadows before the eye.—Creeping in the flesh, and feeling as before severe cold or rheumatic attack.

Cratægus Oxyacantha.

Cratægus oxyacantha. Hawthorn. *N. O.* Rosaceæ. Tincture of the ripe fruit.

Clinical.—*Angina pectoris. Heart, affections of;* failure of; hypertrophy of.

Characteristics.—*Cratægus* was introduced into medicine as a heart remedy by Dr. Greene, of Ennis, Ireland, and it has been used empirically with much success in cases of heart failure. It has usually been given in 5-drop doses of the tincture. Weak and rapid pulse; dyspnœa and dropsy, dependent on failure of heart-power whether from valvular affection or from anæmia, appear to be the leading indications. Heart-failure threatened from slightest exertion. The drug may cause nausea when given in the tincture unless given during or immediately after a meal. The mental state is that of irritability, crossness, and melancholy. *Cratæg.* is the nearest approach to a *positive heart tonic* that I know of. It has produced some heart symptoms and has, doubtless, a homœopathic relation; but it is not a heart-poison like *Digitalis*, and has no cumulative action. Here are some cases: Halbert in *Clinique*, March, 1899, records this case: "Mr. S., a young man sixteen years of age, had worked hard at manual labour since his twelfth year to support a widowed mother. He had, in fact, done a man's work before his physical maturity would permit it. For some time he had shown some signs of cardiac hypertrophy, and had been cautioned by physicians to take good care as to his heart. About a year ago, during some gymnastic extreme in the nature of sport, he was suddenly admonished that something had 'given way,' and for relief was obliged to take to his bed. When I first saw him he was obliged to lie down, respiration was laboured and irregular, and the heart's action was greatly exaggerated and erratic. There was decided precordial bulging; the apex beat was considerably displaced, downward and to the left, and the whole cardiac dulness was greatly extended; the impulse was heaving in character, with considerable mitral systolic blowing and the corresponding diastolic intensification; there were also signs of considerable pulmonary engorgement and some pain in the chest region. The patient was put into a warm bath for twenty minutes, and then carefully returned to bed. *Aconite* 3x was administered every half-hour, and continued hourly for a day or two afterward until he was somewhat relieved. *Cratægus*, five-drop doses of the tincture, was then administered five times daily for a long time. The effects of this remedy were most remarkable; the cardiac irritation gradually lessened; the area of dulness decreased and the rhythm improved; at the same time all the general symptoms improved rapidly. He has now been using the remedy for several months, and the result

is most satisfactory. I have every reason to expect a cure of the extreme symptoms, and believe the heart will be reduced to a safe hypertrophy, which will virtually be a cure." A girl of twelve had a sudden collapse in third week of typhoid (*Clinique*, vii. 52). *Cratæg.* gtt. v. every two hours was given on these indications: Great pallor, irregular breathing, cold extremities, pulse 120, very weak and irregular. *Strychnia*, *Digit.* and *Cact.* had failed to give more than temporary relief. Under *Cratæg.* she rallied at once. Cases of hypertrophy with failing power, dilatation, alcoholic heart, and nervous palpitation have all been relieved by the remedy. T. C. Duncan (*H. Recorder*, xii. 199) gave complete relief in a case of angina pectoris, the pain being above and to left of stomach; pulse strong and forcible; indications of hypertrophy were found. A very tender spot on left side of spine. *Cratægus* removed at the same time "a hurried, flurried feeling" and the anxious expression of her face. Dr. Duncan produced in himself when proving *Cratægus* a "flurried feeling," which he attributed to the rapid action of the stimulated heart. A nervous lady medical student who also proved it had "an unusual rush of blood to the head with *confused* feeling," followed later by "a feeling of quiet and calmness mentally." The remedy is well worth a thorough proving.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other members of the Rose family, notably *Prunus Virginianus* and *Amygdala amara*, and also, *Laurocer.*, *Camphor*, *Hydrocy. ac.*, *Digitalis*, *Arsen. iod.*, *Strophanthus*, *Phaseolus*, &c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Irritability, crossness, melancholy.—Hurried, flurried feeling; with rapid action of heart.—An unusual rush of blood to the head with *confused* feeling; followed by a feeling of quiet and calmness mentally.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea.—Dyspepsia and nervous prostration, with heart failure.

19. **Heart.**—Faintness and collapse.—Heart failure in hypertrophy and valvular disease.—Palpitation and rapid action of heart.—Angina pectoris, pain above and to l. of stomach, pulse strong and forcible; indications of hypertrophy; very tender spot l. side of spine.—Hypertrophy from over-exertion; from alcoholic, venereal and other excesses.—Heart collapse in typhoid.—Heart dropsy.

Crocus.

Crocus sativus. Saffron. *N. O.* Iridaceæ. Tincture of dried stigmas. Cooper makes a tincture of the fresh young shoots.

Clinical.—Abortion, threatened. After-pains. *Anger.* Asthenopia. Blepharospasm. Brain, congestion of. Chorea. Dysmenia. Fainting. Gastric affections. Hæmoptysis. Hæmorrhages. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hysteria. Lachrymation. *Laughter.* Leucorrhœa. Mania. *Menstruation, profuse.* Metrorrhagia. *Nose, bleeding of.* Operations, effects of. Ophthalmia. Pregnancy, imaginary; affections of. Tumours. Ulceration. Wounds.

Characteristics.—*Crocus* has three characteristics which clearly call for its use when met with. The first is hæmorrhage from various

parts (nose, uterus, &c.), when the blood is black, viscid, clotting, forming itself into long black strings, hanging from the bleeding orifice. The second is a peculiar sensation as if something alive were moving about in the abdomen or chest. This may be a definite sensation, or it may be a hallucination or fixed idea. A curious circumstance in this connection is the fact that *Crocus* has often been successfully given to pregnant women who have complained of violent fœtal movements, as well as in cases of imaginary pregnancy. The remaining characteristic is in the mental sphere. It is a rapid alternation of mental conditions: anger with violence rapidly followed by repentance; laughter quickly followed by tears. I once cured with a few doses of *Crocus* a young artist who had become subject to violent outbursts of rage in which he would take up a knife to throw at his mother, with whom he lived, and almost immediately after would be abjectly repentant. The household was on the point of being broken up when the trouble was completely removed by *Crocus*. Uncontrollable laughter is also in the *Crocus* symptomatology. Hysterical laughter is one of the effects observed by the older physicians. Teste cites from Murray the case of several children "who were seized with an extraordinary laughing mania, from having smelled of leather bottles that had contained essence of saffron." On one occasion, in hospital, I happened to see a young girl who was really desperately ill with heart failure and valvular disease, in a fit of hysterical laughter. This made me think of *Crocus*. The only definite sensation she complained of in the heart region was a "jumping" sensation. *Crocus* 30 was given, and very soon she was able to lie down flat (after having been propped up for weeks), and from that time she made a rapid recovery. Another *Crocus* symptom is: Sensitive to music, involuntarily joins in on hearing any one sing. Stitches, shocks, throbbings, broad thrusts, cuttings and jerkings are among the commoner sensations. Twitchings of single sets of muscles (chorea). A warm sensation ascending to the heart, impeding breathing and > by yawning is a peculiar symptom. Tingling, crawling, pricking and itching are met with in the skin. Scarlet redness of the whole body, or scarlet spots on skin. (It is a domestic remedy for "bringing out" the eruption of measles.) Painful suppuration of bruised parts; old cicatrised wounds re-open and suppurate. Lipoma and encephaloma of scalp. Tumours with ulceration and characteristic bleeding. The reputation of *Crocus* in the cure of tumours is also an old one. It was used externally "to scatter indolent tumours and ecchymoses." Cooper has given it new confirmation. He has given it in single doses of the ϕ tincture in a case of malignant disease of the side following extirpation of cancerous kidney, with the result of arrest of progress after an initial aggravation, and complete relief of pain. The patient was a woman, who had formerly had hæmorrhage with dark clots at the periods and feeling of weight towards womb. She had had also the sensation of something moving in the abdomen. Cooper agrees with Culpepper in thinking *Croc.* very similar to *Calend.* in its action. It is a vulnerary and corresponds to the effects of blows (deafness; tumours, &c.). *Crocus* is especially suited to women and hysterical men. The symptoms are < fasting; evening and

night; during new and full moon; looking fixedly at an object; during pregnancy; in a hot room; in hot weather. > By yawning (desire to take a long breath, > by yawning); in open air (for which there is craving); after breakfast. Great thirst for cold drinks.

Relations.—Crocus should be studied along with the other Iridaceæ, the Alliaceæ and the Liliaceæ. It is *antidoted by:* Acon., Bell., Op. *Compatible:* Chi., Nux, Puls., Sul. *Compare:* Plat. in dark or black clotted flow; Croton (pain through left chest to back); Staph. (> by yawning); Fluor. ac. (sensation of cold wind blowing across eyes); Codein (twitching of muscles, especially of eyeballs); Lach. (pains in eye to top of head); Tarent. (contractions of single groups of muscles); Calc., Ipec., Ign. Tarent. (hysteria; hearing music wants to join in.—In Tarent. music subsequently > : in Croc. it does not). Wants to jump (Tarent,. Stram., Sticta, Asar., Agar.); wants to kiss, Agar. In miscarriage at third month, Sabi., Kreas. In violent movements of fœtus, Op., Sil., Thu., Sul.; in heat in heart, Rhod., Lachn., Op.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great tendency to sadness, sometimes alternating with great gaiety and joyousness.—Great inclination to laugh, to jest, and to sing, sometimes with excessive weakness.—Loquacious.—Sings involuntarily, and then laughs.—Immoderate, improper laughter; changeable disposition.—Frolicsome and jesting mania, with paleness of face, headache, and obscuration of the eyes.—Abandonment of free will.—Choleric passion and violence, frequently followed by prompt repentance.—Alternate austerity and mildness of character.—Forgetfulness and distraction.—Quickness of memory.

2. **Head.**—Stupefying cephalalgia, as during intoxication, with downcast eyes.—Giddiness, as if intoxicated, in the forehead; in the room, but not in the open air.—Vertigo, with fainting.—Confused vertigo on rising from a reclining posture.—Vertigo when raising the head, with heat of the whole body.—Cephalalgia above the eyes, with burning pain, sensation of burning and aching in the eyes, esp. in the evening, by candle-light.—Head heavy in the morning, with aching at the vertex.—Drawing pain in the forehead, with nausea.—Semi-lateral pulsation in the head, and in the face (l. side, extending into the eye).—Blows in the forehead and the temples.—Sensation of looseness of the brain, during movement (as if it were tottering to and fro).

3. **Eyes.**—Itching in the eyelids.—Tingling in the eyebrows.—Pressure, pain as from excoriation, and sensation of burning in the eyes, and in the eyelids, esp. on closing them, and on reading, or in the evening by candle-light.—Sensation of swelling in the eyes, as from much weeping.—Dryness of the eyes.—Lachrymation on reading.—A quantity of tears rush from the dim eyes as soon as he begins to read.—Lachrymation in the room; not in the open air.—Heating and lancinating pains in the eyes after surgical operations.—Nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids.—Visible quivering of the eyelids.—Heaviness and cramp-like contractions of the eyelids.—Nocturnal cramps in the eyelids.—Constant winking of the eyes (inclination to wipe the eyes, as if a pellicle of gum were drawn over them).

—Pupils dilated.—Constant necessity to rub the eyes.—Confused sight, as when looking through a veil, esp. in the evening, when reading by candle-light.—When reading, the white paper seems of a pale rose colour.—Sparkling before the eyes.—Sudden flashes like electric sparks (during the day).

4. **Ears.**—Otalgia, similar to a cramp.—Tinkling in the ears, in the evening, after lying down.—Buzzing in the ears with hardness of hearing, esp. on stooping.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis of black and viscid blood, often only from one nostril at a time; with cold perspiration on the forehead, and occasional fainting.—Violent and frequent sneezing.

6. **Face.**—Face of an earthy colour.—Redness and paleness, alternately, in the face.—Circumscribed, burning red spots on the face.—Burning heat in the face, esp. in the morning.—Lips cracked and ulcerated.—Pulsation on one side of the face.

8. **Mouth.**—Scraping and roughness in the mouth.—Accumulation of water in the mouth.—Tongue moist, and charged with a white coating, with erection of the papillæ.—Unusual warmth in the mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat as if caused by elongation of the uvula, or as if there were a plug in the throat, during deglutition, and at other times.—Scraping and roughness in the throat (in the evening before and after, but not during the time he takes his food).

10. **Appetite.**—Nauseating, acid, sweetish taste.—Nausea, disappearing in the open air.—Sweet or bitter taste in the bottom of the gullet.—Constant thirst in the evening, with uneasiness in the abdomen after drinking.—Absence of appetite, with sensation of fulness, however little be eaten.

11. **Stomach.**—Empty risings, while fasting in the morning.—Pyrosis after eating with a good appetite.—Heartburn after eating.—Qualmishness, uneasiness, and sensation of oppression, in the epigastrium.—Burning pain in the stomach.—Borborygmi, and fermentation in the epigastrium.—Great sinking sensation at epigastrium.—Drawing in the pit of the stomach, back and forth, and up and down.—Some violent stitches in pit of stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen inflated, with sensation of fulness.—Distension of the stomach and abdomen (the stomach feels distended in the morning before eating anything).—Cramp-like pains in the abdomen.—Pinchings in the abdomen after drinking (water).—Pains in the abdomen from taking cold.—Movements in the abdomen, stomach, pit of the stomach, arms, and other parts of the body, as of something alive hopping about.—Shocks above l. hypochondrium.—Sensation of heaviness in the inguinal region.—Sensation of heaviness in the abdomen, with pressing towards the uterus.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Itching and tingling in the anus.—Creeping in the anus, as from ascarides.—Obtuse shooting in the side, and above the anus.—Stitches and itching at the anus (stitch extending from the anus through the small of the back into the left groin, increasing during an inspiration).

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Excitement of the sexual desire.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Sensation of something living and moving in the abdomen; abdomen swollen; (these symptoms, when occurring in females, as they often do at the change of life and at other times, may lead to the erroneous idea of pregnancy).—Urging of blood towards the

genital parts, as if the menses were commencing.—Catamenia too frequent and copious.—Catamenia painful.—Metrorrhagia of black and slimy blood.—Flow of blood, during the new and full moon.—Hæmorrhage from the uterus (during the least movement); blood viscid, black, smelling badly (miscarriage third month).—Threatened abortion, esp. where there is a hæmorrhage of dark, stringy blood.—Post-partum hæmorrhage.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Violent dry, shaking cough, much mitigated by passing the hand over the epigastrium.—Cough, with spitting of blood.—Disagreeably smelling breath.—Difficulty of respiration.—Inclination to breathe deeply, occasioned by a sensation of heaviness about the heart.—Oppression of the chest, with desire to draw a long breath; > by yawning.—On breathing, a sensation is felt as from the vapour of sulphur in the throat.

18. **Chest.**—Shootings in the chest and esp. in the sides.—Movements, as if something alive were hopping in the chest.—Shocks in the chest, which suspend respiration.—Peculiar jerking pains in interior of l. breast (chest) as if drawn towards the back by a thread.

19. **Heart.**—Sensation of heat, which ascends to the heart, with anxiety and difficulty of respiration, mitigated by yawnings.—Sensation of heaviness at the heart.—Sensation of great emptiness in precordial region.—Drawing in precordial region extending to stomach.—Stitches beneath heart, < on inspiration.—Frequent palpitation.—Anxiety at heart, with sense of weakness extending thence through abdomen to soles of feet.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Sensation of stiffness in the neck during movement.—External swelling of the neck.—Pulling in the loins, with pains in the groins.—Sensation of coldness in the back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in the shoulder-joint, on moving the arms, as if it were out of joint, or on the point of being dislocated; cracking.—Numbness of the arms and of the hands, with immobility, esp. at night, during sleep.—Digging pulling in the forearms.—Heaviness and pain, as from a bruise in the forearms, after any slight movement of them.—Burning pricking, and tension in the tips of the fingers, as from stagnation of the blood, after a walk in the open air.—Chilblains in the hands, and in the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sensation of weakness in the thighs, when seated.—Violent cracking of the hip-joint, of the knee-joint (when stooping).—Nocturnal tearing in the leg, with uneasiness in that part.—Pain, as from a bruise, in the calves of the legs.—Fatigue in the soles of the feet (from standing), with burning pain and tingling.—Chilblains on the toes.

24. **Generalities.**—Movements, as of something alive (hopping and jumping) in various parts of the body.—Tingling in different parts of the body.—Convulsive attacks, like chorea (every seven days), with laughter, dancing and leaping, alternately with violent paroxysms of whooping-cough.—Sensation of relaxation and bending in the joints.—Numbness of some of the limbs, at night, during sleep.—Amelioration of symptoms in the open air; several of them *appear at night*, and are generally *aggravated in the morning*.—Ebullition of blood, sometimes throughout the body.—Discharge of a black viscid blood from different organs.—Epistaxis.—Dark stringy blood from the nose; mucous blood from the same.—Cough with bloody (dark) expectoration.—Heaviness and failing of the limbs, after light exercise.—Striking alternation of the most opposite, physical, and mental symptoms.—Symptoms

generally appear on the l. side.—Excessive general weakness, with fainting fits, during movement.—Desire for open air.—Great depression in the morning.—Trembling of all the limbs.

25.—**Skin.**—Pricking, crawling, burning, and tingling in skin.—Red (scarlet) colour of the body.—Chilblains.—Suppuration, painful, of old wounds (old cicatrised wounds open again and suppurate).

26. **Sleep.**—Continuous yawning and desire to sleep.—Great inclination to sleep in the day, esp. after a meal, sometimes in the evening.—Sings while sleeping.—Drowsiness, with eyes dull and glassy.—Cries, and starts, while sleeping.—Frightful, or gay and pleasant dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse accelerated; feverish.—Chill in the afternoon, growing worse in the evening, with chilliness extending from the back into the legs, with trembling.—During the chill (and heat), thirst.—Chilliness, only of the back part of the body.—Flushes of internal heat, with pricking and tingling of the skin.—Heat, mostly of the head and face, with paleness of the cheeks and thirst.—Perspiration very little, and only at night; cold and debilitating.—Perspiration only on the lower part of the body.

Crotalus Cascavella.

A Brazilian Rattle-snake. *N. O.* Crotalidæ. (Proving by Mure, together with effects reported by Higgins.) Trituration of the virus with Saccharum lactis.

Clinical.—Goître. Headache. Mania. Metrorrhagia. Nose-bleed. Uterus, neuralgia of.

Characteristics.—The poison of *Cascavella* is as deadly as that of the other Crotalidæ, and the general symptoms are like those of the other members of the group, but the mental symptoms are more pronounced and peculiar. Lancinating pains are frequent, and are < by cold washings. Many symptoms are < at night. Pains in bones. Hallucinations are marked and peculiar; a magnetic state is induced. There is headache after sleep as with *Lach.* *Compare:* Crotal. hor., Lach., &c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Magnetic state; she hears nothing, and again sees the spectre of death, as a gigantic black skeleton.—Hears a strange voice to l. and behind her, and follows it, throws herself against closed doors, and scratches them with her nails.—Attempts to throw herself out of window.—Fancies her eyes are falling out.—He fancies he hears groans.—Thoughts dwell on death.—Fright at night about indefinite things.—Clairvoyant.—Anxiety and inquietude.—Involuntary groaning.

2. **Head.**—Entire skull compresses the brain like an iron helmet.—Sensation as if something alive were walking inside the head in a circle.—Headache, epistaxis and great excitement, caused by starting out of sleep.—Shocks

in head which almost throw her off her balance.—Acute lancinations in r. temple.—Sensation as if a red-hot iron were stuck into vertex.

3. **Eyes.**—Feels a blur before her eyes.—Dazzling blue light.—Pressive sensation of r. eyeball, which felt as if drawn out.—L. eye feels as if drawn towards temple.—Cutting sensation all round eyeball as if it was being taken out with a pen-knife.

4. **Ears.**—Swelling of r. ear.—Very deaf.—Buzzing in ears while going downstairs.

5. **Nose.**—Bloody serum runs from nose.—Epistaxis of bright blood.—Tip of nose feels drawn up as by a string and fastened to centre of forehead.—Smell, like that of the snake; as of a hospital.

6. **Face.**—Face red; or yellow.—Crawling sensation in face.—Difficult to move lips.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue scarlet red; paralysed.—Pain in tongue and larynx extending to abdomen.—Burning and prickling at tip.—Itching of tongue.—Thick, viscid, dark saliva.—Discharge of white mucus from mouth.—Taste, very salt; of onions; putrid.—Speech difficult.

9. **Throat.**—Feeling of dust in throat; of lump.—Burning; constriction; formication.—Constrictive pain as if a string were tied round thyroid body.—Pain in œsophagus extending to abdomen.—Swallowing difficult.

11. **Stomach.**—Great desire for snow, without wanting either water or wine.—Feeling of coldness in stomach after eating.—Sensation of an opening in stomach through which air passes.—Each mouthful of food falls suddenly into stomach, like a stone, with pain felt even in the back.—Epigastrium sensitive, cannot bear clothing.—Violent blow in epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Feeling as if a peg were sticking in middle of liver.—Weight at diaphragm; and in hypogastrium.—Sensation of a band round abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Prolapsus ani; urging and tenesmus, followed by discharge from anus of mucus like white of egg.—Yellowish diarrhœa.—Obstinate constipation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Copious urination.—Involuntary emissions during sleep.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Violent lancinations in uterus when washing with cold water; terrible lancinations if the water is warm, with weight in uterus.—Lancinations like knife-stabs in uterus and anus, esp. when washing with cold water.—Intermitting metrorrhagia (vermilion-coloured).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dry cough at night from tickling in throat.—Green expectoration in morning.—Suffocative feeling with dread of another attack.

18. **Chest.**—Intolerable pains in thorax.—Sensation as if head and chest were compressed by iron armour.—Sensation of water in chest, with efforts to throw it up, and faint feeling as if heart were dipped in a liquid.—Bone-pain and swelling of l. clavicle.—Stitches in l. side on drawing breath.

19. **Heart.**—Feeling as if heart were beating from above downwards.—Palpitation if any one stands at her r. side.—Faintness > in open air.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Full feeling in carotids.—Pain in sacro-lumbar articulation.

21. **Limbs.**—All limbs tremble and are weary.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Knife-stabs under r. axilla, arresting breathing.—Cramp in arms.—Pain in palm of hands extending to wrist.—Numbness and swelling of arms.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sensation as if r. hip, from hip to heel, were shortened; this sensation, though illusory, causes him to limp.

25. **Skin.**—Skin red.—Eruption of small red pimples.—Prickling formication, itching.

26. **Sleep.**—Somnolence.—Dreams of corpses and ghosts.

27. **Fever.**—General coldness, not relieved by energy.—Feet icy cold.

Crotalus Horridus.

Rattle-snake. *N. O.* Crotalidæ. The Rattle-snake of North America. Symptoms of C. Durissus as well as C. Horridus are included in the pathogenesis. Trituration of sugar of milk saturated with the venom. Solution of the venom in glycerine.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Apoplexy. Appendicitis. Bilious fever. Boils. Cancers. Carbuncles. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Chancre. Ciliary neuralgia. Convulsions. Delirium tremens. Dementia. Diphtheria. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. Ears, discharges from. Ecchymosis. Epilepsy. Eyes, affections of. *Erysipelas.* Face, eruption on; distortion of. Hæmaturia. *Hæmorrhagic diathesis.* Headache. Heart, affections of. Herpes. Hydrophobia. Intestinal hæmorrhage. *Jaundice.* Keratitis. Liver, disorders of. *Lungs, affections of.* Mastitis. Measles. Milk-leg. *Meningitis.* Ovaries, affections of. Ozæna. Palpitation. Peritonitis. Perityphlitis. Phlebitis. Psoriasis palmaris. *Purpura.* Pyæmia. *Remittent fever.* Rheumatism. *Scarlatina.* Sleeplessness. *Small-pox.* Stings. Sunstroke. Syphilis. Tetanus. *Thirst.* Tongue, inflammation of; cancer of. *Ulcers.* Urticaria. Vaccination, effects of. Varicosis. Varicocele. Vomiting, bilious. White-leg. Whooping-cough. *Yellow Fever.*

Characteristics.—The first regular proving of *Crotalus* was made by Hering and under his direction. Stokes also contributed a proving; but the most complete account of the remedy is to be found in the monograph of J. W. Hayward, forming part of *Materia Medica Physiological and Applied.* This includes provings made by Hayward and his provers. *Crotalus* produces profound nervous shock and prostration with trembling, mental alienation, and disorganisation of the fluids and tissues. It causes bleeding from all orifices and surfaces, and it corresponds to the hæmorrhagic diathesis; to diseases caused by previous low states of system, by zymotic or septic poisoning, by abuse of alcohol, &c. Low, typhoid states, with oppressed nervous system, and degraded blood-supply often require it. Neuralgia occurring as a sequel of septic toxæmic, or even miasmatic disease; or chronic bilious, climateric, or albuminuric conditions. Broken-down constitutions. The *Crotal.* patient is readily moved to tears. Weeping mood; agony, despair. In one prover perception was so clouded that she was in danger of being run over in the street; and memory was so impaired that on entering a shop she forgot what she had come for. Sleepy, but cannot sleep. Grinds teeth.

"*Crotal.* is preferable in fluid hæmorrhages, yellow skin (hence in yellow fever with black vomit), epistaxis of diphtheria. *Naja* has more nervous phenomena. *Lach.* has skin cold—clammy rather than cold and dry; hæmorrhage, with charred-straw sediment; and more markedly ailments of the left side. *Elaps.* is preferable in otorhœa and in affections of the right lung. The cobra poison (*Naja*) coagulates blood into long strings. *Crotalus* poison is acid; the *Viper* neutral. The Rotton-snake ["Birri"] causes more sloughing than any other" (Hering). But Hayward observed that sloughing is a strong indication for *Crotal.*, and the cure by this remedy of his own daughter of scarlatina maligna, with gangrenous-looking sore-throat, was a dramatic outcome of his researches. A case of rattle-snake bite and its isopathic cure, related by Dr. J. S. M. Chaffee, in *Hom. News*, Sept., 1892, gives a good general idea of the action of the venom: "I was called to see James Wright, aged 54 years, who, while binding wheat, was bitten on third finger of right hand by a rattlesnake. I found him bleeding from the bitten finger, and from eyes, nose, ears, mouth, rectum and urethra; pulse 110, small, wiry; respiration 40; temperature 105; haggard expression; whole body bathed in hot perspiration; delirium. This patient had had the regular routine treatment of whisky, quinine and carbonate ammonia for ninety-six hours, when the attendants withdrew and pronounced the case beyond the reach of medical aid. A marked characteristic symptom was a *mouldy smell of breath*, with scarlet red tongue, and difficult swallowing. Great sensitiveness of skin of *right half* of body, so much so that the slightest touch would produce twitching of muscles of that side. I prescribed *Crotalus hor.* 30th trituration, 30 gr. in four ounces of water, a teaspoonful every hour, until my return visit, twenty-four hours later, when I found marked improvement. Temperature normal; pulse full, soft and regular; delirium gone; saliva and urine slightly tinged with blood; appetite returning, he having asked for food for the first time since the accident." The medicine was continued for two more days, when recovery was practically complete. The action on the right side is noteworthy, as *Crotal.* is predominantly a right-side medicine (*Lach.* is more left); it acts strongly on the liver and corresponds to jaundice and yellow fever. *Crotalus* has been used with great success in the treatment of yellow fever, and also as a prophylactic against it. For this, inoculation with diluted virus has been practised. The *pains* of *Crotalus* alternate rapidly with each other, and frequently recur; also (except headache) appear and disappear suddenly after lasting some time. Swelling of whole body. Fetor of evacuations and discharges. Hæmorrhages from all the orifices and even pores of the skin. Peculiar sensations are: as from a blow on occiput; as if tongue and all round throat were tied up; as of a plug in throat to be swallowed; of choking; as if the heart turned over like a tumbler pigeon. Periodicity marks many of the symptoms. Metastasis of erysipelas to brain. Many symptoms are < in morning on waking; or wake the patient up in the night. Orbital pains < in evening. Rest >, and motion and exertion <. Open air > head and stomach symptoms. Cold air < throat and respiratory symptoms. Dry air < cough.

Relations.—*Antidoted by*: Lach. Its effects are modified by Ammon., Camph., Opium, Coffea, Alcohol, and radiant heat. *Compare*: C. Cascavella (thoughts dwell on dead and dreams of the dead); Tarent-cub., Arsen., Lauroc. (tetanus, whooping-cough); Apis., Carb. v., Silic. (vaccination effects); Camphor (coldness; Crotal. has more marked genuine collapse with confused speech), Hyos. Op., Nux v., Cupr., Bell. (sleepy but cannot sleep); Cad. s. (yellow fever).

Causation.—Fright. Sun. Lightning. Alcohol. Foul water Noxious effluvia.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Memory weak; stupid, cannot express himself; makes ridiculous mistakes; with coldness of skin.—Inability to hold her mind to a subject; perception clouded, on walking street would have been run over but for her sister's watchfulness; entering a shop she forgot what she came to purchase.—Torpid, sluggish, incoherent, hesitating, quiet indifference.—Delirium: with drowsiness; with wide-open eyes; loquacious with desire to escape; delirium tremens.—Sadness; thoughts dwell on death continually.—Oppression of brain, as if from carbonic acid.—Excessive sensitiveness, easily moved to tears by reading.—Weeping, with timidity, fear, anxiety.—Snappish temper.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo: with faintness; with weakness and trembling; with pale face; epileptic; auditory cardiac with soft, weak pulse; > resting head; with venous congestion and degraded blood; with dilated pupils from lightning, anæmia, or sunstroke; from fright.—Fainting on assuming upright position.—Dizziness and fainting with occipital headache.—Apopletic convulsions: at outset of zymotic diseases; in inebriates.—Awakes in morning with headache over eyes.—Headache extending into eyes.—Dull, heavy pain and heat over eyes and in sides of nose; > walking in open air.—Severe pains in r. eye and top of head, on r. side down back of neck at intervals.—While sitting in chair, heaviness of head came on so much that head felt as if it would tumble about, as if muscles of neck were too weak to support it, and needed the help of the hands.—Dull, heavy throbbing occipital headache, faint spells; pain as from a blow in occiput.—Violent itching of scalp; eruptions, pustules; falling off of hair.

3. **Eyes.**—Illusions; blue colours; vanishing of sight while reading.—Blood exudes from eye.—Yellow colour of eyes.—Tearing, boring pain, as if a cut had been made round the eye, sometimes sticking, < morning and evening.

4. **Ears.**—Full sensation in ears.—Deafness; illusions of hearing; auditory vertigo.—Otorrhœa.—Blood oozes from ears.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis; in zymotic diseases; blood thin, dark, uncoagulable; with flushed face, vertigo or fainting.—Ozæna after exanthemata or syphilis.

6. **Face.**—Acne; of all varieties; of masturbation; of drunkards.—Face, puffed; yellow; red.—Neuralgia of a dull character, chronic or periodic.—Parotitis.—Lips swollen, stiff, numb.—Lockjaw.—Copious, red, itching, papular eruption on face, esp. chin, with delayed menses.

8. **Mouth.**—Grinding of teeth during sleep.—Tongue and all round

throat during sleep feels tied up, cannot speak a word.—Tongue very red, smooth and polished, feels swollen.—Tongue: enormously swollen; protruded; inflammation of; cancer of, with much tendency to hæmorrhage; syphilis of.—Fetid breath; peculiar mouldy smell.—Putrid sore mouth.—Salivation, bloody or frothy.

9. **Throat.**—Tight constriction of throat.—Sensation of a plug to be swallowed; as if uvula swollen or stiff; as of a dry spot or tickling, esp. l. side; < on waking.—Impossible to swallow solids.—Gangrenous or diphtheritic throat with much swelling; much swelling of glands, head thrown up and backwards.

11. **Stomach.**—Hunger with trembling, weakness, and occipital headache.—Unquenchable burning thirst.—Eructations, sharp, sour, rancid.—Nausea on movement, bilious vomiting.—Dark green vomiting immediately on lying on r. side or back.—Black vomit.—Frequent faint sinking, hungry sensation about epigastrium with trembling and fluttering sensation lower down.—Craving for stimulants—Agonising pain, restlessness, coldness, weak pulse.—Cannot bear clothes round stomach or hypochondria.—Hæmatemesis, blood does not coagulate.

12. **Abdomen.**—Stitches in region of liver on drawing a long breath, < by pressure.—Aching in liver, vomiting, coldness.—Violent pain in l. side near last ribs as if in diaphragm.—Jaundice; malignant jaundice with hæmorrhage.—Heat and tenderness of abdomen, can scarcely bear clothes on.—Swelling.—Violent pain in course of colon; in region of appendix.—Bubo.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stools: black, thin, like coffee-grounds, offensive; dark green, followed by debility; yellow, watery with stinging in abdomen; low spirits and indifference to everything.—Shuddering with diarrhœa; aphonia.—Diarrhœa from noxious effluvia; from septic matter in food or drink; from high game; summer diarrhœa.—Dysentery; septic; from foul water, food, &c.; excessive flow of dark fluid blood, or involuntary evacuations; great debility and faintness.—Constipation with congestion to head and headache.—Vomiting, purging and micturition simultaneously caused by spasmodic contractions with tenesmus and strangury.—White stools.—Hæmorrhage, dark, fluid, uncoagulable.—Hæmorrhoids: great tendency to bleed, on using paper, on straining a little at stool, or on standing; in pregnant women; with menstrual irregularities; with heart or liver disease; in inebriates.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Hæmaturia.—Suppression or painful retention of urine.—Urine: scanty, dark and red with blood; jelly-like; green-yellow from much bile; copious and light-coloured.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sexual instinct increased with entire relaxation of penis.—Sharp cutting in glans.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses a week too soon, first preceded by weight in head and ears, accompanied by pains in abdomen and back, and cold feet.—The pains last some hours longer than usual, and go off after two days with intense frontal headache, which lasts from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m.—Five days before menses much pain in hypogastrium and down thighs; in region of heart, l. arm and shoulder-blade; with cold feet.—In evening, severe sharp shooting, rather burning pain, repeated at short intervals; apparently start-

ing l. side of womb, passing up to region of transverse colon, there shooting or cutting across from both sides to centre; thence passing up l. side of trunk to l. side of face and temple as a sharp, cutting, intermittent, neuralgic pain; and across middle of forehead there was a heavy, dull, continuous pain; the sharp pain in temple lasted an hour; the dull pain only ceased on going to sleep.—Flushing and sinking of menopause.—Puerperal fever, or convulsions, with albuminous and septic conditions.—Offensive lochia.—Inflamed breasts.—Phlegmasia alba dolens, < from slightest touch.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness, with weak, rough voice.—Bruised pain from larynx to chest.—Cough with stitch in l. side and bloody expectoration.—Dry cough on speaking, < in dry or cold air.—Nervous cough, esp. laryngeal; dry tickling, constant choking, as if from dry, irritating vapours, or salt or pepper, or from dry spot in larynx, < l. side; provoked by: cold or dry air; deep inspiration; speaking; by external pressure, which cannot be borne, < on waking.—Whooping-cough, with blueness or pallor which is long in passing off, attacks followed by puffiness of face and hæmorrhagic spots, bloodshot eyes, epistaxis, frothy, stringy, bloody expectorations; threatened œdema and paralysis of lungs.—Excessive oppression of chest.—Burning in chest with heat in forehead.—Pneumonia with tendency to gangrene.—Lungs seem passive.—Stitches in r. chest near sternum.

19. **Heart.**—Much pain in heart, through l. shoulder-blade and down l. arm.—Palpitation with sore pain in and about heart; feeling as if heart tumbled over.—Heart tender when lying on l. side.—Pulse hardly perceptible.—Phlebitis; varicosis; varicocele.

20. **Neck and Back**—Tearing pains from (r.) shoulder to neck, < on moving arm.—Pain on top of shoulder and in ascending aorta.—Aching in r. kidney and in stomach.

21. **Limbs.**—Painful paralytic sensation.—Rheumatic and neuralgic pains.—Bruised pain in joints and bones.—Heaviness, as if bones were made of heavy wood.—Numb pain as after cramp in anterior of fingers and in toes.—Contraction of flexors.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Bruised pains in bone of shoulder in paroxysms.—Large inflamed furuncle on r. upper arm near elbow.—Tight, cord-like feeling extending from front of l. elbow down front of forearm, with "round spots" of pain here and there along front of forearm.—Tubercle on wrist, near end of radius, size of large split-pea, and rather blue from sting of insect some years before, more pronounced in summer months.—Vesicular and pustular eruption about wrists.—Trembling of hands.—Hands (esp. l.) go dead on least exertion.—Violent spasmodic pains in l. palm as from bee-sting.—Itching and heat of palms.—Oozing of blood from under nails.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Starting, jerking, trembling, cramps, numbness.—Drawing suddenly from l. hip to foot.—During and after walking, feels as if a tendon was drawing from sole of r. foot through bone of leg.—Small purple spots on legs.

25. **Skin.**—Itching stinging all over; urticaria.—Skin dry, stiff like thin parchment; usually cold.—Yellow colour of whole body (hæmatic rather than hepatic jaundice).—Petechiæ.—Vesicles; herpes; pimples; boils; carbuncles; burns; stings; pemphigus; ulcers; gangrene; felons; anthrax.—Old cicatrices break out again.—Peliosis rheumatica.—Dropsies.

26. Sleep.—Yawning; torpor; sopor.—Drowsiness with inability to sleep.—Starting in sleep.—Dreams of travelling, of quarrels; of the dead.—Symptoms < after sleep.

27. Fever.—Surface cold, esp. extremities.—Flushes of heat all over.—Sweat: cold; coloured, esp. axillary; bloody.—Malignant scarlatina, with infiltration of tissues, esp. of throat.—Low, bilious remittents of South.—Yellow fever, hæmorrhagic, oozing of blood from every pore, vomiting and purging bloody and bilious; fainting.—Septic or purpuric fevers.—Cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Croton Chloral.

Croton Chloral-hydrate. Butyl-chloral-hydrate. $C_4H_3\ Cl_3\ OH_2O$.
Trituration. Solution in alcohol and glycerine.

Clinical.—Anæsthesia. Neuralgia.

Characteristics.—*Croton chloral* received its name from the supposition that it contained Crotonic acid ($C_4\ H_6\ O_2$). According to Hale it is said to possess the singular property of producing anæsthesia of the brain and nerves of the head without affecting the sensibility of the rest of the body. It has been given allopathically in substantial doses in cases of trifacial neuralgia. The patients who were helped by it had carious teeth and some of them anæmia. In two cases the pains were aggravated by it. In some it caused sleep; others were eased but did not sleep.

Croton Tiglium.

Tiglium officinale. Croton oil seeds. *N. O.* Euphorbiaceæ.
Tincture of the oil from the seeds.

Clinical.—Cholera. Cholerine. Colds. Cornea, opacity of. Cough. *Diarrhœa. Ear, affections of. Eczema.* Eyes, affections of. Hypopion. Keratitis. Neuralgia. *Nipples, painful.* Ophthalmia. Proctalgia. Rheumatism. Rhus poisoning.

Characteristics.—*Croton oil* is best known in its uses as a powerful purgative, and as an irritant of the skin. The characteristic stool of *Croton* is a sudden evacuation in one gush, like a shot; followed by great prostration. Colic before stool; constant urging; < from eating and drinking and from every movement. The evacuation is yellowish or yellowish green. On the skin *Croton* produces erythema, erysipelas, eczema, herpes pustules. The antidote to *Croton* is *Ant. tart. Croton* antidotes *Rhus tox.* Some peculiar sensations are produced by *Croton*: "As if the skin were hide-bound." (Also mentally hide-bound; can't think outside of himself.) "As of a string pulling from one part to another; from eyeball to back of head;

from nipple to back with pain in nipple when the child nurses." "As if a plug were forcing outwards at anus." Cutting, sticking, stinging, stitching pains and burning stitches. Writhing in transverse colon. Guernsey gives the skin indications thus: "In any skin disease which itches very much, but the patient cannot bear to scratch very hard as it hurts; a very slight scratch, a mere rub suffices to allay the itching. Erysipelas that itches exceedingly." He also gives: "Otorrhœa when there is much itching." Teste, who was among the first to use *Croton* homœopathically, gives a very interesting account of it. He quotes Trousseau and Pidoux as saying that it often happens that eruptions are developed on parts not touched by the remedy, in those who have been engaged in making *Croton* inunctions on patients. The face and the scrotum especially have been thus attacked. The itching which it causes, says Teste, is at first more tingling than burning (the contrary taking place with *Rhus*). The itching changes to burning (like the itching of *Rhus*) if it is taken in large doses or applied externally. The eruptions in which he succeeded were: urticaria; large copper-coloured spots almost like liver-spots; small red blotches, not very apparent, in thighs, abdomen, and genitals, of fifteen years' standing—all accompanied with intolerable itching. Two remarkable cases are recorded by Teste. A delicate, cachectic, psoric girl of four had suffered for two years without interruption from a fetid discharge from the nose, less in winter more in summer. Before this she had a vesicular erution on chest and neck, which disappeared of itself, being followed in three or four days by the discharge. After the failure of *Sul.*, *Merc. sol.*, *Calc.*, on the indication of the previous eruption Teste gave *Croton*, and in less than a fortnight the disease lost three-fourths of its intensity, although it was in mid-summer. Six months completed the cure, the only other remedies given during the time being *Lob. i.*, and *Kreas.* The other case was that of a man of forty, very fleshy, who for fifteen years had been subject to attacks of gout returning every spring, except on two occasions when a most fatiguing and obstinate exanthem appeared instead. This consisted in an intense redness of the whole body, accompanied with a burning itching, especially in the hollow of the hands, at the chest, and behind the ears. These parts were the seat of a yellowish, plastic exudation, emanating from a multitude of small vesicles in close contact with each other, which were only distinctly perceived in places where they were less numerous, and where a greater degree of resistance on the part of the epidermis imparted to them a certain persistence. Each time this eruption broke out it lasted three months in spite of purgatives and the baths of Barèges and Aix les Bains. When Teste saw the patient he had neither gout nor eczema, but a dry, racking, almost convulsive and unceasing cough. Skin rather hot, thirst, a little headache, heat in chest, no dyspnœa. Sometimes, especially in the evening, but only for a few days, he showed a tendency to syncope. At the end of three weeks, having received no benefit from Teste's treatment, the patient took of his own accord three tablespoonfuls of the "Syrup of White Poppy," at bedtime. The cough ceased entirely for some hours, and then returned in its old intensity. But during the inter-

mission the malady had come out on the skin, and at daybreak the patient found himself covered from head to foot with his old horrible eczema. He was almost unrecognisable, and in a state of the deepest anxiety and despair. He expected three or four months of it. Teste now gave *Croton*. The itching disappeared the same day. Within five or six days there remained not a trace of either cough or eruption. As the patient removed from Paris, Teste was not able to follow the case in subsequent years. Conrad Wesselhœft cured a case of proctalgia in a woman of thirty with *Crot. tig.* 3x. The attacks came on after stool, lasting half a day, and preventing her from fulfilling her duties of teacher. There were no piles, only sensitiveness of rectum to touch. He was led to the remedy by having previously had another patient who suffered from a similar pain after using *Croton* pills; pain in the rectum came on with extreme intensity after straining at stool; and the patient (also a woman) was in agony for three hours afterwards, with frequent tenesmus. The pills were stopped and *Nux v.* given, and she was well in a week. The eye symptoms of *Croton* are very strongly marked. Purulent ophthalmia, ulceration, and hypopion have been cured by it. Many of the symptoms of *Croton* spread from below upwards. Touch, pressure and motion <. < When sitting or crouching. Open air < dizziness and faintness. Drinking cold water while heated = complete loss of voice. Hot milk < colic. Diarrhœa is < in summer. Many symptoms are < at night. > After sleep.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ant. t. *Antidote to:* Rhus. *Compatible:* K. bro. *Compare:* Elat., Verat., Ricin., Euphorb., Anac., Colch., Rhus, Phos.; in pains in breast, Bry., Borax., Phelland., and Sil.; in faintness during stool, scanty stools, Dulc., Ox. ac., Petrol., Sars., Sul. (stools not scanty, Apis., Nux mosch., Puls., Spi., Ver.); faintness after stool, Nux.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sadness, sometimes with dislike to labour; or else with anxiety, and displeasure concerning everything.—Frequent melancholy.—Agitation.—Grumbling, discontented humour.—Dislike to labour.—Nothing is desired but loitering, and to avoid all serious undertakings.—Disordered aspect, with eyes haggard, sparkling.—Weakness of memory.—Feeling as though one cannot think outside of himself, "feels all pent up" inside, and no chance for the thoughts to flow out.

2. **Head.**—Head confused: on rising, as if by a cloud, with dulness and pressure in the forehead; in the forehead, with pressure and heaviness; with pressure in the temples; in the occiput, sometimes as though it were held in a vice (on l. side), with heaviness in the head, and digging in the eyes, with fulness, cloudiness, and heaviness in the forehead, esp. on r. side, with pressure, proceeding downwards from the occiput to the part underneath the ear, with lancinations.—Giddiness in the head, as after spirituous liquors.—Vertigo with dulness of the head, pale complexion, debility and nausea; < in the open air.—Vertigo: with headache; with heaviness of the head, so as to

cause falling while standing upright ; hardly permitting a sitting posture, esp. on raising the eyes ; with bewilderment of the head until supper-time ; on walking in the open air ; esp. on the r. side, with aching in the eye ; in the sinciput, with draggings across the nose to the forehead.—Headache ; < in the morning.—Fulness in the head, with numbness and weight in the forehead, every day, and with great heaviness, which prevents reading ; with sensation of vertigo and pressure in the forehead.—Pressure in the head ; in the r. temple and the side of the forehead ; in the sinciput, and sometimes chiefly on the l. side ; or else with violent pains, throbbings, and tension proceeding from the forehead, with bewilderment of the whole head, < after a meal.—Numbness in the orbits, < within doors and towards night ; above all in the air.—Pressure at the occiput.—Tension at the sinciput, with pressure and dartings.—Squeezing in the temples.—Tearings, ascending towards the vertex ; in the forehead, extending to r. temple, where they become lancinations.—Lancinations in forehead, above r. eye ; in l. temple ; between the occiput and the nape of the neck.—Congestion in the head, proceeding from the abdomen, with hot skin and perspiration.—Externally, pricking in the teguments of the head ; tingling at the occiput ; jerking of the head ; burning at the temple, as by live coals ; senstiveness of the teguments of the head : the hat gives pain.

3. **Eyes.**—Lancinations, esp. in l. eye ; jerkings and dartings in the angle of the l. eye ; with frequent contractions and jerking of the whole eye ; contractive pains in the l. eyelids, esp. towards the internal angle.—Sensation as of a string pulling eyeball back into head.—Stinging in the eyeball.—Itching of the eyelids.—Irritation of the conjunctiva.—Inflammatory redness of the l. conjunctiva.—Ulceration of the conjunctiva, contraction of the pupil, and profuse lachrymation and dimness of the cornea.—Hypopion.—Inflammation of the eye, in which a drop of oil has been introduced, extending over the whole side of the face.—Burning pain in the inflamed eye, with burning in the ear, vertigo, and fainting.—Œdematous swelling of the eyelids.—Small vesicles round the eye.—Swelling of a subcutaneous gland below the inferior r. eyelid, with redness of the skin.—Much quivering of the eyelids.—Lachrymation.—Sight bedimmed, as though crossed by a fog or by smoke ; cloud before the weak eye ; before both ; the sight is lost, sometimes as by vertigo (in a room), or else by heaviness and weakness of the eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Forcing pain in the l. ear ; sometimes spasmodic and deeply seated.—Dull aching in the direction of the two auditory ducts.—Pressure and revolving sensation towards the orifice of the ear, with confusion of the head.—Lancinations below l. ear.—Hardness of hearing of r. ear.—Loss of hearing for a short time.—Noise in the ear.

5. **Nose.**—Inflammation of the nose, and of the whole face.—Burning in the nostrils.—Eruption on the septum, with redness of the part, pain on touching it, and small yellow vesicles, which, at a later period, form crusts, and at last desquamate.—Internal irritation of the nose ; dryness ; cessation of respiration by the nose.—Increase of nasal secretion ; thin coryza.

6. **Face.**—Paleness and coldness of the face.—Increased heat, sometimes burning, esp. in the cheeks ; or else over the whole face, remaining several days.—Inflammation of the face and of the nose ; swelling of the face ; eruption of pimples.—Burning in the lips ; sometimes in the commissures,

principally with swelling of the external edges; tension in the commissures of the lips; dryness of the lips, sometimes with chaps, or else experienced chiefly in the evening, with tension.—Dragging in the l. maxillary articulation; swelling of one gland, which is painful on being touched.

7. **Teeth.**—In a hollow molar, pain, as of excoriation, while eating.—Gums bleed, when cleaning the teeth; interior swelling, sometimes painful.

8. **Mouth.**—The interior of the mouth as if burnt; heat within; dryness, with scraping in the throat.—Accumulation of water, which sometimes escapes at the corners of the mouth.—Augmented secretion of saliva, with sensation of heat in the mouth.—Frequent salivation.—Irritation of the salivary glands, causing frequent expectoration, occasioning a sensation of burning and an acridity, with rancid taste in the throat, which cease only after experiencing symptoms in the rectum akin to those which follow an evacuation.—Tongue loaded with a white coating.—Sensitiveness of the tip of the tongue.—Swelling of the palate; tickling, scraping, and burning at the junction of the soft and solid parts.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation of a peg, or a morsel, in the throat, which cannot be swallowed.—Pulling in the throat.—Scraping, disagreeable taste in the fauces.—Scraping in the throat, which provokes hawking.—Burning in the fauces and pharynx.—Burning in the gullet and the larynx, preceded by a sensation of roughness, followed by burning; removed on taking a breath.—Burning in the throat, as by pepper; continuous, with constriction; much > after a short sleep; > during inspiration, < during expiration; heat in the throat and the œsophagus, extending into the stomach.—Uvula red and elongated.—Painful swelling of sub-maxillary glands and tonsils.—Dryness of the gullet, with irritation, as though it were inflamed; with difficulty in swallowing; with expectoration of mucus, which is acid, like vinegar.—Copious expectoration of viscid mucus, with an acid taste.

10. **Appetite and Taste.**—Taste: of almonds; sickly, with painful tingling at the tip of the tongue; clammy, the tongue being charged with coating; sweet-bitter, and as though the tip of the tongue were acted upon by electricity; bitter; acid, acrid, ascending from the stomach.—Appetite diminished, as well as thirst; no appetite; loathing; repugnance to beer; inability to eat, even milk porridge, because of loathing and nausea; after taking milk, great repugnance and nausea, with inclination to vomit.—After a meal, pain in the abdomen.

11. **Stomach.**—Risings, with nausea, sometimes to a greater extent after drinking, or else with prostration of strength; with loathing.—Regurgitations: of water; of bile, in the evening.—Hiccough.—Excessive nausea, with vanishing of sight, sweat on the forehead, distension of the abdomen, excessive gagging, vertigo; < after drinking.—Nausea, and inclination to vomit; frequently; with continuous loathing and uneasiness; with disgust; continual, with coldness, regurgitation of water with salivation; with vertigo and want of appetite; which hardly permits writing; in the abdomen, with retching; frequent efforts to vomit, with accumulation of water in the mouth.—Vomiting: with nausea; of coffee taken; of mucus, with bitterness in the mouth; of a yellowish liquid, having the smell of oil, and a smooth taste like oil; after a meal, of water, of mucus, and of bread, with continual nausea; bitter in the evening, of aliments taken at supper, preceded by nausea, fulness,

and pressure of the stomach, followed by sweat upon the face; at night, of an acid liquid, of an acrid smell, preceded by nausea; violent, of aliments taken into the stomach, on walking in the open air (after great nausea), or else of water following nausea, < after a slice of bread and butter; violent, sudden, of a frothy water, yellowish white, with spasmodic efforts; vomiting of bile.—Fulness: with painful sensitiveness of the stomach; aching, sometimes with nausea and want of appetite.—Painful sensitiveness of the stomach; to the touch; with sensation of emptiness and nausea, and inclination to vomit, until the afternoon.—Pressure at the stomach: with movement in the abdomen; with tickling; with anguish; with uneasiness in the abdomen; with squeezing, anguish, and excessive uneasiness, or else accompanied by tension.—Pressure in the pit of stomach.—Contractions in the stomach, with pressure in the pit, and discharge of water from the eyes and nose; spasmodic movements as if about to vomit, with nausea; retraction of the upper part of the stomach.—Scraping in the stomach; burning, sometimes as if by hot coals; burning and heat in the pit of the stomach; borborygmi, and weight upon the chest.

12. **Abdomen.**—In the spleen: lancinations; aching.—Violent pains in the abdomen and the stomach; the lower portion of the abdomen affected; and painful abdominal symptoms >, after taking milk porridge; constant pain in the abdomen, on touching the navel, with noise in the abdomen, and bellyache; pain in the umbilical region and lower part of the abdomen; the pains in the umbilical region are < by the touch, or on lying down, on which occasion they sometimes extend to the anus, which then protrudes.—Colic in the umbilical region, sometimes more particularly in the evening, and with inflation of the abdomen, followed by an evacuation.—Pain as if the intestines were twisted in the umbilical region, followed by tearings in the l. side.—Violent spasmodic pains in the abdomen, more violent when in a crouching posture (as when at stool), than when walking or standing upright.—Tension in the abdomen: between the navel and the pit of the stomach; painful and spasmodic in the upper part of the abdomen, esp. on being seated; violent, with inflation of the whole abdomen, evacuation, emission of fetid wind, and great aggravation of all the symptoms on being seated; in the umbilical region on being seated, with pressure in the anus.—Pressure in the abdomen: on going out, ascending towards the stomach, with sudden nausea, and with pinchings and tension at the navel; above the navel with squeezing.—Pinching in the abdomen: with borborygmi; in the umbilical region, sometimes more particularly while walking; with cuttings, sometimes chiefly in the umbilical region and l. side of abdomen; with pressure on the anus; violent on awaking, with rumbling in the abdomen soon after, emission of fetid wind, with great urging to go to stool, and evacuation with abdominal cuttings and spasms.—Cutting pains, with pinching, in the transverse colon, renewed after every evacuation; commencing at the navel, almost stopping respiration, and causing a lateral bending of the body; above the navel, as with knives, disappearing after an evacuation; in the umbilical region and the intestines at the same time, or else followed by an evacuation; below the stomach, in the abdomen.—Tearings in the abdomen during a meal; in the r. side of the abdomen, with incisive pains below the stomach; in the colon; in umbilical region after a

meal.—Lancinations in the abdomen : above the navel ; to the l. of the navel ; in the cæcum ; in the region of the sigmoid flexure.—Excoriating pains in the inferior part of the abdomen, while coughing—Sensation as if tepid water were moving in the intestines, esp. on the l. side.—Sensation of coldness in abdomen.—Heaviness : in the superior part of the abdomen, with nausea ; in the lower part, with retraction of the abdomen.—Fulness in the abdomen : with borborygmi and colic ; with pinching ; with tension and colic in the umbilical region.—Inflation of the abdomen every day, with tension and borborygmi, < while walking.—Movement in the abdomen ; fluctuation as if water were there ; borborygmi, sometimes on the l. side ; rumbling, esp. in the small intestines.—Externally, tingling heat in the teguments of the abdomen.—Tension and pain in the groins.—Emission of wind : before a stool ; with borborygmi in the abdomen ; frequent, sometimes with lancinations, or else such as precede a soft stool ; fetid wind.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Urgent inclination to go to stool : with rumbling and pinching in the abdomen ; as from heat and agitation in the abdomen ; with pressure on the anus, as in diarrhœa ; in the morning in bed, and after getting up, stool, followed by excoriating pain in the anus ; sudden, immediately after rising or commencing exercise ; so pressing that the closet cannot be reached soon enough.—Stools : soft, like pap, sometimes with burning at the anus ; viscid, of good consistence, mucous, aqueous, sometimes copious and frequent, even at night, or else with lancinations in the anus ; liquid, with scraping at the anus ; yellow, loose, sometimes after vomiting, or else following sweat, mucous, with tenesmus ; dark green, liquid, followed by long-continued debility ; now firm, afterwards bilious mucous, and finally aqueous ; brown, pap-like, with mucus, or else followed by borborygmi in the l. side : greyish-green, dirty brown, quick, and ejected by one effort.—Stool as soon as he drinks (the child has a stool and colic as soon as it nurses).—After taking coffee, the stools (frequent) cease.—After the stool, drawings and pressure in the upper part of the abdomen, and the umbilical region.—Ejection of ascarides, and of the tænia solium.—Pressure and tenesmus in the rectum, with cutting pains going round it on being seated.—In the anus : burning, which sometimes does not permit the patient to remain seated, with swelling of the surrounding parts, or with pulsations and lancinations ; scraping after a stool ; pains of excoriation and burning after taking exercise, contractive and lancinating pains in walking ; pain as if a peg were endeavouring to pass out ; pain of excoriation after the stool, with prolapsus ani, and inclination to go to stool, and on compressing the abdomen, pressure on the anus extending to the genital parts and the glans ; with this, much anguish, oppression, sweat on the forehead, and nausea, with loss of sight and hearing ; rest soothes the pains.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—In the r. renal region, violent lancinations, which cut short respiration.—Inclination to urinate, sometimes immediately after having made water ; increased emission, sometimes with frequency, even every half-hour.—Urine : yellow, copious ; cloud in the urine, which is sometimes turbid ; after the cloud has disappeared, brown crystallisations float in its place ; urine pale, frothy, in the morning ; pale, with white sediment, in the daytime ; orange-yellow pale at night, a little turbid and fleecy at the bottom ; high-coloured, fiery-red, and very fleecy, night and morn-

ing; blood-red, depositing much mucus at the bottom, which, on being disturbed, forms elongating threads; thick sediment in the urine, afterwards urine with a streaked coating.—When urinating, heat in the urethra, or in the glans.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Penis painful, with redness of the glans, and lancinations in the urethra.—Pullings in the l. spermatic cord, hindering walking.—L. testicle retracted, the r. pendant, and flaccid.—Tetter-like eruption on the scrotum.—Erections.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia too scanty, or altogether suppressed, with dyspnœa and palpitation of the heart, esp. on going to bed.—Pain and stitches through the breasts into the chest, and extending to the back, as soon as the child begins to nurse.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness.—Voice hoarse, sometimes as from a cold, or with necessity for hawking.—Tickling in the larynx.—Secretion and accumulation of rattling mucus in the larynx, sometimes increased, with tickling, or chiefly in the evening.—Bronchial catarrh.—Pressure on the larynx, esp. on l. side.—Cough: with frequent hawking; continual, sometimes with mucus in the bronchia, difficult to be detached, with expectoration of mucus, esp. in the morning, or else in the evening, and with pressure on the chest.—Mucus continuing in the lungs, with dyspnœa and wheezing on breathing deeply.—When coughing, soreness in the abdomen.

18. **Chest.**—Respiration impeded by aching in the abdomen; difficult, with oppression; sometimes with anguish.—Respiration laboured sometimes with fulness and anguish in the chest.—Respiration short, after a stool.—Dyspnœa aggravated on going up stairs.—Chest painful on pressing upon it.—Fulness and painful sensitiveness of the two cavities, with burning lancinations on l. side, and towards the shoulder-blades, or else with pressure and burning on r. side, and on l.—Particular uneasiness in the chest and abdomen.—Feeling of emptiness in the chest.—Pressure on the chest: in breathing deeply; violent in the evening; deep in the middle of the chest.—Lancinations in the chest: below, to r., during an inspiration; sometimes on l. side, esp. in the evening.—Pulsation, backwards from the r. side.—Burning in the chest, sometimes violent, extending to the intestines.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart: sometimes violent, such as may be felt externally; during coition; after a meal, esp. on lying down; sudden throbbing in the region of the aorta.—Palpitation of the heart, with difficulty of breathing, esp. on going up stairs.—Frequent lancinations in the region of the heart, sometimes more esp. during inspiration; frequent jerkings towards the heart; the l. ventricle of the heart is chiefly affected.—Externally, pulsation, and throbbing-bubbling in (r.) side of chest; tearing pains.

20. **Neck and Back.**—In the cervical vertebræ, pressure and pulling.—In the lumbar region, tingling as from insects.—Lancinations in r. kidney.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Aching in r. shoulder, lancinations in l.—In the arms, heaviness and lassitude; tensive, contusive pain; sensation of heaviness and weariness; tearing in r. arm.—In l. elbow, perforating sensation in the joint.—In r. forearm, pulling, tension, pressure and contusive pain; tearing in l. fore-arm; pullings in the r. hand.—In the fingers of l. hand, jerkings; pullings and tearings in the middle fingers of l. hand; digging pains in the last phalanges of the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—In l. coxo-femoral articulation, tensive pain, felt esp. when rising from a sitting posture; pullings and swellings in the buttocks, and in the anus, after taking exercise.—In the legs, lassitude and heaviness.—In the thighs, tension and contusive pain; itching burning in l. leg, also sensation of paralysis.—Digging and tearing in the knees; tension and pricking; arthritic digging.—In l. leg, pricking; tearing; jerking during after-dinner sleep; hot itching of r. tibia.—Weight and aching in the articulation of the r. foot; lancinations in both feet, sometimes as if they were dislocated; jerking and tearing in the sole of the l. foot.—In the toes, lancinations and tearing, esp. in the great toes.

24. **Generalities.**—General lassitude and depression.—Pains in the limbs.—General uneasiness, ill-feeling, with lassitude, followed by inclination to sleep, < on lying down, with loss of sight and hearing; drops of sweat on the forehead, and a feeling of the impossibility of reaching the nearest house, with vertigo, paleness of face, lassitude and depression, striving to reach the open air, where, however, the malady is increased.—Sensation as if the body were shattered, sometimes with frequent anxiety.—Sensation of numbness over the whole body.—Great excitement throughout the whole body.—General trembling.—Weakness, sometimes attended by uneasiness, or else by depression.—Fainting fits.—Symptoms > during sleep.

25. **Skin.**—Heat, esp. of the hands, with swelled veins.—Itching, followed by burning pain.—The patient can't bear to scratch very hard as it hurts; a very slight scratch, a mere rub suffices to allay the itching.—Erysipelas that itches exceedingly.—Vesicular inflammation (scarlet redness) of the skin.—Redness, warmth, stinging here and there, with pustules, running into one, oozing and forming a grey-brown crust on the day following, which finally falls off.—Pustules, with inflammation, nearly general, of the teguments of the abdomen, followed by desquamation.—Herpetic eruption on the scrotum.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent yawning during the morning, with a sensation of flaccidity and tenderness in the stomach.—Inclination to sleep, unconquerable in the afternoon; towards noon obliging the patient to lie down, but without the power to go to sleep, with palpitation of the heart.—Disturbed sleep during the night, in consequence of a multitude of dreams, which are sometimes painful and anxious.—At night, in bed, anxious tossing about, without power to sleep; afterwards sudden sleep, with painful dreams.—Waking at midnight from a profound sleep, with legs as heavy as lead.—On awaking, contusive pain in the limbs, and dulness and confusion of the head.—Headache, which awakens the patient.—Sudden awakening.—In sleep the patient lies on his back, and is awakened by an emission of semen.—Numerous dreams, concerning the sleeper himself, of a painful and afflicting character.

27. **Fever.**—Susceptibility to cold: esp. at the extremities, with corrugated skin, disappearing in bed; in the afternoon, not ceasing even in bed; chiefly in the back, above all in the abdomen; from the feet to the calves of the legs.—Coldness of the skin of the body, which becomes hot as the pulse is accelerated, with perspiration.—Heat and fever accompanying the cutaneous eruption.—Sudden coldness and paleness of the hands (as though dead), with wrinkles on the fingers.—Chilliness, with shuddering.—At night, shivering, which passes over the whole body.—Febrile condition, sometimes painful; at first with increase of heat in body, afterwards with a sensation of coldness in

the back, in the region of the lumbar vertebræ.—Increased heat throughout the body; in the abdomen.—Ascension of heat on the body.—Heat, proceeding from the lumbar vertebræ; general, with perspiration and cephalalgia; burning, smarting, afterwards coldness, proceeding from the lumbar vertebræ.—Pulse frequent and full, quick and irritable; feeble, and sometimes frequent at the same time; or else weak and small at first, becoming full and strong.—Sweat, sometimes only on the forehead.

Cubeba.

Piper cubeba. Cubeba officinalis. Cubebs. *N. O.* Piperaceæ.
Tincture of dried unripe fruit.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Aphthæ. Croup. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Enuresis. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Hernia. Leucorrhœa in children. Orchitis. Prostatitis. Rheumatism. Roseola. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—*Cubeba* corresponds to catarrh. It is an old-world remedy for gonorrhœa and gleet, but it affects the mucous membrane of the nose, air passages and intestines, as well as that of the urino-genital tract. It acts well in persons of bilious temperament with tendency to constipation. Some of its most characteristic symptoms are: Burning in throat with dryness, constant need to swallow saliva; burning in stomach; in abdomen; in rectum; in urethra; in fossa navicularis. Nash defines its place in gonorrhœa thus: "After the inflammatory stage is passed under the usual remedies for that stage, if there still remains burning in the urethra after micturition, and the discharge remains thick, yellow, or pus-like (with *Puls.* the discharge is *bland;* with *Merc.* all symptoms are < at night). Thin (gleety) discharge does not correspond to any of the three." Prickling in soles of feet. There is a sensation of downward weight and pressure in region of femoral ring, < on walking, riding, or lifting. Stools and colic are < at night in bed; > getting up and walking about. Skin diseases concomitant with kidney affections. Urine foaming, albuminous, bloody. Acrid leucorrhœa in children.

Relations.—*Compare:* Copaiva (with which it is compatible). Piper methyst. Piper nigrum and Matico (botanical). Capsic; Canth. (irritable bladder in females); Tereb.; Cannab. sat.; Iod. (membranous croup).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Exaltation of temper and of the mental faculties.—On violent agitations he was aroused for a moment; uttered some incoherent expression and sank back into a comatose sleep.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes rolled upward, injected; pupils contracted to a pin-point.

6. **Face.**—Face red and swollen.—Veins of forehead and temples

turgid.—Lips dark purple.—Lips puffed, dry and shining.—Extraordinary twist of mouth to one side every time he attempts to speak or smile.

7. **Teeth.**—Teeth slightly coated with brown sordes.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth containing viscid frothy saliva.—Aphthæ of lips and gums.—Tongue furred and moist or very white.

9. **Throat.**—Constant need to swallow saliva to relieve dryness and burning in throat and larynx.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea and vomiting.—Burning pain in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Burning in abdomen.—Femoral hernia.—Colic.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa, with rumbling and cutting in the abdomen and burning in the rectum.—Suppuration of the rectum.—Burning and itching of the anus.—Stools: blackish, yellowish, fecal; bilious; yellow transparent mucus; mingled with whitish, shining particles like rice; bloody mucous (dysenteric); involuntary; < at night in bed; > from rising from bed and moving about.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Foaming urine.—Albuminous, bloody urine, with increased uroxanthine.—Burning and itching in the fossa navicularis.—Nocturnal enuresis.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Discharge from the urethra of a dark-reddish colour (gonorrhœa).—Inflammation of the penis.—Sensation of pressure and heaviness in the pelvis.—Testicles swollen.—Thick, yellow-green discharge, with frequent obstruction of urethra.—Prostatitis.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Urethro-vaginitis, severe and of long standing, with acute pains and abundant discharge.—Leucorrhœa profuse, yellow, greenish, very acrid, very offensive; erythema of inner surfaces of thighs, pruritus vulvæ, intense desire for coitus; small burning pimples; womb swollen and painful; menses too early, preceded and followed by leucorrhœa, or in small quantity and consisting mostly of leucorrhœa.—Acrid leucorrhœa of children.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Respiration slow, short and gasping; hurried and noisy.—Chest feels full.—Sense of suffocation.—False membranes in larynx.—Voice harsh and wheezing.—Incessant bronchial cough; < evening, by heat, in open air; throat dry and parched; hurried, noisy respiration.—Harsh cough.—Barking, croupy cough.

19. **Pulse.**—Pulse very slow, moderately full, but extinguished by least pressure.

21. **Limbs.**—Sensation of heat in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.—Numbness of fingers and toes.

25. **Skin.**—Skin warm, moist, clammy.—Feverish tingling heat over whole body.—A flush of red over whole body.—General eruption of roseolous papules without fever or itching, confluent on face, buttocks and upper limbs, more scant on lower.—Intense itching.—Severe urticaria febrilis.

27. **Fever.**—Heat flushes on face, soles of feet and palms of hands.—Fever with heat at pit of stomach.—Cold sweat in chest and back; burning in abdomen (in croup).

Cucurbita Pepo.

Pumpkin. *N. O.* Cucurbitaceæ. Seeds. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Sea-sickness. Tapeworm. Vomiting; of pregnancy.

Characteristics.—An excellent remedy for tapeworm which may be given with safety to children. The seeds are scalded. The outer skins being softened are peeled off, the green inner pulp being the part used. Two ounces of the seeds, yielding an ounce of the pulp, should be used for each patient. The pulp should be rubbed in a mortar or some other vessel to make a smooth mass. It may be mixed with milk or cream, and sweetened and taken like porridge. It should be taken in the morning after a twelve to sixteen hours' fast, and be followed in two hours by a castor-oil purge. Hale's method is as follows: The patient to eat but little of the lightest food all day, take no supper, and on going to bed eat one ounce of the peeled seeds, bruised with milk or cream. In the morning on waking, to take a tablespoonful of castor oil, mixed with half a teaspoonful of pure Sulphuric ether. No breakfast to be taken—only a cup of tea or coffee. In two or three hours the oil will operate, expelling the worm. Hansen mentions that missionaries find the mother tincture of great use in sea-sickness and vomiting of pregnancy. Bonino records that *Cucurb. p.* 3 cured salivation and vomiting in a woman in whom the menses were absent, and who was erroneously supposed to be pregnant. L. E. Griste records the following case: A woman, four months pregnant, had vomited almost from conception, and for six weeks had not retained a meal. "I am almost starved to death," she said; was pale, haggard; tongue clean. Soon after eating or drinking anything she became intensely nauseated. The doctor got a fresh pumpkin stem, cut it into thin slices and covered them with alcohol. At the end of half an hour he poured off a little and made a 1x dilution, and directed half a drachm to be put in half a teacupful of water; a teaspoonful every two hours. There was no further vomiting. Dr. Griste's indication is—"Intense nausea immediately after eating."

Culex Musca.

Mosquito. *N. O.* Culicidæ. Insecta. Tincture.

Clinical.—Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Culex* was proved by Dr. Kent, but the only verification I have found is of this symptom: vertigo every time he blows his nose. W. P. Wesselhœft cured a man, forty, stout, thick-set, light brunette, who had swelling on upper jaw over first right tricuspid. Slight redness of cheek. Abscess threatened, with

paroxysmal throbbing, dull pain. > By warm applications. Came on after exposure to wet weather. *Merc. sol.* and *Rhus* did no good. The patient then said that whenever he blew his nose he had vertigo, with a sense of fulness in the ears. *Culex* promptly relieved the pain, and in forty-eight hours the swelling had gone. It might be well to prove a tincture of specimens of *Anopheles* well charged with malarial organisms.

Cundurango.

Gonolobus cundurango. Condor plant. (High altitudes in Ecuador, S. America.) *N. O.* Asclepiadaceæ. Tincture and trituration of the dried bark of the stem.

Clinical.—Anus, rhagades of. Breast, tumours of. *Cancer. Cracks.* Epithelioma. Fistula. Headache. Locomotor ataxy. Rodent ulcer. Small-pox. *Stomach, affections of.* Syphilis. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Cundurango* belongs to the "Milk-weed" family, and is thus related to *Asclepias Syriaca*, and *Tuberosa*, and also to *Calotropis*. The action of the latter in syphilitic conditions may be compared with the power of *Cundurango* over cancer. The Condor plant was introduced into medicine as a cancer remedy by Dr. Bliss, of Washington. Clotar Muller cured with it several cases of "old, obstinate, foul-smelling, ichorous ulcers"; one case of "carcinoma of the lips, an unclean and sinuous ulcer." Burnett, who proved it, and whose symptoms were of a severe nature, observed that it produced "a painful crack in the right corner of the mouth." These cracks he has seen produced in several patients who were taking the drug; and he has cured similar cracks with it. He regards them as a keynote indication, and has cured patients of tumours, some undoubtedly cancerous, who had that symptom as a concomitant. In his opinion *Cundur.* is antipsoric (*Tumours of the Breast*, p. 28). Dudgeon (*H. W.*, xxiv. 543) has recorded a cure with *Cundur.* 1 of an undoubted case of cancer of left breast in a woman of sixty-nine. The nipple was so retracted as to be invisible. A hard tumour the size of an egg on the outer side of the nipple was the centre of lancinating pains radiating from it, the whole breast being very tender to touch. The tumour increased steadily under *Hydrast.* and *Phytolac.*, and was only checked temporarily by *Conium.* Under *Cundur.* it entirely disappeared. *Cundurango* has found its chief use as a cancer remedy, especially in cancers originating in epithelial structures. Rhagades at muco-cutaneous orifices and warty excrescences are a leading indication for it. Cutting, stinging, burning, tingling, constrictive, and piercing pains are complained of. The skin manifests much of the action of the remedy: blotches; eczema; pimples; pustules; indolent ulcers; lupus; varicose ulcers; syphilitic affections; epithelioma, and scirrhus. Burnett considers it has a very strong affinity for the tongue. He cured with it a jagged ulcer of the

tongue (doubtful whether cancerous or syphilitic); tongue and lips red. One prover had a slight creeping pain along periosteum of right humerus; and I observed "a creeping sensation up the back, and headache in right temple" in a patient taking it in the IX tincture. An old-school authority, Dr. Guyvenot (*Bull. Gén. de Thérap.* No. 32, 1890) credits *Condurangin* with causing a "veritable locomotor ataxia." It appears late, and he thinks it is due to the formation of some toxic substance by the splitting up of the alkaloid in the organism.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ant. tart. (pustular eruptions); Arum tri. (corner of mouth cracked; sore throat); Bapt. (sore throat; open cancers with very offensive discharges); Ars., Con., Hydrast., Phytol., Trifol. prat., Kreos. (cancer, especially of breast); Hydrast., Kali sul., (rodent ulcer, lupus, cancer of stomach); Thuja (epithelial cancer, fissures at muco-cutaneous outlets); Silic. (fistulous ulcers).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Feels miserable.

2. **Head.**—Severe dull headache all day.—Violent pain in l. temple; cutting in l. temple and through ball of l. eye.—Sensation as if forehead were broad and high; as if l. half were bigger than r. (l. half feels heavy, r. clear).

3. **Eyes.**—Appearance of objects before eye.—Flat epithelioma on lower eyelid.

5. **Nose.**—Much glairy mucus from nose alternating with unusual dryness.—A state of nose giving a nasal sound to voice.—Stiffness in nose.—Pressive full feeling in bridge.—Flat epithelioma l. side of nose.

6. **Face.**—Deep crack in corner of mouth, warty growths occupying edges.—Ulcer on chin, r. side perforating to gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Slight pain in l. half of tongue.—Small painful pustule on r. side of tip of tongue, on upper surface towards edge.—(Cancer of tongue.)

9. **Throat.**—Aching in throat, extending to stomach, with great burning in stomach.—Persistent sore throat.—Sore throat with burning and aching, and a husky feeling which causes a dry, hacking cough.

11. **Stomach.**—Anorexia.—Slight nausea arising from r. hypochondrium.—Cancer of stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in r. hypochondrium.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—Rhagades at anus; terrible pains when bowels are moved; cracks at angles of mouth.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Incontinence of urine.—Urine scanty; high-coloured, loaded with phosphates.

18. **Chest.**—Ulcer on false ribs as large as hand, apparently carcinomatous.—On r. wall of thorax, esp. round nipple, several swellings in size from pigeon's to hen's egg, some suppurating, nipple being on a hard, painful swelling; axillary glands swollen; emaciation.—Tumours of breast on either side.

19. **Heart.**—Constrictive pain.—On rising in morning sharp, distinct pain in heart, followed by passage of flatus.

20. **Back.**—Dull, heavy, continuing pain in l. scapula.

21. **Limbs.**—Soreness all over body, like rheumatism, < through l.

shoulder and under l. scapula (burning).—Rhagades on hips and in bends of knees.

25. **Skin.**—Some small congenital warty excrescences enlarge and look fresh.—Blotches, pimples, and boils in many parts.

Cuphea Viscosissima.

Lythrum petiolatum. Waxweed. Fluxweed. Red Pennyroyal. *N. O.* Lythraceæ (Loosestrifes). Decoction or tincture of fresh plants collected in July or August.

Clinical.—Cholera infantum. Dysentery.

Characteristics.—This is a popular remedy in some parts of U.S. for summer diarrhœa and dysentery, as one of its names, "Fluxweed," would imply. The entire plant has a clammy, sticky feel, and contains tannin. It was first introduced to homœopathic practice by Dr. A. A. Roth, of Frederick, Maryland, who was induced to try it in his practice by a lady patient (*H. R.*, iii. 242), and his experience has been confirmed by S. G. A. Brown (*Med. Cent.*). Dr. Roth gave from 5 to 10-drop doses, according to age. The two chief forms on which it is successful are: (1) Cases arising from acidity of milk or food; vomiting of undigested food or curdled milk, with frequent green, watery, acid stools, varying in number from five to thirty a day; child fretful and feverish; can retain nothing on stomach; food seems to pass right through the child. (2) Stools decidedly dysenteric, small, frequent, bloody, with tenesmus and great pain; high fever, restlessness, and sleeplessness. Dr. Roth considers it has "tonic" properties, as children rally rapidly under it. In ordinary diarrhœas, especially diarrhœa from cold, he found it useless. Brown says: "If you have a child that is fretful and feverish; vomits curdled milk; from a hyper-acidity of the stomach; has frequent green, watery, acid stools; or even if the stools are dysenteric, with great tenesmus and colic; high fever and restlessness, give *Cuphea.*" *Compare:* Æthusa.

Cupressus Australis.

N. O. Coniferæ. Tincture of fruit and leaves.

Clinical.—Gonorrhœa. Headache. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—*Cupress. Aust.* has had a proving, which, though not extensive, is sufficient to show the analogue of its action with that of *Thuja.* Sharp, piercing and pricking pains are prominent. General feeling of warmth.

Relations.—*Compare:* Abies, Sabina, Thuja.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Is in much better spirits.

2. **Head.**—Sharp, piercing pain from l. occiput to l. temple.

11. **Stomach.**—Increased appetite followed by loathing of food.—Voracious appetite.—Feeling of warmth in stomach.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pricking pains from kidneys to bladder, with increased desire to urinate, stream smaller than usual.—Constriction along course of urethra, esp. towards neck of bladder.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Itching of glans penis, and orifice of urethra.—Aching pains in perineum and spermatic vessels with feeling of weight in testes.

20. **Back.**—Dull, aching pain in lumbar region.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in shoulders, esp. on joint of r. shoulder, extending down to elbow.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pinching, drawing pain in knees and along lymphatics of legs.—Sharp, shooting pain in patellæ and in bend of knees.—Tension in calves, with occasional spasmodic twitchings and general malaise.

27. **Fever.**—Increased heat of body without thirst.

Cupressus Lawsoniana.

N. O. Coniferæ. Tincture of berries and leaves.

Clinical.—Keloid. Tumours. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Cupress. L.* has been proved in a fragmentary way by Burnett, who had to relinquish the proving on account of the "terrible pains it caused in the stomach." He concludes from his experience that the action is very like that of *Thuja*, and he has successfully used it as a variant of that remedy and of *Sabina* in the cure of tumours: cocks-comb growth in the mouth; lipoma of thigh; keloid.

Cuprum Aceticum.

Acetate of Copper. Verdigris. $Cu_2(C_2H_3O_2)H_2O$. Solutions.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Apoplexy. *Brain, affections of.* Brow ague. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. *Cholera Asiatica. Chorea.* Croup. Diarrhœa. *Eruptions. Erysipelas.* Hallucinations. Hydrocephalus. Mania. *Measles.* Paralyses. *Scarlatina.* Small-pox. Strabismus. Tapeworm. *Uræmia.* Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Cupr. acet.* produces the leading features of *Cupr. met.*—cramps, griping pains, spasms, paralytic affections, and convulsions. Attacks come on suddenly and periodically. It corresponds to the results of repelled eruptions. Dr. Burnett has cured with it a case of left-sided brow ague of many years' standing. He

used Rhademacher's *Tincture of Copper.* The pain was described as boring, screwing and was spoken of by the patient as "awful." Dr. Burnett is unable to say whether the cure was strictly homœopathic or "whether the *Cuprum* acted on the basis of the Paracelsic Universalia of which it is one." A man, 50, was cured with *Cupr. ac.* 5 trit. of a tonic spasm of the toes of the right foot, very painful, lasting for hours, brought on by friction, standing on cold floors, &c. There was no traceable cause, and no other derangement of health. Complete cure in five days, after months of previous suffering (*H. R.*, ii. 71). Petroz recommended its use in small-pox and verified his induction in practice. As pointed out by General Phelps (*H. W.*, October, 1896), the "Crimson Cross Ointment" used successfully by Fielden in the Gloucester epidemic of small-pox owes its virtues to the *Cupr. acet.* which it contains. In epilepsy the aura begins in the knees and ascends to hypogastrium, when patient becomes insensible. The symptoms are < by heat and by motion. The patient frequently changes posture. It is suited to the carbo-nitrogenous constitution.

Relations.—In poisoning cases it is *antidoted by:* sugar, or white of egg, given freely. *Homœopathic antidotes:* Bell., Chi., Con., Cicut., Dulc., Hepar, Ipec., Merc., Nux v. *Complementary:* Calc., Gels. (overworked brain): Cicut. and Solanaceæ (mental symptoms); Zinc. (hydrocephalus and convulsions from suppressed exanthems).

Causation.—Overworked brain. Repelled eruptions.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Memory weak; brain functions decreased.—Absent-minded.—Fixed ideas: he sees policemen come to seize him.—Hallucinations of all kinds of figures and grimaces, esp. in evening when going to bed and shutting eyes.—Delirium; wants to go home.—Maniacal talk; wakes screaming and scolding; tries to escape.—Fear: of falling; of persons approaching; of death.—Talkative.—Extreme anguish, with vomiting, colic, thirst, coldness of the limbs, and quick and spasmodic pulse.—Grief and dejection, with eyes sunken, tongue humid, insipid taste in the mouth, want of appetite, continual hawking, risings, with taste of copper, violent thirst, and smallness of pulse.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo with stupefaction; > by evacuation of bowels.—Violent cephalalgia, with thirst and violent colic.—Agonising headache at distinct intervals like paroxysms, lancinating pains, sometimes in forehead, sometimes in vertex, sometimes in temples or occiput, < least pressure.—Inflammation of brain: prostration, breathing short and anxious; face puffed and pale; when drinking, child bit glass or spoon; following disappearance of rash.—Heaviness in the head, and slight deafness.

3. **Eyes.**—After riding several hours in railroad car sudden indistinct and double vision (paralysis of l. abducens nerve).

5. **Nose.**—Discharge of blood from the nose.

6. **Face.**—Tetanic condition of jaws.—Neuralgia behind r. ear, in cheek-bone and upper jaw, < moving; at night; from mental exertion, > by pressure, and by wrapping up head; feeling of coldness in head.—The face wears an expression of great anguish.

8. **Mouth.**—Constant protrusion and retraction of tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Inflammation of tonsils; or, when they are enlarged will cause suppuration and favour healing.

11. **Stomach.**—Copper-like taste, and tongue covered with a greyish film.—Loathing of food and drink (with animals), sometimes with retching.—Risings, with copper-like taste and constant hawking.—Constant inclination to vomit, sometimes with cough and convulsive respiration, or else with frequent emission of urine.—Vomitings, sometimes very frequent, with colic and convulsions.—Vomitings, which are greenish, white, and frothy.—Frequent vomits of a bluish colour, followed by retching, dyspnœa, and irregular and frequent pulse.—Vomiting, with loose evacuations.—Bloody vomiting, following frequent retching.—Tearings in the precordial region.—Periodical contraction of the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen retracted, slightly sensitive to pressure.—Violent colic, attended by vomiting and diarrhœa.—Nocturnal colic with vomiting.—Great inflation of the abdomen, with copious evacuation of fæcal matter.—Abdomen hard, puffed up, and painful to the touch.

13. **Stools.**—Stools with many worms, blackish or mixed with bloody mucus.—Stools accompanied by tenesmus and general weakness.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine turbid, of a deep red, with yellow sediment, attended by much thirst and general uneasiness.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia too copious and violent.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dyspnœa.—Chest spasmodically constricted, impeding respiration, and increasing her anxiety.—Frequent violent dry cough, with tearing pains in head: cough followed by violent palpitation lasting several minutes; anxiety and pressure in chest, < sitting; cough between eleven and one at night.—Red face, blue round mouth and lips during attack; starting in sleep; fretful crying with paroxysms of cough.

19. **Heart.**—Deathly feeling behind ensiform cartilage.—Frequent attacks of augina pectoris coming on from exertion or excitement.

21. **Limbs.**—Violent drawing and tension in limbs with shuddering and chilliness though skin is not cold.—Periodic, spasmodic, painful contraction of fingers and toes, frequently so severe that the fingers could scarcely be extended by any force.—Cramps and coldness.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Numbness and lameness of l. hand.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cramps in calves.—Drags l. foot in walking.

24. **Generalities.**—Lassitude, with trembling and want of appetite; great weakness, sometimes attended by convulsions; inability to stand upright.—Insensibility and weakness; stiffness of the limbs and of the body; paralysis of the limbs.—Lying on the side (in animals), with anguish, with intestinal evacuations, greenish and frothy; the animal is stretched out, almost without respiration, with inclination to vomit (speedily followed by death).—In epilepsy aura begins in knees, ascending till it reaches hypogastric region, when unconsciousness ensues, foaming at the mouth and falling down convulsed.—As soon as patient goes into a high-ceilinged room, the head reels and she loses her senses.—Position, on the back, with the head thrown backwards; great agitation and frequent cries.—Trismus, with spasms in the palate, and dumbness; convulsive starts, with movements, as in eating and swallowing, painful vomiting and dyspnœa.—Jaundice.—Inflammation and swelling (by external applications).

25. **Skin.** — Cyanosis. — Scarlatina. — Measles. — Miliaria. — Small-pox. — Erysipelas.—Psoriasis.

27. **Fever.**—Fever, with swelling of the belly and constipation; heat, with hard pulse, cephalalgia, difficulty in swallowing, and inflation of the abdomen; pulse small and contracted.—Measles, with bronchitis.

Cuprum Arsenicosum.

Arsenite of Copper. (Scheele's Green.) Cu H As O_3. Trituration.

Clinical.—Cholera. *Cholerine.* Chorea. Diarrhœa. Enteralgia. Paralysis (left side). Uterine neuralgia. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Cupr. ars.* combines the characters of its two metallic components. Intense neuralgic pains in abdomen; awful distress in epigastric region; burning along œsophagus and in urethra; numbness; creeping, itching, and chilly sensations. According to J. N. Majumdar, who gives a case, the great characteristic of *Cup. ars.* in choleraic conditions is "icy-coldness of the whole body, with cramps and an obstinate hiccough." B. L. Bhaduri pointed this out to him. Salzer has shown that "cold, clammy perspiration of *intermittent nature*" is unique and characteristic. He has found it most valuable in the collapse stage of cholera, where intermittent cold, clammy sweat was noted. The skin is very sensitive to touch; and pressure < all symptoms. Rest > and motion < most symptoms; but motion > stiffness of back and tingling of hands. Damp weather = neuralgia of abdomen. Weakness and restlessness. There is a periodicity in the symptom.

Relations.—For *antidotes* see under Arsen. *Compare:* Arsenical and Copper preparations; Acon.; Act. r. (angina pectoris, numbness of left side of body, paresis of left arm); Merc. cor. (diarrhœa and tenesmus); Iris. v.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, confusion of ideas and headache between temples. —Fulness in head, brain seems to expand and press against frontal bone.—Sharp pain in temples, < in l.—Headache between temples; the pain seems to meet in centre of forehead and pass thence down nose.—Dulness and soreness of head in morning after washing.

3. **Eyes.**—Dark spots before eyes; eyes very sensitive.

4. **Ears.**—Boring pain in r. ear; sharp pain in temple, < in l.

5. **Nose.**—Bones of nose very sore, esp. on pressure.

6. **Face.**—Face haggard; expression of great suffering.—Violent twitching and jerking of muscles of l. side of face between eye and corner of mouth.—Soreness of bones.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth very dry; frequently called for something to wet his mouth.—Shooting in upper l. molars, extending upward into superior

maxillary line.—Back part of tongue thickly coated.—Tongue, dry and tremulous.—Bad breath.

9. **Throat.**—Burning along œsophagus from stomach to mouth.

11. **Stomach.**—Moderate thirst; but drink of any kind increased the nausea; a few mouthfuls satisfied; desire for drink seemed rather due to dry mouth than thirst.—Intense thirst.—Nausea and vomiting, < after eating; < after study.—Obstinate hiccough.—Nausea and awful distress at epigastrium. —Burning.—Cutting in stomach while eating.—Cramp in stomach and bowels, followed by tonsillitis.

12. **Abdomen.**—Burning, cramping, colic pains.—Spasmodic and neuralgic pains, accompanied by screams and cramps in fingers and toes. —Cramping pains in lower bowels, with extreme vesical and rectal tenesmus; micturition frequent causing great suffering.—Attacks of excruciating pains in bowels occurring every two or three weeks.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Vomiting and purging, with cramps and collapse. —Rectal tenesmus, with almost constant mucous discharges.—Chronic slimy diarrhœa during summer, with cramps in abdomen.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pain in sacral region, with frequent urging to urinate.—Dark red urine; burning pain during and after urination.—Strong-smelling urine; odour of garlic.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—White purulent discharge from urethra; soreness of penis, with pain in prostate gland; tingling and burning in urethra.—Perspiration of scrotum, which is constantly moist and damp.—Boils frequently forming on scrotum.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—About close of menses, worked out of doors during a moist, drizzling day; during night agonising pains in lower abdominal region; tender spot over l. ovary; tongue heavily coated white.—During pregnancy constant nausea, rejects everything; weak, very nervous; pulse quick and feeble; spasmodic uterine pain; at one time tenesmus and dysenteric stools.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice altered; speech difficult.—Oppression of chest as if constricted.—Weight on chest, with difficult breathing.—Soreness of small spot in l. scapula, extending into l. lung, followed by dull, sticking pains in l. chest, between sixth and seventh ribs, < on deep inspiration; weak, numb feeling in l. chest, l. side of back, l. shoulder and arm.—Dull soreness in r. side of chest, with dull pains in back, < from deep inspiration.

19. **Heart.**—Heart's action weak and hurried; pulse small, compressible, weak, and frequent, though quite regular.—Sudden debility, with dull pain in heart, and sense of oppression; l. chest feels too small; long involuntary inspiration; empty feeling in stomach, with vertigo and confusion of ideas, and headache between temples.—Palpitation of heart, with trembling of limbs.—Palpitation moving walls of chest up and down.—Cardiac chorea: at one time heart beats very irregular and feeble, at another time violent and irregular; attacks appear in paroxysms, action being normal in intervals.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Soreness of glands of neck, with stiffness of neck; pain < on moving head.—Severe pains under lower angle of l. scapula < from motion or breathing.—Stiffness and lameness of back, < by motion

> by rest; returns after sitting awhile.—Lameness of lumbar region.—Pain in r. lumbar region, and in anterior portion of r. thigh.

21. **Limbs.**—L. arm feels numb and powerless; similar feeling in l. leg.—Spasms in extremities; coldness.—Itching of arms and legs.—Pustular tumours in wrists and ankles, and excessive sensitiveness and irritability of skin.

24. **Generalities.**—Tremulousness of whole body, very noticeable on attempting to walk.—Quivering, impossible to control.—Great prostration; as from traumatic shock.

27. **Fever.**—Whole surface covered with cold moisture; skin pale like death.—Icy coldness of whole body, with cramps and obstinate hiccough.—Intermittent, cold clammy sweat (in cholera collapse).

Cuprum Metallicum.

Copper. Cu. (A. W. 63). Trituration.

Clinical.—After-pains. *Angina pectoris. Asthma.* Asthma millari. Cardialgia. Catarrh. Chlorosis. Cholera. Chorea. *Convulsions.* Cough. *Cramps. Croup.* Cyanosis. Dentition. Dyspnœa. *Emissions.* Epilepsy. Eruptions. Erysipelas. Fainting. Gastric disturbance. *Gout.* Hæmatemesis. Herpes. Hysteria. Inflammations. Larynx, spasm of. Mania. Measles. Meningitis. Neuralgia. Palpitation. *Paralysis.* Pneumonia. Psoriasis. Ringworm. Sleeplessness. Spasms. Spinal irritation. Ulcers. Whooping-cough. Yellow fever.

Characteristics.—Metallic copper is an antipsoric remedy, working from within outwards. It ranks with the most important of those which relieve states arising from the "striking inward" of diseases, or the failure of eruptions or discharges to appear. It is this power to relieve internal spasm which renders it appropriate to the collapse stage of cholera, of which it is also, like *Sulphur*, a prophylactic either when worn next the skin, or when taken internally. *Cuprum* produces many skin eruptions, and also foot-sweat, and it corresponds to these, and also to the effects of suppression of eruptions, exanthems, and foot-sweat; whether these effects be internal pains or spasms or oppression of the brain and mental disturbance. Mackechnie made a brilliant cure of psoriasis in a young girl with *Cuprum*. The leading features of its symptomatology are: Cramps, convulsions, spasms of the most violent form, coming on from disappearance of pains, discharges, eruptions, mental derangement. With suppression of menses, patient screams. Tonic spasms of thumbs. Eyeballs turn up. Opisthotonos. Tonic and clonic spasms. "Convulsions during pregnancy and puerperal convulsions which begin in the fingers or toes, and spread all over the body; or where there is great restlessness between the attacks, either filling up the entire interval, or only a part of the time." Thus Guernsey. He also says that "a slimy metallic taste in the mouth" is one of the strongest indications for *Cupr. Rhus* is the only other remedy which has this symptom so marked. "Cramps or spasms beginning in hands and feet, extending to belly," is confirmed

by J. C. McLaren. Mossa regards *Cupr.* as one of the remedies for the effects of fright, and relates the case of a girl who, after a fright, was affected by involuntary motions of left arm and leg developing into pronounced general chorea. *Cupr.* brought about slow but decided recovery. Another girl, 12, who had recovered from whooping-cough got a kind of chorea from repeated frights on seeing an epileptic. To the muscular movements was added silly behaviour: tongue heavy, speech slow, gait unwieldy. Frightened at night. Greediness in eating and drinking. *Ign.*, *Stram.*, *Sul.*, did little good. She became ill-natured. *Cupr.* every four days cured completely in three months. Mackechnie reports the case of a boy who became epileptic after being locked up in school. Very great improvement followed the administration of *Cupr.* Schwencke cured a case of epilepsy of forty years' standing with *Cupr.* 6 after *Bell.* and *Hyo.* had done some little good. The patient was a man aged 45. The fits began suddenly towards morning with chewing motion of lower jaw; gnashing of teeth; becomes upright and rigid in bed; shrieks; limbs convulsed. After giving way to violent anger, attacks become more severe; arms and legs were thrown outwards and trunk arched upwards. *Cupr.* was now given. For a time the attacks continued severe, but gradually improvement set in, and in less than three months they ceased altogether. The "anger" in this case and the "ill-humour" in Mossa's are noteworthy. Maliciousness is an indication for *Cupr.* In a second case cured by Schwencke, that of a man, 38, epileptic seven years, a pressive headache preceded the attacks, ascending from nape to forehead; then there was profuse salivation, head turned to left, eyes closed, tongue in active motion in open mouth, trunk arched upward, slight spasms of right arm outward. After attack, dulness of head, and feeling in body as if beaten. *Cupr.* first removed the fits and then the dulness of the head. *Cupr.* has pains like knife-thrusts, < on least motion; take away the breath, thinks he must die if they last. Speaks in a whisper. The thrusts go through to back from ensiform cartilage, from umbilicus. Restless tossing all night. Perfect stupor, with jerking of muscles. Paralysis of isolated muscles. Many unusual symptoms are produced, including maliciousness and desire to injure. Screaming, with cerebral or mental symptoms. Loquacious. Violent head pains < over left eye. Brain seems paralysed. Chlorosis from abuse of iron. Vomiting, hiccoughs, and spasms > by drink of cold water. Over-sensitiveness of skin, especially in region of stomach and fourth and fifth dorsal vertebræ. Touch and pressure <. < Before menses; from vomiting. Symptoms are < evening and night. Cold air and cold wind <; cold drinks > (colic, cough, &c.). Wrapping head > headache. < At new moon. Periodicity every 15, 30, or 60 minutes; every fortnight. Getting wet = epileptic attacks. > From being mesmerised; during perspiration. Suited to fair-haired people; and the carbo-nitrogenoid constitution. Women who have borne many children (after-pains).

Relations.—*Is antidoted by:* Sugar, or white of egg mixed with milk and given freely. Hepar, or potash soap may be used after poisoning from food prepared in copper vessels. Aggravations are

> by smelling Camphor. *Dynamic antidotes:* Bell., Cham., Chi., Con., Cic., Dulc., Hep., Ip., Merc., Nux v. *Antidote to:* Aur., Merc., Op. *Complementary:* Calc. *Compare:* Other Copper preparations, Calc. c., Gels. (overworked brain); Cicut. and Solaneaceæ (mental symptoms); Silic. (head pains > wrapping up head). Nux, Phos., Coloc., Camph., Secal., Verat., Arn., Apis., Zinc., Puls., Arsen. As if in a dream (Amb., Anac., Calc., Can. i., &c.) Loquacity (Hyo., Lach., Op., Stram., Ver.) Lack of reaction (Sul., Carb. v., Lauro., Val., Ambra, Caps., Pso., Op., Bell., Stram., Bry., Apis).

Causation.—Suppressions. Fright.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Melancholy, with attacks of extreme anguish, like fear of death; restlessness, groaning, and desire to escape.—Want of moral courage.—Anxiety and tears, alternating with buffoonery.—Convulsive laughter.—Incoherent, delirious talk.—Mildness, alternating with obstinacy.—Unfitness for exertion, with fear to be idle.—Fits of abstraction, with fixed ideas of imaginary occupations at which the patient labours, or with lively songs; or else with malice and moroseness (with proud bearing, and at times interrupted by clonic spasms; craziness), and often with quick pulse, red and inflamed eyes, wandering looks, followed by sweat.—Attacks of rage (wants to bite the bystanders).—Furor.—Dementia.—Loss of sense and thought.—Delirium.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo on reading, and on looking into the air.—Whirling vertigo, as if the head were going to fall forward (< during motion, > when lying down).—Sensation (painful) as if the head were empty.—Pain in the parietal bone, so as to cause crying out on putting the hand upon it.—Pain as from a bruise in the brain, and in the orbits, on moving the eyes.—Stupefying depression in the head, with tingling in the vertex.—Aching in the temples, < by the touch.—Pulling in the head, with vertigo, > by lying down.—Headache, in consequence of an epileptic attack.—External, burning shootings, in the side of the forehead, in the temples, and in the vertex.—Pains in the occiput and in the nape of the neck, on moving the head.—Swelling of the head, with redness of the face.—Distortion of the head on one side and backwards; the head is drawn to one side or falls forward; aggravated or renewed by each contact (hydrocephalus).—Purplish-red swelling of the head; face purple-red and blue lips; convulsion and twitches in the limbs; < when touched, which causes the swelling to pain.

3. **Eyes.**—Itching (violent) in the eyes towards evening.—Aching in the eyes and in the eyelids, < by the touch.—Eyes, red, inflamed, wandering, or fixed (staring), sunken.—Convulsions and restless movements of the eyes.—Eyes are turned upward.—Greater immobility of the pupils.—Eyes prominent and sparkling.—Eyes closed (weak and dim).—Pupils insensible.—Obscuration of the sight.—Pains resembling a bruise in the orbits on turning the eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Itching in the ears.—Tearing in the ears.—Pressure on the ears, as from a hard body.—Boring pain in and behind the ear.

5. **Nose.**—Strong congestion in the nose.—Stoppage of the nose.—Violent fluent coryza.

6. **Face.**—Face pale (changed features, full of anguish), with eyes downcast and surrounded by a livid circle.—Face bluish; bluish-red.—

Spasmodic distortion of the muscles of the face.—Sad and anxious air.—Redness of the face.—Lips bluish.—Excoriation of the upper lip.—Aching of the lower jaw, increased by the touch.—Spasm in the jaw.

7. **Teeth.**—Odontalgia, with acute pullings, extending into the temples.—Difficult dentition in children, with convulsions.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth clammy in the morning.—Accumulation of water in the mouth.—Foam at the mouth.—Sweet taste in the mouth.—Burning sensation in the mouth.—Coldness of the tip of the tongue.—Tongue clammy, loaded with a white coating.—Hoarse crying like a child.—Cries, like the croaking of frogs.—Loss of speech.

9. **Throat.**—Inability to talk, on account of spasms in the throat.—Dryness of the throat, with thirst.—Inflammation of the pharynx, with impeded deglutition.—Singultus and spasm of the œsophagus.—Desire for warm food; eats hastily.—Audible sound of drink (gurgling) while swallowing it.—Swelling of the glands of the neck.

10. **Appetite.**—Taste, sweetish, or metallic, acid, or salt.—Watery taste of food.—Desire for cold things in preference to hot.

11. **Stomach.**—Constant risings.—Hiccough.—Singultus preceding the spasms.—Flow of water like saliva, after taking milk.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, extending from the abdomen to the gullet; but chiefly in the epigastrium, with a feeling like intoxication, loathing, and putrid taste in the mouth.—Violent periodical vomitings, mitigated by drinking.—Vomiting is prevented by drinking cold water.—Vomiting in general, which is very severe.—Vomiting of bile, of water (containing flakes, offensive-smelling), of slimy matter, or even of blood.—Violent vomitings, with pressure in the stomach, cramps in the abdomen, diarrhœa, and convulsions.—Cramps in the stomach.—Excessively troublesome pressure on the stomach, and on the epigastrium, < by touch and by movement.—Anguish in the epigastrium.—Gnawing and corroding sensation in the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain, as from a bruise, in the hypochondria, on the part being touched.—Drawing pains from l. hypochondrium to the hip.—Violent pains in the abdomen, with great anxiety.—Abdomen hard, with violent pains on its being touched.—Pressure in the abdomen, as from a hard body, aggravated by the touch.—Retraction of the abdomen.—Spasmodic colic, with convulsions and shrill cries.—Tearing and gnawing (corroding, stinging ulcers) in the intestines.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation, with great heat of body.—Violent diarrhœa (with flakes), sometimes sanguineous.—Bleeding of hæmorrhoidal tumours.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urgent want to make water, with scanty emission.—Frequent emission of fetid (dark-red, turbid, with yellowish sediment), viscid urine.—Burning shootings in the urethra, during and subsequent to the emission of urine.—Wetting the bed at night.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Swelling of the penis, with inflammation of the glans.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Before the catamenia, ebullition of blood, palpitation of the heart, and headache.—Menstruation too late; protracted; complaints before.—Menses absent for months; violent delirium.—Before and during menses, cramps, convulsions, piercing shrieks; spasmodic

dyspnœa; violent palpitation.—Menses not appearing after suppression of foot-sweat.—Torpid chlorosis.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Obstinate hoarseness, with great inclination to lie down.—Bronchial râle, as if from mucus.—Tickling in the larynx.—Dry cough, with fits of suffocation, like whooping-cough.—Spasmodic affections generally; whooping-cough where the attacks run into catalepsy; movements of the head; epilepsy.—Cough, with expectoration of whitish mucus, during fits of spasmodic asthma.—Asthma increases (at 3 a.m.) when bending the body backwards, when coughing, when laughing.—Cough, in the morning, with expectoration of putrid matter.

18. **Chest.**—Respiration accelerated, rattling, moaning, with convulsive efforts of the abdominal muscles. Short, difficult respiration, with spasmodic cough, and crepitation in the chest.—Cough, with wheezing respiration at each effort to breathe.—Difficulty of respiration, increased by coughing, laughing, throwing back the body, &c., as well as in the night.—Asthma when ascending or walking quickly, with necessity to breathe deeply.—Spasmodic asthma.—Fits of suffocation.—Pressure on the chest.—Painful contraction of the chest, esp. after drinking.—Cramps in the chest, which cut short the respiration and the voice (after fright and anger).

19. **Heart.**—Spasm of heart.—Angina pectoris.—Palpitation of the heart (before the menses).—Pulse very changeable; imperceptible; small; soft.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Sensation of heaviness in the axillary glands.—Swelling of the glands of the neck.—Paralysis of muscles of back up to neck. Hyperæsthesia of spinal column.—Backache top of sacrum.

21. **Limbs.**—Cramps of limbs; contraction of joints.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Herpes in the bends of the elbows (forming yellow scales, itching, esp. in evening).—Swelling of the hand, with inflammation of a lymphatic vessel extending to the shoulder.—The arms and hands are bluish marbled.—Aching and acute pullings in the metacarpal bones.—Weakness and paralysis of the hand.—Starting of the hands, in the morning, after rising.—Torpor and shivering of the fingers.—Convulsions in the fingers, particularly which begin in the fingers and toes, then spreading all over the body; spasms clonic.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pains in the legs, esp. in the calves of the legs during repose.—Tensive pain and cramps in the calves of the legs.—In the knee-joint weakness, pain as if broken.—Twitching of the muscles of the lower extremities.—Pressive and drawing pains in the metatarsus.—Burning sensation in the soles of the feet.—Sweat in the feet.—Suppression of sweat in the feet.—Painful weariness and stiffness in the limbs.—Convulsions in the toes.

24. **Generalities.**—Pressive tearings or startings in the limbs.—Pain, as from a bruise in several places, esp. in the joints and in the limbs.—Aching in the bones.—Rheumatic pains.—Many pains, esp. those which are aching, are < on being touched.—Shaking pains, which traverse the whole body.—Shocks or painful blows in different parts.—On weeping, convulsions, with want of breath, and retraction of the thighs.—Clonic spasms.—Tonic spasms with loss of consciousness, turning of the head backwards, redness of the eyes, salivation, and frequent emission of urine.—Convulsions, with piercing cries.—Epileptic convulsions.—Epileptic attacks (at night), followed by headache.

—Involuntary movements of the limbs, as in St. Vitus' dance, with redness of the face, distortion of the eyes, of the face, and of the body, tears and anxiety, buffoonery and desire to hide oneself.—The convulsions begin mostly in the fingers and in the toes.—Spasmodic laughter.—Convulsive startings, at night, when sleeping.—Violent convulsions, with great display of strength.—Paralytic affections.—Symptoms which appear periodically, and in groups.—Great lassitude, and sinking of the whole body.—Obstinate weakness.—Consumption. —Excessive sensibility of all the organs.—Fainting fits.—Outward appearance of the face bluish ; bluish-red.—Affections of the soles of the feet ; attacks of sick feeling ; blackness of outer parts ; cyanosis or morbus cæruleus ; bloated skin.

25. **Skin.**—Eruptions which resemble (dry) itch.—Tetters, with yellow scales.—Miliary eruptions, esp. on the chest and on the hands.—Old ulcers ; caries.

26. **Sleep.**—Profound sleep, with shocks in the body, and starting in the limbs.—Lethargic sleep.—During sleep constant grumbling in the abdomen.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse small, weak, and slow.—Chilliness over the whole body, mostly in the extremities.—Shiverings after attacks of epilepsy.—Debilitating, hectic, internal heat.—Flushes of heat.—Slow fevers.—Cold sweat (at night).—Many attacks (epileptic attacks, attacks of mania) end with (cold) perspiration.—Violent nocturnal perspiration.

Cuprum Sulphuricum.

Sulphate of Copper. $CuSO_4 5H_2O$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Alopecia. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Eyes, granular lids ; catarrhal and purulent conjunctivitis. Itch. Syphilis. Trachoma.

Characteristics.—Sulphate of Copper is a well-known emetic and caustic. It causes *forcible* vomiting and much nausea. Paleness of face ; or jaundiced appearance ; pale skin generally ; a peculiar diarrhœa ; enlarged liver. J. D. Tyrrell (*Med. Adv.*, xix. 14) mentions the case of a lady who could not use *Cupr. sul.* for "stamping" fancy-work, because it "made her face hurt and swell so she could scarcely see, and her lips became everted, 'turned inside out,' she said." It is a well-known application in allopathic practice for stimulating flabby granulations, and it has cured itching eruptions, and manifestations of syphilis. Rest > pains.

Relations.—It is *antidoted by :* Milk ; eggs ; pure yellow prussiate of potash. *Compare :* Kali bich. (cough) and Merc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anxiety ; or great apathy.—Remarkable disturbance of mind, every utterance distorted.

2. **Head.**—Bald spot over r. parietal bone, not depending on any discoverable cause.

3. **Eyes.**—Twitching of closed lids.—Eyes stiff and dim.

6. **Face.**—Lips pale, bluish, at corners and internal edges.—Face painful and swollen so she can scarcely see; lips turned inside out.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue cold; coated, bluish.—Greenish tint along free border of gums.—Burning in mouth and œsophagus in morning.

11. **Stomach.**—Excessive nausea; forcible vomiting returning from time to time; vomits greenish-brown mucus.—Violent pain in stomach followed by faintness.

12. **Abdomen.**—Tearing pains in hypochondria, on inspiration, painful to touch as if bruised.—Liver enlarged.—Abdomen drawn in.

13. **Stool.**—Four pultaceous greenish-yellow stools, without the least trace of blood.—Stool pultaceous, brown-red, with streaks of blood and tenesmus during stool.—Constipation.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hacking cough which impedes respiration.—Croupy cough with very tenacious mucus.

19. **Heart.**—Feeling as of a throbbing lump in heart internally, beating of heart seems louder; lasted five minutes and went away gradually.

21. **Limbs.**—Limbs cold, nearly cyanotic.—Dull aching soreness in middle of tibia, when walking; > at rest; tenderness on pressure.

25. **Skin.**—Pale, colourless.—Icterus.—Itching nodules on shoulders.—Itchiness; a kind of dry itch.

Curare.

Curara. Woorara. Woorali. Hoorali. Oorari. (An arrow poison used by South American Indians. Accounts differ as to its actual composition, into which the juice of different species of *Strychnos* are said to enter, or of *Cocculus toxiferos* with serpent poison. Others have said it is prepared from the venom of toads. In appearance it is something like the extract of liquorice. That used in C. Wesselhœft's provings was obtained from Merck of Darmstadt.) *N. O.* Loganiaceæ (?). Tincture.

Clinical.—Cancer. Catalepsy. Corns. Cough. Debility. Diabetes. Dysmenia. Dyspnœa Ears, affections of. Eczema. Emphysema. Epilepsy. Face, paralysis of. Fainting. Headache. Hydrophobia. Liver spots. Locomotor ataxia. Nervous debility. Neuralgia. Otitis. Ozæna. Paralysis. Phthisis. Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis. Ptosis. Scrofula. Tetanus. Ulceration. Uterus, affections of. Vaginitis. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Curare* produces muscular paralysis, probably through its action on the nerve endings in the muscles, without affecting either the muscle substance or the nerve substance, and without impairing sensation and consciousness. It is thus in many ways the opposite, in its action, of *Nux vomica*, though it is said to have the juice of a *Strychnos* in its composition. It causes death by paralysis of the respiratory muscles. Reflex action is diminished or abolished (opp. *Nux*), and this is one great indication for its employment in homœopathic practice. A cure of pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis by the 200th has been recorded. A condition resembling catalepsy has been

induced by it; immobility with fixed gaze on waking. Fetidity characterises many of the secretions and discharges. Two cases of diabetes in middle-aged men have been cured by Burkhardt with *Cur.* 4. It is suited to scrofulous children; producing scrofulous eruptions on skin, eczema, especially of face and behind ears; also liver-spots, yellow-brown. It favours the formation of corns. Debility short of paralysis indicates it; debility of the aged, and nervous debility from loss of fluids. Its relation to hydrophobia and *tetanus* is probably antipathic. It causes a sensation as if the brain were full of fluid. Piercing, lancinating pains. Throbbing pains. Weakness; heaviness; numbness; numbness with tingling. < By movement; walking; ascending. < Dampness, cold air, cold weather, cold wind, change of weather. < 2 a.m. and 2–3 p.m. Many symptoms appear on right side.

Relations.—In cases of poisoning artificial respiration must be resorted to. *Bromine* and *Chlorine* antidote its effects. If the poisoning is due to a punctured wound, rubbing in tobacco or salt will neutralise it. It is an *antidote to:* Strychnia and to the poison of rabies. *Compatible:* After Arn. (paralysis from injury) after Bell. (paralysis after epistaxis). *Follows well* in debility of the aged: Bar. c. *Compare:* Nux v.; Aran. d. (fever < in damp weather; Ferr. (hammering pains in head). Crotal (blows in region of cerebellum). In yellow-brown spots on skin (Sep., Lyc., Nux, Sul.).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Inability to think or study; forgetful; stupid; sleepy; indolent.—Indecision.—Excited, hurried feeling.—Depressed; desire to be alone.

2. **Head.**—Instant giddiness; falling in swoon while standing or walking.—Dizzy when looking at near objects or at water.—Head confused, great weight in vertex.—Nervous headache; lancinating, piercing pains all over head compelling to lie down and stretch; head drawn backward with stiffness of neck; painful oscillation of brain, as if it were full of fluid; neuralgic pain starting in front and radiating to neck and face; violent blows in region of cerebellum.—Darting through temples, < r.—Headache from base of brain up, < from mastication.—Headache: despairing of power of thought; < vigorous movement, or stooping.—Shattered, torn feeling on coughing, side of head must be held.—Sharp sticking over r. eye extending backwards over r. side of head.—Head beats like a hammer, with vomiting of bile.—Rush of blood to head.

3. **Eyes.**—Heavy eyes; lids can hardly be kept open; ptosis (r.).—Eyes haggard, sunken.—Red, hot; sensitive to light.—Feel as if full of sticks.—Black spots before vision, esp. < from reading.

4. **Ears.**—Different noises as of whistling, or crying of animals; ringing in r. ear.—Lancinating pains starting from ears and reaching down legs, compelling to lie down.—Otitis interna, driving crazy, purulent discharge.

5. **Nose.**—Nasal catarrh.—Ozæna; fetid lumps of pus.

6. **Face.**—Paralysis of muscles of expression.—Red face, head beats like

a hammer; after fever; with cough.—Aching r. side of face.—Facial and buccal paralysis; in some cases with difficulty of swallowing.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue and mouth drawn to r.—Tongue coated.—On waking tongue yellowish at base, papillæ raised, light pink anteriorly, bitter or bloody taste, yellow-white.—Mouth dry.

11. **Stomach.**—Thirst and great hunger with fever.—Sudden hunger almost to faintness.—Great thirst esp. evening and night.—Craves acids.—Aversion to bread.—> After first mouthful of food.—Chill after eating.—Hiccough frequent and annoying.—Nausea in morning; after eating.—Vomits green bile all night; so weak can hardly stand.—Empty, gone feeling in stomach.—Sharp rheumatic pain in pit of stomach, followed by nausea.—Shooting in stomach.—Pyrosis, pain and distension after eating ever so little.

12. **Abdomen.**—Weary ache from throat to l. hip.—Bowels feel sore and bruised.—Pain in groin low down with heaviness in limbs while walking.—Neuralgic pain in hypogastrium with pressure in vagina.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa with constant urging; fetid, thin mush-like fæces, excessive pain in piles.—Extreme watery diarrhœa.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Clear and frequent urine, with digging, crampy pain in kidneys; shooting in stomach; dry mouth; great thirst, esp. evenings and night; sugar in urine; great emaciation; (acute diabetes).—Urine copious, urgent; bladder feels distended.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses seven days too early, griping in r. ovary, bearing-down, dragging, tired, in all pelvic organs, severe (causing faintness) in lumbo-sacral spine, running down thighs, flow scanty, very dark, lasting three days instead of five.—Ulcerations of os uteri (scirrhus), ichorous, corroding discharge; bearing-down pains in womb; shocks, sharp shooting stitches, quivering.—Ulcerations, smarting in vulva and thighs; shooting and digging pains in womb.—Indolence, night sweats, repugnance to sexual intercourse (vaginitis).—During menses: colic, headache, pains in kidneys, malaise, hypochondriasis.—Leucorrhœa, thick, purulent, offensive, in clots.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dyspnœa, stitching pains r. side.—Dyspnœa from weakness of motor nerves as in phthisis or emphysema.—Paralysis of respiration.—Dyspnœa < ascending.—Short, hacking cough, always dry, with soreness of chest walls, < damp weather, or laughing; spasmodic, shakes whole body, = vomiting, is often followed by vomiting; = headache, red face.—Cough always troublesome in morning.—Cough < breathing cold air; laughing; moving; eating.—Burning heat in throat with sensation of distension.—Severe pains in lungs, esp. l.; sharp, piercing pain through chest, always much < in damp weather; dyspnœa, chronic cough.

18. **Chest.**—Chest sore, can hardly bear pressure of stethoscope.

19. **Heart.**—Precordial anguish, with palpitation and stinging pains in heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness in neck, head drawn back.—Stiffness of muscles of r. neck and shoulder.—Dull, tired ache in shoulders and across back; numb, tired pains up and down spine and in head.—Chills running up back and all over body.

21. **Limbs.**—Paralysis of extremities burning with heat and chills.—Aching in all the limbs and body.—Numbness and tingling.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Complete paralysis of r. deltoid.—Pain and numb-

ness l. side of chest and l. arm.—Leaden heaviness in arm increasing difficulty in playing piano.—In evening, arms and hands swollen, more painful and heavy.—Great weakness, esp. of wrists and hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Legs tremble and give way in walking.—Sciatica with great stiffness.—Corns.

25. **Skin.**—Body blue, and yet fever.—Itching with hunger.—Eczema.—Liver-spots.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsy; cannot keep awake.—Nights restless, always desiring to put feet out of bed, esp. towards morning.—Cannot sleep late enough to obtain a good night's rest; dreams of fire and the business of day; < from lying long in bed, must get up as her feet and back ache.

27. **Fever.**—Chill; creeping up back; from stomach; on abdomen, and spreading all over; without thirst.—Heat < at night and in open air.—Sweat with every exertion.—Sweat, cold and bloody, esp. at nights.

Cyclamen.

Cyclamen Europæum. Sow-bread. *N. O.* Primulaceæ. Tincture of the root gathered in spring

Clinical.—Anæmia. Bones, pain in. Chlorosis. Climacteric sufferings. Coryza. Diplopia. Dyspepsia. Enteralgia. *Eyes, affections of.* Headache. Heel, pain in. *Hiccough.* Menstruation, disorders of. Mental derangement. Pregnancy, sickness of; disorders of. Prostatitis. Rheumatism. Strabismus. *Thirst, absence of.* Urethritis. Vertigo. Weaning, complaints after. Writer's spasm.

Characteristics.—*Cyclamen* has a traditional reputation as a remedy for affections of the uterus and appendages. The later provings have demonstrated the correctness of this. It is in many ways analogous to *Pulsatilla*, from which it differs mainly in having no > from open air; and in not having thirstlessness as so frequent an accompaniment of other conditions.

It is suited to the phlegmatic temperament; blonde leucophlegmatic subjects with chlorotic conditions; disinclined for labour and easily fatigued; special senses enfeebled or their functions suspended. Debility, torpidity of mind and body. Dulness of senses; flickering before the eyes; squint, especially in connection with menstrual irregularities or fevers; after convulsions, convergent squint; left eye drawn inwards. Amblyopia, diplopia, hemiopia. Many digestive disturbances; saliva has a salty taste, which is communicated to all food eaten. After eating but little, satiety, aversion to food, with nausea in palate and thirst. Desire for lemonade. Aversion to bread, butter, meat, fat, beer, and ordinary food; craving for inedible things; for sardines. Frequent vomiting in morning. Hiccough is very marked. Hiccough during pregnancy. Prostatic troubles, with stitches and pressure, urging to stool and micturition. Menstruation too early, with some relief of melancholy mood and heaviness of feet. Scanty or suppressed menstruation, with headache and vertigo. During pregnancy: hiccough; loathing and nausea in mouth and

throat; complaints after weaning. Pressing, drawing, or tearing pains at parts where bones lie near surface. Chilliness. Itching leaving a numb sensation. Chilblains; itching and pricking, < at night in bed. Eidherr, of Vienna, has given the best account of this remedy (*Allg. Hom. Zeit.*, liv. 7, translated *H.R.*, viii. 558). Hahnemann proved it on males only, eliciting as leading symptoms: "Stupor, sluggish memory, *vertigo*, dull, pressing headache, obscured sight, dilated pupils, drawing pains in neck and teeth; nausea, eructation, disgust for food, hiccough following soon after dinner; stitching, pinching pains in abdomen; flatulence and pressure to urinate. Oppression of chest, pressing pain in chest, drawing and stitching pain in back. Sawing pressure, drawing and stitching in extremities; prostration and itching. Moroseness, sleepiness, lassitude, troubled, heavy dreams; chilliness of whole body alternating with heat, thirstlessness, disinclination for work or conversation, great dejection and melancholy; at times joyous sensations with lively phantasies." The Vienna provings corroborated these, but, including both sexes, also elicited symptoms in the female sexual sphere: Menstruation more copious; more frequent; too early, with severe abdominal pains. Accompanied with labour-like pains; flow excessive, black and lumpy. Recommencement of menses after protracted cessation (clinical). Eidherr's clinical experience illustrates in a remarkable way *Cyclamen's* sphere of action. His cases include: 4 of chlorosis; 9 of retarded and scanty menstruation; 18 of complications with vertigo and headache accompanying scanty menses; 2 of diplopia; 1 of strabismus. In numbers of cases *Cycl.* developed ocular symptoms in the patients, in 15x and 3x. In one instance a higher potency of the same remedy antidoted this effect. He found the remedy especially suited to blonde leuco-phlegmatic subjects. (But one of the cured was a Jewess and was presumably not a blonde.) It will be noticed that the "sleepiness, moroseness, and lassitude," and also the vertigo noted by Hahnemann, are prominent in many of Eidherr's cases. Josepha K., 24, blonde, pale delicate skin, pale lips and gums, had menstruated normally till 22, when she got wet at a picnic just as menstruation was starting. It stopped at once and did not reappear till ten months later, after vigorous use of all kinds of domestic remedies. Now the periods were accompanied by terrible abdominal, labour-like pains, lasting eleven hours. Menses recurred every two or four months, always with the pains, starting from sacrum, extending along both sides of abdomen to pelvis. They were periodical, every one, two, or five minutes, during which time there was no flow; the blood appearing after these attacks was somewhat watery. Other symptoms were: Eyelids slightly œdematous; pressing pain in forehead; vertigo frequently changing into syncope; chilliness of whole body; disturbed, unrefreshing sleep interspersed with terrible dreams; continued loathing for meat; longing for salt fish; frequent vomiting in morning. After partial relief from *Puls.*, *Cyclamen* made a complete cure. The ocular symptoms which developed were remarkable. The vertigo and headache were untouched by *Puls.*, but quickly subsided under *Cycl.* 15x. On their disappearance she saw fiery flames dancing before her eyes on awakening at night, and in the morning

she saw everything double. And she had the hallucination as if two persons lay in her bed, and that the body of the other overlapped hers by half. *Cycl.* was discontinued and in two days her sight was normal. Anna F., 20, blonde, menstruated since her tenth year. In seventeenth year suffered from chlorosis; ever since, menstruation regular, but lasting only one–two days in a moderate degree. Is troubled also at other times by vertigo and pressing pain in forehead and temples, which attacks are ameliorated by footbaths with ashes. Appetite poor; little thirst; stool regular; sleeps too long; always sleepy; is of dejected mood, morose; all movements, as well as speech, languid; palpitation. *Puls.* made no change. *Cycl.* 3x quickly improved headache, vertigo, and spirits. After three days sight became obscured, and there was glimmering before eyes. A vivacious Jewess, 16, menstruated twice regularly after the first commencement in June, then went six weeks, and by the end of December the recurrence entirely ceased. She lost spirits, sought seclusion, was offended by very trifles; her usual work was distasteful to her, and she could not be prevailed upon to leave the house for a walk. She would sleep unusually long in the morning. The hitherto blooming girl had become pale, anæmic, with swollen eyelids; lips and gums pale; heart turbulent. She complained chiefly of great lassitude compelling her to rest frequently on going up stairs; palpitation without cause; she was apprehensive, had a feeling as if all the rooms were too small, and yet would not leave the house. All pastimes rejected; was only content when she could seclude herself and sit down and weep. During the forenoon often had pressing pains in forehead with vertigo; appetite poor; stool sluggish. March 14th *Cycl.* 15x was prescribed. After several weeks the headache and vertigo had become less severe and the attacks less frequent. April 19th the period set in, and with its flow headache and vertigo left her compleiely. May 15th, menstruation recurred rather copiously, and the patient was well. Two cases of pulmonary catarrh were cured, both had pressing headache and vertigo and one scanty menses as well. The following case of *hemicrania* was cured: Theresa F., 37, had menstruated sparingly and irregularly (often at two or three months' intervals). For four years suffered from violent headache affecting right side of head and face; coming every 8–14 days, spells lasting 12–36 hours. During menstruation the attacks were extra severe. Patient was emaciated; skin, gums, and lips pale. Right eye closed owing to cramps in eyelids; when forcibly opened a stream of hot tears gushed out; otherwise the eye was normal. Under *Cycl.* 3 the symptoms diminished, but there appeared "glittering sparks before the eyes" and these remained after all symptoms of headache had gone. *Cycl.* was given persistently, the periods became regular and rather copious and the headaches entirely ceased. Another case (in a wet-nurse who had just weaned her baby) presented unceasing, violent, stitching pain in temporal region extending to vertex. Throbbing temporal arteries. *Bell.* diminished the pain, but vertigo came on. Under *Cycl.* 3x headache and vertigo disappeared altogether, but the patient *complained of her sight having become so weak that she did not dare to walk alone.* This passed off

when the medicine was discontinued and her headache did not recur. *Cycl.* 15x cured a boy of violent squinting. Six months before, he had a fall from a table; convulsions followed, and after the second attack the squinting came on. *Arnica* was given and the convulsions did not recur, but the squinting remained. *Cycl.* 15x was given, and after a few weeks the squint entirely disappeared. (Wurmb cured a case of squint in a coachman with *Cycl.*) Acute rheumatism with retrocession of menses was also cured by Eidherr. His last case was remarkable and important. Theresa P., 30, of short, robust stature, had never been ill till ten years previously. At that time, without apparent infection, an eruption appeared over her whole body with terrible itching. It was declared to be itch and was driven away with Sulphur ointment. With the receding of the eruption her eyesight waned so that she was soon unable to walk without a guide. She sees large objects only in outline and only then if in a strong light; in closed rooms she cannot discern anything. The pupils are dilated, but there are no other objective symptoms. She had never menstruated. She complains of congestions of the blood about every three or four weeks, accompanied by headache, a pressing vertigo, heaviness and frequent trembling of the lower extremities and of a pressure towards the parts. For several months she experienced an itching of the skin over the whole body, which becomes intolerable, especially during the time she should have her period. There is nothing to be seen, however, on the skin. In September *Sul.* 15x was given and quickly relieved the skin symptoms; but later (in the beginning of December) she sought relief for a violent headache and vertigo. *Cycl.* 3x lessened these by the fourth day. A week later she reported both symptoms gone; but now "fiery balls danced continually before her eyes." *Cycl.* 15x three times a day. Shortly after (December 27th) the fiery balls ceased to trouble her. Early in January the menses reappeared, with considerable abdominal pains, and the headache and vertigo had disappeared altogether. Thereafter menses appeared regularly and copiously. From Dr. Eidherr's account no improvement appears to have been effected in the power of vision. Dr. George Royal (of Des Moines, Iowa) records another use of this drug. A medical man had suffered from soreness of the heel for over three months. The soreness seemed to be in the bone, and was < sitting or standing. Not so much noticed on walking. *Rhus, Kali bi.*, and *Phos. ac.* had done no good. *Cycl.* 30 cured in a week. It also cured, in three days. a case almost identically similar. The only < here was on standing, *Cycl.* has cured migraine with scintillations after the failure of *Iris v.* In the case recorded the headache increased as the vision returned, the head seemed about to burst (*Kali bi.*) Itching, pricking < at night in bed. Many symptoms are < by rest, > on walking about. Sitting < menstrual flow. Drawing shoulders forward <, drawing them backward > twinges in back. Many symptoms are < at night. Open air <, cold water > headache. > From moistening diseased parts and from bathing. < From eating at night.

Relations.—Ferr. and Chi. resemble it in chlorosis; Crocus and Thuja in sensation of something alive in abdomen; Am. mur. (menses

< at night); Iris v. and Kali bi. (migraine with scintillations; headache < as sight returns, Kali bi.); Coccus c. (leucorrhœa < sitting > walking; *Cycl.* menses < sitting > walking); Rhus t. (enteralgia); Gels. and Seneg. (diplopia), Arn. (falls); Baryt. c., Calc. c., Canth. (chilly and fever); Coccul. In speedy satiety, Lyc., Nux, Sep. In prostatitis and urethritis, Lith. c., Dig., Sel., Caust., Lyc., Apis; in squint, Alum.; sudden vanishing of sight with menses, Sep., Pul. (Pul. scanty, Cyc. profuse and dark); nausea in throat, Sep. Berb., pain in heels on standing. Desire for lemonade, Bell., Sabi. *Antidoted by:* Camph., Coff., Puls. (The modalities of Cycl. are in general opposite to those of Puls.; the menstrual flow of Cycl. is more profuse while at rest; with Puls. the opposite is the case).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Taciturn, depressed, out of humour.—Sudden change of sadness and cheerfulness.—Weakness of memory.—Secret vexation and troubled conscience.—Ill-humour and slovenliness, with dislike to conversation, by fits.—Love of labour, alternately with indolence.—Memory alternately quick and weak.—Dulness and confusion of mind, with unfitness for every kind of labour.—Hallucination as if two persons lay in her bed, and that the body of the other overlapped hers by half.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, when standing (when leaning against anything), as if the brain were moving.—Vertigo; < when exercising in the open air, > when sitting in a room.—Headache in the morning, when rising.—Numbing headache, with obscuration of the eyes.—Migraine with scintillations before the eyes; as vision returns, head seems about to burst.—Shootings in the brain on stooping.—Shootings in the temples (in the l. temple, the forehead, with dizziness).—Pricking itching in the scalp, which only changes its situation on the part being scratched (< in the evening and when at rest, > from motion).—Congestion of blood to the head; increased sensation of heat in the head.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes dull and hollow.—Shootings in the eyes and the eyelids.—Swelling of the eyelids.—Itching of the eyelids.—Pupils dilated.—The eyes lie deep in the orbits, look dim, and are surrounded by blue rings.—Double vision; strabismus.—Burning in the eyes; < when reading.—Sight confused, as if looking through a cloud.—Glimmering and glittering before the sight.—Fiery flames dancing before eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Drawing in the ears.—Diminution of hearing, as if the ears were stopped.

5. **Nose.**—Diminution of smell.—Fluent coryza, with sneezing (morning).

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache, with dull tractions at night.—Shootings and piercings in the teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue loaded with a white coating.—Constant sensation of roughness and of mucus in the mouth.—Sensation of torpor in the upper lip, as if it were hardened.—Dryness of the lips, without thirst.—Mouth and throat redder than usual.—Fine stitches on the surface of the tongue.—Burning on the tip of the tongue (evening).—In the evening, great dryness in the

palate, with hunger and thirst.—The tonsils and palate are shrivelled and white.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness in the throat.—Sensation of painful constriction in the throat.—Burning and scraping in throat.—Nausea in throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Putrid taste in the mouth.—Insipid taste of all food.—No thirst all day, but it occurs in evening as face and hands become warm.—Hunger and appetite rather weak, esp. in the morning and in the evening.—Speedy satiety, followed by disgust, on beginning to eat.—After eating but little, aversion to the rest of the food, with sensation of nausea in the throat.—Repugnance to butter (aversion to eat bread and butter), and cold food; less aversion to warm food.—Great inclination to sleep after a meal.

11. **Stomach.**—Frequent risings, empty or acid.—Risings, with hiccough, esp. after a meal.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, and uneasiness in the region of the epigastrium, as after taking fat food, esp. after dinner and supper.—Nausea and fulness in the chest, with unusual hunger (morning).—Nausea caused by eating and drinking; could only drink lemonade without being nauseated.—Vomiting of mucus followed by sleep.—Vomiting of blood.—Water-brash, with nausea, esp. in the evening.

12. **Abdomen.**—Fulness and pressure at the pit of the stomach, as if it were overloaded.—Uneasiness in the abdomen, with nausea.—Painful sensibility of the abdomen, on the slightest touch.—Sudden attacks of griping, with pinching.—Stitches in the stomach, region of the liver, navel, abdomen.—— Borborygmi in the abdomen, immediately after a meal.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Evacuations hard and frequent.—Evacuations of the consistence of pap, with vomiting at night.—Pressure in the rectum.—Discharge of blood from the rectum.—Drawing pressure in the anus, and in the perineum, as from subcutaneous ulceration, when walking or sitting.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent want to make water, with abundant emission of whitish urine.—Shootings in the urethra, when making water, followed by a sudden discharge of a dark red urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—The prepuce and corona glandis feel sore from slight rubbing.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia too profuse and too frequent.—Before menstruation (at night) labour-like pains; the abdomen was bloated and swollen on the previous day; the menstrual blood is black and clotted.—Secretion from the swollen mammæ like milk.—Menses suppressed.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—When reading aloud the voice is weak.—Scraping and dryness in the pharnyx, causing a suffocative cough.

18. **Chest.**—In the evening, shortness of breath, as from weakness.—Fits of suffocation.—Pressure in the sternum.—Oppression of the chest, with difficulty of respiration.—Sensation of great weakness in the chest, as if there was not strength enough to breathe.—Lancinations, and acute pullings in the chest, with short and difficult respiration.

19. **Heart.**—Pressure on the heart, as from congestion of blood, with very sensible palpitations of the heart; stitches in the region of the heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pains of excoriation in the nape of the neck.—Aching, with paralytic weakness, or traction in the nape of the neck and in the neck.—Shooting pains in the loins.—Dull stitches in the region of the kidney; worse when drawing a long breath.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pressure, as by a hard body, on the arms, as far as the fingers, which hinders writing.—Tractive pains in the arms, and as far as the fingers.—Cramp-like, slow contraction of the right thumb and index; they have to be extended by force.—Pains in bones of forearms, bruise-like, < by touch, pressure, movement.—Pain, as after being struck, or pain of bruising in the arms.—Painful traction in the arms, and in the wrist.—Contraction of the fingers.—Red vesicles in the joints of the fingers, preceded by violent itching, ceasing after scratching.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cramp-like pains in the thighs.—Red spots in the thigh, as from a burn.—Frequent and violent itching in the calves of the legs, in the ankle-bones and in the toes.—Pain of dislocation in the joints of the foot.—Sensation as if sprained in the l. foot.—Soreness of the heels when walking.—Pains of excoriation in the toes, when walking.—Deadness of the toes after walking.—Fetid sweat between the toes.

24. **Generalities.**—Pressive traction, or tearings, chiefly where the bones are covered by the skin.—Affections of the inner temples; want of appetite; nausea in the throat; hiccough; simple pressure in the muscles; tearing with drawing and pressure in the bones; pain as if paralyzed.—During movement, all the sufferings, except dejection, disappear; but numerous symptoms show themselves when in a sitting posture.—Great lassitude, esp. evening, with painful weariness and stiffness in the legs, and drawing pressure in thighs and knees.

25. **Skin.**—Gnawing itching in several parts of the skin, esp. when seated.—Darting and insupportable itching, in the evening in bed.

26. **Sleep.**—Great inclination to lie down, and to sleep.—Late sleep in the evening, with sensible pulsations in the brain.—Nightmare on falling asleep.—Unrefreshing sleep interfused with terrible dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse double-beat.—Attacks of chilliness in the morning or evening.—During the evening, chill, great sensitiveness to cold air or to being uncovered.—Febrile shivering and cold, followed by heat, esp. in the face, with redness, augmented after a meal; afterwards anxiety, with heat in some parts, in the back of the hand, and in the nape of the neck, but not in the face.

Cypripedium.

Lady's Slipper. *N. O.* Orchidaceæ. Tincture and infusions of fresh root gathered in autumn.

Clinical.—Brain affections. Chorea. Convulsions. Debility and sleeplessness. Delirium tremens. Ecstasy. Epilepsy. Mental despondency. Nervous debility. Neuralgia. Post-influenzal debility. Sleeplessness. Spermatorrhœa. Stye.

Characteristics.—*Cypr.* has great repute as a "nervine" among eclectics, and in domestic practice. It ranks with *Scutellaria* and *Valerian*. A strong infusion causes exhilaration followed by calmness; and is much resorted to by women whose nerves are shattered by long illness, or excessive indulgence in green-tea or coffee (Hale). It is suited to nervous disorders from mental over-excitement, or

reflex nervous excitement; to nervous weakness following influenza. It is indicated in the brain-hyperesthesia of children who wake in the night lively and full of play. Ecstasy, preliminary to incipient brain disorder. Epilepsy from reflex irritation. Jactitation and trembling; twitching of limbs.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ambra, Coca, Ign., Kali bro., Paull., Thea, Scutel., Valer., Zinc. In ecstasy, Coffea. *Antidote to:* Rhus poisoning.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Irascibility and fitfulness; hysterical symptoms; sleeplessness; agitation.—Indifference.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo followed by heaviness and dragging of l. foot.

3. **Eyes.**—Stye on r. lower lid.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Spermatorrhœa with great nervous prostration and dejection of spirits.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Amenorrhœa, with hysteria.—Great nervous debility and despondency.—Irritability of vagina; hysterical symptoms, sleeplessness and agitation.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleeplessness: with desire to talk, a constant crowding of pleasant ideas; with restlessness of body; twitching of limbs; after miscarriage for several nights in succession.—Ecstasy; children awaken in night from sleep, "wide-awake," unnaturally playful, with no desire to go to sleep again (often a preliminary to some brain affection).

Damiana, *see* Turnera Aphrodisiaca.

Daphne Indica.

Daphne odora. Sweet-scented Spurge Laurel. *N. O.* Thymelaceæ.
Tincture of fresh bark.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Amblyopia. Constipation. Cough. Eyes, affections of. Exostosis. Fever. Gastralgia. Gonorrhœal rheumatism. Gout. Leprosy. Mercurio-syphilis. Prostatorrhœa. Rheumatism. Splenitis. Sleeplessness. Toothache.

Characteristics.—*Daph. ind.* was proved by G. Bute. It is like its relative *D. mezereon* in producing affections of muscles, bones, and skin, hence its relation to syphilis and the anti-syphilitic remedies *Aur.*, *Merc.*, *Staph.* Its pains are erratic and electric-like. It is like *Jambos* in the craving for tobacco. The skin is clammy. Red rash in spots on legs in evening. Itching. *Daphne oleoides* is credited by Hering with relieving leprosy. A peculiar symptom of *Daphne* is—tongue coated on one side only (*Rhus* has the same, only the *Rhus* coating is specified as white). Other symptoms are: Foul-smelling tongue. Ptyalism with hot saliva. Cold feeling on buttocks. Sudden stitch in region of spleen. Fetidity is a marked feature—breath, urine, sweat. The pains are apt to be sudden. They wander suddenly from extremities. Ball of right great toe swollen and very painful; the pain suddenly shoots into the body to region of heart, or some other part of body to abdomen. It is probable that a sensation of parts of the body being separated from one another is characteristic of *Daphne*. The symptoms of sensation as if the head were separated appeared in the proving (*see* 20); and Erastus E. Case has recorded the cure of a man, 45, obese, rheumatic, who presented these symptoms: "Swaying sensation in the head when walking. Constant sensation as if the head were separated from the body. Sensation as if the vertex were screwed up in a vice. While driving a horse, sensation as if the arms were detached from the body, yet they are under complete control of the will." The gastric symptoms are < from

alcohol; prostatorrhœa < from tobacco. Most symptoms are < evening and night (which further marks its appropriateness in syphilis). < While moon is on the wane. Pains are < from warmth of bed. Cold air < wandering gout. < From touch and pressure. Lying down < gouty pains; backache. Stooping or bending < pains in spinal cord. Walking < rheumatic pains in thighs.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bry., Dig., Rhus, Sil., Sep., Zn. *Antidote to:* Chrom. ac., Merc. *Compare:* Thuja (effects of suppressed gonorrhœa); Benz. ac. (fetid urine); Puls., Chi., Taxus (erratic pains); Verat. a. (lightning pains); Bapt. (limbs seem scattered about the bed); Ars. (body seems divided at waist). Dirca pal. belongs to the same family.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Mental dejection.—Timidity.—Irritability, over-excitement, and trembling, during the pains.—Irascibility, absence of mind, and indecision.

2. **Head.**—Headache, provoked by all kinds of intellectual labour.—Pain behind the eyes, from one temple to the other.—Sensation of fulness in the head, as if cranium were going to burst, esp. on raising oneself in the bed.—Sensation, as if the head were too thick, with shootings in the temples.—Sensation as if the external parts of the brain were inflamed, and were striking painfully against the cranium.—Violent heat in the head, esp. in the vertex, and sometimes with a sensation as if the head were compressed.—Painful pulsation in the temples, and the gums, sometimes with pain like excoriation on being touched.—Exostosis in the cranium.—Tuberosities in the vertex, soft, as if there were water in them, with troublesome pains, esp. at night; the pains hinder sleep, and are < by the touch.—Hard swelling of the whole left side of the head, as if in the bone, with sensation of numbness, and acute, transient, shooting pain.

3. **Eyes.**—Scraping in the eyes.—Troublesome sensation round the eyes and eyelids, with dryness and heaviness of eyelids.—Painful feeling in the eyes, as if pressed into the head.—Painful sensation as if the eyes were pushed outwards from the head.—Violent pains in the eyeballs, in the evening, with great nervous excitement.—Contraction of the pupils.—Eyes inflamed, weak, dull, as it were swimming in tears.—Sensation as if a membrane were placed before the eyes.—Weak sight, with confusion of the letters when reading.—Diplopia.—Pupils very much contracted.

4. **Ears.**—Buzzing in the ears.—Roaring in the ears.

6. **Face.**—Heat and burning sensation in the cheeks, round the ears, and in the vertex, sometimes with constant inclination to yawn.—Sensation of swelling, of stiffness and of tension in the temporo-maxillary joint, with burning smarting in the skin.

7. **Teeth.**—Pulsation in the teeth and gums.—Acute drawing pains in all the teeth.—Toothache, with and without salivation.—Toothache with erections, or after coition.—Toothache with fits of shivering, or disposition to perspire.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue loaded, on one side only.—Dryness of the tongue

after sleep, as if it had been burned.—Fetor of the tongue.—Salivation; with toothache.—Hot saliva.—Craving to smoke tobacco.

11. **Stomach.**—Pyrosis and sour vomiting.—Vomiting with nausea, after breakfast.—Sensation of fulness and ebullition in the precordial region.—Aching in the stomach after drinking.—Frequent cramps in the stomach.—After each meal, burning pain and sensation of excoriation in the stomach, with frequent risings of flatus; the pains extend to the left hypochondrium and to the back.

12. **Abdomen.**—Shootings and pains in the region of the spleen.—Arthritic pains which pass rapidly from the limbs to the abdomen.—Pain in the abdomen, with shiverings.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Contraction of the abdomen, and constipation.—Fæces scanty, and sanguineous towards the end.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent and abundant emission of urine.—Frequent wetting of the bed at night.—Urine turbid, thick, yellowish, like rotten eggs.—Urine of a reddish yellow colour.—Fetid urine.—Reddish sediment, which adheres to the side of the vessel.—Pain, as from excoriation in the urethra, when making water.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sweating of the scrotum.—Discharge of prostatic fluid, after making water.—Erections during the toothache.—Toothache after coition.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice weak.—Breath fetid.—Expectoration thin, slimy, and copious.—Sanguineous expectoration.—Cough, with vomiting, and yellowish frothy expectoration, mixed sometimes with streaks of blood; the cough fatigues and hinders sleep.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation and starting of the heart, with inability to remain lying on the left side.—Acute pains in the region of the heart, with discouragement and trembling.—Suffocating fits at night, with sensation as if the glands of the neck were swollen, and the arteries stiff with blood.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain in the nape of the neck with headache.—Screwing pain from the ear to the shoulder.—Sensation as though the cervical glands were much swollen and the arteries excessively distended, with a feeling of suffocation, as if the head were separated from the body, at night.—Sharp pain beneath l. scapula.—Burning itching in the back.—Painful pulling along the spinal marrow, < by stooping.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Phlyctenæ, excessive itching on the arms and hands.—Bone-ache, piercing pains in the bones and acute shooting pains in the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Itching miliary eruption on the legs.—Rheumatic pains in the thighs and in the knees.—Cold in the knees and in the feet.—Pain as from contusion in the toes.—Painful swelling of the ball of the great toe, with pains which often pass rapidly into other parts of the body.

24. **Generalities.**—Shooting pains, as from blows, in different parts of the body, passing rapidly from one part to the other, < by cold air, and by taking brandy.—Rheumatic and arthritic pains as well in the muscles as in the bones (esp. after suppressed gonorrhœa).—Exostosis, with shooting, or with aching and dull pains.—Pain, resembling excoriation, in the exostosis.—The majority of symptoms exhibit themselves on the left side of the body, and are < chiefly by fresh air, also while the moon is waning, in the morning,

or towards the evening, and esp. in bed.—Great lassitude and painful weariness in all the limbs.—Necessity to remain lying down.

26. Sleep.—Complete sleeplessness, caused, sometimes, by aching in the bones.—Inclination to sleep, with inability to accomplish it.—Dreams of fire; or of black cats, with nightmare.—Agitated, unrefreshing sleep.—Starts with fright, on going to sleep, accompanied by shivering, with viscid sweat.

27. Fever.—Fever, similar to typhus, with excessive shivering, followed by continued heat, by viscid sweat over the whole body, and complete loss of appetite.—Fever, with gastric and nervous suffering.—Clammy sweat, of a putrid smell.

Datura Arborea.

Brugmansia suaveolens. *N. O.* Solanaceæ. Tincture of the flowers.

Clinical.—Brain affections. Clairvoyance. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—The odour of the flowers left in the room two days caused the following remarkable symptoms: Sensation as if forehead were expanded and as if his ideas were floating outside his brain. Strange feeling of pleasant and easy comfort, and as if he scarcely touched earth with his feet, and had to gather ideas from afar, as if they were floating in the clouds. Involved in a most beautiful atmosphere, bright calm as the sunlight at noon. Sensible confusion of ideas across the cerebrum, with drawing, nervous irritation back to cerebellum and a spinal irritation or depletion of nervous circulation in medulla oblongata (whilst handling and cutting the flowers). The odour is also said to have caused spasms; and the juice instilled into the eye causes amaurosis according to Froriep.

Relations.—*Compare:* Stram.

Datura Ferox.

Chinese datura. *N. O.* Solanaceæ. Trituration of seeds. Tincture of unripe fruit.

Clinical.—Delirium. Mania.

Characteristics.—Poisoning with this drug causes raving madness. A girl who ate half an unripe fruit manifested the following: Completely out of her mind in a quarter of an hour, dizzy, sleepy; slept with eyes open; if disturbed, sprang up raving and uttered unintelligible words; *if one sang she began to dance in the Javanese fashion.* This symptom may prove a keynote in certain cases of mental alienation. Dryness of mouth was also noted in this case, as with *Bell.* and other Solanaceæ.

Datura Metel.

Indian Datura. *N. O.* Solanaceæ. Trituration of seeds.

Clinical.—Convulsions. Delirium. Epilepsy. Eye, affections of. Mania. Timidity.

Characteristics.—*Datur. metel* causes a soporose condition, and later delirium and spasms. The soporose state may be absent. Delirium may be vociferous, or merely garrulous. Patient usually manifests excessive timidity. Picks at real or imaginary objects. Performs ridiculous antics. Several movements appear due to perverted vision, and inability to judge distances. After the delirium, patient remembers nothing of what has occurred. Extreme dilatation of pupils. Flickering before eyes with sensitiveness to light. Pulse and temperature undergo extremes of exaltation and depression.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other Solanaceæ.

Derris Pinnata.

N. O. Leguminosæ. (Cochin China.) Tincture of plant.

Clinical.—Asthma. Blepharospasm. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Eyes, inflammation of. Locomotor ataxy. Mania. Ozæna. Smell, sense of, affected. Tic-douloureux.

Characteristics.—Dr. X. Roussel is the authority for this plant, and some of the symptoms are of a very peculiar nature. "He walks as if stepping on down." "He is afraid of killing some one with a knife." Both kinds of tic are noted—painful and convulsive. Sense of smell is exalted. "He perceives celestial odours;" also "intolerable smells, after frequent sneezing." Viscid urine, and viscid saliva. Electric shocks and cramps. Heat > toothache. Many symptoms, including diarrhœa, come on at night. < From touch.

Relations.—*Compare:* Anacard. (sense of smell); Sticta, &c. (levitation); Ign. (ball in throat, hysteria).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Fancies he is sea-sick.—Suicidal.—Is afraid of killing some one with a knife.—Disposed to strike, and inveighs against his dearest friends.—Weeping and singing alternately; great flow of ideas.—Loss of memory.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo; is afraid of falling if he turns his head to r. or l.—Sensation as if needles and nails were being driven into head (6 p.m. at evening meal).—Painful lancinations l. side of head with vomiting of mucus and burning along œsophagus.—Scalp excessively painful; slightest touch < the pain.

3. **Eyes.**—Cannot raise lids or eyebrows.—Painful lancinations in both

eyes, extending to bottom of orbits.—Swelling of l. caruncula lachrymalis with large ecchymosis of l. eye.—Vision dim ; black points before eye.

4. **Ears.**—Swelling, redness and heat of auricle.—Hearing impaired or excessively acute.—Cracking in ears when swallowing.

5. **Nose.**—Tip of nose red.—Fluent coryza.—Sense of smell exalted ; celestial odours.—Intolerable smells after frequent sneezing.

6. **Face.**—Face puffy.—Tic-douloureux and tic convulsive. — Burning in l. cheek.—Pain in whole lower jaw as if the teeth were being pulled out.

7. **Teeth.**—Teeth become loose ; previously loose teeth become very painful.—Toothache at night, < by cold, > by heat.

8. **Mouth.**—Formication and trembling of tongue.—Painful, dry, cracked tongue.—Salivation with engorged submaxillary glands.—Copious salivation, with aphthæ, and thready, viscid mucus.

9. **Throat.**—Red swelling of tonsils, uvula and velum ; tickling of uvula.—Sensation as of ball in œsophagus with cramps there.

11. **Stomach.**—Bad-smelling eructations.—Hiccough with deep anguish and burning in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sensation of swelling in liver and spleen.—Cramp-like pains ; diarrhœa with anguish.—Fetid flatulence. — Griping, > lying on abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.** — Hæmorrhoids ; constriction ; formication.—Sensation of foreign body in anus.—Diarrhœa and weakness after vomiting.—Involuntary stools at night, white or yellowish.—Burning or sharp pains with bloody stools.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pains in kidneys ; in bladder ; injury ; sometimes incontinence.—Gluey, fetid urine discharged *guttatim*.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Swelling of uterus ; weight behind uterus ; feeling as if about to prolapse.—Leucorrhœa, with menstruation twice a month.—Cramp-like pains during menses.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Feeling of suffocation with fetid breath ; must sit up in bed at night.—Cramp-like pains, and lancinations behind sternum.

19. **Heart.**—Violent palpitation ; heart seems to be beating in water.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Violent pains in nape and neck with swelling. —Feeling as if a small stream of water was running from one ear to the other across nape of neck, causing terrible pain.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Paralytic pains, commencing in entire l. upper extremity (also in r. less frequently).—Rheumatic pains from shoulder to finger-tips.—Cramp-like pains at insertion of deltoid > by pressure.

23. **Lower Limbs.** — Electric shocks in muscles of leg. — Intense sciatic pains.—Staggers ; he walks as if stepping on down.

25. **Skin.**—Skin of abdomen painful.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleep after a meal.

Diadema, *see* Aranea.

Dictamnus.

Fraxinella. Dictamnus fraxinella. *N. O.* Rutaceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Constipation. Flatulence. Leucorrhœa. Metrorrhagia.

Characteristics.—The authorities for *Dictamnus* are Stoerck, and Noack and Trinks. The few symptoms recorded show relationship to *Ruta*.

SYMPTOMS.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Frequent emission of copious, offensive flatus. —Itching in anus.—Increased stools.—Constipation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Greatly increased secretion of urine.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Discharge of much tenacious mucus from uterus, at first brown, afterwards white; at last streaked with blood.—Increase of leucorrhœa with distressing tenesmus and painful erosion of genitals.—Profuse metrorrhagia for nine days (recurring after ten days, upon the continued use of the drug, and lasting several days with physical weakness).

27. **Fever.**—Profuse perspiration.

Digitalinum.

An active principle (glucoside) of Digitalis purpurea. $C_5 H_8 O_2$. (Schimiedeburg); $C_{27} H_{45} O_{15}$ (Kosmann). Trituration.

Clinical.—Asthma. Diarrhœa. Emissions. Exophthalmus. Heart, affections of. Palpitation. Spermatorrhœa. Vertigo. Vision, hallucinations of.

Characteristics.—*Digitalinum* is a poison of very great activity. It produces a profound effect on muscular tissue, both voluntary and involuntary, more especially on the heart. It causes profound prostration, even to inability to move a muscle. Paralytic weakness; numbness; tremulousness of the limbs. Cold, clammy surface. Gooseflesh. The heart is slowed, or else its action is made rapid and feeble or "sensation as if the heart stood still." *Digitalis* has: Sensation as if the heart would stand still if he moved. According to Hale *Dgn.* is specially indicated in cases of "overburdened heart where it is *constantly labouring.*" Irregular and intermittent action. A sinking, faint sensation is felt at the epigastrium, nausea and vomiting of yolk-of-egg matter, shivering, diarrhœa, the stools not being noted characteristically white as are those of the plant. Sensitiveness of eyes to light and nose to odours. Disorders of vision and hearing are very numerous. One prover noted "frontal headache, dazzlings, loss of appetite, sinking at epigastrium, intestinal flatulence, borborygmi, eructation, slight abdominal pains; urine abundant; great fatigue; painful heat in evening but no thirst." For a whole day pressure in supra-orbital region towards frontal sinus, and when walking a feeling as if the

ground gave way under his feet. Sexual weakness is shown in: "Deep sleep in which an emission occurs without waking him;" and "Sexual power diminished or quite abolished temporarily." *Dgn.* has cured the following case: Mrs. —— had for over a year swelling of right hand and fingers, which she thought to be rheumatic. *Digitalis* has the symptom, "swelling of right hand and fingers," and this would have been given but only *Digitalin* was at hand. This was given in 4x. After the second dose the swelling began to subside, and in two or three days was completely gone. (*H. W.*, xxvi. 552). The heart pains are < lying on left side. Many symptoms appear on waking in the morning; chilliness and fever in afternoon and evening. Confusion of the head is > walking in open air. Symptoms are > after dinner. Drinking = nausea, and vomiting. Pains in trunk < during rest.

Relations.—*Compare:* Digitalis, Conium, Gratiol., Tabac., Gelsem., Secale. See under DIGITALIS.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Agitation.—Hallucinations.—Irritability.—Sometimes dejection, sometimes hilariousness.—Inability to fix attention; or to take in what is read.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, with unsteady vision; inability to fix distant objects.—Objects seem to turn horizontally from l. to r.; > closing eyes.—Head thrown back.—Lancinating pain in head; hot and confused towards evening.—Forehead heavy, hot.—Headache in morning, worse in afternoon, and increasing in evening to a violent migraine.—A peculiar sensation of drawing, of raising up in occiput and vertex; afterwards a pressure in occiput.

3. **Eyes.**—Sensation as if the eyes were becoming larger and were starting from their orbits; exophthalmus.—Hallucinations of vision.—Muscæ volitantes, in evening upper part of visual field seemed shaded by a cloud.—Flickering and dazzling.—A large bright spot advancing, sometimes resembling a ring showing prismatic colours; < after exertion.—Circles floating before eyes.—All objects in a room seem to run together.—Yellow vision.—Halo round candle flame.

5. **Nose.**—Frequent sneezing and coryza; with pressing, throbbing pains in arms; nasal mucus streaked with blood in morning; smell lost.

6. **Face.**—Face hot, red, and feverish; or else very pale.—Constant jerking of upper lip of l. side.

7. **Teeth.**—Burrowing, sticking, pulsating pains in teeth; l. upper eye tooth; r. back lower teeth; l. and r. upper incisors.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue large and smooth with a saburral coating.—Saliva rather thick, flows slowly from the mouth.—Bitter taste.

11. **Stomach.**—Violent sensation of hunger on waking.—Very great thirst, esp. for beer.—Drinking renews nausea and vomiting.—Nausea.—Violent vomiting; yellow like egg; white sourish mucus; with great sensitiveness of eyes to bright light and the nose to odours.—Faint, sinking sensation.—Feeling of fulness and nausea as if contents of stomach rose up in throat.—Pinching or contracting pain.—Stitches immediately after dinner.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen retracted without colic.—Emission of much offensive flatus, in morning, immediately after rising, followed by copious pasty stools with violent griping.—Stitching lightning-like pains.—Violent labour-like pains from small of back into abdomen as if menses would appear.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Urgent desire for stool.—Stools: diarrhœic; loose; or soft without being diarrhœic.—Constipation; stool like rabbit's.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine increased; very abundant.—Decidedly diminished.—Falling off in urea and chlorides, increase in phosphoric and sulphuric acids.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Activity greatly depressed and even abolished.—During deep sleep an emission which does not awaken him.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menstruation two days too early without usual premonitory pains.—Menstruation more profuse.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Symptoms of cold, hoarse so could hardly speak, with violent sticking pains in larynx.—Voice extinct.—Short hacking cough; whitish-yellow sputa.—Breath short; while walking; on waking.

18. **Chest.**—Rush of blood to chest.—Rheumatic pains; constriction; stitches.—Pains in the r. or l. side.—Rheumatic pains l. chest just below axilla only on motion.—Boring l. chest from scapula forward to precordial region < deep breathing.—Sticking in l. side between nipple and axilla, evening in bed, while lying on l. side.—Throbbing-sticking, pulsating pains.

19. **Heart.**—Sensation as though heart stood still for a moment while playing the piano.—Peculiar sensation in heart with anxiety, and trembling with standing still, in the evening while sitting.—Stitches corresponding to heart pulsations.—Palpitation with dull sticking in heart while walking.—Violent palpitation in bed lying on l. side.—Action tumultuous, irregular.—Pulse: slow; irregular; intermittent; jerking; hurried.—Pulse not corresponding to heart's impulse, small, thready, nearly imperceptible, while heart is strong and hammering.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Neck stiff in morning (l.).—Violent pain in neck.—Violent pain between scapulæ like cramp with oppression of breathing.—Painful sensation as though scapulæ would be drawn together.

21. **Limbs.**—Limbs tremulous; weak; unsteady; heavy as if paralysed; pains < during rest.—Pains are sticking, pressive, pulsating.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pressure in shoulders.—Drawing pain in biceps muscle.—Pressure; throbbing, tearing in elbows (r. at 4 p.m.).—Pressing asunder in the fingers.—(Swelling of r. hand and fingers.)

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cramp in thigh and calves.—Pains in knees; above r. knee.—Sprained pain in r. ankle.—On walking sensation as if the ground sank away under the foot.—Numb sensation of l. foot obliging him to move it frequently,—Pressing asunder of toes of r. foot.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness and shivering.—Feet and hands cold, palms moist.—Shivering over back, esp. sacral region.—Heat in nape rising up into head and extending over whole body.—Profuse sweat at night.—Cold sweat; after a cup of coffee.—Bathed in cold sweat.

Digitalis.

Digitalis purpurea. Fox-glove. *N. O.* Scrophulariaceæ. Tincture from the leaves of the second year of the plant.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Angina pectoris. Asthma. Bright's disease. Cyanosis. Delirium tremens. *Dropsy.* Fever. Gonorrhœa. Headache. *Heart, affections of.* Hydrocele. Hydrocephalus. Impotence. Jaundice. *Lungs, congestion of. Memory lost.* Meningitis. *Noises in head.* Paraphimosis. Prostate, enlarged. Ptyalism. Spermatorrhœa. Toothache. Urinary disorders. Vision, disorders of.

Characteristics.—There are three main symptoms in the *Digitalis* pathogenesis which should be borne in mind: (1) *Slow*, weak, irregular and intermittent pulse. (2) Enlarged, sore, painful liver. (3) White, pasty stools. Along with these is prostration from slight exertion. The mental condition is: anxious; low-spirited; tearful, wants to be alone; tries to escape if others force themselves on her. Anxiety as if conscience-troubled. "Anxious and concentrated sadness, with sleeplessness at night, owing to pains at the heart: for instance, from unhappy love, especially in women of brown complexions, firm and obstinate dispositions. In such cases far preferable to *Ignatia*" (Teste). Teste classes *Digit.* with *Bryonia* and *Ignatia.* The stomach symptoms (from portal engorgement) are nausea and vomiting; the mere sight or smell of food excites violent nausea, with clean tongue, thirst for water, absence of fever; the complaints may come either from excessive venery or from high living. In old men there are: enlarged prostate; impotence; lascivious thoughts. Malcolm Macfarlan (*H. P.*, xiii. 490) reports *Digit.* having produced severe urethritis, phimosis, and strangury. He has cured with it many cases of gonorrhœa. Ballard cured a man of headache and dizziness originating probably in gonorrhœa suppressed several years before. He complained of feeling bad about the head after drinking, and this keynote symptom was elicited: "after drinking cold water the pain would seat itself in the forehead and extend down the nose." Delirium tremens in high livers, stomach and liver diseases with the mental state of the drug. Nausea < from smell of food; not > by vomiting. The food eaten comes up by mouthfuls, cannot expectorate without vomiting. Every shock, like bad news strikes her in the epigastrium. Deathly sinking in the epigastrium. The use of *Digitalis* as a remedy for pneumonia in the old school is well known. It has proved a very dangerous remedy, but it has been used by homœopaths with very good effect in senile pneumonia (E. V. Ross., *H. P.*, xvii. 177). Ross regards the indications as being: "Dry cough with mucous râles and no expectoration or only 'prune-juice' expectoration; cyanosis; cold extremities; feeble, intermittent pulse; deathly nausea or gone sensation at epigastrium." Restlessness with great nervous weakness. Lassitude, mental and bodily. Faintness. Convulsions, with retraction of head, syncope, and collapse. Among the peculiar sensations of *Digit.* are: Sensation as if the heart would stand still if he moved, must hold the breath and keep still (*Gels.* has "must keep moving or the heart would stop.") As if the brain were loose; as if something fell forward in the head on

stooping; as if the brain were made of fine glass and shattered at a blow; as if something were running out of urethra; as of a weight attached to stomach; as if the internal parts were grown together. As if the lungs were constricted and tied up in bundles. As if heart stood still; as if heart had torn itself loose and were swaying to and fro by a thin thread; as if the stomach would sink into abdomen. Terrible pain at root of nose after vomiting.

Discharged blood coagulates slowly or not at all. Distended veins in eyes, ears, lips, and tongue. Blue skin. *Digitalis* is suited to the climacteric period: sudden flushes of heat followed by great debility; least motion = palpitation. Nervous lymphatic constitutions. Children with very white complexions, light hair, scrofulous. Most symptoms are < at night or on waking in the morning. Symptoms are > when stomach is empty; < after meals; from cold diet; after drinking (anything); < from spirituous liquors. Motion < most symptoms and may = fatal collapse. < From being raised up in bed. < From touch or pressure. Great sensitiveness to cold air; cold weather; changes of weather; cold food; cold drinks; all of which <. Getting heated < cough. In a room, lachrymation is <. With fear of suffocation there is desire for open air, and the symptoms of catarrh are > in open air. < From music; sadness from music.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Vegetable acids, Vinegar, infusion of galls, Ether, Camphor, Serpentaria. *It antidotes:* Wine, Myrica cerif. (jaundice). *Compatible:* Bell., Bry., Cham., Chi., Lyc., Nux, Op., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sul., Verat. *Incompatible:* Chin. (increases the anxiety); Spirit. nitros. dulcis. *Compare:* Acon. (anxiety), Ant. t. (deathly nausea), Apocy., Arsen., Bell., Bry., Camph., Chi., Con., Zn., Kalm., Lach. (sleep), Lobel., Lycopus, Cratægus (weak heart), Nat. m., (frequent and intermittent pulse), Phos. (genital symptoms), Spi., Sul., Tabac. (deathly nausea), Verat. In gonorrhœa, Sul. (prepuce indurated; Dig., puffed, infiltrated with serum); paraphimosis, Coloc. Palpitation with diarrhœa, Ant. t. Act on base of brain, Lob., Tab. One hand cold, the other hot, Chi., Pul., Ip., Mosch. Fainting before stool, Sul. (*after* stool, Nux, Crot. t.). Food eaten comes up by mouthfuls, Fer., Pho. Every shock strikes in pit of stomach, Pho., Mez., Kali c., Calc. Cracking in head, Alo. Headache extending into nose, Diosc.

Causation.—High living. Sexual abuse, or sexual excess. Alcohol.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Extreme anguish, esp. in the evening, with disposition to weep and great fear of the future.—Gloomy and peevish.—Indisposed to speak; inclination to lassitude.—Remorse.—Tearful moroseness; with sensation of internal uneasiness.—Indifference.—Great love of labour.—Weakness of memory.—Nocturnal delirium and agitation.—Sadness from music.

2. **Head.**—Dizziness.—Vertigo with trembling.—Dulness of the head, with limited power of thinking.—Jerking pressure in the head, esp. during intellectual labour.—Pressure in the forehead, from mental exertion.—Tension in the forehead on turning the eyes.—Tearing in temples and sides of the head.—Shootings in the temples and in the forehead, sometimes extending

to the point of the nose, esp. after drinking anything cold.—Stitches in the temples (evening and night).—Itching in the brain, on one side of the head only.—Sensation on stooping, as if the brain were falling forwards.—Undulations in the brain, as if it contained water, with confusion in the head.—(Hydrocephalus; sensation as if waves or water were beating on the skull; < while standing, talking, shaking the head and bending the head backward, > when lying down or bending the head forward.)—Swelling of the head.—The head is constantly inclined backwards.—Sudden cracking in the head (during a siesta) with starting, as in a fright.

3. **Eyes.**—Aching in the eyes, greatly augmented by the touch.—Burning pain and pressure above the eyes, with confused sight.—Burning pain in the r. eyebrow.—Shootings in the eyes.—Inflammatory redness of the conjunctiva and of the eyelids, with swelling, and sensation as if sand were introduced into the eyes.—Blueness of the eyelids.—Inflammation of the meibomian glands.—Smarting lachrymation, increased by a bright light, and by cold air.—Agglutination of the eyelids, with copious secretion of mucus (in the morning).—Disposition of the eyes to turn sideways.—Pupils insensible and dilated.—Sight confused, as if directed through a mist.—Obscuration of the sight and complete blindness, as from amaurosis.—Opacity of the crystalline lens.—Painless obscuration of the lens.—Illusion of the sight.—Phantoms, visions, and the colours of the rainbow before the eyes.—Dark bodies, like flies, hover before the eyes.—Objects appear green or yellow.—Sparks before the eyes.—Diplopia.

4. **Ears.**—Hissing before the ears, like boiling water (with hardness of hearing).—Single stitches behind the ears.—Otalgia, with tensive and contractive pains in the ears.—Swelling of the parotids, and behind the ear.

5. **Nose.**—Pain above the root of the nose.—Coryza, with hoarseness.

6. **Face.**—Paleness of the face (bluish hue under the pale skin.)—Blue colour of the lips and eyelids.—Convulsions on one (l.) side of the face.—Cramp-like and drawing pains in the cheek-bones.—Swelling of the cheek, with pain on being touched.—Eruptions, with gnawing itching in the cheeks and in the chin.—Pores of the face black and suppurating.—Bluish swelling of the lips.—Eruptions on the lips.—Dryness of the lips.

8, 9. **Mouth and Throat.**—Roughness, excoriation and scraping in the mouth and throat, with clammy taste.—Sweetish and fetid saliva.—Profuse flow of frothy saliva compelling to spit all the time.—Salivation with excoriation of the tongue, and of the gums.—Bluish tongue.—Swelling of the tongue.—Ulcer on the tongue.—Tongue loaded with white mucus (morning).—Stinging in throat between acts of swallowing.—Peculiar sensation in fauces as if walls of pharynx swollen, or as if they were constricted by swelling of tonsils.—Spasmodic constriction of throat.—Sore pain on swallowing.

10. **Appetite.**—Sweetish taste, esp. after smoking tobacco, sometimes with constant accumulation of saliva in the mouth.—Bitterness in the mouth.—Clammy taste.—Bitter taste of bread.—Want of appetite, sometimes even with a clean tongue.—Continuous thirst, with dry lips.—Thirst esp. for acid drinks.—Gulping up of an acrid or tasteless fluid.—Great appetency for bitter things.—After a meal, pressure and inflation of the abdomen and of the stomach.

11. **Stomach.**—Sour eructation and regurgitations, sometimes after a meal.

—Pyrosis.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, moral dejection and inquietude. —Convulsive retchings.—Vomitings and nausea, with fulness and pressure on the epigastrium.—Vomiting in the morning (of the ingesta; of a green liquid), or at night.—Vomiting of mucus, of food, or bile, with excessive nausea.—Nausea in the morning, on waking.—Nausea and vomiting during a meal.—Vomiting of food on expectorating.—Sensation or retraction in the stomach. —Burning in the stomach, extending up to the œsophagus.—Pressure, burning pain, and heaviness in the stomach and in the epigastrium.—Nausea, as if he would die with it; continuous, and not relieved by vomiting.—Sensation of weakness in the stomach, as if life would be extinguished, esp. immediately after a meal.—Deathly sinking in the stomach-pit.—Cramp-like pains in the stomach, sometimes with nausea and vomiting, mitigated by eructations.—Shootings in the pit of the stomach, extending to the sides and the back.—Fulness in the pit of the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Contractive tense pain in the hypochondria.—Sensibility, and pressive pains, in the region of the liver.—Twisting, and cramp-like pinching, in the intestines.—Shooting and tearing colic, with inclination to vomit, esp. during movement and expiration.—Inflation of the abdomen (ascites).—Dropsical swelling of the abdomen.—Cuttings, as from a chill, or a diarrhœa.—Cramp-like tension in the groins.—Sufferings from flatulency.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Fæces white, like chalk, or the colour of ashes. —Diarrhœa of excrement mixed with mucus, preceded by shiverings and cutting pains.—Dysenteric evacuations.—Involuntary stools.—Retention of stool; prolonged constipation.—Watery diarrhœa; with much thirst.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Retention of urine.—Urgent and almost futile inclination to make water, with discharge of hot, burning, and very scanty urine.—Pressure on the bladder, with the sensation as if it were too full, continuing after micturition.—Frequent emission of small quantities of water-coloured urine.—While in a recumbent position the urine can be retained for a longer time.—Difficult urination, as from contraction of the urethra.—Wetting the bed at night.—Urinary flux.—Diminution of the secretion of urine, sometimes alternating with abundant emission.—Incisive pains in the urethra, before and after the urinary discharge.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Urine of a deep colour, brownish or reddish.—Nausea before and after urination.—On making water, burning sensation and constriction in the urethra.—Inflammation of the neck of the bladder.—Prostate enlarged.

15, 16. **Sexual Organs.**—Hydrocele (l.); scrotum looks like a bladder filled with water.—Testes: bruise-like pain in; swelling of.—Gonorrhœa; phimosis; with burning, and dropsy of prepuce.—Desire strongly excited, frequent erections and pollutions.—Dropsical swelling of genitals.—(Nymphomania.—Menorrhagia.)

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness (in the morning after a night sweat).—Hollow, spasmodic cough, from roughness and scraping in the throat; expectoration only in the evening, of yellow jelly-like mucus, tasting sweet.—Hoarseness and coryza in the morning.—Much phlegm in the larynx, which is detached by a slight cough.—Cough, after a meal, with vomiting of food.—Dry cough, with pains in the shoulders and arms.—Cough, with expectoration of matter resembling starch.—Smarting in the chest on coughing. —Cough worse at midnight and during the morning hours.—The cough is

caused by talking, walking, drinking anything cold; when bending the body forward.—Troublesome choking sensation with cough; mostly at night, and on physical exertion.—Dry, cramp-like cough, excited by prolonged conversation.—Sanguineous expectoration on coughing (small quanties of dark-blood).

18. **Chest.**—Sensation of soreness in the chest.—Respiration painfully restricted, esp. at night, when lying down, or in the day, when walking, or seated.—In the morning, suffocating constriction of the chest, forcing the patient to rise up in the bed.—Asthmatic sufferings as from hydrothorax.—Pressure on the chest from keeping the body bent.—Tension in the chest, with necessity to breathe deeply.—Contractive pain in the chest, when sitting with the body bent.—Smarting in the chest.—Sensation of weakness in the chest, proceeding from the stomach.—Congestion in the chest.—Shuddering at the mammæ.

19. **Heart.**—Acceleration of the movements of the heart, with palpitations that can be heard (with slow pulse), anguish, and contraction in the sternum.—Very slow pulse.—On rising up in bed pulse becomes much more frequent and irregular.—Irregular and intermittent pulse.—Dull uneasiness in various parts of heart region, with sensation of weakness in forearm.—Feeling of slight confusion of heart, esp. on moving, with painful sensation of weakness in wrist and forearms.—Sudden sensation as though heart stood still, with great anxiety and necessity for holding breath, after dinner; must keep perfectly still.—Peculiar sensation as though heart standing still; single, violent, slow heart-beats, with sudden violent heat in occiput, and transient unconsciousness (the whole lasting only a moment).—Shifting pains in heart.—Oppression, must breathe deeper.—Heart's action has lost its force; beats more frequent, intermittent, irregular.—Palpitation easily excited on going up slight ascent.—Heart seems to dilate slowly; palpitation at each movement of body; slight uneasiness at heart, cold sweats.—Constant pain or anguish at heart, with palpitation, < by exercise or mental emotion; at times < without apparent cause, when perfectly at rest; paroxysms accompanied by sinking sensation, face purple; fainting, believes she is dying; dizziness ringing in ears; sharp pain in l. shoulder and l. arm, tingling in arm and fingers; paroxysms come sometimes at night, with suffocation, wakes up in anguish; terrifying dreams.—Heart so weak that even sitting up in bed has caused fatal syncope.—Attacks of angina brought on by any slight careless movement, esp. of arms in an upward direction; inexpressible anxiety with fainting; for a moment heart seems to stand still, and then several rapid and violent pulsations occur, with sensation as if heart had torn itself loose and were swaying to and fro by a thin thread.—Cyanosis.—Frightful stitches in region of heart, coming on every fifteen minutes, lasting only five or six seconds each time.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness and tension of the muscles of the neck and of the nape of the neck.—Drawing pains in the back and in the loins, as after a chill.—Bruise-like pains in the loins on blowing the nose.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Paralytic pullings, and tearings in the arms.—Heaviness or paralytic weakness of the l. arm.—Sharp pain in l. shoulder and arm, tingling in arm and fingers; with heart affection.—Nocturnal swelling of the r. hand and of the fingers.—Coldness of the hands.—Tearings in the joints of the fingers.—Sudden and paralytic stiffness in the fingers.—Torpor and disposition to numbness of the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in the hip-joint.—Great stiffness in the legs after being seated, which abates when walking.—Want of energy, and paralytic weakness in the legs.—Swelling in the knee, like steatoma.—Incisive pains in the thigh, and burning sensation in the calf of the leg, on crossing the legs.—Tension in the ham.—Coldness of the feet.—Swelling in the feet, by day only (diminished at night).

24. Generalities.—Burning shootings and tearings, esp. in the limbs.—Penetrating pains, and painful weariness in the joints, as after great fatigue.—Engorgement of the glands.—Tense and painful swellings, esp. of the limbs.—Convulsions.—Epileptic fits.—Dropsical swellings of internal and external parts.—Emaciation.—Great dejection and nervous weakness.—Throbbing in every part part of the body, < by pressure.—Gouty nodosities.—Pricking pain in the muscles of the upper and lower extremities.—Fits of excessive weakness esp. after breakfast and dinner.—Sudden prostration of strength, as if about to faint, with general perspiration.

25. Skin.—Gnawing itching, which changes, if the skin be not scratched, into a burning and insupportable pricking.—Dry, arid heat of skin.—Desquamation of the skin from the whole body.—Jaundice.—Bluish skin (cyanosis), particularly at the eyelids, lips, tongue, and nails.—Dropsy.—Elastic white swelling of the whole body.—General paleness of the skin.

26. Sleep.—Continuous sleepiness during the day (lethargy).—Uneasy, unrefreshing sleep.—Drowsiness in the day, and somnolency interrupted by fits of convulsive vomiting.—At night, half-asleep with agitation.—Nocturnal sleep, interrupted by anxious dreams, with starts (as if one were falling from a height or into water).—Uneasy sleep at night on account of constant desire to urinate.—Feeling of great emptiness of the stomach frequently, previous to falling asleep.

27. Fever.—Chilliness with heat and redness of face.—Coldness of the body, often with cold sweat, esp. on the forehead or one side of the body only.—Coldness in the hands and in the feet (with cold perspiration).—Heat of one hand and coldness of the other.—Frequent and sudden flushes of heat, followed by weakness.—Copious nocturnal perspiration, preceded sometimes by shivering and shuddering, with internal heat (beginning with coldness of the extremities, from them extending over the whole body), during the day.—Perspiration generally at night; cold and clammy.—Perspiration after the chill, no heat intervening.—Pulse small, weak, and excessively slow (esp. when at rest, every other beat intermits), but accelerated by the slightest movement.—Pulse irregular; intermitting.

Digitoxinum.

Digitoxine. "Crystallised Digitaline" (of Nativelle). (Neither a glucoside, nor an alkaloid.) C_{31} H_{33} O_7. (The most active principle of Digitalis. Trituration.

Clinical.—Phlegmon. Suppuration. Vision, disordered. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Digitoxin* has been proved by Kopfe, who took

a single dose of 2 millegrammes at 10 a.m. It began to take effect in an hour—faintness, nausea, and slight vertigo, which increased till he was obliged to hurry home at 1 o'clock to avoid vomiting in the street. But he was too weak to walk, and had to take a carriage. He went to bed immediately and remained in bed three days and part of the fourth. The pulse had remained regular and at the usual rate, 80 to 84, but at 2 o'clock was 58 and intermitting. Excessive nausea was constant and prevented sleep at night. Vomiting of dark greenish masses of mucus gave instant relief, which, however, only lasted a short time. The pulse went down to 42, intermitting after every two beats, the heart-beats and intermission being plainly felt in the chest. The limbs refused service in spite of the greatest exertion of will power. Sight became weak, faces of friends were indistinguishable, and he only knew them by their voices. Objects ran together without outlines, so that he could only distinguish some very dark or bright, or large or small images in the field of vision. Therewith all objects, especially all bright ones, seemed in a slightly yellow light. (This yellow vision was very persistent, lasting eight days; it may prove a keynote for this preparation of *Digitalis*.) The nausea continued more distressing and was aggravated by drinking champagne, aërated waters, and ordinary water. The second night was very restless with partial sleep, interrupted four times in an hour by confused, anxious dreams and frightful phantasies. In the evening of third day he was able, with effort, to eat a little, and did not vomit. On the fourth day he was up a little and felt better, was able to eat a little meat and drink as much water as he wished. On the fifth day he was able to walk out a little, leaning on the arm of another. During the three succeeding days the symptoms gradually disappeared. With sound sleep and extraordinary appetite, physical strength and normal vision returned.

In some experiments made on dogs it was noted that subcutaneous injections were invariably followed with phlegmonous inflammation proceeding to suppuration.

Relations.—*Compare:* Digitalis (< from drinking is marked in both); Digitalinum; Cina and Santonine in yellow vision.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Slight vertigo, with nausea and faintness.

3. **Eyes.**—Weak sight: features of friends seemed to swim and become indistinct.—All objects in room run together without any outlines, could only distinguish some very dark or bright, or large or small images in the field of vision. Therewith all objects, esp. all bright ones, seemed in a slightly yellow light. (This appeared on the first day, was in no way diminished on third and fifth days, and did not pass away till the eighth.)

6. **Face.**—Paleness and collapsed appearance of face.

11. **Stomach.**—Aversion to every kind of food.—Faintness, nausea, and discomfort.—Constantly increasing discomfort and tormenting nausea, ending in vomiting a large quantity of dark greenish masses of mucus. Relief was immediate, but lasted only a quarter of an hour, giving place to the most excessive nauseous sensation. An hour later vomiting was renewed violently,

bilious-coloured masses of mucus, accompanied, preceded, and followed by retchings. Slow, intermittent pulse.—In evening attempted to take a glass of iced champagne, but the nausea increased rapidly and in a few minutes vomited a large quantity of a watery, slimy substance slightly coloured with bile, much retching followed.—Carbonated waters and ordinary drinking-water always aggravated the nausea.—Third day able to drink a little.—Sixth day extraordinary appetite.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression and anxiety in chest; heart-beats and intermissions plainly felt.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse at first normal and regular, became later markedly slow, intermittent, dicrotic, and then tricrotic.—Pulse very easily excited by the slightest excitement or physical exertion.

24. **Generalities.**—Faintness; rapid loss of power.—Prostration; limbs refuse their service; cannot rise from bed without assistance.—(Phlegmonous inflammation going on to suppuration.)

26. **Sleep.**—Not a moment's rest on account of distressing nausea and weakness.—Second night restless, with partial sleep, which was interrupted by confused, anxious dreams and frightful fantasies.—Sleep sound fourth night.

Dioscorea.

Dioscorea villosa. Wild yam. *N. O.* Dioscoreaceæ. Tincture of fresh root, or trituration of resinoid, Dioscorein.

Clinical.—*Abdomen, distended.* Acne. Angina pectoris. Biliousness. *Cholerine.* Chorea. Colds. *Colic.* Constipation. Cough. Cramps. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. Enteralgia. Flatulence. Gall-bladder, affections of. Gastralgia. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. *Knee, pain in. Legs, pain in. Liver, disorders of.* Lumbago. *Mind, affections of.* Neuralgia. Paronychia. Parotitis. Pregnancy, pyrosis of. Renal colic. Rheumatism. Sciatica. *Side, pain in.* Spinal irritation. Spleen, pain in. *Smell, disordered.* Spermatorrhœa. Tea, effects of. Toothache. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—Burt, who made a heroic proving of this remedy, says: "The grand sphere for the use of *Dioscorea* is among neuroses of the bowels and stomach; where the cœliac and umbilical plexuses are in a state of great hyperæsthesia, the pain and spasm being unbearable." Hale considers as characteristic: "A constant pain, aggravated at regular intervals by paroxysms of intense suffering." Any kind of colic or neuralgia with these characteristics may indicate *Dioscor.*, which stands in the highest rank among stomach and abdominal remedies, with important actions in many other spheres. *Dioscorea* causes pain in the bowels; spasmodic; twisting; writhing; drawing; lancinating; pulsating; burning. Pains radiate upwards and downwards. Frequent sharp, darting pains from one part to another. Pains spread, especially from abdomen to distant parts. Great faintness at stomach. Morning diarrhœa. Pains < at meals; > moving about; cannot sit still. Seminal emissions (passive) with weakness of knees. According to Cushing's proving the primary effect

of *Diosc.* was to cause strong-smelling perspiration of the genitals; constant excitement with strong and frequent erections day and night; amorous dreams with emissions. Afterwards came relaxed genitals, absence of desire, and emissions without erections. In the female sphere it has frequently cured dysmenorrhœa, uterine colic, and after-pains; also gastric disorders during pregnancy and the menses. J. B. Bell has pointed out how closely the throat symptoms of *Dios.* resemble the initial stage of a cold when it has attacked the fauces and before it has spread to the nose or chest. Peculiar sensations are: As if top of head was lifted off. As if temples were in a vice. As if head tied with a band (also neck). As if sticks, &c., in eyes; as if hot air streamed out of them. As if tongue burnt. As if a stone were in stomach. In small spot in abdomen sensation as if drawn forcibly upward and backward to spine. *Diosc.* resembles *Coloc.* in colicky pains, but differs in the Conditions: whilst *Coloc.* has > bending double and < by motion, *Diosc.* has > by stretching out and by moving about. Some of the symptoms of *Diosc.* are <, others are > by touch and pressure. Many symptoms appear, or are < in early morning from 2 a.m. onwards; on awaking; 8 a.m. (cough). Symptoms generally > in open air. Pains are remittent and paroxysmal. It is one of the first remedies in whitlow; and in biliary and renal colic. Suited to persons of feeble digestive powers, old or young, with flatulence after meals, in stomach or bowels, unattended with liver or bowel derangement, who from some excess in eating, or from fasting, or from some error in diet, as eating old cheese, or uncooked fruit, pastry, &c., especially if they are great tea-drinkers, may be suddenly seized with violent colic.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bism., Bry., Nux (stomach); Cham., Coloc., Ip., Kali bi., Pod., Rhus, Rum., Stan., Sul. (abdomen and stool); Æsc., Alo., Collin., Nux (hæmorrhoids); *Sarsap.* (urinary symptoms); Calc. c., Can. i., Gels., Calad., Agn. c., Nux, Phos. (sexual organs); Act. r., Æsc., Alo., Bry., Nux (headache); Sil. (whitlow). Ver., Caps. (pain in ears on coughing). Tamus belongs to the same N. O. Ver. relieved pain in r. temple.

Causation.—Tea-drinking. Excess in eating. Fasting. Errors in diet. Onanism.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Calls things by wrong names; writes down r. arm or leg when he means l.—Aversion to company.—Irritable; feels cross and troubled.—Great depression of spirits.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo and dizziness; goes to r. while walking; inclined to fall backward.—Faintness < sitting up in bed; numbness < lying down.—Vertigo from onanism.—Vertigo with heat in head; with sharp pains in r. side of forehead extending to ears; a remittent pain < by pressure.—Fulness in head speedily followed by spasmodic pains in abdomen.—Head feels as if tied with a band.—Headache in vertex and down to both shoulders.—Dull pain in head and temples.—Pain in forehead, extending into nose, with nausea and coryza.—Pain as if lifted up in forehead and temples.—Digging, cutting pain in the temples; in occiput; over eye.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes weak, sore, and smarting; (r. <); seems as if hot air streamed out, evening.—Agglutination of the lids mornings.—Sharp pain from r. eye to occiput.—Feeling as of a round or large smooth substance, or as if dust, sticks, or lashes in eye.—Lachrymation, hot tears, eyes fill in open air, smarting, wants to keep lids closed.

4. **Ears.**—Dull, pressing pains in front of both ears.—Sharp pain in front and behind the ears.—Small balls of wax drop out of r. ear almost daily.—Both ears feel suddenly stopped up and are sore to touch.—Pains in ears, < blowing nose or coughing (8 a.m.).—Itching in internal ears (< r.).

5. **Nose.**—Irritation of nasal passages with much sneezing; dry, or watery discharge.—Discharge of bright-red blood from l. nostril; followed by a dark clot; while sitting writing.—Soreness of the nostrils.—Frequent or constant bad smell in the nose; like bilious-fever patients; any bad smell remains in nose a long time.

6. **Face.**—Dull, grinding, drawing, digging, or sharp darting pains at angle of l. lower jaw.—Spasmodic closing of jaws, biting tongue when neither eating nor drinking.—Little pimples with black heads.—Lips dry; commissures sore.

8. **Mouth.**—Heavy brown coating on the tongue mornings.—Sides of tongue sore as if burnt.—Tip of tongue sore.—Mouth very dry, bitter, and clammy in the morning (on waking 4 a.m.).—Mouth dry, but full of sticky mucus; no thirst.—Soreness of gums and roof of mouth.—Saliva runs out while asleep.

9. **Throat.**—Irritation, burning, and smarting in throat and fauces.—Fauces rough, dry; frequent inclination to swallow; but it causes nausea and shudderings.—Belching gas, but throat so dry it prevents escape of gas.—Constricted feeling as from something tight about neck; makes breathing difficult.—Itching in l. tonsil.—Stitches in tonsil up to ear.—Constricted feeling.—Soreness and sharp aching pain in both parotid glands.

11. **Stomach.**—Sour or bitter eructations.—Belching of large quantities of tasteless wind momentarily relieving the distress at the stomach.—Nausea.—After eating: nausea, faintness, distress, burning at stomach; dull, heavy pain > by belching; tastes food eaten; > of symptoms.—Faint, uneasy feeling at stomach.—Headache < after dinner.—Constant distress at stomach, with frequent sharp pains; had to unfasten the clothing.—Distressing pain at epigastrium relieved by raising sour, bitter wind.—Burning at the stomach.—Sharp, cramping pain in pit of stomach, followed by raising, belching, and gulping enormous quantities of tasteless wind, followed by hiccough and discharge of flatulence from the bowels.—Sharp, cutting pains in epigastrium.—Faintness at epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sharp pain in l. hypochondrium.—Dull, heavy, grinding pain in region of liver, worse evenings.—Cutting pain in region of liver; (r. lobe).—Hard, dull pain in region of gall bladder.—Constant distress in the umbilical and hypogastric regions, with severe cutting, colic-like pains every few minutes in stomach and small intestines.—Griping, cramping pains in the umbilical region.—Rumbling in the bowels, and passing large quantities of flatulence.—Flatulence after meals; wind colic, but with little or no hepatic derangement.—Discharges of offensive flatus.—Twisting and sharp

cutting pains in the bowels.—Bowels sore and tender on pressure.—Pain in inguinal regions extending to the testicles.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Itching in the rectum.—Hæmorrhoidal tumours as large as red cherries, with pain and distress in anus.—After stool: prolapsus ani; weak, faint feeling in abdomen; colic.—Frequent urgent desire for stool.—Very offensive flatulence.—Diarrhœa early in morning, driving out of bed.—Just before and during a stool, severe pain in sacral region and bowels, of a writhing drawing character; the pains radiate upwards and downwards, until the whole body and extremities become involved in spasm.—Very profuse, thin, yellow stool in the morning; followed by a very weak, faint feeling, without relieving pain in bowels.—Loose stools with much straining.—Stools slimy; dark-coloured; bilious; very offensive; light mushy.—During pregnancy, alternate constipation and relaxation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Writhing, with dry and crampy pains, with passing of renal calculus (r.)—Spasmodic stricture of urethra, with pain about navel > by pressure; pressure on rectum, paroxysmal colic.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Constant excitement of genital organs, with frequent erections.—Genitals cold and relaxed.—Strong-smelling perspiration on scrotum and pubes.—Diminished sexual desire.—Emission of semen during sleep.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Dysmenorrhœa; spasmodic uterine colic; pains suddenly fly to distant parts.—After-pains.—False pains.—Cramps in fingers and toes alternating with uterine pains.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hacking cough from irritation and tickling low down in the throat.—Sharp cutting pain from l. axilla to nipple and down side deep in lung.—Cough with pain in region of umbilicus and temples, brown tongue, weak knees.—Dull, aching, or sharp cutting pains in both lungs, from front to back, or *vice versâ*.

19. **Heart.**—Sharp pain in region of heart, arrests breathing; < lying l. ide.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Dull pain in back of neck; stiff.—Back lame in morning.—Back in region of liver so lame it is almost impossible to turn in bed; > by motion.—Severe backache.—Sharp deep pain in lower portion of l. scapula, followed by sharp pain through centre of r. lung.—Itching over r. scapula.—Drawing pains in sacrum: in sacro-iliac joint.—Spinal hyperæsthesia.—Spinal cord feels bruised all the way up and down.—Sharp pains in the back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in l. shoulder.—Grinding in elbows.—Hard aching pains in bones of forearm, and in wrist and hands.—Numbness of l. hand.—Panaritium, early stage; pain, pricking, sharp, agonising.—Paronychia.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Hard, dull, or tearing pains in the hip.—Pain in r. leg from point of exit of sciatic nerve, felt only when moving the limb, or when sitting up.—Knees lame, weak, and painful; trembling.—Hard, dull, or sharp pains in leg.—Ankles weak and painful.

24. **Generalities.**—Restless, trembling, faint feeling.—Languid, tired feeling.—Rheumatic pains < night and early morning.—Chorea; with seminal emissions.—Itching of various parts of the body and limbs.

25. **Skin.**—Panaritium, early when pains are sharp and agonising, or when pricking is felt; nails brittle.—Little pimples with black heads.

26. **Sleep.**—Many symptoms are < after sleep: bitter mouth; pains in bowels; hard beating of heart.—Restless after 2 a.m.; must move, yet it hurts, he is so sore.—First sleep late; wakes early.

Diphtherinum.

A nosode. Trituration of diphtheric membrane. Dilutions of diphtheria toxin.

Clinical.—Croup. Diphtheria. Diphtheritic paralysis. Myelitis.

Characteristics.—The well-known features of the disease of which this nosode is a product must be the guide to its use. It should be more efficacious in the potencies against diphtheria, both as prophylactic and cure, than the serum injections. In all probability it will be found useful in the paralysis of diphtheria and other like kinds of spinal affection. It needs clinical development and a proving in the potencies.

Dirca Palustris.

Leatherwood. Moosewood. Wicopy. *N. O.* Thymelaceæ. Tincture of inner bark of branches.

Clinical.—Colic. Constipation. Cough. Debility. Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Eyes, affections of. Flatulence. Headache. Heart, affections of. Neuralgia. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—*Dirca* belongs to the same family as *Daphne Indica* and *Mezereum*, and is the only American member of the family. Its symptoms show its relationship to the other two, but it has not been used extensively in practice. It produces much vital depression; neuralgic pains in the head, trunk, and extremities, many of the pains proceeding from without inward. Digestion is disordered, there is weight at the stomach, and a peculiar white tongue, the coating being moist and even. Rumbling of flatulence. colic > by bending forward, diarrhœa and tenesmus, later constipation. Oppression and pains in the chest, sweetish expectoration, and excitability of the heart's action from the slightest motion. Hot and restless at night; cannot sleep; dreams of dead bodies. Motion < most symptoms; walking < vertigo and pain in bowels. Colic is > by bending forward; headache > by pressure. Pains in the bowels are > by stool.

Relations.—*Compare:* Can. i. (time passes slowly); Ant. c. (tongue); Lyc. (constipation and flatulence); Bry., Puls., Abies. n., &c. (weight at stomach); Stan. (sweet expectoration).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Time seemed to pass slowly.—Absent-minded.
2. **Head.**—Vertigo on walking; seems as if he would fall to l.—Pains

all through the head, vertex, and occiput, extending down into spine.—Sensation as if lobes of cerebrum were drawn forward towards frontal sinuses.—Headache in temples extending inwards; > by hard pressure.—Headache, throbbing, and beating in l. half of head, < by coughing or moving.—Pain high up in occiput extending inwards.—Awoke with pain low down in occiput, much < on raising or accidentally moving head in morning; < towards noon, and went up over vertex to forehead, and there had a strong congestive headache, with throbbing of carotids, lasting till evening and gradually disappearing.—Scalp feels dry and tight.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes sore; and painful to touch.—Sensation as if brows corrugated; and as if brain were also drawn down.—Lids heavy.—Much photophobia; on waking and continuing all day; esp. from gaslight.

6. **Face.**—Face red, full, and bloated in morning.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue coated smoothly and evenly white.—Smooth, dirty, white coat.—Sour taste.

9. **Throat.**—Throat red, raw; acrid feeling; hurts to swallow food or liquids.

11. **Stomach.**—No thirst.—Empty eructations.—Uneasy feeling as if a lump or weight in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Several lancinations in l. hypochondrium with tympanites.—Burning below umbilicus.—Rumbling in bowels.—Colic > bending forward; and > by stool, but smarting in anus remains.—Burning and uncomfortable sensation in bowels.—Pain in bowels on walking, also painful on pressure.—Dull ache low down in pelvis; bearing down, not > by sitting or lying, but > when headache >.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Throbbing, stitching pains in anus.—Soreness and smarting, < after stool.—Tenesmus and straining.—Diarrhœic stools; sudden, gushing, watery; thin, yellowish fæcal.—Constipation; urgent desire, but passes only frothy mucus.—Dry, sticky feces.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pain and soreness in region of bladder.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Uterus seems too low, and as if it would prolapse during stool.—Menses two days too early; less copious and prolonged than usual.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Stinging pains in larynx from without inwards; very sharp pricking pain and sensation of suffocation.—Cough < morning.—Raising sweetish-tasting mucus quite offensive.—Great dyspnœa from exertion; from walking up a slight elevation.—Sharp pain in r. thorax running down into abdomen and up into l. shoulder.

19. **Heart.**—Excitability of heart's action from least motion.—Palpitation on going up slight elevation.—Pulse suddenly becomes weak and irregular.

20. **Back.**—Heavy pain across back and through loins; in region of kidneys.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Dull, neuralgic pain in both shoulders, cannot keep them still.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Muscles of thighs sore and stiff.—Neuralgic pains in legs.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepy but unable to sleep.—Dreams of dead bodies.

Dolichos.

Dolichos pruriens. Mucuna pruriens. Cowhage. Cow-itch. *N. O.* Leguminosæ. Trituration or tincture of whole pod.

Clinical.—Cough. Dentition. Gums, neuralgia of. Herpes zoster. Jaundice. *Jaundice, irritation of.* Jaw, pain in. Neuralgia. Pruritus. Sore throat.

Characteristics.—The most characteristic symptoms of *Dolichos* are—a general intense itching without eruption, < by scratching; and a pain in the throat on right side below angle of jaw as if a splinter were embedded vertically in it. It is mainly a right-side medicine, and hence its relation to the liver. It corresponds to exalted nervous sensibility, as in dentition. Gums intensely sensitive; seem to itch. Kraft has recorded (*N. A J. H.*, 1890, p. 20) a striking cure with *Dolichos* 1,200 (Kent) of a woman who had symptoms of jaundice, white stools, and desperate itching, preventing sleep at night. There was, in addition, enormous distension of abdomen with continuous rattling of wind, intolerance of anything tight round neck or body; intense restlessness, unable to sit still a minute. The symptoms of *Dol.* are < at night. Warmth < itching at night. Cold water burns on the itching skin. Colic from getting feet wet.

Relations.—Aconite *antidotes* it, and in "cases of dentition with fever Aconite should be given before Dolichos to prevent convulsions" (Hering). Dolichos *follows* Rhus in herpes. *Compare:* Bell. (dentition); Arg. n., Hep., Nit. ac. (throat).

SYMPTOMS.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes yellow.

8. **Mouth.**—Gums (upper) irritated, tumid, excessively painful; can scarcely take food or drink in the mouth.—Pain in the gums prevents sleep.—Soreness and tenderness of gums in teething children.—Gums swollen; neuralgic pains in them; < at night.

9. **Throat.**—Painful sensation of the throat below the angle of the lower jaw on r. side; it was as if a splinter three-quarters of an inch in length was imbedded vertically in that spot; pain < by swallowing.

12. **Abdomen.**—Bloated, swollen abdomen (with constipation).—Worms.—Swelling of the liver.

13. **Stool.**—Constipation during teething or pregnancy.—White stools.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough most troublesome about bed-time and for awhile after going to bed.—Cough, with wheezing and dyspnœa.

18. **Chest.**—Sharp pain through upper portion of both lungs.

24. **Generalities.**—Neuralgic pains following herpes zoster.—Twitching of the muscles.—Clonic spasms of the extremities, with loss of consciousness; eyes motionless; eyelids open.

25. **Skin.**—Intolerable itching all over the body; < at night, preventing sleep; scratching < the itching; there is nothing perceptible on the skin.—Jaundice, with itching of the skin.—Dry, tettery eruptions on arms and legs, resembling zona.—Pain under l. axilla for three

days, when an herpetic eruption breaks out on axilla of affected side, spreading in rings forward to sternum and backward to spine with burning and smarting.

Doryphora.

Doryphora decemlineata. The Colorado Beetle. Potato Bug. *N. O.* Coleoptera. Tincture prepared by covering the crushed live beetles with alcohol.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Diphtheria. Dysentery. Erysipelas. Fevers. Gastric affections. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Myxœdema. Parotitis. Spleen, pain in. Typhoid. Ulceration. Urethritis.

Characteristics.—*Doryphora* in its general effects bears a strong resemblance to *Cantharis*. An extensive proving has been made, and to this have been added the effects of poisoning from handling the insects, and from inhaling the vapour when they have been burned or scalded. Like *Canth.*, *Doryph.* produces burning in mouth, throat, gullet, stomach, abdomen, rectum, and urinary passages; strangury, urethritis, and itching burning and inflammation of glans penis. It has been successfully used in urethritis in children under ten, provoked by local irritation. A feeling of weight or heaviness is common. Fainting, weakness, prostration, collapse; great trembling of extremities. Prostration after typhoid and diphtheria has been cured. The weakness is < by talking. Local application causes ulceration. The blood will not coagulate; blood globules disorganised; enormous swelling of whole body; swelling of feet with burning; elastic swelling of whole body which will not pit on pressure (suggesting its applicability in myxœdema). The symptoms are < by motion; < from smoking; < in warm room; > in open air; pressure < (pain in kidneys).

Relations.—The local effect is *antidoted by:* Earth; other antidotes are: Vinegar and other vegetable acids, Stramon. *Compare:* Agar., Ailanth., Apis, Bellad., Canth., Crotal., Laches., and with the Solanaceæ generally, as the beetle partakes of the properties of the plants it infests. In non-coagulation of the blood, Sanguisuga.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Stupor; with muttering and loud rumbling in bowels.—Delirium; talkative; red, bloated face, protruding eyes.—Irritability.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes red, sore; protruding; pupils much dilated; sight much impaired.

6. **Face.**—Face bloated and red, giving appearance of a confirmed drunkard.

8. **Mouth.**—Dark brown coating on tongue.—Offensive taste.—Violent heat in mouth; severe pain across kidneys; face red and bloated; constipation and retention of urine.—(Parotitis.)

9. **Throat.**—Dry feeling in throat with desire to swallow.—Throat raw and constricted.—Burning in throat and down œsophagus, with stomach-ache and cough.

11. **Stomach.**—Loss of appetite, great thirst.—Craving for something sour; symptoms < by smoking.—Nausea and vomiting; vomits dark, grumous acrid matter; of dirty brown fluid with diarrhœa.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in spleen.—Rumbling in bowels (with stupor).—Pain in bowels, < by eating and drinking and by deep inspiration.—Abdomen feels heavy; sore and tender; burning.

13. **Stool and Rectum.**—Morning diarrhœa, with pain in abdomen and burning in rectum.—Bloody, slimy stools.—Heaviness; intense pain in rectum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Retention of urine.—Dysuria, with burning, stinging pain.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Itching and burning of glans penis, which is swollen and bluish red; urethra inflamed, with excruciating pain, esp. when urinating.

18. **Chest.**—Soreness and oppression of chest with sore throat.

20. **Back.**—Pain in lumbar region.

21. **Limbs.**—Great trembling in extremities; in r. arm and leg.

25. **Skin.**—An abraded surface on the wrist of one engaged in picking the bugs became painful, a deep sloughing ulcer developed, and the bones were laid bare.

26. **Sleep.**—Tossing about all night.—Sleepless till 12, then restless sleep with terrifying dreams.—While sleeping, wild dreams, screams as if in great distress.

27. **Fever.**—Skin alternately cold, clammy, and hot with fever.—Coldness of hands and feet.—High fever during night, restless and sleepless.—Violent fever 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.—Of children who inhaled vapour from a kettle in which some beetles had been placed, one died and the other recovered after a serious illness resembling typhoid fever.

Drosera.

Drosera rotundifolia. Round-leaved Sundew. *N. O.* Droseraceæ.
Tincture of active fresh plant.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Asthma. Bronchitis. Catarrh. *Consumption. Cough,* Coxalgia. Epilepsy. Hæmorrhage. Headache. Laryngitis. Measles. Nausea. Phthisis. Sciatica. Vomiting. *Whooping-cough.*

Characteristics.—The chief feature of the *Drosera* effects is a spasmodic cough resembling whooping-cough, in which affection it is one of the leading remedies, as it is also in the spasmodic cough of phthisis. The characteristic cough is: Frequent spells of barking cough; < evening and after midnight; patient holds his side; vomits if he cannot get up phlegm; every effort to raise a little

phlegm ends in retching and vomiting; there may be bloody stools. Teste, who places *Drosera* in his *Zincum* group of medicines, mentions that it grows in damp prairies, along the border of marshes, and is avoided by animals. Barrich states that when eaten by sheep it gives them a cough which is fatal to them. Curiously enough, it was recommended by German physicians of the eighteenth century as a panacea for hoarseness, chest affections, and even for phthisis. Serrand, of Paris (translated *H. R.*, vi. 153) maintains that *Drosera* has an important *rôle* in the prophylaxis of tubercle. He refers to the fact that sheep eating *Drosera* leaves acquire a nocturnal cough and die, and that the pleuræ of cats to which *Drosera* had been administered were found studded with tubercles. The indications calling for it in the premonitory stage are: pallor, weakness, loss of appetite, dry cough, emaciation. Three laryngoscopic indications are: (1) Anæmia and pallor of larynx; (2) vocal cords not sufficiently approximated from functional impairment of crico-arytenoid muscles; (3) redness and swelling of mucous membrane covering and between the arytenoid cartilages. Dr. Serrand commends *Dros.* in cases of declared phthisis as well. He gives it in the low attenuations. Buchmann of Alvensleben agrees with Hahnemann that *Dros.* in high attenuation should not be repeated. He cured himself of a bronchial catarrh which used to attack him every spring and fall, characterised by a *violent tickling cough*, which almost drove him to distraction at night, with *Dros.* IX. and ϕ. A single dose as soon as the tickling in the larynx commenced sufficed to allay it at once and allowed him to rest, and it was only repeated when the tickling returned. Among the characteristics of *Drosera* are: Spasmodic and constricting pains in abdomen; larynx; throat; chest; hypochondria. Crawling in larynx; feeling as if a soft substance were lodged in larynx, as a feather. Difficult swallowing of solids. Voice fails. Stitching pains in chest and all parts; lancinations in brain. Stitches from left loin into penis; itching stitches in glans. Hæmorrhages of bright red blood; from nose; mouth (bloody saliva); with vomit; with stool; expectoration. Gnawing stinging pains in joints and long bones. *Dros.* has many pains about the hip-joints and has cured sciatica with the following characters: "Pressing pains, < from pressure, from stooping, from lying on painful part, > after rising from bed." Eruption like measles; prickling burning itching; < undressing; > by scratching; bleeding, burning ulcers, cutting pains. Epileptic attacks: with rigidity; with twitching of limbs; after attack, hæmoptysis and sleep. Symptoms are < towards evening and after midnight. < By warmth; by warm drinks; > in open air. Many symptoms are < at rest and when lying in bed. Supporting the part > pains in head and chest. Stooping <; walking >; singing and talking <. Motion of eye < head pains. Motion > stitching in chest and joints, and shivering. < From acids.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. *Complementary:* Nux. *Compatible:* Calc c., Puls., Verat., Gnaph. *Compare:* Bell., Coral., Cup., Hyo., Ip., Sambuc., Meph., Op., Coc. cact. In inability to expectorate, Caust., Sep., Arn., Kali c. Teste considers Meny. the closest analogue.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Mental dejection, caused by ideas of imaginary enmity.—Anxiety, esp. (in the evening) in solitude, with fear of ghosts.—Great mistrust.—Restlessness, which does not allow prolonged attention to the same object.—Inquietude respecting the future.—Discouragement.—Inclination to drown oneself.—Pertinacity in executing resolutions.—The least thing puts the sufferer beside himself.

2. **Head.**—Painful perplexity of the head, as after loud speaking.—Vertigo on walking in the open air, which occasions falling (to the l.).—Pressive pains in the head, esp. in the forehead and in the cheek-bones, sometimes with nausea and dizziness.—Pressing headache (temples), with stupefaction and nausea (morning); worse when stooping and from heart; better from motion and in the cold air.—Beating and hammering in the forehead from the inside outwards.—Pains, as of excoriation in the scalp.

3. **Eyes.**—Shootings in the eyes towards the outside, esp. on stooping.—Suspension of the sight, or confusion and paleness of the letters while reading.—Gauze before the eyes.—Presbyopia and weakness of the eyes.—Contraction of the pupils.—Dazzling by candle-light and daylight.

4. **Ears.**—Shootings and squeezing in the ears, esp. on swallowing.—Hardness of hearing, with buzzing and roaring in the ears.—Humming and drumming in the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Bleeding at the nose, esp. in the evening.—Discharge of blood on blowing the nose.—Black pores on the nose.—Constant dryness of the nose.—Great sensibility to acid smells.—Fluent coryza with sneezing.

6. **Face.**—Paleness of the face, with cheeks hollow, and eyes sunken.—Small pustules here and there on face, with fine stitching sensation < when touched.—Burning and pricking sensation in the skin of the cheeks, below the eyes.—Lips cracked and constantly dry.—Pressure in the cheek-bones towards the outside, aggravated by pressure and contact.—Black pores in the chin.

8. **Mouth.**—Shooting pains in teeth, after taking hot drinks.—Ulcers on tongue.—Bleeding of the mouth.—Ulceration of velum palati.

9. **Throat.**—Rough, scraping dryness deep in fauces, and in region of soft palate, inducing short and hacking cough, with yellow mucous expectoration, hoarse deep voice, oppression in chest as if breath could not be expelled when coughing or talking.—Shootings in the throat, after eating anything salt.—Stinging in the throat during deglutition.—Difficulty in swallowing solid food, as from contraction of the throat.—Sensation of dryness in the throat.—Sensation in the throat, as if crumbs of bread had been stopped in it.—Hawking of yellowish or greenish mucus.

10. **Appetite.**—Thirst, esp. in the morning (during the hot stage of the fever and not during the cold stage).—Insipidity of food.—Aversion to pork.—Bitter taste of food and esp. of bread.

11. **Stomach.**—Bitter risings.—Frequent hiccough.—Water-brash.—Vomiting at night, and after dinner.—Vomiting of bile, in the morning.—Vomiting of blood.—Nausea after eating fat food.—Vomiting of slimy matter and of food during the cough.—Shootings and beatings in the pit of the stomach.—Clawing sensation in the pit of the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pains in the hypochondria, on coughing and on being touched (he has to press on them with the hand when he coughs).—Colic after taking acids.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Frequent evacuations of sanguineous mucus, with cutting pains; after the stool, pain in abdomen and small of the back.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent want to make water, with scanty emission, often drop by drop.—Emission of urine at night.—Brownish urine of a strong smell.—Watery, inodorous urine (with fetid stool of white mucus).

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia suppressed.—Catamenia retarded.—Leucorrhœa, with pains like those of childbirth, spasmodic pains in the abdomen.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Tingling in the larynx, which excites a slight cough, and shootings extending to the throat.—Sensation, as if there were a soft body, such as a feather, in the larynx.—Sensation of dryness, or roughness, and of scraping in the bottom of the gullet, with inclination to cough.—Hoarseness, and very low voice.—Oppressed breathing when talking; mostly while sitting.—Sensation of oppression in the chest, as if the voice and breath were retarded when speaking and coughing.—Fine stitches in larynx extending down to r. side of œsophagus.—Cough without much sound.—Cough as soon as the head touches the pillow.—Accumulation of slimy matter, alternately hard and soft, yellowish, greyish or greenish.—Cough and hoarseness.—Cough, proceeding from the depth of the chest, with pains in the hypochondria and in the chest, mitigated by pressing the hand upon them.—Cough at night, and in the evening, immediately after lying down.—Dry, spasmodic cough, with retching.—Fatiguing cough like whooping-cough (attacks, every one to three hours, with barking or dull-sounding coughs, choking the breathing, caused by tickling or dryness of the throat; yellow and bitter expectoration; has to swallow this mucus down) with bluish face, wheezing respiration, attacks of suffocation, bleeding from the nose and mouth, and anxiety.—The cough is excited by laughter, weeping and mental emotions; after having had the measles; aggravation after lying down, and still more increased after midnight; when at rest; when lying in bed; from heat; from drinking; from singing.—Vomiting of food during the cough, and afterwards.—Cough, with fetid breath.—Singing, tobacco-smoke, and drinking, excites the cough.—Cough, with expectoration of a bright red blood, or of blackish clots.—Cough, in the morning, with bitter and nauseous expectoration.—Cough, with expectoration of purulent matter, and shootings in the lower part of the chest.—Greenish expectoration.—Laryngeal and tracheal phthisis.

18. **Chest.**—Restricted respiration on speaking, as if the throat were contracted, chiefly when seated.—Oppression of the chest, as if something stopped the voice on coughing or on speaking, or, as if the breath could not be expelled.—Tightness of the chest on coughing.—Pains in the chest on coughing and on sneezing; he has to press his chest with the hand.—Pains, as from subcutaneous ulceration in the sternum, on pressing upon it.—Black pores on the chest and shoulder.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness at the nape of the neck, with pains during movement.—Bruise-like pains in the back, particularly early in the morning.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Twitchings in r. shoulder, only when at rest.—Pains, as from a bruise, in the joints of the arms and of the hands.—Cramp and stiffening of the fingers, on grasping an object.—Nocturnal pains in the bones of the arm, going off during motion in the day.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Paralytic pains in the coxo-femoral joint, and in the thighs, on walking, which occasion limping.—Incisive shootings in the legs.—Violent stitch in the os ischium, on rising from a seat.—Tearings in the joints of the foot, as if they were dislocated, only when walking.—Stiffness in the joints of the feet.—Cold sweat in the feet, which are constantly cold.

24. **Generalities.**—Rapid emaciation (with acute laryngitis).—Gnawing shootings in the cavities of the bones of the arms and of the legs, exceedingly violent, with violent shootings in the joints, during repose, rather than during movement.—Shooting and painful pressure in the muscles (of the limbs), mitigated in no position.—Pains as from a bruise, excessively distressing sensitiveness, paralytic weakness in all the limbs.—All the limbs feel sore, as from too hard a bed.—Weakness in the whole body, with cheeks and eyes hollow.—Epileptic convulsions, with sleep and spitting of blood, after the fit. —The majority of the sufferings appear at night and in the morning, as well as in a warm atmosphere, and during repose.—Gnawing-stinging in the long bones; worse during rest.

25. **Skin.**—Violent itching while undressing; when scratching, the skin readily peels off.—Black pores on chest and shoulder.

26. **Sleep.**—Snoring during sleep, and when lying on the back.—Frequent starts with fright, during sleep.—Nocturnal waking, on the breaking out of perspiration.—Frequent waking with perspiration, or as if too wakeful. —Sleep at noon and in the evening at sunset.

27. **Fever.**—Shuddering over the whole body, with heat of the face, icy coldness of the hands and absence of thirst, or shiverings with coldness and paleness of the hands, the feet, and the face.—In the morning hours, coldness of one side (l.) of the face, while the other side (r.) is hot.—Chilliness and chill while at rest, finds it everywhere too cold, even in bed.—Chilliness during the day, heat during the night.—Heat almost exclusively in the face and on the head.—Warm perspiration at night, esp. after midnight and during the morning hours, mostly in the face.—Heat, with headache and convulsive cough.—(Intermittent) fever, with nausea, and inclination to vomit, and other gastric sufferings, or with sore throat.

Duboisinum.

Duboisia myoporoides. Corkwood Tree. (Queensland.) *N. O.* Solanaceæ. Tincture and solution of alkaloid prepared from extract of the leaves.

Clinical.—Delirium. Drowsiness. Eyes: dilated pupils. Locomotor ataxy. Mouth, dryness of. Paralysis. Presbyopia. Throat, dryness of. Vertigo. Vision, disorders of.

Characteristics.—*Duboisia* belongs to the same order as *Belladonna*, and its alkaloid, *Sulphate of duboisia*, has been used as a

substitute for *Atropine*. Its application to the eye has caused marked constitutional symptoms of fever, delirium, stupor, and dry mouth. A symptom which may prove a keynote is "a red spot floating in the field of vision." Guided by this, C. H. Helfrich cured a case of hyperæmia of optic nerve with *Duboisin* 3 (*N. A. J. H.*, xiii. 267). Dryness of mucous membranes is very characteristic. Cool feeling in the eyes. Sensation as if stepping on empty space. Feeling of largeness in eyes, in tongue. Inability to stand with the eyes shut gives it a place in locomotor ataxy. It has also been proved.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Coffee; lemon-juice. *Compare:* Bell., Atrop., Dulc., Stram., &c. Anhalonium (coloured vision).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Excitable; tries to get off the sofa.—Stupor; though if questioned replies, but with difficulty.—Picks at surrounding objects; slight drawings up of arms; very restless.—Carphology; glances suspiciously under bed-clothes and behind back; left to himself upsets room in a few moments—towels, brushes, shoes placed on bed, and boots on dressing-table; throughout air of fun and humour; on recovery remembers nothing of what he had done.—Busy delirium; plucks at collar of night-dress; gazes intently at foot of bedstead where no one is, reaches out toward imaginary person or object.—Unable to concentrate thoughts on any subject; absent-minded; thoughts wander from subject to subject; forgets what he started with; thoughts silly, nonsensical.—Unable to express herself.

2. **Head.**—Dizziness; strange feeling in head, with nausea and darkly flushed face; the "strange" feeling lasted longer than the faintness and drowsiness ensued.—Headache.—Head feels light; vertigo on rising up or walking; great inclination to fall backward, esp. on going up stairs; almost impossible to stand with eyes shut.—Head heavy, dizzy.—Dull pain through upper part of eyeballs and forehead like sick-headache.

3. **Eyes.**—Pupils widely dilated.—Eyes feel cool.—Sharp pain in upper eyeball.—Eyes feel tired.—Things seemed elevated; every time he looked up from his book a dull pain flies through upper part of eyeballs and forehead like sick-headache; eyes felt large and protruding.—Faces repeated in all directions.—Countenances of bystanders appear to have hollow cheeks; walls to have great hollows excavated in them.—Hallucinations of vision: suddenly sits on ground imagining a chair ready for him; drops a glass in mid-air instead of placing it on the table; grasps in the air above his head for his watch which had been taken from him.—Imagined it was quite dark when it was a bright summer afternoon.—Cannot make out print within two feet, and it shows several colours—blue, orange, and reddish-brown, as does the ink when writing; pupils nearly normal; a + 20 glass makes reading at normal distance possible, but eyes feel strained in using it.—Appearance of a red spot in field of vision moving with the eye.—Hyperæmia of optic nerve; optic disc very red, small vessels visible, large vessels much enlarged and tortuous; accommodation paralysed; outline of disc indistinct; arteries diminished.—Fluttering sensation in eyeball.—Twitching of orbicularis palpebrarum.—Eyes for the most part kept closed, but opened occasionally (in a prover).

4. **Ears.**—Ringing in ears (esp. r.), comes on suddenly.

5. **Nose.**—Nose very dry and stopped up.

6. **Face.**—Face deep red.—Lips very dry.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue appears to swell; becomes too large for mouth, impeding speech.—Tongue feels "flat"; cannot articulate distinctly.—Excessive dryness in mouth and throat, can scarcely speak for it.

9. **Throat.**—Throat dry; red; capillaries varicose; no secretion of any kind visible; in consequence of the dryness the follicles are very prominent, and the conformation of spinal column plainly visible; an almost perfect picture of "pharyngea sicca"; epiglottis hyperæmic; laryngeal cavity engorged, dry, with here and there patches of mucus, viscid, semi-transparent. Next day larynx entirely dry, pharynx having isolated patches of adherent, yellowish-white mucus.—Constant desire to clear throat.—Great difficulty in swallowing, esp. empty swallowing.

11. **Stomach.**—Loss of appetite, nausea.—Deadly "gone" feeling, as if at greater curvature, not > by eating or drinking; pulse feeble and intermittent.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Constant desire to pass water, with great difficulty in doing so.—No urine passed; bowels inactive; bathed in sweat.—Slight burning in urethra during micturition.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness.—Hard, dry, hacking cough caused by tickling at about bifurcation of trachea; cough = feeling of soreness or rawness over whole of both lungs, esp. lower lobe l. and upper r.; cough not > or < by anything.—Respiration puffy and noisy.

19. **Heart.**—A rapid pulse.—Faintness.—Sense of oppression and longing to get rid of the medicine (immediately after the dose in a poisoning case); increased to agony.—Agony of breathlessness and sense of impending death.—Pulse rate falls on sitting up and increases on lying down.—Pulse irregular and intermittent.

20, 21. **Back and Limbs.**—L. leg powerless, r. leg rigid.—Arms frequently and involuntary jerked away from the sides.—Dorsal and lumbar muscles thrown into violent rhythmic contractions.—Loss of power in lower limbs; staggers as if drunk.—Going down stairs or kerb-stones is difficult, every step jolting his back "as if he had stepped down from the top of a house."—Severe pressive pain in lumbar region in each side on waking, > on moving about.—Peculiar sensation in legs, then in thighs, arms, and other parts of the body, as if they were asleep.

24. **Generalities.**—Heaviness of limbs, esp. lower.—General weakness, disinclination to move.—Sense of lightness throughout body and head.—Unsteady gait, occasionally a feeling as if he had stepped on empty space, and would catch himself for fear of falling.—Staggered, had to concentrate his energy and look directly ahead, for on looking to one side there was disposition of falling to the other.—General trembling; unable to hold up head; hallucinations and nausea.

26. **Sleep.**—Stupor which is not sleep, he replies if questioned.—Sleepy.—Drowsiness and rambling.

27. **Fever.**—Complained of chilliness.—Temperature 100·5°.—Cold and chilly, wants to wear extra clothing, which makes him feel comfortable.—Bathed in sweat.

Dulcamara.

Solanum dulcamara. Woody Nightshade. Bitter-sweet. *N. O.* Solanaceæ. (Not to be confounded with "Deadly Nightshade," Belladonna, nor with "Climbing Bitter-sweet," Celastrus.) Tincture prepared from fresh green stems and leaves, gathered just before flowering.

Clinical.—Adenitis. Angina faucium. Aphonia. *Bladder, affections of.* Blepharophthalmia. Catarrh. Cholera. Crusta lactea. *Diarrhœa.* Dropsy. Dysentery. Emaciation. Exostoses. Hæmorrhage. Hæmorrhoids. Hay-fever. Headache. Herpes. Influenza. *Irritation.* Lichen. *Lumbago.* Measles. Meningitis. *Myalgia.* Myelitis. *Nettle-rash.* Neuralgia. Ophthalmia. Paralyses. Pemphigus. *Rheumatism.* Scarlatina. Scrofula. Stammering. *Stiff-neck. Thirst.* Tibiæ, pains in. *Tongue, affections of.* Tonsillitis. Tumours. Typhoid. Urine, difficulty in passing; incontinence of. Warts. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—The leading indication for the homœopathic use of *Dulcamara* is found in its modality, "< from cold and damp." Any condition which has this feature may find its remedy in *Dulc.* Effects of lying on damp ground (*e.g.*, paralysis); conditions which are < in cold, damp weather; or, from changes from hot to cold weather, especially if sudden. Phlegmatic, torpid, scrofulous patients, who are restless and irritable and who take cold on damp changes, are especially suited for *Dulc.* Sensitiveness to cold and damp runs through the Solanaceæ, and is marked in *Bell.* and *Caps.*, but it is supreme in *Dulc.* This feature among others renders them all good antidotes to *Mercurius. Baryta carb.* is the complement of *Dulc.* in "< from cold weather, especially in scrofulous children." In poisoning cases *Dulc.* produces: Hard, griping pains in bowels; unconsciousness; tetanic spasm; trismus; loud, rattling breathing; death. Paralyses are numerous: paralysis of tongue; of lungs; of heart (pneumogastric paralysis). (I once gave *Dulc.* 30, with complete relief to the pain, in a case of sarcoma of the bones at the base of the skull, in which there were stabbing pains in the front of the head, and partial paralysis of the tongue. It was the latter symptom which determined the choice of the remedy.) Paralysis of the bladder. Rheumatic paralyses. Paralysed part feels icy cold. One-sided spasms. Convulsions beginning in face. Trembling, especially of right arm. It cured: "Paralysis of vocal cords (aphonia) from sleeping over a damp cellar." McLaren cured with a single dose the following case, which was the result of a wetting: Facial paralysis (l.) following neuralgia, the eye having remained unclosed for eight months. Red rash with itching < in damp weather. After a slight aggravation improvement began in two weeks and continued steadily (*Med. Adv.*, xviii. 214). *Dulc.* is a scrofulous remedy and has many scrofulous-looking eruptions: moist or dry, red, tettery eruptions, especially on face; furfuraceous; herpetic; urticaria; skin callous; warts, fleshy or large, smooth. Painless ulcers. (*Dulc.* 30 cured in two doses a rash like mosquito-stings appearing every month before the menses, < when warm; com-

pelled to sit where it is cold.) It corresponds to results of repercussed eruptions. Offensive sweat; effects of sudden cooling whilst sweating. Dropsical affections. Catarrhal troubles. Dryness of mucous membranes strongly indicate it. *Dulc.* causes diarrhœa, and a characteristic form is when there is vomiting with the stool. It causes a mucous-like sediment in the urine and is particularly indicated when a muco-purulent urine is associated with general one-sided sensitiveness, especially of the abdomen. (*Amer. Hom.*, xxi. 317, records the cure with six doses of *Dulc.* 200 of the following case: A prison-warder had difficulty with urine four years; frequent micturition, dribbling a few drops. Stains linen yellow. < Afternoon; in damp cold weather. Some pain over left kidney and left iliac region; > after moving about or in warm weather. Sweats easily and often takes cold, when he suffers from sore-throat. Dislikes sweets.) Pains in many parts, as if from cold. Bruised feeling. Sensations: as of a board pressing against forehead; as if head were enlarged; as if hair stood on end; as if fire were darting out of eyes; as if worms were crawling up and down in abdomen; biting in rectum as from salt; as if lung moved in waves; as if arms were of wood; as of needles over whole body. Crawling, tickling itching of various parts; of tip of tongue. < Lying on back; > lying on side. < Stooping, > erect. < Bending diseased part backward. Most symptoms < at rest and > by motion. Most symptoms are < evening and night. Warmth > most symptoms, but < cough and nettle-rash. < Cold air; cold change of weather; damp weather; getting wet; using water. < From cold drinks; from ice-creams. Skin eruptions are sensitive to touch; pressure >. Small furuncles appear on places hurt by concussion.

Relations.—Dulc. *antidotes:* Cupr. and Merc. *Is antidoted by:* Camph., Cup., Ip., Kali c., Merc. *Follows well:* Bry., Calc. c., Lyc., Rhus t., Sep., Verat. *Incompatible:* Bell., Lach. *Complementary:* Baryta c. *Compare:* Acon., Ars., Cham., Helleb., Nit. ac., Puls., Staph., Sul. In faintness during stool, Crot. t., Ver. Effects of cold, moist winds, Ars., Calc., Nux m. (cold, *dry* winds, Aco., Bry.). Effects of exposure to wet, and > by motion, Rhus. Rheumatic paralysis, Rhus, Caust. Hasty speech and actions, Hep., Bell., Lach., Sul. Paralysis of lungs, Solania.

Causation.—Damp with cold. Wading. Washing. Injuries. Checked eruptions. Checked perspiration.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Mental agitation.—Great impatience and restlessness.—Impatient desire for different things, which are rejected as soon as they are obtained.—Inclination to scold, without being angry.—Combative disposition, without anger.—Nocturnal delirium, with aggravation of pains.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo when rising from bed, with darkness before the eyes.—Giddiness early in the morning, > on getting up.—Giddiness so as to occasion falling, with trembling of the whole body, and general weakness.—Giddiness, with heat ascending to the face.—Dull pressure, as if a board were resting heavily on the forehead.—Pressive stunning pains in

different parts of the head.—Piercing and burning pain in the forehead, with digging from the inside outwards, with the sensation as if the brain were enlarged; < in evening till midnight and when becoming cold; > when lying down.—Bursting pains extending from forehead to bridge of nose.—The headache is < by the slightest movement, and even by speaking.—Boring headache, from within to without, in the temples and forehead; < before midnight and when lying quiet; > when talking. —Sensation of heaviness in the head.—Congestion in the head, with buzzing in the ears, and hardness of hearing.—Sensation in the occiput as if it were enlarged.—Stupefying headache; heaviness of the head.—Stupefying ache in occiput ascending from nape of neck.—Unpleasant sensation of chilliness in the cerebellum and over the back, with the sensation as if the hair were standing on end; returning every day in the evening.—Thick crusts on the scalp, causing the hair to fall off.

3. **Eyes.**—Aching in the eyes, esp. when reading.—Sensation as if fire were issuing from the eyes when walking in the sun or in the room.—Inflammation of the eyes (ophthalmia from catching cold).—Itching of the eyelids in the cold air.—Ptosis.—Eyelids dry.—Sparks before the eyes.—Confused sight, as from incipient amaurosis, sees everything as through gauze.

4. **Ears.**—Otalgia, at night, with nausea.—Acute pullings, with shootings in the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis of a very hot and bright red blood, with pressive pain above the nose.—Coryza; dry; with stoppage of the nose, < in cold air.

6. **Face.**—Paleness of the face, with circumscribed redness of the cheeks.—Eruptions and warts on the face.—Thick, brownish or yellowish, scabs on the face, on the forehead, on the temples, and on the chin.—Crusta lactea.—Moist tetter in the cheeks.—Twitching of the lips in the cold air.—Paralysis of the lower jaw.—Swelling of the sub-maxillary glands.—Redness of the face.—Distortion of the mouth; it is drawn to one side.

8. **Mouth.**—Salivation; saliva tenacious, soap-like.—Dryness of the tongue and roughness, with much thirst and increased flow of saliva.—Tongue loaded with thick mucus.—Swelling of the tongue, hindering speech and impeding breathing.—Stammering from time to time as if drunk; indistinct articulation, though he tried constantly to speak.—Pimples and ulcers in the mouth.—Gums loosened and fungous.—Paralysis of the tongue, and obstructed speaking, esp. after taking cold.—Itching, crawling on the tip of the tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, as if from elongation of the uvula, with pressive pain.—Burning heat in the palate.—Sore throat, as after a chill.—Continual hawking up of very tough saliva, with much rawness in the fauces.

10. **Appetite.**—Sickly and saponaceous taste in the mouth.—Bitterness in the mouth.—Burning thirst for cold drinks, generally with dryness of the tongue, joined to a more abundant secretion of saliva.—Hunger after the fever-heat.—Hunger, with repugnance to all food.—Distension of the abdomen and epigastrium after eating moderately.—Nausea, with vomiting of viscid phlegm.—Vomiting of (white) tenacious mucus (morning).

11. **Stomach.**—Aching in the stomach, extending to the chest.—Cramp-

like contraction in the stomach, so as to suspend respiration.—Retraction of the epigastrium, with burning pain.—Sensation of inflation in the pit of the stomach, with disagreeable sensation of emptiness in the abdomen.—Retraction of the pit of the stomach, with burning pain.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pains in the umbilical region.—Shooting, pinchings, and cuttings in the umbilical region, esp. at night.—Pinchings, gnawing, and sensation as if a worm were wriggling in the abdomen.—Pain in the abdomen as from the effects of cold.—Inflammatory congestion and induration of the inguinal glands, with drawing and tensive pains.—Swelling of the inguinal glands.—Dropsy of the abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—Difficult, dry, infrequent stool.—Diarrhœa, as after a chill, with cuttings, or with vomitings, risings, and thirst.—Diarrhœa of greenish (white) or brownish mucus.—Slimy diarrhœa, with faintness.—Chronic, bloody diarrhœa, with biting at the anus.—Sanguineous diarrhœa, with itching in the anus, and prolapsus of the rectum.—Nocturnal watery diarrhœa, with colic, particularly in the summer; also when the weather suddenly becomes cool—with prolapsus recti.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Retention of urine.—Scanty and fetid urine.—Clear and viscid urine, or troubled, with sediment-like mucus.—Red, burning urine.—Involuntary discharge of urine, as from paralysis of the bladder.—Difficult (painful) urination, water issuing drop by drop.—Thickening of the bladder.—Discharge of mucus from the urethra.—Stricture of the urethra.—Turbid and whitish urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Tetters on the genitals.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia retarded, and too abundant; blood watery, thin.—Tettery eruption of the labia.—Miliary eruption before the catamenia.—Suppressed menstruation from cold.—Tetters on the breast in nursing women.—Suppression of milk from a cold.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Oppressed breathing, from a cold; from accumulation of mucus.—Catarrh and hoarseness, as from having taken cold.—Cough, with hoarseness.—Moist cough.—Cough, with expectoration of bright red blood.—Cough, similar to whooping-cough, excited by taking a deep inspiration, with profuse secretion of mucus in the larynx and trachea; during each attack easy expectoration of tasteless mucus, which is often streaked with blood.

18. **Chest.**—Great oppression of the chest, esp. when breathing.—Dull shooting, as from blows in and upon the sides of the chest.—Troublesome undulating pain in the l. side of the chest.—(Impending paralysis of lung.)

19. **Heart.**—Strong palpitation of the heart, at night, perceptible externally.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness at the nape of the neck.—Stiffness of the neck from a cold.—Engorgement and induration of the glands of the nape, and of the neck.—Violent pains in the lumbar region, above the hips, digging, shooting, or drawing, chiefly at night during repose.—Lameness of the small of the back, from a cold.—Shooting pullings in the loins, shoulders, and arms.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Paralysis of the arms, with icy coldness (esp. during rest), as from apoplexy.—Paralytic pain in the arms, as from a bruise, chiefly during repose.—Tettery eruption, and warts, on the hands.—Perspiration in the palms of the hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Tractions and tearings in the legs, esp. in the thighs.—Tetters on the knee.—Puffing and swelling of the leg as far as the knee.—Burning sensation in the feet, and in the toes.—Erysipelatous desquamation and itching in the feet.—Tingling in the feet, as from formication.

24. **Generalities.**—Tearing, shooting, or drawing pains in the limbs.—Sufferings, as from a chill in various parts.—Rheumatic pains and other complaints, from a cold.—Aggravation of sufferings, chiefly in the evening or at night, and during repose; > by movement.—Pains, with coldness of the body.—Immoderate secretion and excretion of mucous membranes and glands, the activity of the skin being suppressed.—Swelling and induration of the glands.—Emaciation.—Dropsical swelling of the whole body, limbs, and face.—Rapid swelling of the whole body.—Weakness and painful weariness of the whole body.—Semilateral convulsions, with loss of speech.—Paralytic affections of the limbs (of different single parts).—Great lassitude.

25. **Skin.**—Dryness and heat of the skin.—Miliary nettle-rash, with fever.—Tetters of different kinds, such as humid, scaly, pale tetters, oozing after having been scratched; reddish tetters, with red areola, bleeding after having been scratched; tetters with red edges, painfully sensitive to the touch, and to cold water; small, round, yellowish-brown tetters, bleeding after having been scratched; dry, furfuraceous tetters.—Tettery scabs over the whole body.—Tettery eruptions, with swelling of the glands.—Warts.—Tetters in the joints.—Eruption of itching pustules, which pass into suppuration, and become covered with a scab, esp. in the lower limbs and the hinder part of the body.—Red spots, as if caused by flea-bites.

26. **Sleep.**—Great inclination to sleep during the day.—Nocturnal sleep, agitated, restless, in consequence of heat and startings in the body, esp. after midnight.—Waking very early.—Cannot sleep because of impossibility of remaining in a position long enough.—Frightful dreams.—Visions in the morning on waking.

27. **Fever.**—In the evening, frequent shiverings and coldness, not even relieved by the heat of the fire.—Cold during the pains.—At first, febrile shivering, then burning heat with stunning pain in the head, face red, burning heat in the palate, and insatiable thirst for cold drinks.—Dry, burning heat over the whole body.—Heat and burning in the back.—Dry heat and burning sensation in the skin, with delirium and thirst.—Heat with delirium without thirst.—Fever, with aggravation in the evening.—Pulse small, hard, and tight, esp. at night.—General sweat, esp. at night.—Fetid sweat, with discharge of much urine.—Fetid perspiration, at night and in the morning, over the whole body; during the day, more on the back, in the armpits and hands.—Perspiration suppressed and entirely wanting.

Echinacea Angustifolia.

(Echinacea angustifolia is the Western species of E. ; not to be confounded with *E. purpurea*, or Black Sampson, the Eastern species.) *N. O.* Compositæ, allied to Rudbeckia. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Appendicitis. Bites of rabid animals. Blood-poisoning. Carbuncles. *Diphtheria. Enteric Fever. Gangrene.* Poisoned wounds. *Pyæmia.* Rhus - poisoning. *Scarlatina. Septicæmia.* Snake - bites. Struma. Syphilis. Typhoid. Ulcers. Vaccination, effects of.

Characteristics.—*Echinacea angustifolia* has long been prized by eclectics in low typhoid conditions, diphtheria, malignant scarlatina, carbuncles and boils, and as a remedy in snake-bites. A remarkable case of vaccinal poisoning is recorded (*H. R.*, x. 527) in a man, 45, cured mainly by *Echin.* in 20-drop doses. The symptoms were : vitality ebbed ; he became so weak he could not sit up ; hair fell out ; an eruption of psoriasis appeared on extremities extending to body. The disease advanced rapidly ; the nails fell off. Left iritis supervened, and then keratitis of the right eye. Under *Kali iod.*, and phospho-albumen as a food, the hair ceased to fall off, but other symptoms became rapidly worse. *Echin.* was now given, and slowly the disease was arrested ; then gradual improvement and ultimate cure ensued. The report does not mention if the sight of the left eye was recovered. Homœopathists have generally followed the eclectics in using substantial doses. Fortunately we are now much better placed to understand *Echin.*, thanks to an extensive proving undertaken by J. C. Fahnestock, with additional symptoms contributed by T. C. Duncan (*H. R.*, xiv. 337, 386). With one exception the provers were males. The first symptom noticed was a biting, tingling sensation on the tongue, lips, and fauces (compare *Acon.*) with a sense of fear and pain about the heart. Febrile symptoms, full head, flushed face and accelerated pulse followed. Languor was experienced by many provers, and neuralgic, sharp, darting, shifting pains. Catarrh of the digestive and respiratory tracts. Griping pains, offensive flatus and loose yellowish stool. Drowsiness was a very marked feature. The symptoms were < after eating ; in evening ; after physical or mental exertion ; > by lying down, and by rest. In two provers there was found a diminution of red blood corpuscles after the proving. There is much chilliness (coldness of right leg), and sensitiveness to cold, < from exposure to cold

air. Pains in abdomen come and go suddenly, and are > by bending double.

Relations.—The closest analogue of Ech. a. is Baptisia. In snake-bites it *compares* with Lobelia purpurascens; in boils with Anthracin., &c. Head feels enlarged, Arg. n., Bapt., Bovist., Glon., Nux mosch., Nux v. Cases of Rhus-poisoning have been cured with Ech. a. *Compare also:* the vulnerary Compositæ, Arnica, Calendula and Bellis.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Dulness in head, with cross, irritable feeling.—So nervous could not study.—Confused feeling of the brain.—Felt depressed and much out of sorts.—Felt a mental depression in afternoons.—Sense of fear with pain about heart and accelerated pulse.—Senses seemed to be numbed.—Drowsy, could not read.—Drowsy condition with yawning.—Becomes angry when corrected, does not wish to be contradicted.—General depression, with weakness.—General dulness and drowsiness.—General dulness, unable to apply the mind.—Does not wish to think or study.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo when changing position of head.—Dull headache, felt as if brain was too large, with every beat of heart.—Dull pain in brain, full feeling.—Dull frontal headache, esp. over l. eye, which was relieved in open air.—Severe headache in vertex, > by rest in bed.—Dull headache above eyes.—Dull, throbbing headache, worse through temples.—Head feels too large.—Dull headache, < in evening.—Dull headache, worse in r. temple, with sharp pain.—Full feeling in temples.—Sudden pain in l. temple.—Sudden pain in l. head above coronal suture.—Brain weary, felt most in l. hemisphere.—Dull pain in occiput.—Chilly sensation in l. occiput.—Dull headache, with dizziness.—Constant dull pressing pain in both temples.—Shooting pains through temples.—Dull occipital headache.—Constant dull pain in temples, > at rest and by pressure.—Head feels as big as a windmill, with mental depression.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes ache when reading.—Tires me dreadfully to hold a book and read.—Eyes pain on looking at an object and will fill with tears, > by closing them.—Sleepy sensation in eyes, but cannot sleep.—Eyes feel brighter than natural.—Pains back of r. eye.—Sense of heat in eyes when closing them.—Dull pain in both eyes.—Lachrymation from cold air.—Sharp pains in eyes and temples.

4. **Ears.**—Shooting pain in r. ear.

5. **Nose.**—Stuffiness of nostrils, with mucus in nares and pharynx.—Full feeling in nose as if it would close up.—Full feeling of nose, obliged to blow nose, but it does not >.—Nostrils sore.—Mucous discharge from r. nostril.—Rawness of r. nostril, sensitive to cold, which causes a flow of mucus.—Bleeding from r. nostril.—R. nostril sore, when picking causes hæmorrhage.—Headache over eyes, with sneezing.

6. **Face.**—Paleness of face when head aches.—Face flushed.—Fine eruptions on forehead and cheeks.—Neuralgic pain in l. upper branch of fifth nerve.—Vomiting with pale face.—Biting tingling on lips.

7. **Teeth.**—Darting pains in the teeth, worse on r. side.—Neuralgic pains in superior and inferior maxilla.—Dull aching of the teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—White coating of tongue in the mornings, with white frothy mucus in mouth.—Slight burning of tongue.—Biting tingling sensation of tongue, lips, and fauces.—Whitish coat of tongue, with red edges.—Accumulation of sticky, white mucus.—Burning of the tongue, with increased saliva.—Dry sensation in back part of mouth.—Burning peppery taste when taking remedy.—Bad taste in the mouth in the morning.—A metallic taste.—Dryness of the mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Accumulation of mucus in throat.—Mucus in throat, with raw sensation.—Biting tingling in fauces.—After vomiting of sour mucus, throat burns.—Soreness of throat, worse on l. side.

10. **Appetite.**—Loss of appetite.—Desire for cold water.—Nausea, could not eat.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea before going to bed, which was always > lying down.—After eating, stomach and abdomen fill with gas.—After eating, belching, which tastes of food eaten.—Nausea, with eructation of gas.—Stomach distended with gas, not > by belching.—Belching of tasteless gas.—Sour eructation.—Sour eructation, which caused burning of throat.—Sense of something large and hard in stomach.—Belching of gas and at same time passing flatus.—Sour stomach, "heartburn," with belching of gas.—Relaxed feeling of the stomach.—Pain in stomach, going down through bowels, followed by diarrhœa.—Dull pain in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in r. hypochondrium.—Full feeling in abdomen, with borborygmus.—Pain about umbilicus, > by bending double.—Pain in abdomen, sharp cutting, coming and going suddenly.—Pain in l. iliac fossa.

13. **Stool.**—Griping pains followed by passing offensive flatus, or a loose yellowish stool, which always produced great exhaustion.—Diarrhœa following pain in stomach, going through bowels.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Desire for frequent urination.—Involuntary urination "in spite of myself."—Sense of heat while passing urine.—Pain and burning on urination.—Urine increased.—Urine pale and copious.—Urine scanty and dark in colour.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Soreness in perineum.—Pain across perineum.—Perineum seems stretched.—Pain in r. spermatic cord.—Testicles drawn up and sore.—Pain in meatus while urinating.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Mucus from vagina in evening.—Pain in r. iliac region, which seems deep, lasting but a short time.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Irritation of larynx.—Voice husky.—Constant clearing of mucus from throat.—Mucus comes in throat while in bed, must cough to clear throat.

18. **Chest.**—Full feeling in upper part of lungs.—Pain in region of diaphragm.—Pain in r. lung.—Pain in pectoral muscles.—Sore feeling in the chest.—Feels like lump in chest.—Feeling of a lump under sternum.—Sharp burning pain under sternum.

19. **Heart.**—Slight pain over heart.—Stitching pain in l. chest (apex of heart).—Rapid beating of heart.—Heart's action increased.—Pulse 80, full and strong, later decreased and again increased.—Heart's action decreased.—Anxiety about the heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain in back of neck.—Pain in small of back

over kidneys.—Dull pain in small of back.—Pain in lumbar region, < from stooping.

21. **Limbs.**—General weakness of limbs.—Pain between shoulders, which extends to axilla and down the arms.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in l. shoulder, > by rest and warmth.—Pain in r. shoulder, going down to fingers.—Sharp pain in l. arm, going down to fingers, with loss of muscular power.—Sharp pain in l. elbow.—Cold hands.—Pain in r. thumb.—Pain in wrists and fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in r. thigh.—Pain in back of l. knee.—Sharp shooting pain in legs.—Extremities cold.—Chilliness in r. leg.—L. hip and knee pains.—Pain in r. leg.—Cold feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Exhausted, tired feeling.—Muscular weakness.—Felt as if I had been sick for a long time.—General aching all over, with exhaustion.—After proving found a diminution of red corpuscles.—Pains and sickness of stomach > by lying down.

25. **Skin.**—Intense itching and burning of skin on neck.—Little papules on skin, with redness, feeling like nettles; this occurred on the fifth day of the proving.—Skin dry.—Small red pimples on neck and face.—(Boils.)

26. **Sleep.**—General languor, sleepy.—Sleep disturbed, wakes often.—Sleep full of dreams.—Dreams about exciting things all night.—Dreams of dead relations.

27. **Fever.**—Chills up the back.—General chilliness with nausea.—Cold flashes all over the back.—Temperature raised a degree, with flushed face and fulness of head, accelerated full pulse.—Sweat chiefly on upper part of body.

Echinacea Purpurea.

Echinacea purpurea. Black Sampson. (Eastern States of America.) *N.O.* Compositæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Diphtheria. Putrid fevers.

Characteristics.—I mention this plant, which is a popular remedy in the Eastern States, because it has been used in place of *Ech. ang.* It has probably a very similar action, and the root causes the same pungent sensation on lips and tongue as the tincture of *Ech. ang.* It well deserves a proving. The black root has been taken as a "signature" of the remedy in cases of low fevers where a black tongue was observed.

Elæis Guineensis.

Elæis guineensis. Aouara. Avoira. *N. O.* Palmæ (yields Palm Oil). Triturations of the fruit.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Elephantiasis arabum. Gastric affections. Headache. Leprosy. Scleriasis. Scleroderma. Sight, defective. Skin, affections of. Sore throat.

Characteristics.—Proved by Mure, it produced lancinations, burning, bruised and throbbing pains. Notable symptoms of leprosy

and of scleroderma appear in the provings: anæsthesia; swelling and hardening of skin. Among other symptoms are: sensation as if a peg stuck in false ribs. Swelling of parts. The greatest number of symptoms appeared on the lower extremities and skin. < From cold drinks (colic); from descending stairs (lancinations); from breathing. > Rest.

Relations.—*Compare*: Anacard., Rhus t.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Merry mood.—Disobedient.

3. **Eyes.**—Swelling of eyes.—Sight weak; confused vision by candle-light.—He makes letters much too large.—Unable to look steadily at an object.

8. **Mouth.**—Burning in tongue; has to stop eating.—Bad odour from mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Lancinations in throat when swallowing; stinging when swallowing saliva.

11. **Stomach.**—Foul eructations.—Vomiting of a cake immediately after eating it.

12. **Abdomen.**—Colic after a cold drink.—Pain with bruised sensation in abdomen.

13. **Stool.**—Frequent diarrhœa.—Black stools.

14. **Urine.**—White urine.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Breathing embarrassed.—Pricking in larynx on breathing.—Cough with lancination in sides.—Pain in middle of chest as if pricked by needles.—Lancinations every five minutes in r. chest.

20. **Neck.**—Constrictive pains round neck as if from tight string.—Throbbing in nape.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Swelling of l. arm.—Beating in l. arm.—Insensibility of hand to fire-heat when approached to fire, but an hour after he feels it badly.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Staggering gait.—Weakness of legs.—Swelling of r. leg.—Sharp pain lower part of l. leg as if a pen-knife were stuck in.—Throbbing in calves.—Hammering in tibia, nape of neck, and r. foot.—Soreness of soles of feet when walking and when touched.

24. **Generalities.**—Lancinations in various parts, esp. when going downstairs.

25. **Skin.**—Skin seems thicker.—On each side of epigastrium skin seems thickened, with pain in last false ribs as if a peg were stuck in them.—Swelling, roughness, and itching of skin of l. leg.—Small vesicles appear on swollen r. leg; and l. arm; and on other parts without swelling.—Itching all over, preventing sleep.

Elaps.

Elaps corallinus. Brazilian Coral Snake. *N. O.* Elapidæ. Poison pressed from the venom-sac of the living snake and triturated with sugar of milk. Higgins used the gall of the snake, *Fel Elapidis Corallini.*

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Axilla, itching in. Cancer. Deafness. Ear, affections of. *Ear, wax in.* Epistaxis. Hæmorrhages. Headache. Hemiplegia. Knee, pain in. Metrorrhagia. Naso-pharyngitis. Nose, stuffed. Ozæna. Phthisis. Pneumonia. Throat, ulcerated.

Characteristics.—*Elaps* is distinguished from the other serpent venoms by the pre-eminent blackness of its discharges and hæmorrhages ; black ear-wax. Characteristic symptoms are : Fruit and cold drinks lie like ice on stomach and cause a cold feeling in chest. Sensation as if all the blood were collected in head. E. V. Moffat has found *Elaps* 6 almost a specific in chronic naso-pharyngeal catarrh, with greenish crusts and subjective disagreeable odour. Rumbling in ears as of thunder. Sensation in brain as if shaken. Sensation as if food turned like a corkscrew on swallowing ; as if intestines were twisted by a cord and strung together in a knot. Pains in the lungs (especially right) are very marked : " Sensation within chest and at sternum, as if pleuræ were pulled off and the lungs violently drawn apart." Sensation as if a heavy load, iron bar, or weight on parts. Fluids roll audibly into stomach. The glands and skin of axilla are affected. (I cured with *Elap.* 200 a very old-standing case of irritating rash in axilla (right) with recurrent suppuration of axillary glands.) Periodicity is marked. Rest >, exertion < ; but walking > epistaxis, pain in stomach and lungs. Lying on abdomen > pain in stomach. Many symptoms are < at night. (Sudden deafness at night with roaring and cracking in ears.) Dreams of dead persons. Warmth of bed <. Great sensitiveness to cold : draught, wind, wet weather <. Horror of rain. Touch <.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Radiated heat, Alcohol, Arsen. *Compare :* Arsen., Carb. v., Crotal., Lach., Mur. ac., Nit. ac., Rhus t. ; (red spot before sight) Duboisia ; (effects of cold, wet weather) Dulc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Absence of mind.—Depression of spirits ; desire for solitude. —Fear of being left alone, as if something horrible might happen.—Apprehensive of some fatal disease.—Angry about one's self, and does not wish to be spoken to.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo ; falls forward.—Pain in the cerebellum, r. side.—Fulness in head, as if all the blood were collected in it ; fears apoplexy ; with cold hands.—Severe stitching pains in forehead, with heaviness of head ; occasionally pain intermits, 8–10 days, thundering in l. ear, deafness, lachrymation.—Violent pain in vertex (afternoon), as if the brain were shaking, with nausea, which prevents her from keeping the head quiet.—Congestion of blood to the head on stooping.—Stinging headache, with sleeplessness.—

Weight in the forehead; pain in the forehead.—Lancinating headache, first in l. side of the head, extending to r. side.—Headache in occiput after mental exertion.

3. **Eyes.**—Stye on l. eye, with lancination.—Red eyelids.—Tickling and red streaks of the sclerotica.—Large red, fiery spots before the eyes; red bar before the eyes, when opening them.—Dryness and burning in both eyes on waking; bloated around the eyes in the morning.—Eyes red and inflamed; blear-eyed.—Glassy look.—When closing the eyes everything looks (dirty) red; dotted with black points.—Violent itching in the l. eye.—Aversion to light; desire to close the eyes; everything seems white even at night; grey veil before eyes; on stooping rush of blood to head with vertigo and pain at root of nose; can scarcely distinguish light from dark.—Amaurosis.

4. **Ears.**—Buzzing in r. ear.—Crackling in ears on swallowing.—Itching in the ears.—Cerumen black and hardened.—Illusions of hearing; hears whistling and ringing; imagines he hears some one talk.—Discharge of a serous fluid or greenish-yellow liquid from (l.) ear (in the morning).—Offensive otorrhœa with eruptions.—Crusty eruptions on ear and cheek.—Discharge of blood from the ear.—Sudden deafness at night with constant roaring and cracking.—Hearing of both ears impaired; otalgia of r.

5. **Nose.**—Bad smell (like putrid herring pickle) from the nose.—Stoppage of the nostrils (high up, with dull aching in forehead); coryza from the least current of air.—White and watery mucus is discharged from the nose.—Epistaxis: sudden, profuse, while walking; after a blow.—Blood black, copious, in steady stream.

6. **Face.**—Dark complexion.—Lancinations from root of nose to ear.—Redness and swelling of r. cheek, with chilliness all over the body.—Redness, heat, and formication in r. cheek.—Swelling of face, extending to r. side of the nose.—Red blotches on bloated face.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue black or dark red.—Tongue swollen and whitish in morning.—Pricking at tip of tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Naso-pharyngeal catarrh, greenish crusts, subjective disagreeable odour.—Dull pain from nares to ears; < by swallowing; posterior wall of pharynx dry, fissured, covered with crusts.—The beverage is arrested in œsophagus, as from a spasmodic contraction.—Constriction in pharynx with pressure in the throat.—Ulceration of throat, < l. side, difficult swallowing of liquids; recurring from exposure to wind or rain.

11. **Stomach.**—Vomiting of green bile, followed by diarrhœa.—Acidity of the stomach, with nausea and faint feeling; sour eructations.—Violent thirst; cold feeling in the chest after drinking.—Hunger, with violent headache if not satisfied at once.—Vomiting of mucus, with fainting.—Fruit and cold drinks feel like ice in the stomach.—Burning in stomach.—Weight in stomach, with nausea, after eating.—Sudden pains in stomach, as if she must sink down; < while sitting, > on walking about.

12. **Abdomen.**—Lancinations from both groins to symphysis pubis.—Colic, with urging to stool.—The intestines feel twisted, as if by a cord, and strung together in a knot, with strangulating sensation.—Sensation as if the blood in the abdomen were flowing backward.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa, blackish, frothy, yellowish, watery, with mucus and rumbling; bile; bloody mucus.—Discharge of black, liquid

blood from the bowels and at stool, with colic and sensation as if the bowels were twisted.—Prolapsus ani.—Constriction of the sphincter, after bloody stool.—Crawling at anus as if from worms.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Red urine, with cloudy sediment.—Thick urine, with red sediment.—Suppression of urine; strangury.—Discharge of mucus from urethra.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Impotence.—Weight and swelling of the testes.—Discharge of prostatic fluid.—The skin of the prepuce is thick and inflamed.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Discharge of black blood between the menses.—Menses every two or three weeks; flow profuse, dark.—Weight at the uterus; at the vagina, after an hysteric attack.—Itching in the vagina; formication at the vulva.—Sensation as of something burst in womb, followed by continuous stream of dark-coloured blood on attempting to urinate.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dry cough, which ends in raising black blood.—Taste of blood in the mouth, before coughing.—Constant cough, with frightful pains throughout lungs as if they were torn out (< r. apex).—Stitches in the upper part of each lung; better when walking.—Oppressed breathing in the evening; < on going up stairs.

18. **Chest.**—Feeling as of heavy load on chest.—Constriction of the chest.—Coldness in chest after drinking.—Sensation in chest and at sternum as if pleuræ were pulled off and the lungs violently torn apart.—Stitches in l. chest; worse when breathing.—Pleuritic pain r. side, felt in axilla.—Cannot lean to r. side on account of a very painful pulling in r. lung.—Sensitiveness of r. side.

19. **Heart.**—Spitting of black blood, with painful tearing, as if proceeding from the heart.—Palpitation of the heart, with anxiety and trembling of the hands.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness in the r. side of neck.—Lancinations in l. side of neck.—Painful pressure at nape of neck.—Lancinations in the whole spinal marrow, from occiput to sacrum.—Pressure between the shoulders.—Coldness in back.—Pain in the back, with chilliness, cold feet, and strangury.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Itching under axilla, with tetter.—Inflamed and suppurating glands in axilla.—The arms and hands are swollen, bluish, covered with red spots; also r. leg and foot.—Crampy constriction at bend of elbow, extending to hand, as if one had carried a heavy weight.—Pricking in the l. upper arm.—Hot rash on r. wrist.—The r. hand feels as if paralysed.—The tips of the fingers peel off.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cramps in the calves.—Icy coldness of r. leg.—Rheumatic pains in l. leg.—Sensation of spraining and stiffness in knee-joint.—The l. foot is swollen and blue, with red spots.—Pricking under toenails.

25. **Skin.**—Red pimples at the tips of the fingers.—The tips of the fingers peel off.—Little pimples, followed by desquamation.—Yellow spots on the hands and fingers.—Red tetter from the corner of the r. nostril to the cheek.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleeplessness from lancinating headache.—Dreams of business, of dead persons.

27. **Fever.**—Sensitive to cold.—The arm shudders when dipping the hand into water.—Coldness in the back.—Dry heat, at midnight; cannot

endure any cover.—With the fever, oppression of breathing,—Flushes of heat in evening, with redness and heat of face and ears.—Chill at noon, without thirst, followed by dry heat in afternoon, without perspiration.—Cold perspiration all over.

Elaterium.

Ecballium elaterium. Momordica elaterium. Squirting Cucumber. *N. O.* Cucurbitaceæ. Tincture of unripe fruit. Trituration of Elaterinum, C_{20} H_{28} O_5.

Clinical.—Abscesses. Bilious fever. Bladder, affections of. Boils. Cholera. Colic. Cramps. Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Dysentery. Erysipelas. Intermittent fever. Jaundice. Measles. Nettle-rash. Neuralgia. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Scurvy. Vomiting. Yawning.

Characteristics.—The "signature" of *Elat.* is too obvious to be missed: Profuse watery stools, coming out with a gush, which is the main characteristic of the drug, is plainly typified in the explosion by means of which the ripe fruit scatters its seeds. *Elat.* has been used with good effect in scurvy of which gushing diarrhœa is a marked symptom. Beriberi, also a scurvy disease, has been greatly helped by *Elat.* according to Cooper. Dull olive green discharges; and frothy stools are also characteristic. Many cases of cholera, cholerine, and infantile diarrhœa are met by *Elat.;* also the jaundice of the new-born with bilious stools. The property of *Elat.* to cause draining of the tissues of their watery contents has been used to cause the absorption of dropsical fluids. Minute doses will often effect this. Gaping and yawning are well marked, and when present with fever before the chill or before the chill of cholera, *Elater.* is indicated. The yawning lasts all through the chill. *Elat.* promotes the opening of abscesses and boils. Sensations as if a splinter in left eye; as if posterior nares and upper part of œsophagus were enlarged. Effects of damp weather or standing on damp ground; < by damp.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bry. and Coloc. (sciatica); Verat. (neuralgia); Colch., Crot. t., Verat. (choleraic affections); Sec. (olive-green diarrhœa); Canth. (dysenteric diarrhœa with painful micturition); Apis, Hep., Ign., Rhus t. (urticaria during intermittent fever).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Depression of spirits.—Irresistible propensity to wander from home.

9. **Throat.**—A feeling as if the posterior nares and upper part of the œsophagus were enlarged.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea; vomiting of a watery substance, or of greenish, bilious matter, with great weakness.

12. **Abdomen.**—Cutting, griping pains in the bowels.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Copious liquid stools.—Discharges from the

bowels of frothy water; coming out with a gush.—Squirting diarrhœa.—Dull olive-green discharges.—Bleeding of hæmorrhoidal tumors.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Shooting, also dull aching pains in the course of l. sciatic nerve to the instep and toes.

26. **Sleep.**—Incessant gaping.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness, with continual gaping, as if an attack of intermittent fever were approaching.—Before the chill, gaping.—During the chill, pain in the head and limbs.—Fever, with violent tearing pains throughout the head; increased pains in the bowels and extremities; pains shooting to the tips of the fingers and toes, and then shooting back into the body.—Perspiration relieves all the symptoms.—If the intermittent fever is suppressed, urticaria break out all over the body.

Electricitas.

Electricity. The effects of atmospheric electricity and static electricity. Attenuations are made from sugar of milk saturated with the current.

Clinical.—Chorea. Headache. Hysteria. Paralysis. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—Caspari is the authority for the symptoms caused by electricity, but every one knows the powerful effect exercised on some persons by the approach of a thunderstorm, and the influence of an electric current. Nervous tremors; anxiety; fear; restlessness, anxiety, and anguish; violent headaches; palpitation; swelling of parts, are among the most prominent symptoms. Dr. Seward (*Med. Adv.*, xxvi. 150) has related a number of cases in which the injudicious use of electric baths brought on phthisis. In another case the chest and arms became stiff and paralysed. A young married woman, who had general and local (uterine) electric treatment, complained after it of feeling very heavy, as if she weighed a ton. One patient, after a bath, said his chest and shoulders "felt like marble." He became phthisical and died. The paralysis caused by electricity was in several cases quickly relieved by *Morph. acet.*, both in the solution and in the potencies.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Morph. acet. I have found Phosphorus the best antidote to the effects of storms. Electricity antidotes Mercury. *Compare:* Galvanismus and Magnetismus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Tears, sometimes with timidity.—Sighs, sometimes with tears; the patient cries aloud.—Restlessness, anxiety, anguish, sometimes more particularly in the chest; internal anguish; violent agitation; timidity; fear on the approach of a storm.—Ill-humour.—Involuntary laughter.—Furor.—Loss of consciousness; insensibility; foolish actions; haggard eyes.—Errors in the appreciation of time; loss of memory.

2. **Head.**—Giddiness, esp. on stooping.—Confusion of head.—Dulness.—Embarrassment in the head.—Vertigo.—Cephalalgia.—Pains in the head, sometimes drawing.—Bruise-like pain in occiput.—Crushing pressure in forehead, as from a stone.—Shootings in r. side of head, or from vertex to the temple, and r. side of forehead; tearings in the occiput, from the nape of the neck to the forehead.—Painful cramps in the head.—Disagreeable shaking, most frequently from behind.—Violent pulsations (beatings), or else heat throughout the head.—Murmuring throughout the top of the head.—Dartings in the head, as from pins.—Tingling in the teguments of the head.—Ebullition under the scalp.—Sensation of cold in the vertex.—Sensation of torpor in a part of r. side of head.—Darting itching on the head and legs.—Scurf on the scalp.—The growth of the hair much promoted.

3. **Eyes.**—Aching in the eyes, as from dryness.—Gnawing sensation in l. eye, or else violent drawing pains, extending to forehead.—Sensation as if the eyes were much sunken.—Sensation as if something were passing out of the eye.—Redness of the vessels of the conjunctiva, as far as the cornea; of the edges of l. eyelid, at the exterior angle.—Inflammation of the eyes.—Swelling of edges of eyelids, at the external angle.—Considerable lachrymation.—Lachrymation, esp. of r. eye.—Wandering and haggard looks.—Contraction of pupils, which were abnormally dilated.—Clouded vision.—Everything appears pale.—Blindness.—Sight improved (curative symptom).—Little black spots before r. eye.—Objects all appear yellow to the sight.—A dark room appears to be illuminated.

4. **Ears.**—Pains in the ear.—Drawing pains from the jaws to the ears.—Lancinations in r. ear, proceeding from the neck.—Pulsations in the ear.—Redness and heat of the ear.—Swelling of the interior of the ear.—Suppuration, and a small pustule in the auditory duct.—Vesicles full of acrid serum behind the ear.—Augmented secretion of wax.—Murmuring, sometimes with a sensation as if a flock of wool were before the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Tingling in the nose, or else with pressure outwardly.—Epistaxis.—Loss of smell.—Sneezing.—Augmented secretion of nasal mucus.—Discharge, on blowing the nose, of a liquid like milk; aggravation of pre-existing coryza.

6. **Face.**—Colour, bright red.—Expression of alarm on the face.—Increase of sweat on the face.—Violent drawing pain above l. eyebrow.—Contraction of the muscles of the face, esp. of the mouth.—Swelling of the face.—Scabby eruption on the face, on the arms, and over the body.—Large blisters on the cheeks.—Lips cracked; the upper lip puffed out.—Eruption about the mouth and on the chin.

7. **Teeth.**—Tearing pains in upper teeth, proceeding from the head.—Pain as of subcutaneous ulceration in places once occupied by molar teeth.—Quick dartings in a hollow molar tooth.—Quick growth of the teeth in children.—Drawings in the gums, proceeding from r. ear.

8. **Mouth.**—Increase of excoriation already existing in the interior of the mouth.—Pain of excoriation, and excoriation in the interior of r. cheek.—Great dryness of the mouth.—Augmented secretion of saliva.—Foam at the mouth.—Sensitiveness of the tongue, esp. at the point, which is also red.—Papillæ very prominent.—Dry tongue, charged with a yellow coating.—Swelling, thickness of the tongue.—Vesicles on the tongue, with pain of

excoriation.—Dumbness, inability to utter a sound.—On the palate, vesicles with desquamation of the epidermis.

9. **Throat.**—Constant tickling in the throat.—Pressure on swallowing.—Difficult deglutition.—Inflammation of the gullet.

10. **Appetite.**—Sour taste.—Increase of appetite.—Great inclination to eat between meals.—Thirst during febrile shivering.—Pyrosis.—Abundant accumulation of water in the mouth.—Loathing.—Nausea, sometimes after a meal, with a more abundant accumulation of saliva.—Retching, with inflammation of throat, and cough.—Vomiting, and inflammation of the throat.—Vomiting of blood.

11. **Stomach.**—Fulness of the stomach, after eating the least thing.

12. **Abdomen.**—Spasmodic tension and contraction in the abdomen.—Aching in the abdomen.—Colic.—Cutting pains on the approach of a storm, or else with diarrhœa.—Dartings from l. to r. side.—Shivering in the abdomen, or else burning, sometimes with tension.—Inflation of the abdomen, borborygmi in the abdomen, sometimes with fermentation.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Fruitless inclination.—The stools are at first facilitated, and afterwards restricted.—Stools frequent and liquid, of a blackish yellow, and of a fetid smell.—Diarrhœa, sometimes entirely liquid, hot.—Tenesmus and cutting pains.—Diarrhœa with colic, or else at the approach of a storm.—During the diarrhœa, retraction of the testicles.—After the diarrhœa, constriction in anus, with dry stools.—Heat in the whole body.—Violent pressure in the rectum (during the stools).—Burning in anus.—Hæmorrhoidal flux.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Sensation as though the bladder were going to burst.—Augmented secretion of urine.—Very frequent emission of urine.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Urine, in the morning, an orange-yellow; during the day, like water in which meat has been washed.—Urine thick, deep-coloured.—Red like blood, abundantly charged with mucus.—Discharge of blood with the urine.—White sediment.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Appearance of the catamenia (in the electric bath).—Copious menses, sometimes with pressure in the rectum.—Blood of the catamenia, black and thick.—Leucorrhœa, at first serous, afterwards thick, in pieces of the size of a hazel-nut.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Roughness of the larynx.—Cough, with much tickling in throat, or else with pressure in forehead from within outwards.—Short irritable cough.—Spitting of blood.—Feeble and faint respiration.—Respiration arrested.—Dyspnœa.—Respiration accelerated.—Asthma, sometimes lasting for life, with palpitation of the heart, and disposition to syncope; oppression of the chest.

18. **Chest.**—Constriction of the chest.—Pains in the chest; sensation of coldness in the l. side.—Chest and shoulders feel like marble.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart, sometimes esp. at the approach of a storm, or else with a disposition to fall in syncope.—Palpitation of the heart with fever, or with headache, or else with restlessness and vivid redness of the face.—Painful and rapid lancinating pain proceeding from the heart across the chest.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Difficulty in moving the neck.—Tingling in a muscle shortened by suppuration.—Dartings in an enlarged gland of the neck.

—Tingling in the vertebral column.—Furunculi on the back, and nape of the neck.—Drawing pains across the shoulder-blades, as by a thread.—Burning in the shoulder.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Tearings in r. shoulder, which disappear in the heat of the bed.—Excruciating pains in arms (and legs).—Intense pains at night.—Startings, or else tearings, in articulations of arms and hands.—Paralysis of the arms, one being much swollen.—Scabby ulcer in the arms (and on the legs).—Violent starting in the upper part of the arms.—Drawing pain in the radius of r. forearm.—Violent tearing in hand.—Trembling of the hands.—Sensation of paralysis in the articulation, on the slightest movement.—Prominence of the veins.—Swelling of the hand, sometimes red, or itching.—Red smooth spot on the hand.—Whitish, itching place in the palm of r. hand.—Tension or drawing pain in the fingers.—Sensation of torpor at the ends of the fingers.—Vesicles full of a greenish liquid, sanguineous at the articulation of the finger which has received the shock.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Heaviness of the legs.—Lassitude of the thighs on going up an ascent.—Sensation as though the flesh were detached from the bones.—Red itching place on r. thigh.—Sensation of heat over the whole thigh.—Trembling of the knees.—Tearings in the knees.—Dartings, or tension, or else tingling, extending to the foot.—Pain as of a wound in the knees and great toe.—Red place, with pain of excoriation, or else, a red and itching protuberance in the knee.—In the tibia, sensation of turning round, or else lassitude.—Red spot on the skin.—Burning in the feet, sometimes reaching to the knees, esp. at night; great internal heat, internal coldness, extended by a cool summer wind to the abdomen.—Sensation of fatigue, with trembling in the feet.—Sensation of swelling, of numbness, and torpor; rotative sensation in the soles of the feet.—Sensation as if a large ring were round the malleoli.—Itching of foot, or else red and itching vesicles on foot.

24. **Generalities.**—Pains in the limbs; grievous pains; pains in old wounds, or in enfeebled bodies, from a change of temperature.—Draggings in all the limbs, as far as the ends of the fingers and toes; nocturnal shootings, in parts which are paralysed, or else in those which have been electrified; shaking of the whole body, commencing in the maxillary bones; tingling in the parts electrified; violent burning in those which touch the chain.—General depression and weariness, sometimes with giddiness or with drowsiness; lassitude and stiffness of the limbs; general depression after a meal; uneasiness during a storm.—General relaxation of the powers, sometimes with moral depression and headache; relaxation of the nerves and muscles; diminution of the weight of the body; weakness of the parts shaken.—Syncope, and tendency to fall down.—Stiffness of the limbs; paralysis of some of the limbs, esp. of the inferior extremities.—Trembling of the limbs, chiefly of those which have been shaken; general trembling.—Springing up of the tendons.—Convulsions of the limbs.—Painful spasms along the back.—St. Vitus' dance.—Epileptic fits hastened and aggravated.

25. **Skin.**—Itching, or else tingling over the whole body (violent pains and swelling of one of the feet which had been frozen twelve years before).—Eruption of small nodosities on the spots touched by the sparks; eruption like miliary or measles; white vesicles; itch-like eruption at the joints; of

carbuncles, which proceed to suppuration.—The skin becomes black; wheals on the skin.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning and stretching, sometimes with shuddering over the whole body.—Great drowsiness.—Profound sleep.—Sleeplessness, sometimes with tossing.—Sleeplessness for two months.—Dreams confused and disquieting.

27. **Fever.**—Shuddering over whole body, every morning, with yawning. —Coldness of l. side.—Fever: at first general shivering, afterwards heat, transient and dry; frequent alternations of shivering and heat, with inflammation of the throat; heat mingled with shivering; shivering, with much sweat; painful cramps in head and along back; fever in the evening.—Augmentation of natural heat; internal heat of the parts which have sustained the electric shock; blood much over-heated; heat, with cephalalgia, or else with anxiety (at night), or else with strong and quick pulse; heat of whole body, with shivering brought on by motion; heat of the parts struck by the electric spark; intermittent pulse, lively, quick and strong; circulation of the blood accelerated; prominence of the veins of the hands.—Increased perspiration; excessive nocturnal sweat, in gouty persons, without mitigation; copious sweat during sleep, with anxiety during a storm.

Ephedra Vulgaris.

E. vulgaris. *N. O.* Gnetaceæ. Tincture of branches and flowers.

Clinical.—Exophthalmic goître. Headache.

Characteristics.—*Ephedra* has been proved in Russia by Dr. B. H. Mouravow (*Universal Homœopathic Annual*, p. 56). It produced symptoms when twenty drops of a strong alcoholic extract were taken five times a day; fifteen drops four times a day having been taken without apparent effect. Extreme apathy was produced, stiff-neck, and backward pulling of whole body on turning the head. There was also starting of the eyes from the orbits as if pushed out. This suggested exophthalmic goître to Mouravow, who considered that the drug acted on the ganglions of the sympathetic nerve, and caused congestion of the spinal cord.

Relations. — *Compare:* Ferr., Iod., Lycopus v., Spong., Thyroid. (exophthalmos).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Extreme apathy.

2. **Head.**—Violent headache, nausea, general weakness; slow pulse.—L.-side hemicrania with numbness of entire l. arm.

3. **Eyes.**—Heavy eyes, starting from their orbits, as if pushed out, pain in the eye (after second dose on third day. On fifth day exophthalmos was increased).

12. **Abdomen.**—Dull pain in region of spleen.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—From early morning great fatigue, retention of the urine (fourth day).

19. **Heart.**—Abatement of pulse (from 68 to 62 in one case), notwithstanding increased rapidity of action of heart.—Strong heart-beat with weakening of pulse; respiration accelerated.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness of neck (with exophthalmos).—Stiffness of neck and backward pulling of all the body on turning head and a dull pain in region of spleen.

21. **Limbs.**—Towards evening heaviness in all the limbs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Numbness of entire l. arm, with l.-side hemicrania.

24. **Generalities.**—General weakness; from early morning great fatigue.

26. **Sleep.**—Longing for sleep.

Epigea Repens.

Trailing Arbutus. *N. O.* Ericaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves.

Clinical.—Calculi, urinary. Dysuria. Gravel. Strangury.

Characteristics.—Hale mentions *Epigea* as having been a popular remedy in renal calculi throughout the United States ever since the settlement. "It has been successful in removing dysuria and strangury as well as urinary tenesmus." Hale once gave to a patient who had a bloody muco-purulent sediment in the urine with intense dysuria, ten drops of the tincture six times a day. A copious deposit of fine brown sand was observed and all symptoms were relieved.

Relations.—Botan.: Arbutus, Uva ursi. *Compare also:* Mitchella, Chimaphila, Cannabis, Calc. ren., Urtica urens, Uric acid.

Epilobium Palustre.

Epilobium lineare. Willow Herb. *N. O.* Onagraceæ.

Clinical.—Dysphagia. Fever. Larynx, affections of. Ptyalism. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—*Epil. p.* was proved by Dr. J. S. Wright, a tincture of the root being used. Symptoms of filling up of throat, inability to swallow, fever and headache were produced. A boy poisoned with the flowers of *Epil. hirsutum* had strong epileptiform convulsions in rapid succession.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Headache with fever.

6. **Face.**—Face red.

8. **Mouth.**—Ptyalism.—Dull and sleepy but could not sleep, the saliva would choke him.

9. **Throat.**—In morning throat began filling up; at noon could not swallow water; larynx sore to pressure with hard lumps on each side externally.

13. **Stools.**—Three loose stools on eighth day; none the day after.

14. **Urine.**—Urine red.

27. **Fever.**—Hard chill began 11 a.m., lasted an hour; high fever came on with aching all over and severe headache; this lasted all night; could not sleep.

Epiphegus.

Epiphegus Virginiana. Beech Drops. Cancer-root. *N. O.* Orobanchaceæ. (A slender branching herb without leaves, of a dull purple or yellow-brown colour growing as a parasite on the roots of beech-trees.—*H. R.*, iv. 10.) Tincture of whole fresh plant in full flower.

Clinical.—Cancer. Diarrhœa. Gonorrhœa. *Headache.* Palpitation. Salivation.

Characteristics.—The Orobanche family to which *Epiphegus* belongs is nearest to the Scrophulariaceæ in botanical features. In addition to the name of "*cancer-root*" it is also called "*clap-root*" and "*flux-plant*," showing the virtues with which it is popularly accredited. Its homœopathic use has been almost exclusively confined to the treatment of headaches of the neurasthenic type, brought on by any extra exertion, relieved by a good sleep. The pain is pressing from within outward. A very characteristic symptom is: "Constantly wants to spit, saliva viscid;" when this symptom occurs in connection with a headache *Epiphegus* will almost certainly cure. It is said to have entered into the composition of "Martin's Cancer powder," and has been used by eclectics as a local application in obstinate ulcers and aphthæ. Symptoms take the direction: Right to left; right upper, left lower. Right temple more affected than left. It has been used mostly in the 3x potency. It has been proved by Dr. Ralf Morden. Dr. S. A. Jones has been chiefly instrumental in defining its place in therapeutics. I have cured with it many cases of headache, some of them desperately severe. The conditions are: < from working in open air; from rising up in bed; > from a good sleep.

Relations.—It is allied to the Scrophulariaceæ. *Compare:* Phos. in., > from sleep (Lach., Sulph., and Nat. mur. have the opposite—< from sleep—in the most marked degree); Fagus.

Causation.—Physical or nervous over-strain. Any unusual exertion or excitement, as going on a visit, or doing a day's shopping.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Makes wrong letters or words in writing.—Fears death from palpitation of heart.—Fears injury to her health from the drug.

2. **Head.**—Pain in temples; mostly in r.; in forehead; pressing from

without inward; piercing pains; fulness; pain coming on suddenly; scalp feels tight during headache.

3. **Eyes.**—Smarting.—Could not read because the words seemed to be blurred.

8. **Mouth.**—Saliva viscid.—Almost constant desire to spit.—Sticky viscid taste in mouth.—Bitter taste.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea.

13. **Stool.**—Stool passed with difficulty though fæces soft.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation which makes her feel very weak.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in l. shoulder.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in l. knee.

24. **Generalities.**—Languid feeling.

Equisetum.

Equisetum hyemale. Scouring Rush. A rush growing in damp soil in Europe and America. *N. O.* Equisetaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant chopped and pounded to a pulp.

Clinical.—Cystitis. Dropsy. Enuresis. General paralysis. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Gravel. Hæmaturia. Urine, retention of.

Characteristics.—The chief effects of *Equisetum* are found in the urinary organs. Pain in the kidneys (especially right), in the bladder and urinary passages. Constant desire to urinate, and passes large quantities of clear, light-coloured urine without relief. Pain in bladder as from distension. Retention and dysuria; especially in women during pregnancy and after confinement. Enuresis. Wets bed at night; when he dreams he always sees a crowd of people. *Equis.* has: Severe dull pain which does not lessen after urination; irritation of the bladder, especially in women. *Linaria* has enuresis, with frequent painful urging to urinate, causing the patient to rise at night (Farrington). It relieved loss of control over bladder and rectum in a case of general paralysis. Carcinoma uteri is said to have been cured by it. Pain in sacro-iliac joints. < From pressure or contact; moving; sitting. Eating > pain in temples; lying on back > pain in back: continued motion > pains in back and knees.

Relations.—*Compare:* Apis, Cannabis, Canthar., Fer. phos., Puls.; Canth. comes closest; there is less bleeding, tenesmus, scalding, and fibrinous flakes than with Canthar., but more mucus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Very irritable and easily fatigued.

2. **Head.**—Severe headache with intense pain in upper part of eyes or roof of orbit.—Headache with heat of face without redness.—Constrictive feeling across forehead.—Sticking, darting pains changing locality.—Constriction of whole scalp, as if drawn tightly over whole skull; continual desire

to wrinkle up forehead.—Skin over frontal bone very tight, with feeling of skin continuing to contract.

3. **Eyes.**—Severe pain in roof of r. orbit.—Sharp pain in outer angle of r. eye.

4. **Ears.**—Dull, transient pain and stiff feeling behind l. mastoid.—Confused feeling in ears.—Confusion of sounds; confused noises; fearful rumbling.

6. **Face.**—Face flushed, feeling of heat.—As if blood pressed into face.—Heat and burning without redness.

9. **Throat.**—Sharp sticking in throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Excessive hunger; appetite greatly increased throughout the proving.

12. **Abdomen.**—Distended feeling.—Dull, heavy pains in either side of lower abdomen and bladder, with frequent desire to urinate; the desire to urinate, which is constant, is not > by urinating.—Slight pain in bowels with desire for stool, not urgent, early in morning; three stools during the morning, quite thin; during the whole day frequent inclination for stool with slight pain in bowels; no diarrhœa.—Severe pain in lower abdomen with passage of fetid flatus.—Sharp pain in hypogastrium with sticking-like pains in anus (11 a.m.).—Sharp pains on either side of hypogastrium; extending to middle line.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Smarting in anus during and after stool.—Stool with great flatulence.—Stool with aching in anus and feeling as if rectum would protrude, followed by smarting in anus and a feeling as if some fæces still remained.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Slight pain in r. kidney, then in l., extending down l. side of sacrum.—Dull pain in r. kidney, with urgent desire to urinate; had urinated only a few minutes before and now passed four ounces of clear light-coloured urine.—Pain in bladder as from distension.—Severe dull pain in bladder not > by urinating; continued some days after taking the drug, and caused him to fear inflammation of the bladder.—Tenderness in region of bladder, and r. side of lower abdomen, extending upward from groin; same but less marked l. side.—Pain and tenderness in bladder region with soreness of testicles, extending up spermatic cords.—Excessive burning in urethra while urinating.—Sharp, cutting pain in urethra.—Pricking in urethra a short distance back from meatus.—Biting itching in meatus < scratching.—Great desire to urinate but only a small quantity passes.—Urgent desire to urinate with prickling and soreness of meatus from contact and pressure.—Obliged to rise several times at night to urinate.—Profuse urination, with burning in urethra and sharp pain at root of penis.—Later passes smaller quantities and darker.—Passed small amount but felt as if he had not urinated for hours; the amount grew less each time but the desire increased.—Urine cloudy.—Great excess of mucus on standing.—Enuresis, nocturnal and diurnal.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Violent erections; in the afternoon.—Soreness of testicles and cords; < l.

18, 19. **Chest and Heart.**—Sharp stitch in l. breast one inch to l. and over nipple.—Sharp pain in region of heart < by inspiration.

20. **Back.**—Pains in back esp. while sitting, > lying on back and walking.—Heavy sensation like a lump in r. lumbar region.—Severe rheumatic

pains in region of sacro-lumbar joint, and through l. hip-joint extending down outer side of l. leg, ending in front three inches above knee.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in upper part of shoulders and in region of vertebra prominens, < by least motion or contact.—Pain in r. shoulder to middle of upper arm.—Pain in l. shoulder with shivering over body and great heat of head.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in r. hip-joint and near knee-joint.—Knees very weak on least exertion.—Dull, heavy pain under l. patella.—On awakening, sharp pain inner side of l. knee, > after moving about a short time.

26. **Sleep.**—Very sleepy, eyelids heavy.—Sleep much disturbed by tiresome dreams of many persons, places, and things.

27. **Fever.**—Creeping chills beginning below and creeping up back.

Erechthites.

Erechthites hieracifolia. Senecio hieracifolia. Fireweed.
N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhages. Metrorrhagia. Orchitis.

Characteristics.—Belonging to the Compositæ, and closely allied to *Erigeron* and the Groundsel family (*Senecio*), "Fireweed" (so called because it grows abundantly in clearings which have been burnt out) has been used empirically in hæmorrhages, especially metrorrhagia, and as a local application in skin affections, herpes, eczema, psoriasis, and indolent ulcers. A short proving has shown an action over the circulatory apparatus, producing flushes of heat which suddenly give way to coldness. Another marked feature is increased appetite; and also increased feeling of strength and desire for exercise. According to Hale, "Oil of Fireweed" is also extracted from *Erigeron*, and is said by chemists to be identical with turpentine. All three cause active and passive hæmorrhages, the former being the primary and the latter the secondary action. *Erech.* is indicated in hæmorrhages of bright red blood from nose, mouth, bowels, kidneys, uterus, and lungs. These are attended with excitement of the circulation. It is also indicated in passive hæmorrhages of dark fluid blood. Hale also commends it in gonorrhœa and orchitis.

Relations.—*Compare:* Senecio, Erigeron, Hamam., Millefol., Calc., Canth., Tereb., Puls., Clematis.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Giddiness with nausea.—Dull frontal headache.—Throbbing of temporal arteries, with flushes of heat running across the back from one shoulder to the other.—The sensation of heat suddenly gives way to that of coldness.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat; legs feel stiff and painful, aching across small of back.

11. **Stomach.**—Enormous appetite.—Feeling in stomach as if it would be dissolved, after drinking cold water.—Eructations and heart-burn after eating warm bread and coffee (cured).

12, 13. **Abdomen and Stool.**—Griping followed by three copious discharges of semi-solid, yellow fæcal matter.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Increased flow of urine.—Slight burning at meatus during micturition.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Towards morning prolonged erection with dreams of nudity.—(Gonorrhœa with scanty discharges and great pain.—Orchitis from suppressed discharge.)

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Metrorrhagia.—Premature and profuse menses.

20. **Neck.**—Stitches on middle of back.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cold feeling in back of legs.—Legs feel stiff.

26. **Sleep.**—Dreams of nudity and shame.

Ergotinum.

Ergotin. The alkaloid of Secale cornutum, Ergot of rye. Trituration.

Clinical.—Anal incontinence. Gangrene. Hæmorrhages. Heart, paralysis of. Sphincters, paralysis of.

Characteristics.—*Ergotin* is best known by its physiological use as a hæmostatic in uterine and pulmonary hæmorrhages. It acts by causing contraction of the arterioles, and its effect is produced most promptly when it is administered by subcutaneous injection. Its homœopathic uses are in the main identical with those of *Secale*, but *Ergotin* will sometimes succeed when *Secale* fails. Koeck, of Munich, has recorded a case in point (*H. Monatsblätter*, Sept., 1898). *Secale*, like *Phosph.*, has "wide-open anus" in its symptomatology. Koeck's patient had suffered from diarrhœa since the Franco-German war, and latterly had lost all power of retention. It was for this that the doctor was consulted. The rectum had lost all sensation, so that the patient had no warning and was never clean. The odour may be imagined. Old-school treatment had failed to relieve him. He was about to be pensioned by his employers, and had thoughts of suicide. *Secale* 3x ameliorated slightly; the 2x had the same result. "Remembering Kafka's advice to use the alkaloid when the indicated drug did not seem to act, he prescribed *Ergotin* 2x." After taking this for four days days the patient regained control. Démange (*La Semaine Méd.*, January, 1886) records the case of a young lady suffering from typhoid fever and threatened with heart paralysis. Stimulating injections of ether and of rum, and frictions completely failed to rally her. Cyanosis increased rapidly and threatened the trunk. Fainting spells occurred in rapid succession, pulse filiform. *Ergotin* was then injected and the pulse rose, and the symptoms of collapse disappeared. (Most of the symptoms of this patient may be found under *Secale*.)

Erigeron.

Erigeron Canadense. Canada Flea-bane. *N. O.* Compositæ.
Tincture from the fresh plant when in bloom.

Clinical.—Black eye. Bruises. Cough. Dysuria. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Hæmatocele. Hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhoids. Placenta prævia. Proctalgia. Spermatorrhœa. Wounds.

Characteristics.—*Erigeron* is chiefly known as a remedy for hæmorrhages and congestions in pretty well all parts of the body. Its characteristic hæmorrhages are bright red. The Indians use it as an application to wounds. It compares as a vulnerary with *Arnica*. It has been proved by Burt and others. The throat and genito-urinary organs are specifically affected. Sensation as if something had lodged in upper part of œsophagus. Pains in umbilical region were very prominent. Feeling as if anus had been torn. Urination is painful or suppressed; sharp stinging pains in region of left kidney. Gonorrhœa and gleet have been cured by *Erig.* Wilmot Moore has given it with success in three cases of placenta prævia. He gave the IX trituration (of what part of the plant is not mentioned) on the tongue. Rest < ; every movement < flow ; = bloody lochia to return. Rainy weather < all symptoms.

Relations.—It is related to Senec., Erech., botanically and in effects. *Compare:* Ipec., Ham., Arn., Canth., Copaiv., Sabi., Tereb.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great despondency.

2. **Head.**—Congestion of the head, red face, nose-bleed ; febrile action. —Awakened with dull headache [forehead and r. eye] ; with aching distress in all the large joints.—Dull frontal headache with smarting in eyes.

3. **Eyes.**—Smarting of eyes, all afternoon and evening.—Slight agglutination of lids in morning.

4. **Ears.**—Loud singing in r. ear.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis of bright-red blood.—Increased secretion of mucus all forenoon.

8. **Mouth.**—Bad taste in mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Increased secretion of mucus in nostrils all forenoon, with a feeling of roughness of pharynx and sensation as if something had lodged in the upper part of the œsophagus that caused frequent inclination to swallow.—Rough feeling in pharynx in morning.

11. **Stomach.**—Violent retching and burning in the stomach, with vomiting of blood.—Eructations of air.—Sharp cutting pains in epigastric region every few minutes followed by dull pains.

12. **Abdomen.**—Frequent distress in umbilicus with hard, aching distress in whole dorsal region.—Frequent dull pain in umbilical region, with a feeling in anus as if it had been torn.—Constant dull pain in r. umbilicus ; twice the pains were severe and cutting (first day, second day

pain was in l. umbilicus).—Rheumatic pains in abdominal muscles.—Sudden pain in hypogastrium, followed by mushy stool (7 p.m. first day, 8 p.m. third day).—Dull pain in l. hypogastrium and umbilicus.—Dull pain in hypogastrium followed by dark-coloured, hard, lumpy stool.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Natural stool, followed by severe neuralgia in anus with tenesmus.—Stools small, streaked with blood; tormina; burning in the bowels and rectum; hard lumps of fæces mixed with the discharges.—Mushy stools.—Hæmorrhage from the bowels.—Hæmorrhoids; bleeding; with hard, lumpy stools; burning in the margin of anus; it feels as if torn.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urination painful or suppressed.—Dysuria of teething children; frequent desire; crying when urinating; urine profuse, of very strong odour; external parts (female) inflamed or irritated, with considerable mucous discharge.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sticky sweat on genitals.—Pain in r. lumbar region passing down to testicle.—Gonorrhœa and gleet.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Metrorrhagia, with violent irritation of rectum and bladder; after abortion, with diarrhœa and dysuria; with prolapsus uteri.—Very profuse flow of bright-red blood; every movement of patient increases the flow; pallor and weakness.—Leucorrhœa profuse, with spasmodic pains, and irritation of the bladder and rectum.—Bloody lochia return after the least motion; > during rest.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough; bloody expectoration; incipient phthisis.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation.

20. **Back.**—Dull aching distress in whole dorsal region.—Dull pains in lumbar and sacral regions.—Severe sticking, stabbing pain in region of l. kidney; passing to r. kidney.

21. **Limbs.**—Aching dulness in all the joints and limbs.

24. **Generalities.**—Excessive languor in morning; all day with great depression; no ambition to move in afternoon and evening.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent disposition to yawn in afternoon and evening.

Eriodictyon Glutinosum.

Eriodictyon Californicum. Yerba Santa. *N. O.* Hydrophyllaceæ.
Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bronchitis. Catarrh. Influenza. Phthisis.

Characteristics.—*Eriodyct.*, says Allen, "has a strong terebenthine taste, and abounds in a resinous matter which sometimes exudes so copiously that, in drying, the specimens stick firmly together and to the paper." "Yerba Santa" (holy plant) is a popular expectorant remedy in Mexico and California. By homœopaths it has been chiefly used in phthisical conditions, especially bronchial phthisis. Asthmatic breathing with accumulation of mucus; the asthma being relieved when the mucus is got rid of. Wasting, night-sweats, intolerance of

food. Phthisis the result of frequent bronchial catarrhs. Coryza and catarrh. J. Perry Seward gave it with great success in two cases of cough remaining after influenza (*Amer. Hom.*, xxiv. 248). G. M. Payne's proving brought out marked preference for the right lung. Foul mouth in the morning on rising. Most symptoms < in afternoon. Nausea < on running. Symptoms come at intervals; or on any sudden changes of position.

Relations.—*Compare:* Balsam of Peru, Pix liquida, Stannum; (afternoon aggravation) Lycop.; Grindelia, Phos., Hep., Rumex, Caust., Dros.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Dizziness and sense of intoxication.—Aching at base of cranium, 8 a.m.—Sensation of pressure outwards on all sides of head, greatest at cerebellum upwards.—Intense, dull, heavy pain in back of head and over eyes.—Burning in occiput; heavy pain as if occiput was being pressed out.

4. **Ears.**—Sharp pain in r. ear at intervals; or on suddenly changing position of head to r. or l.—Shooting pains, after changing to just below external ear, removed to just above and back of it at intervals of one or two minutes.

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing.—Catarrh, yellowish-green.—Coryza permanent; with more or less dizziness.

8. **Mouth.**—Foul mouth on rising in the morning.

9. **Throat.**—Burning sensation in fauces and throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Great appetite.—Deathly sickness; < by running.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sore, dragging, tender feeling of testicles (< l.); could not bear any pressure, and dreaded to move because of its tenderness; > by gentle support, felt in after part of day.—Slight fluttering at intervals at bottom of testicles.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Wheezing voice, 5 p.m.—Asthmatic symptoms; with coryza and mucous secretions.—Dull pain in r. lung, front.—Sharp pain in r. lung in front, near nipple, occurring at short intervals or on sudden changes of position.

27. **Fever.**—Slight fever, cheeks flushed and burning.

Erodium.

Erodium cicutarium. Hemlock Stork's Bill. *N. O.* Geraniaceæ. Decoction (half ounce of the herb to six ounces of water). Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Hæmorrhages. Uterine polypus.

Characteristics.—*Erodium* is a popular hæmostatic remedy in Russia, and is especially used for metrorrhagia and menorrhagia. Komorowitch cured with it numbers of cases in which *Ergot* and

Hydrastis had failed. One was a case of cervical polypus. After three days' use of the decoction the polypus was found lying free in the vagina. Compare *Geran. m.*

Eryngium Aquaticum.

Button Snake-root. *N. O.* Umbelliferæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Anus, prolapse of. Conjunctivitis. Constipation. Cough. Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhoids. Influenza. Laryngitis. Leucorrhœa. Renal colic. Sclerotitis. Sexual weakness. Strabismus. Spermatorrhœa. Urine, incontinence of. Wounds.

Characteristics.—*Eryngium* acts on the mucous membranes, producing thick yellow mucous discharges from eyes, ears, nose, mouth, bowels, urethra, and vagina. Hæmorrhages from stomach and bowels. It is a vulnerary, antidoting the effect of blows. It causes headaches; expanding sensation in forehead; dull, dragging pain in occiput, neck, and shoulders. Seminal and prostatic weakness. I. J. Whitfield has cured three cases of renal colic with calculi (two left side, the other not stated) with *Eryng. a.* W. K. Leonard reports the following case: A young Methodist minister, apparently healthy, was just over his twelfth attack of renal colic. The attacks had recurred at intervals of two to four weeks and lasted from one to three days, and they were so weakening as to keep him incapacitated in the intervals. He had had old-school treatment, including Morphine and Quinine, with no benefit. *Eryng. a.* ϕ, five drops three times a day, put an end to the trouble. The attacks had been attended with severe nervous chills, and it was for these that the Quinine had been prescribed. *Eryng.* has a cough with a sense of constriction. (Hale found it useful in epidemic influenza when there was raw smarting burning in throat and larynx, with constant irritating cough and expectoration of yellow mucus.) Loss of energy and nervous erethism. Most symptoms occur on left side, and extend or move from part to part. Motion < all symptoms. Bending head forward < head symptoms; turning eyes = pain in them. < From mental exertion. Heat >.

Relations.—Eryngium compares with the other Umbelliferæ: with Æthus. in inability to concentrate thoughts; with Conium as a vulnerary; in discharge of prostatic fluid from slight causes. *Compare:* In pollutions, Chi., Gels., Phos. In urinary and urethral affections, Cannab. sat., Canthar., Dioscorea, Ocim. can. In constipation and rectal symptoms, Nit. ac. In influenza, Gelsem., Sticta.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Thoughts confused; cannot concentrate them on any subject; the effort = heavy full pain if persisted in.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo.—Expanding sensation in frontal region above eyes, < stooping; causing dimness of sight.—Sharp, shooting pain over l. eye;

when sitting in stooping posture leaves eye, passes into neck and along muscles of shoulder, and beneath scapula.—Shooting in coronary region and in r. side of face from eyes to teeth in morning.—Dull dragging pain in occiput, neck, and shoulders; when less severe in head, is worse in shoulder. —Scalp sore, combing hair = pain.

3. **Eyes.**—Burning; sensitive to light.—Effects of exposure to strong light: squinting; sclerotitis; watery or purulent discharges.—Purulent inflammation of l. eye; purulent, sticking discharge causing gumming of lids; conjunctiva granular and rough.—Muscles of eyes feel stiff, pain on moving them quickly.

4. **Ears.**—Bruised tearing pain; as if ears being torn off.—Inflammation of Eustachian tube; l. ear swollen in and out, tender to pressure, constant aching, bleeding readily, thick white, bloody, foul-smelling pus.—Continued singing and ringing, with creaking sound in l. ear.

5. **Nose.**—Profuse thick yellow mucous discharge.

8. **Mouth.**—Thick, tenacious, disagreeable mucus in mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Smarting raw pain along l. side of throat; dry tongue.—Intense redness; slight swelling without pain; profuse secretion of thick whitish mucus.

11. **Stomach.**—Partial anorexia.—Nausea followed by acrid eructations. —Hollowness or emptiness in stomach with heavy dragging pain.—Spitting up of bright arterial blood, mixed with black clots, with burning in epigastrium after a blow on stomach.—Burning in stomach or œsophagus after taking the drug.

12. **Abdomen.**—Severe colicky or cramping pains in small intestines.—Severe pain in l. groin and testicle.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Mucous diarrhœa of children.—Constipation.—Stools dark leaden colour, dry, and very hard; tenesmus at stool with a sensation of cutting as they pass through anus.—Hæmorrhoids and prolapsus ani.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent desire to urinate; stinging burning pain in urethra, behind glans, during urination.—Must urinate every five minutes; urine dropping away all the time and burning like fire.—Renal colic.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Desire suppressed, then excited with lewd dreams and pollutions.—Discharge of prostatic fluid from slightest causes.—Spermatorrhœa from onanism and excessive indulgence.—Emissions at night with erections; followed by great lassitude and depression; partial impotence. —Emissions without erections, day and night, followed by great lassitude; after injury to testicles.—Gonorrhœa with painful erections.—Gleet.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Leucorrhœa.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Chronic laryngitis; short, hacking cough.—Cough with sensation of constriction in throat.—Oppression of chest, feeling of fulness, inability to take a long breath.

Eryngium Maritimum.

Sea Holly. *N. O.* Umbelliferæ. Tincture of whole plant, including root.

Clinical.—Cough. Debility. Fever. Herpes. Sexual weakness. Skin eruption.

Characteristics.—The maritime *Eryngium* (the beautiful plant growing on sand-hills by the sea, with holly-like leaves of a pale blue colour with metallic lustre, in general appearance much more resembling a thistle than an umbellifer) has been proved by one prover only, E. B. Ivatts, but the symptoms show considerable resemblance to those of *Eryng. aquat.* Pains in the eyes, groins, larynx, nape of neck, sinking at epigastrium, and weakness of the male sexual organs appear in both. But the *Eryng. m.* has its symptoms more prominently on the right side. Compare also *Phelland. aquat.*, *Conium*, and other Umbellifers.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Light and unusually cheerful; on awaking in the morning so merry commences to sing in bed (usually heavy and drowsy).

3. **Eyes.**—Pain at back of r. eye, l. eye feeling weak.—Inclination to close eyes to shut out moving objects.

9. **Throat.**—Great dryness of throat, larynx, and lips.

11. **Stomach.**—Loss of appetite.—Sinking feeling at pit of stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—All viscera seemed prostrated and as heavy as lead.—Dull continuous pain in bowels.—Pain in one spot in r. groin.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Increased flow of urine; very red; thick on standing.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Insensibility of corona glandis; absence of desire (secondary action); power of erection quite gone.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice low; larynx feels weak.—Occasional stomach cough during the day, sending a spasmodic pain to the head.—Occasional darting pains through lungs to back.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain at nape compelling the support of head on hand or against something.—Occasional shooting pains under left scapula.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Veins of hands at back appear contracted and depressed so as to be hardly visible, though generally full and prominent.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sore pain in muscles inside r. thigh just above knee.

24. **Generalities.**—Circulation deadened, or as if stagnated; still great determination of blood to surface.

25. **Skin.**—Patch of eruption half the size of palm of hand came out in cluster where pain had been the day previous, like fine pin-heads, points feeling rough to fingers; died away next day leaving red areola.

27. **Fever.**—Chills commencing at nape, going down shoulders and back.—Chills predominate, little fever heat.

Erythrinus.

A kind of Red Mullet. South America. *N. O.* Erythrininæ. Tincture of the fish.

Clinical.—Pityriasis rubra. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—Dr. Burnett is the authority for this medicine. He bases his use of it on an account of its effects on some sailors who ate the fish. They came out with a peculiar red rash which became chronic, and which the doctors took for a form of syphilis. Dr. Burnett cured with it a case of pityriasis rubra appearing in a large patch on the chest, and benefited other cases. He believes this form of skin affection to be a manifestation of syphilis in the second generation, the father of the patient he cured having had syphilis. *Aurum muriaticum* is the complementary remedy.

Erythroxylon, *see* Coca.

Eserinum.

Eserine. Physostigmine. The alkaloid of Physostigma venenosum, Calabar Bean. $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$. Trituration or solution.

Clinical.—Blepharospasm. Ciliary spasm. Glaucoma. Headache. Pupil, contracted. Salivation. Sweat, excessive.

Characteristics.—*Eserine* is best known as used by oculists to procure contraction of the pupils in glaucoma. It has been used by Fenoch of Berlin (*H. R.*, iv. 127) in a case of chorea in a child of nine. Half a millegramme of *Eser. sulph.* was injected into the right upper arm, and the following proving was the result: In fifteen minutes the child cried out loudly, vomited profusely, and complained of violent headache. Soon the face and upper part of the body became covered with profuse sweat. Half an hour later the flow of saliva was increased. The heart-beats sank to 64, radial artery contracted, pulse small and thready. After repeated vomitings signs of cardiac weakness increased in spite of remedies, whilst sweat and saliva decreased, and in one half-hour had disappeared. A moderate contraction of the pupil took place, reaction slow. The child lay apathetic on the bed, pale and collapsed. Antidotes were administered, and the child was well next morning. A remark of Mittendorf that "spasm of the accommodation is also produced artificially by *Eserin.*" led R. B. Leach (*Med. Adv.*, xix. 262) to prescribe successfully the 6x trituration in cases of ciliary spasm, and of astigmatism due to irregular action of the ciliary muscles. *Eserin.* has also produced blepharospasm. A solution of one grain to the drachm (mixed in mistake for a grain to the ounce) was instilled into the eye of a lady of 60 suffering from

cataract. Sweating and lachrymation followed, and, as these passed off, in a quarter of an hour "clonic spasm of the eyelids" set in, "the upper lid falling down on the lower every few seconds." Spasmodic feeling in lips and the same sensation under jaw of left side followed. Feeling of tremor and spasm, without retinal movement, followed in an hour. Pupils contracted to small point.

Relations.—*Compare:* Physostigma, Pilocarpine.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Child cried out loudly.—Apathetic.
2. **Head.**—Violent headache with repeated vomiting.
3. **Eyes.**—Moderate contraction of pupils; reaction slow, by shading the eyes they did not enlarge; on exposure to strong light they contracted slightly, but returned to their normal size.—Spasm of accommodation; ciliary spasm.—Pain and irritation of eyes on continued reading.—Blepharospasm.
6. **Face.**—Face pale.
8. **Mouth.**—Saliva, first increased, later arrested.
11. **Stomach.**—Vomited profusely and complained of headache.—Repeated vomiting with signs of cardiac weakness.
19. **Heart.**—After repeated vomiting signs of cardiac weakness increased.—Heart-beats sank to 64; radial artery contracted; pulse small and thready.
24. **Generalities.**—The child lay apathetic on the bed, pale and collapsed.
27. **Fever.**—Face and upper part of the body covered with profuse perspiration.

Etherum.

Ethyl oxide. Ethylic Ether, sometimes called Sulphuric Ether. $(C_2H_5)_2O$ (Alcohol is C_2H_6O).

Clinical.—Bronchitis. Catalepsy. Convulsions. Cough. Delirium tremens. Hiccough. Mania. Meningitis. Nausea. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Ether* is the well-known anæsthetic, and the effects are those observed in patients under the action of its vapour, administered for the purpose of operation, in habitual ether drinkers (of whom there are numbers in Ireland), and on some who have voluntarily experimented with the drug upon themselves. Closely allied to alcohol, it possesses very similar intoxicating properties, produces visions frequently pleasurable, hallucination, and, in some instances, a persistent maniacal condition. Convulsions, spasms, and a cataleptic state have also been observed. Bronchitis is a not uncommon after-result of ether anæsthesia, and for this *Belladonna* has been observed to be the best antidote. Chilliness is complained of by many. Macfaclan reports the cure of a woman of 60, who had been confined to bed for weeks with severe neuralgia of the head, raised welts on scalp like ridges accompanying the pain. *Ether* 200 cured quickly.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Exhilaration; furious excitement; flushed face.—Pleasant dreams of rapid flight through the air, gorgeous visions and unearthly music.—Frightful dreams; fancied he heard the ringing of his own funeral bell.—Low-spirited, fearful of some disease, desponding (lasting some months).—Complete loss of consciousness.

2. **Head.**—Muzziness; dizziness; headache with partial blindness follow ether anæsthesia.—Meningitis.—Temporal arteries enlarged; beat violently.—Head drops to one side or is thrown back.—Severe neuralgia of head with raised welts on scalp.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes suffused; lids closed; conjunctivæ injected.—Pupils dilated.—Dim vision as if mist or thin cloud before eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Sounds indistinct; seem far off, yet resound violently in the ears.

6. **Face.**—Face flushed.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth often open.—Salivation; slight frothing at mouth.—Pronunciation difficult and indistinct.

11. **Stomach.**—Hiccough persistent.—Nausea.—Vomiting.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Violent cough from stinging or heat in bronchia.—Expectoration of blood.—Breathing quickened; stertorous.—Congestion of lungs and brain.—Extreme coldness of the chest, wants it covered.—Tightness; irritation and pain.

19. **Heart.**—Excitement and invigoration of heart's action.—Pulse full and bounding.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Paralysis of lower extremities.

Ethylum Nitricum.

Nitric Ether. $C_2 H_5 NO_3$ (not to be confounded with nitrous ether, $C_2 H_5 NO_2$, which is the principal ingredient in Sweet Spirit of Nitre).

Clinical.—Heart, hypertrophy of. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—This is one of the anæsthetics experimented on by J. Y. Simpson and later by B. W. Richardson. It has produced a few definite symptoms.

Relations.—*Compare:* Glon., Amyl. nit.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—A tendency to pitch forward.—Sense of fulness in vessels of brain.—Much headache and giddiness for some time after its employment.

6. **Face.**—Extreme suffusion of face.

19. **Heart.**—Excessive over-action of the heart.—Rapid and painful respiration.

Eucalyptus.

Eucalyptus globulus. Blue Gum. Fever-tree. *N. O.* Myrtaceæ.
Tincture of fresh leaves. Essential oil, Eucalyptol.

Clinical.—Aneurism. Aortitis. Asthma. Bladder, affections of. Bronchitis. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Dysuria. Fistulæ. Gonorrhœa. Gout. Intermittent fever. Kidney, diseases of. Quinine cachexia. Rheumatism. Spleen, affections of. Strychnine poisoning. Syphilis. Tumours. Typhoid. Urethra, stricture of. Urethral caruncle. Varicose ulcers. Worms.

Characteristics.—The gum-tree is a native of Australia and is transplanted to marshy districts in mild climates on account of its capability of absorbing water and its alleged power of destroying malarial poisons. It has been familiarised to everybody during the influenza epidemic as a prophylactic and disinfectant. The provings show that it causes most of the ordinary influenzal symptoms. It is therefore homœopathic to the disorder. It produces coryza, headache of a dull, congestive character, sore-throat, indigestion, with excessive development of fetid gas, and fever. Slow digestion is the characteristic. The fever may be of the relapsing or intermittent type. It has also proved useful in convalescence from intermittents. It produces odorous sweat. C. E. Fischer has cured with it many cases of dysentery. Certain vascular conditions come within its sphere: a distinct beating in the stomach region, accompanying a sense of goneness; one prover referred this to the abdominal aorta. Vascular tumours of the female urethra have been cured by it; also glandular enlargements and nodular swellings over joints. It has cured a tumour, the size of a filbert, with stabbing pains below left nipple. *Eucal.* has been largely used for bronchitis and bronchial asthma. Dr. Arthur Dalzell (*H.W.*, xxv. 106) relates two striking cases of bronchial asthma promptly relieved with five-drop doses of Oil of Eucalyptus given in a tablespoonful of water. The dose was given last thing at night. It also relieved the dyspnœa in a case of mitral insufficiency. Burning pains and sensations predominate; pricking, stabbing, sharp aching are common. Periodicity is marked. Most pains occur at night. It has an intoxicating effect and produces desire for exercise.

Relations.—It *compares* with Ant. crud. in action on mucous membranes; Ant. t. in bronchial asthma and bronchorrhœa; Arsen. and Chi. in intermittents. Silica in fistulous ulcers; Tereb. in urinary symptoms. It *follows:* Ars. in relapsing fevers. A cup of coffee relieves the effects. Phytolacca removed tumour of right breast. *Compare also* the "Red Gum," Angophora lanceolata. It is said to be an *antidote to* Strychnine poisoning. (Monfrida Musmecin found a decoction of Eucalyptus leaves formed with a solution of a strychnine salt a flocculent precipitate devoid of bitter taste. Animals dosed with the two drugs together survived when the quantity of strychnine was such that given alone it would have been lethal. Even when the Eucalyptus decoction was given after strychnine convulsions had developed the symptoms became greatly modified.)

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Exhilaration, desire to move about, feeling of increased buoyancy and strength.—Intoxication followed by depression.

2. **Head.**—Full feeling in head; congestive headache; in plethoric subjects, followed by fever.—Headache in anæmic persons; relieves pain and causes sleep.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes hot, burning, smarting; catarrhal and gonorrhœal ophthalmia.—Lids heavy.

5. **Nose.**—Stiffness of nose; tightness across bridge as if profuse epistaxis would come on.—Stuffed-up sensation.—Coryza: thin, watery; chronic catarrh, purulent and fetid.

6. **Face.**—Flushed, congested face.

8. **Mouth.**—Relaxed aphthous condition.—Excessive secretion of saliva.—Slightly burning taste extending into throat and œsophagus with thirst.

9. **Throat.**—Burning in throat; feeling of fulness and soreness on swallowing.—Constant sensation of phlegm in throat, with expectoration of slightly thick white frothy mucus, not profuse.

11. **Stomach.** — Increased appetite; tormenting thirst. — Burning, strong-smelling eructations.—Burning in stomach.—Fulness, pressure, and weight, as if he had eaten too much.—Faintness and goneness; with a distinct sensation of beating synchronous with the pulse (abdominal aorta).—Slow digestion; eructations and bloating.—Difficult and painful digestion.—Spleen becomes hard, resistent, contracted.

12. **Abdomen.**—Burning in epigastrium and umbilical regions.—Uncomfortable, uneasy feeling in umbilical region extending through bowels; skirmishing, aching pains in upper portions of bowels; sensation as if he would have diarrhœa.—Sharp aching in hypogastrium after dinner.—Gastro-intestinal derangements with sleeplessness and restlessness.—Condition of mucous membrane favouring worms.—Flatulent distension.

13. **Stool and Rectum.**—Sharp aching in lower bowels; thin, watery yellow diarrhœa on rising in morning.—Chronic diarrhœa, mucous and bloody.—Dysentery, with heat in rectum, tenesmus, discharge of mucus, great prostration; hæmorrhages.—Typhoid diarrhœa.—Fetor of stools and flatus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—(Chronic desquamative nephritis; granular kidney; pyelonephritis; hydronephrosis.)—Catarrh of bladder; sensation as if it had lost its expulsive force.—Burning and tenesmus on urinating.—Spasmodic stricture.—Diuresis; incontinence; increased urea.—Urine smells of violets.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Increased sexual appetite.—Subacute and chronic gonorrhœa.—Recent chancres.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Vascular tumours of urethra.—Ulcer round orifice of urethra.—Leucorrhœa of acrid, fetid mucus.—Swellings in different parts of body; one below nipple in r. side, size of filbert, with stabbing, darting pains.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Bronchitis in old and feeble persons.—Bronchorrhœa.—Breathing quickened.—Asthma in debilitated, anæmic subjects, with terrible dyspnœa, the heart sympathising strongly.—Moist

asthma in bronchitic subjects; it relieves cough and aids in expulsion of thick mucus.—Expectoration: white, thick, frothy mucus.

19. **Heart.**—Painful palpitation.—Palpitation of heart.—Sudden flushing of face with much flatulence in women at climacteric.—Strong beating of abdominal aorta.—Aneurisms pressing on vagus nerve.

21. **Limbs.**—Many nodular swellings over metarcarpal and metatarsal joints.—In both upper and lower extremities pricking sensations were first noticed, followed by a painful aching in both arms and legs, together with a sense of fulness in the veins, and a stiff, weary sensation as if too weary to move.

25. **Skin.**—Eruptions of an herpetic character, glandular enlargement, and development of foul and indolent ulcers.

Eugenia Jambos.

Eugenia vulgaris. Malabar Plum-tree. Rose-apple. *N. O.* Myrtaceæ. A tree native to the tropics, never without flower or fruit. Tincture of fresh seeds.

Clinical.—Acne rosacea. Catarrhal fever. Catarrhs. Comedones. Constipation. Coryza. Cough. Diarrhœa. Diplopia. Hernia. Hiccough. Impotence. Influenza. Otitis. Pimples. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—Like *Eucalyptus*, *Eugenia* causes a condition of drunkenness. It makes the prover very talkative but indolent. The most characteristic symptom of the proving is: "> after urination." Sudden great change in him after micturition. Everything seems more beautiful and bright, sky and trees more joyous and clear; but after a quarter of an hour everything became gloomy again. There are many symptoms relating to the eyes and vision: whirling in head while sitting; houses at a distance seem to turn bottom upwards. Darkness and double vision; on looking intently double vision disappears. Whirling before right eye as if it would become dark; eye becomes inflamed. It seems as though fire came out of eyes, and tears ran out in streams in evening and night. < By sun; causes eyes to fill with water. < By closing eyes; it makes the burning worse, prevents sleeping at night. Nausea > by smoking. Pain in small of back and calves. Aching in sacrum and knees. Sticking pain in back as if something were sticking in spine, > by bending back. Among the peculiar sensations are: Headache as if a heavy board were lying on right side. Sensation as of cramp in orifice of stomach; as if a ten-pound weight were hanging on rectum, and as if everything below would fall out. An old wound from a thrust became painful again. Rheumatic pain wanders from place to place with catarrh. Open air: much exhaustion, yawning whilst walking in morning. Cold water does not > burning in eyes. Skin disease is < during catamenia.

Relations.—*Compare:* Eucalypt. (a myrtaceous tree) in catarrhal conditions; Lauroc. and drugs containing Hydrocyanic acid; Puls. (fugitive rheumatic pains). *Antidoted by: Coffee;* by smoking tobacco.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Continued state, like intoxication, with great loquacity and indolence.—Disposition to isolation.—The patient is uncomfortable wherever he may be; desires to lie down when seated, and to rise up when lying down.—Sudden great change in him after micturition; everything seems more beautiful and bright; after quarter of an hour everything gloomy again.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, during which all objects seem to be reversed.—Fits of megrim in the evening, and rolling and burning pain in the head, with forcing towards the eyes, lachrymation, nausea and vomiting, during which the pains are aggravated.—Pains in the head at night, with burning pain in the eyes, violent thirst, and copious discharge of urine.—Cramp-like, pressive pains in the head.—Neuralgia in forehead over eye.—Headache as from a sticking from all sides at once, or as if everything was drawn together from within, recurring like a slow pulsation.

3. **Eyes.**—Lachrymation, with burning and gnawing pains.—Burning pain in the eyes in the afternoon.—Suddenly biting in the eyes as from pepper.—Needle-like stitches in inner canthus r. eye.—Violent internal itching in eyes and nose, evening.—Darkness before eyes, everything seems double; > looking intently.—Whirling before r. eye.—Eyes look sleepy and drunken.

6, 8. **Face and Mouth.**—Pimples on the face, with painful sensibility of their circumferences.—Abundant accumulation of frothy and viscid saliva in the mouth, esp. before a meal; and when talking.

9. **Throat.**—At night, burning in eyes, violent thirst from dryness low down in throat, so that he did not feel the drink, which also did not > the dryness.—Pain in small spot in region of l. corner of hyoid bone.—Inflamed throat (in catarrhal fever).

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite increased.—Agreeable taste of tobacco, when smoking, of food, and of drink.—Great thirst.—Great desire to smoke tobacco.

11, 12.—**Stomach and Abdomen.**—Cramp in orifice of stomach, causing nausea.—Nausea rising up from end of œsophagus.—Flatulence rumbling in bowels.—Drawing about navel.—Inguinal hernia from a fall.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Loose evacuations, followed by vomiting.—Scanty evacuation of excrement, of the consistence of pap, and sandy.—Urging to stool and colic.—Evacuations scanty, spurting, and fetid, with burning pain in the abdomen.—Constipation.—Scanty, hard stool, after much pressing, followed by spasmodic closure of anus.—Tenesmus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Deep-coloured urine.—After making water, shuddering; or sudden increase of brightness and of light before the eyes.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Impotence.—Emission of semen too slow, or entirely wanting during coition.—After coition, perspiration and thirst.

18. **Chest.**—Moist cough, without expectoration in the evening and at night.—Expectoration of yellowish sanguineous mucus.

21. **Limbs.**—Desquamation and suppuration of the skin round the nail of the thumb.—Hot hands.—Cramp-like and paralytic pains in the tibia and in the heels.—Nocturnal cramps in the sole of the foot.

24. **Generalities.**—Sufferings occur esp. in the evening and at night.—

An old wound from a thrust became painful again.—Rheumatic pain wanders from place to place with catarrh.

26. Sleep.—Profound stupefying sleep, even at noon, with confused dreams.

27. Fever.—Shiverings run over him after micturition.—Coldness, as if the body were naked.—Perspiration in the morning, with burning thirst.—Hot hands.—Fever; heat before midnight, with little thirst and much sweat; during fever for several hours in morning, pain in back, > bending inward.

Euonyminum.

A concentrated extract, so-called active principle, from the bark of Euonymus Americana, E. atropurpurea and other American species of Euonymus.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Bright's disease. Cholera. Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Dysentery. Gall-stones. Indigestion. Liver, affections of.

Characteristics.—*Euonymin* is largely used by eclectics in cases of constipation, indigestion, and torpid liver. It has not been proved, but Hale quotes from Coe the following account of its effects: "In very large doses, it proves a drastic cathartic, its operation being attended with a death-like nausea, excessive tormina and cold sweats. The dejections from the bowels are profuse, violent, and accompanied by much flatus." This clearly outlines the sphere of the remedy, which does not seem to differ much from that of the *Euonymus Europæa*. Lutze records (*Med. Adv.*, xxiv. 227) a case of albuminuria of pregnancy with dropsy cured with the 1 x; and also a case of albuminuria and dropsy in a young man of seventeen. This patient had had eczema, and was cured by Lutze with *Arsen.* 200. Later he got a chill from standing in the water fishing. He suffered from malaise, and finally dropsy developed. After a week of treatment the condition was as follows: Indifferent, drowsy, sleeping most of the day and night; sometimes with heavy breathing. Anasarca general, chiefly in face and extremities. Pulse full, slow, 50 to 60. Occasionally dull frontal or occipital headache, face sallow, sclerotics yellow; temperature 102° to 103°. Urine scanty, 1,017 (later 1,009), containing large quantities of albumen, epithelial casts and granular debris, no bile or chlorides. Stool greyish. He had no pains or subjective symptoms. There were all the evidences of a fully-developed case of acute Bright's disease. He was given *Euonymus* 1 x, 2 grains in half a tumbler of water, a spoonful every hour. In three days there was evident improvement. The treatment was continued for a month, when he was nearly well, the cure being completed with *Puls.*, *Calc.*, *Sulph.* at long intervals.

Euonymus Atropurpurea.

Wahoo. Burning Bush. *N. O.* Celastraceæ. Tincture of fresh bark and root.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Bilious fever. Biliousness. Cholera morbus. Gall-stones. Levitation. Liver, affections of. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Euon. atro.*, like *Euonimin* and *Euon. Europ.*, is a favourite liver-remedy among eclectics. It has not been proved, but clinical experience shows that its action is very like that of its botanical relatives. A lady who tasted the juice of the bark related her experience to Hale : " I felt immediately a sick weakening feeling all through the nervous system ; dull, heavy pain through upper portion of head, together with enlarged blurred feeling, and I seemed so drawn up from the floor, that it seemed difficult to place my foot down when walking with sufficient firmness to stand up ; a tipping-over sensation when sitting and walking ; a deathly sickness at stomach, with perspiration and heat in face, in alternation with chills in the back, and back part of the arms." Some of the symptoms returned next day, but were dissipated by vinegar, which must be looked upon as its antidote.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sticta pul., Phos. ac., &c., in levitation.

Euonymus Europæa.

Spindle-tree. *N. O.* Celastraceæ. Trituration of dried seeds ; tincture of fresh seeds.

Clinical.—Cholera. Convulsions. Diarrhœa. Gall-stones. Headaches. Liver disorders.

Characteristics.—The *Celastraceæ*, to which order *Euonymus* belongs, are closely related to the Rhamnaceæ which include the well-known purgative *Cascara sagrada.* A case of poisoning with the seeds of *Euon. eur.* (Allen) recalls the effects of *Euonymin :* "A man, forty-three, took eighteen seeds one morning, and as many the following evening. He was seized with frightful abdominal pain, profuse diarrhœa, eventually bloody. He was not seen till the evening, when he was in a state of profound collapse, with involuntary evacuations of blood and mucus. On lifting him up tetanic convulsions were induced which immediately preceded death." *Euon.* has been used successfully in cases of engorgement of the liver, " biliousness," headache, coated tongue, bad taste, constipation, passive constipation with hæmorrhoids ; also with severe pain in back like lumbago. In diarrhœa the stool is generally very profuse ; variable in colour. In gastric derangements with albuminuria ; headache ; weakness ; vertigo and obscuration of sight. *Euon. eur.*

has been proved. Cutting, sticking and drawing pains predominate. The left side is more affected than the right. Cutting pains in the malar bones; in the tongue. Cutting in the penis extends up to the bladder. The pains compel lying down, and are then relieved or reappear in other parts. Violent shivering chill over whole body. Pains in chest, head and abdomen are < after eating. Tingling in the skin which provokes scratching is followed by a burning sensation. Eruption of small dry pustules.

Relations.—*Compare:* Podoph., Rhamnus, Iris, Euon. atrop.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Morose; peevish; fretful.—Disinclined for work—Vanishing of thoughts on exerting the mind when reflecting about anything (or reading) and ill-humour thereat.—Absence of mind.

2. **Head.**—Whirling vertigo (with mistiness of the sight, in forepart of head) when seated.—Violent and frequent lancinations in the head.—Sensation, as if a nail were driven into the side of the crown of the head.—Stupefying pressure above the arch of the eyebrows, which seems to compress the eyeballs.—Headache, with shivering.—Tension in the teguments of the forehead, which are convulsively contracted.—Headache after a meal.

3. **Eyes.**—Obscuration of the sight, as though the gaze were directed through a cloud, and black spots before the sight.

4. **Ears.**—Buzzing in the ears.

6. **Face.**—Tearing in the (l.) side of the face.—Incisive lancinations and paralytic pain in the cheek-bone.

8. **Mouth.**—Tearing pains in the teeth (r.)—Cutting in the tongue; in muscle under tongue.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa.—Violent shootings in region of epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Cuttings and constriction in the abdomen, as if the abdomen would be cut off below the ribs.—The abdominal sufferings are < after a meal.

13. **Stool.**—Profuse diarrhœa; eventually bloody.—Involuntary evacuations of bloody mucus.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Cutting in penis; seeming to extend to bladder; not hindering micturition.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Sighing.

18, 19. **Chest and Heart.**—Want to breathe deeply, provoked by an impediment, and a sensation of fulness, in the chest.—Drawing, jerking, and stunning shooting, in region of nipples.—The whole chest is, as it were, compressed.—Pain, as from excoriation, and as from a bruise in the chest.—Incisive lancinations below the ribs, on r. side.—Small, dry pimples on the chest.—The sufferings of the chest are < after a meal.—Anxiety at heart; like an internal pressure; affecting the spirits.

20. **Back.**—Tingling in l. side of back.—Shootings in the l. side of back, near the dorsal spine.—Small papulæ on the back.—Acute pullings, with digging in the shoulders.—A stitch like an electric shock in the small of the back, and extending upward in a zigzag along the spine and the scapular region; frequently repeated.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Frightful tearing in l. shoulder at the point where the arm joins the scapula.—Tearing in shoulders.—Paralytic pains in fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Paralytic tractions and shootings in region of hips (around the pelvis).—Paralytic pain in knees (after sitting), which hinders walking, and impedes standing upright.

24. **Generalities.**—Shooting, drawing pains.—The sufferings compel lying down, and are then mitigated, or, at least, change their situation.—The pains in the chest, head, and abdomen are < chiefly after dinner.

25. **Skin.**—Tingling in the skin, which provokes scratching followed by a burning sensation.—Eruption of small dry pustules.

27. **Fever.**—Shivering and shuddering over the whole body.

Eupatorium Aromaticum.

E. urticifolium (Rafinesque). Deerwort boneset. White Snake-root. (In low woods from Massachusetts to Louisiana. Flowers are white and aromatic.) *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Ague. Aphthæ. Gravel. Neurasthenia.

Characteristics.—*E. aromat.*, when chewed, produces in the mouth a warm, aromatic, pungent sensation, and is regarded as a "warm, stimulating tonic." Hale quotes eclectic authorities as commending this plant in "aphthous stomatitis" in women and children; also for burning in the stomach with "nursing sore mouth," before and after confinement. Some commend it as a "nervine," like *Scutellaria* and *Cypripedium* for "restlessness and morbid watchfulness, morbid irritability of the nervous system, tremors, jactitations, chorea, and hysteria." It is doubly indicated where nervous erethism and aphthous disease are combined. Locally it is useful as a wash for the mouth. Like *E. purpur.* it has also been used for gravel; and the Indians use it as a cure for ague. In a case of sore mouth in a man, 57, recorded by P. S. Duff, *Eup. aromat.* ϕ caused soon "a general aggravation, like a cold or catarrh; annoyed by pain in left shoulder, posterior scapular region; pulse 94 unnatural; tight in left bronchia; felt ill, dull, and oppressed." (*H. R.*, xi. 129.)

Eupatorium Perfoliatum.

Eupatorium perfoliatum. Boneset. Thoroughwort. *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Anus, herpes of. Back, pain in. Bilious fever. *Bones, pains in.* Cough. *Dengue.* Diarrhœa. Fractures. Gout. Hiccough. Hoarseness. Indigestion. *Influenza. Intermittent fever.* Jaundice. *Liver, soreness of.* Measles. Mouth, cracks of. Ophthalmia. *Relapsing fever.* Remittent fever. Rheumatism. Ringworm. Spotted fever. Syphilitic pains. Thirst. Wounds.

Characteristics.—*Eupat. perfol.* is an old-world remedy, having been recommended by Dioscorides for ill-conditioned ulcers, dysentery,

stings of reptiles, chronic fevers, obstructed liver. The leading characteristic for its homœopathic use is the distressing bone-pains it causes, such as are found in connection with malarial fevers and influenza. Soreness will be found running throughout the proving: headache with soreness internally, parietal protuberances sore; with pain and soreness in eyeballs; cough with extreme soreness down trachea, soreness of chest, aching in limbs throughout the body. A characteristic cough of *Eup. perf.* has > by getting on hands and knees. W. P. Defriez reports a case in point: Every winter for several years the patient had been annoyed by a dry, hacking cough, with paroxysms lasting some time, only relieved by getting on hands and knees. *Eupat. perfol.* cured. The chills of *Eu. perf.* begin in the small of the back, with aching in the limbs as though every bone in the body were being broken; high fever with increased aching, followed by sweat scanty or profuse; sweat > all pains except headache, which is <. Periodicity is marked. There may be a double periodicity: Chill morning one day, evening the next. The liver is strongly affected by *Eup. perfol.*; bilious vomiting and diarrhœa; bilious sick-headaches; cough arising from irritation of liver. Catarrhal symptoms are prominent. Nocturnal loose cough. Hoarseness with aching soreness of trachea. Hoarse, rough cough with scraping in bronchia. Cough with soreness, compelling the patient to hold his chest with his hands. Stiffness and general soreness. Cannot twist body either while standing, sitting, or lying. Cannot lie in bed on account of a feeling as if every bone was bruised, causing despair, moaning, and crying out. Bone-pains of all descriptions appear under *Eupat. perf.* Sleepiness and yawning. Sensation as if falling to left. Pain and extreme tenderness of left glutei muscles. Hale describes the fever of *E. perfol.* as follows: "The *chill* is nearly always in the *morning*, and is preceded for several hours by *thirst*, soreness and aching of the bones. The thirst continues during the chill and heat. The chill is attended by nausea, vomiting of bile, intense aching and soreness in the flesh of the extremities, and often all over the body. These symptoms continue during the heat, especially the vomiting, which is often painful and incessant. The *heat* is apt to be prolonged until evening or into the night, and may be followed or not by *sweat* (with chilliness). If no sweating occurs the apyrexia is short and attended by chilliness, nausea, thirst, and debility, showing that the febrile action never altogether subsides, giving a true type of *Remittent fever*—a fever in which *Boneset* is often our best remedy, especially if occurring in summer and autumn, and is attended by very severe bilious symptoms." Lying on back < cough. Kneeling with face towards pillow > cough. Rising up > headache. Eating = violent distressing pains which are only relieved by vomiting. There is intense thirst, but drinking cold water = shuddering and vomiting of bile. Chilliness predominates, wants to be covered; > in house, < in open air; < after being in ice-house. I have found *Eup. perf.* most useful in influenza.

Relations.—Bryonia is the closest analogue; but Bryonia has free sweat, and the pains make the patient keep still. Eup. perfol. has scanty sweat, and its pains cause restlessness. *Compare also:* Arn.,

Caps., Chel., Symph., Podoph., and Lycop.; nausea from smell of food, Colch. *Compatible:* Nat. mur. and Sepia, which also follow well.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Feels at night as if going out of his mind.—Moaning; anxiety; despondency.—Very restless; cannot keep still, though wishes to.

2. **Head.**—Early in morning whirling around in brain as if he had been whirled in cool screen: repeated after a short cessation.—Headache, with a sensation of soreness internally; > in the house; < when first going into the open air; > by conversation.—Headache and nausea every other morning, when awaking.—Pain in occiput after lying, with sense of weight; must aid with hand in lifting head.—Beating pain in forehead and occiput, after rising.—Soreness and pulsation on the back part of the head.—Heat on the top of the head.—Violent headache, comes on before the chill and lasts through all the stages, and is worst during the sweat.

3. **Eyes.**—Painful soreness of eyeballs.—Great aversion to light.—Painful soreness of lids.

5. **Nose.**—Coryza, with sneezing; aching in every bone.

8. **Mouth.**—Paleness of the mucous membrane of the mouth—Tongue covered with white fur.—Soreness of the corners of the mouth.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea from smell of food or cooking.—Indigestion from alcohol; of old people.—Thirst for cold water.—Thirst for large draughts of cold water before and during chill.—Vomiting immediately after drinking, and preceded by thirst.—Nausea and vomiting of food.—Vomiting after every draught.—Vomiting of bile, with trembling and great nausea, causing great prostration.—Tight clothing is oppressive.

12. **Abdomen.**—Soreness in region of liver; on moving or coughing.—Colicky pains in upper abdomen, with headache and other pains.—Abdomen full and tympanitic.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation, with catarrh.—Morning diarrhœa.—Purging stools, with smarting and heat in anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Dark-coloured, clear urine.—Dark-brown, scanty urine, depositing a whitish, clay-like sediment.—Itching of the mons veneris.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness.—Hoarseness < mornings; soreness in trachea and bronchia.—Cough with soreness and heat in bronchia; flushed face, and tearful eyes.—Hacking cough in the evening.—Cough from a cold, < 2 to 4 a.m.; excited by tickling in chest, causing tightness of chest; cough < lying on back, > kneeling with face towards pillow; scanty expectoration; painful fulness in head on coughing or blowing nose; lowness of spirits.—Hectic cough, from suppressed intermittent fever.—Difficulty of breathing, attended with perspiration, anxious countenance, sleeplessness.—Soreness in chest; < from inspiration.—Inability to lie on the l. side.—Sharp pain through r. chest on deep inspiration; feels at night as if going out of his mind; disturbed breathing frightens him.

19. **Heart.**—Pressure as if heart was in too small a space.—Pain, soreness, and heaviness behind sternum and in cardiac region; < by least motion or turning body around.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Beating pain in nape and occiput; better after rising.—Aching pain in the back, as from a bruise.—Weakness in small of back.—Trembling in back during fever.

21. **Limbs.**—Aching in bones with soreness of the flesh.—Intense soreness and aching in limbs, as if bruised or beaten.—Wrists pain as if broken or dislocated.—Heat in the hands, sometimes with perspiration.—Dropsical swelling of both feet and ankles.—Heat in the soles of the feet, in the morning.

25. **Skin.**—Jaundice.

26. **Sleep.**—Stretching and yawning; yawning before chill; sleepiness with difficult breathing.—Has to lie with head high.—Headache on awaking.

27. **Fever.**—Thirst a long time before the chill, which continues during the chill and heat.—At the conclusion of the chill, vomiting of bile, or after every draught.—Pain in the bones (as if broken) all over, before the commencement of the chill.—Headache, backache, and thirst during the chill.—During the chill and heat, throbbing headache.—The chill is induced or hastened by taking a drink of cold water.—Distressing pain in the scrobiculus cordis, throughout the chill and heat.—Aching pains, with moaning during the cold stage.—Coldness during nocturnal perspiration.—Chilliness throughout the night and morning; trembling and nausea from least motion; intense aching and soreness in back and limbs; more shivering than the degree of coldness warrants.—The intermittent fever paroxysm generally commences in the morning.—Fever commences in morning; attended with painfulness, trembling, weakness, and soreness; but little or no perspiration.—Great weakness and prostration during the fever.—Headache and trembling during the heat.—Vomiting of bile at the close of the hot stage.—Vomiting of bile after the chill.—The fever goes off by perspiration and sleep. During the apyrexia, loose cough.—When there is perspiration it relieves all the symptoms except the headache.

Eupatorium Purpureum.

Joe Pye Weed. Trumpet Weed. Gravel root. Queen of the Meadow.
N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of the root.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Calculi. Cystitis. Diabetes. Dropsy. Enuresis. Gravel. Headache. Home-sickness. Hysteria. Impotence. Indigestion. *Intermittent fever.* Renal colic. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Strangury. Throat, sore. Urine, retention of. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—The fever symptoms of *E. purpureum* resemble those of *E. perfoliatum*, but *E. purpur.* has many more symptoms in the urinary and sexual regions. The general soreness is less marked with *purpureum*. Both have chills beginning in the back, those of *purpureum* (as also the pains) run upwards, and with them there is much shaking and comparatively little coldness. Bone pains, nausea, and vomiting accompany fever. Sweat is slight. Restless, tossing, moaning, unable to lie down. The common name, "gravel root," indicates the traditional use of the drug, and in the hands of eclectics

it has done good work in cases of irritable bladder, diabetes insipidus, incontinence of urine and calculous affections. Hale mentions that impotency has been cured in the male, and sterility and uterine atony in the female. It is similar in action to *Cimicif.* and *Helonias* here. *E. purpur.* has been well proved by a Mrs. Dresser, and she experienced a feeling of home-sickness even when living in her own house. Motion < ; changing position ever so little = chilliness down back. Symptoms are < left side, and there is sensation as if falling to left side, as with *E. perfol.* Cystitis in pregnant women from riding over rough roads. Distressing dyspnœa from dropsy.

Relations.—*Compare:* Apocy. (dropsy) ; Apis., Can. sat., Canth., Copaib., Ferr., Hydrct., Mitch., Senec., Vespa (renal symptoms). Caps., Phos. ac. in home-sickness. E. perf., Colch. (nausea at smell of food).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—The mind is encompassed by various delusions.—Sighing.—Home-sickness, although in her own house.—Great fear of sickness.—Depressed and sleepy.—Hysterical, low-spirited state.

2. **Head.**—Head feels light and dizzy, as though flying round and round; cannot get rid of sensation as if falling to l. side; the whole body seems to participate, < morning, disappearing at noon.—Illusions of sight and hearing, with vertigo.—Much headache and constriction over frontal region; with chill.—Dizzy, with deep, dull aching pains through l. temporal region.—Sick headache; dull hammering, stitching, or boring l. side; pressing from r. to l.; beginning morning, increasing during afternoon and evening; < in cold air; > while walking slowly in fresh air.—Violent headache; before chill; during morning; with fever.—Sore scalp with itching.—Sweat, principally about head, esp. profuse on forehead.

3. **Eyes.**—Staring.—Red and swollen (with headache).—Lachrymation.

4. **Ears.**—Ears feel full.—Illusions of hearing.—Crackling < on swallowing.

6. **Face.**—Face flushed.—Lips blue.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue furred, brown along centre.—Tongue, prickling and stinging in tip; on back.—Numbness of tongue.—Saliva abundant.

9. **Throat.**—Choking fulness, must swallow often.—Burning, as if had swallowed some hot substance; most at back of throat.—< Swallowing.—Pain l. side of throat, causing pain on swallowing; before chill.—Fluttering in throat pit.

11. **Stomach.**—Thirst: before chill; none during; with fever; with dropsy.—Desire for warm drinks.—Much wind in stomach; eructations almost constant.—Nausea at smell or sight of food or cooking.—Great nausea but no vomiting with chill; vomiting with fever; with sick headache.—Swelling and fulness, mostly l. side.—Griping, crampy pain.

12. **Abdomen.**—Rumbling, rolling, and twisting pain in bowels.—Severe colic after voiding urine.—Pain and soreness of abdomen, much < l. side.—Hypogastric region swollen and hot.

13. **Stool and Rectum.**—Bilious diarrhœa.—Pressure and weight on rectum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Dull deep pains in kidneys; also cutting.—

Intense smarting and burning in bladder and urethra.—Deep dull aching in bladder.—Uneasiness in bladder while suffering from severe cold.—Increased mucus; large deposit of lithates.—Enuresis.—Constant urging; passes a few drops at a time.—Strangury from uterine displacement.—Dysuria in a pregnant woman after riding over rough road and taking cold.—Vesical irritability in women.—Nephritis.—Diabetes insipidus.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Impotency from exhaustion or abuse.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Tense cutting pain two inches above l. ovary.—Smart, quick jerking motion in l. ovary.—Heavy pressure during day, directly above l. ovary.—Sterility from ovarian atony.—Uterine leucorrhœa caused by exhaustion and chronic metritis.—Leucorrhœa abundant, leaving no stain.—External genitals feel as though wet (a delusion).—Inflammation of meatus urinarius.—Numbness < in groin.—Threatened abortion.—Habitual abortion at third or fourth month.—Inefficient labour-pains.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Coryza; hoarseness; hacking cough, evening; cough, with soreness and heat in bronchi.—Sighing every few minutes.—Strong desire to inflate the lungs, which she continued to do from time to time without noticing particularly that she was doing so.—Grating sensation in chest at every deep inspiration.

19. **Heart.**—Violent palpitation; fluttering in heart and throat.—Pulse accelerated and full.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Cutting pain in neck running from l. shoulder to occiput.—Between shoulder-blades chilly feeling.—Cutting pains; labour-like pains.—Pains running upward; from sacrum into kidneys; from l. side of back and hip.—Chill begins in lower dorsal region and runs up back.—Distressing pain in lumbar region before chill.

21. **Limbs.**—Tired, weak uneasiness in limbs, with numbness and gnawing pains.—Rheumatic pains shifting from place to place, always from below upward.—Pains in arms and legs before chill; during fever limbs cold.—Neuralgia of r. shoulder or r. knee, passing over to l.—Soreness of bones, aching of limbs as if bones were broken, pains come and go suddenly; very restless, but not > by motion.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Arms perspire most; hands cold, finger-nails blue.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Gnawing in hip-bone.—Numbness of legs after or with severe bone pains.—Severe shooting pains in l. sciatic nerve, producing a palsied sensation, esp. after motion; legs feel tired, esp. l.—Feet feel as if she had walked a long journey; it seems as though her heels were crowding through her boots.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning, gaping, and sighing.—Sleepy and depressed.—Sleep restless and mind disturbed, frightful dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Chilly down back when changing position ever so little.—Chill begins in small of back and spreads over body; violent shivering with comparatively little coldness; bone pains; thirst in chill and heat; nails blue.—Skin hot and dry with fever; hot to touch in face.—Fever protracted, with bone pains, nausea, and vomiting, followed by slight sweat, mostly about forehead and head.—Sweat: principally about forehead; chills when attempting to change position.

Euphorbia Amygdaloides.

Wood Spurge. *N. O.* Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture of plant.

Clinical.—Antrum, pain in. Anus, spasm of; prolapse of. Debility. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Hæmorrhoids. Skin, eruptions of. Smell, illusion of. Spleen, affections of. Throat, soreness of.

Characteristics.—*Euphorb. amyg.* has the same general characteristics as *Euphorbium*, producing irritation and burning sensations of the intestinal tract, with vomiting and diarrhœa and skin affections. Peculiar symptoms are: An illusion of smell, "odour of mice"; and seething sensation in the head and thigh. Rheumatic pains come on when heated. Cold water relieves burning in back of throat (burning < from cold water *Caps.*). Symptoms go from right to left. Malaise; tired weak feeling during and after walking. Restlessness all night, turning about half awake and half asleep. Many symptoms are < evening; < walking; > after eating. For comparisons see under *Euphorbium*.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Seething sensation backwards and forwards in head, extending down back and going off during sleep.

5. **Nose.**—Strong odour of mice in nose.

6. **Face.**—Burning pain in l. antrum, extending upwards to floor of orbit and into head.

9. **Throat.**—Burning in back of throat, > by cold water, > by breakfast; followed by heat all over chest and in stomach.—Stinging and peppery sensation back of throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea; < moving about indoors; > sitting still; > by supper.

12. **Abdomen.**—Severe stitches in liver; when walking up hill.—Tightness in region of spleen.—Stitch in region of spleen.—Sensation as if a long worm writhing in region of transverse colon or duodenum.—Throbbing in groins.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stool difficult from painful spasm of anus, which was continued after the evacuation; fæces small, lumpy, slimy; with prolapsus, though there had been no straining.—Slight prolapsus after the stool.—Offensive diarrhœic stool, preceded by griping and followed by prolapsus.—Diarrhœa returns at lengthened intervals.—Feeling of action of the liver, followed soon by griping and passing of offensive flatus, then offensive diarrhœa, after which the feeling of the liver passes off, followed by slight prolapse rendering sitting uneasy, going off gradually.—Dark brown, watery, mucous stool, sometimes mixed with solid fæces, sometimes offensive, sometimes with blood, mostly in afternoon from 4 to 10 p.m. If it lasts two or three days there is prolapsus returning very gradually; if replaced within half an hour the bowel generally prolapses again; if the diarrhœa lasts longer external piles appear, not returning with the prolapsus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine hot during micturition.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness.—Heat in chest; radiating from stomach.—Feeling as if lungs remained partly inflated.

19. **Heart.**—Slight throbbing in region of heart.

20. **Back.**—Peculiar seething sensation in region of spine, sometimes extending from occiput to loins.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains in r. arm just above olecranon, on becoming warm and perspiring.—Rheumatic pains in elbows and elbow joints.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Seething sensation in lymphatics of r. leg, at times, from foot to groin, as if circulation were felt; afterwards to a less extent in l. leg; chiefly felt from foot to knee, only when sitting, < in evening.—Sudden sharp pain about middle of r. tibia, which was tender to touch.

25. **Skin.**—Pimple just under lobe of r. ear.—Hard white itching vesicular pimples on r. internal malleolus and foot.

27. **Fever.**—Chill 11 p.m., increased to violent rigor when undressing; lasted till next morning, and was not followed by heat or sweat.

Euphorbia Corollata.

Large Flowering Spurge. *N. O.* Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture and triturations of the root.

Clinical.—Cholera. Cholera infantum. Cholerine. Diarrhœa. Gastritis. Sea-sickness.

Characteristics.—*E. Corol.* produces gastro-enteric disturbances like other Euphorbias, but with peculiarities especially in the sequence and character of the vomit: (1) deadly nausea, (2) sudden and powerful vomiting of food in stomach, (3) throws up large quantities of water mixed with mucus, (4) then of clear fluid like rice-water, (5) copious watery evacuations of the bowels. These symptoms are accompanied by great anxiety, deadly prostration, and cold sweat. Attacks recur after short intermissions.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great anxiety—Wants to die.

11. **Stomach.**—Sudden deathly nausea and prostration, without previous pain.—Sudden powerful vomiting of food, then quantities of water mixed with mucus, then clear rice-water-like fluid; followed almost immediately by diarrhœa.—Inflammation of stomach and bowels.

12, 13. **Abdomen and Stool.**—Great commotion in bowels, followed immediately by copious watery evacuations.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse soft; sinks to 40.

24. **Generalities.**—Death-like faintness and exhaustion.—Felt like an attack of sea-sickness.—Symptoms pass away in a short time.

27. **Fever.**—Cool skin covered with beaded sweat.—Cold hands, feet, and nose.—Diaphoresis.

Euphorbia Cyparissias.

Cypress Spurge. *N. O.* Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Erysipelas. Miliaria. Vesicles.

Characteristics.—The effects of *E. cyparis.* have been observed on persons pulling the plants and getting the juice on hands and face. It acts as an intense irritant of the skin, and produces at the same time a feeling of chilliness.

SYMPTOMS.

6. **Face.**—R. cheek much inflamed, covered sparsely with fine vesicles filled with a thick white lymph; erysipelatous inflammation most marked in molar region, livid or dark red, leaving skin rough.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—R. wrist somewhat inflamed and abundantly covered with miliary eruptions.

27. **Fever.**—Frequent sensations of chilliness which induced her to put a shawl about her shoulders though in midsummer.

Euphorbia Heterodoxa.

Alveloz. *N. O.* Euphorbiacæ. A soft resin, insoluble in alcohol or water. Trituration.

Clinical.—Cancer.

Characteristics.—The resin has been used allopathically as an external application in cases of cancer, and has produced the most terrible pains. Conversely in homœopathic attenuations it has been found to alleviate the *burning pains of cancer*, which is the keynote for its employment. Compare *Euphorbium.*

Euphorbia Hypericifolia.

Large Spotted Spurge. *N. O.* Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Constipation. Headache.

Characteristics.—Dr. True took infusion and tincture of *Eu. hyper.* and obtained these symptoms from both: Headache in fore part of head, pain centering at crown, with heat above the eyes and fulness and oppression at epigastrium; followed by languor and drowsiness. Constipation.

Euphorbia Ipecacuanhæ.

Ipecacuan Spurge. *N. O.* Euphorbiaceæ. Powdered root.

Clinical.—Gastritis. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*E. ipecac.* is a more active emetic than *Ipecacuanha.*

SYMPTOMS.

11. **Stomach.**—Active and long-continued vomiting with a sense of heat, vertigo, indistinct vision, and prostration.

Euphorbia Lathyris.

Caper Spurge. *N. O.* Euphorbiaceæ. The symptoms are the effects of poisoning by seeds. A tincture of the whole plant is made.

Clinical.—Cholera. Diarrhœa. Dysentery.

Characteristics.—The chief symptoms of *E. lath.* are: Retching and vomiting and bloody stools with brilliant eyes, flushed face; the abdomen is drawn inward. The whole body is stiff and icy cold. Uneasiness.

SYMPTOMS.

3. **Eyes.**—Brilliant eyes.—Staring look.—Pupils dilated with wide-open eyes.

6. **Face.**—Deadly pale.—Glowing hot cheeks.

11. **Stomach.**—Retching and vomiting.—Sudden violent vomiting with bloody stools.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen drawn inward.

13. **Stools.**—Copious, frequent; violent purgation.—Bloody stools.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse small, irregular.

27. **Fever.**—Pallor and coldness of surface.—Skin burning hot; glowing hot cheeks.

Euphorbia Peplus.

Petty Spurge. *N. O.* Euphorbiaceæ. Effect of juice and local application of leaves.

Clinical.—Ecthyma. Erysipelas. Sore throat.

Characteristics.—The application of the juice and leaves sets up intense and painful inflammation, erysipelatous, phlegmonous, pustular, with intense burning pain. In one of the cases observed, a boy applied the juice of the stem to an inflamed gum. In another, a boy applied the leaves as a poultice to a black eye. Burnett produced a sore throat in himself by chewing the herb; and he cured with the 3x a case of simple sore throat with swelling and painful swallowing.

SYMPTOMS.

6. **Face.**—After a week, phlegmonous erysipelas under l. eye, spreading downwards and forwards.—Five or six pustules are on forehead, one on each ala nasi, one on root of nose, one on l. elbow, burning pain in all.—Lower half of nose red, swollen, inflamed, shiny.—Lips parched, slightly swollen, covered with a crop of small pustules; another large pustule appears on upper lip midway between mouth and nose.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth so much inflamed the doctor thought it due to mercurial remedies.—In several days pain intolerable, compelling cries and indescribable agitation, patient unable to sleep or drink.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat; throat swollen with painful swallowing.

20. **Neck.**—More pustules developed l. side of neck, becoming hard boils, and slowly going away without breaking.

Euphorbia Pilulifera.

E. pilulifera. *N. O.* Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture.

Clinical.—Asthma. Gonorrhœa. Leucorrhœa. Sunstroke. Traumatism.

Characteristics.—In the *Medical Press* of May 3, 1893, Dr. George Foy gives an account of this medicine. Gray in 1817 mentions it as a remedy for syphilis and for venomous bites. Marsset, of Paris, experimented with the aqueous extract on guinea-pigs. None of the irritant effects common to most Euphorbias were produced, but a powerful action on the heart—first an alarmingly quick pulse and then a sudden chill. It has been used by old-school practitioners in asthma, hay asthma, and bronchitis, chiefly in considerable doses. In the *Universal Homœopathic Annual*, p. 57, Dr. Cartier gives this account: "*Euphorbia pilulifera* has given excellent results in cases of acrid leucorrhœa, aggravated by the least motion, especially useful for pale, delicate, and sensitive women (*Jacaranda*). In gonorrhea, when there are intense pains at each micturition, burning pains which oblige the patient to sit down or to keep quiet; violent desire to pass water (*Cannabis, Cantharis*). Humid asthma with prostration and restlessness. Hæmorrhages caused by sunstroke or traumatism."

Euphorbium.

Euphorbium officinarum. Gum Euphorbium. The resinous exudation or juice of Euphorbia resinifera exported from Morocco. Euphorbia resinifera is a cactus-like plant of the Euphorbiaceæ.

Clinical.—Bone, diseases of. Cancer. Cataract. Coccygodynia. Cough. Crusta lactea. Erysipelas. Eyes, inflammation of. Gangrene. Hay-fever. Headache. Heartburn. Influenza. Peritonitis. Sciatica. Syphilis. Teeth, affections of. Toothache. Ulcers. Vision, disorders of. Warts. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—*Gum euphorbium* is one of the remedies of Hahnemann's chronic diseases. It is the principal member of the

group of Euphorbian drugs, and should be studied with *Croton tiglium* and *Ricinus*. Like these it produces gastro-intestinal irritation and all degrees of irritation of the skin. It also affects the eyes, teeth, and bones. Burning pains in the bones is an indication, and along with *Euphorb. heterodoxa* it is a remedy for the pains of cancer. (In a desperate case of sarcoma of the pelvic bones under my care nothing gave greater relief to the pains than repeated doses of *Euphorb.* 6.) Painfulness of the coccyx. Caries. Old torpid ulcers. Hartmann says *Euphorb.* often affords excellent service in gangrene of internal parts, "especially when consequent on inflammation of the stomach or bowels, &c., and the temperature of the body is continually diminishing, a great degree of torpor being present and the affected parts without sensation." Gangrene of old persons. Erysipelas bullosa. Burning, which characterises the Euphorbias generally, is well marked in this. Among the peculiar sensations are : Sensation, as if teeth were being screwed together. Jerking in tooth as if it would be torn out. Taste as if mouth were lined with rancid grease. Burning in throat as from a hot coal. As if flames were rushing out of mouth and throat. Feeling in middle of chest as if hot food had been swallowed. As if left lobe of lung were adhering. (Münninghoff records a case in which the patient had two violent attacks of night cough. They occurred as soon as she touched the bed in lying down, and continued as long as she remained in it. Accompanying symptoms were : Pain in right temple, cold feet, and pain in heel. After failure of many remedies *Euphorb. off.* ϕ, one drop in a glass of water, to be sipped occasionally, gave instant relief ; but she had to continue the remedy or the cough returned.) Sudden starting up in bed as from an electric shock. As if a thin cord lay under the skin. Prostration is present as with the other Euphorbias ; but *Euphorbium* has, in addition, periodic cramp, writer's cramp, and convulsions with loss of consciousness. Most symptoms are < at night and in the morning. Rest <, motion >. Paralytic weakness in joints < on beginning to move. Painfulness of coccyx, < on rising from sitting. Heat < ; cool applications >. Touch <.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Camph., Op., large quantities of lemon-juice. *It antidotes :* Ars., Nux v. *It follows :* Graphit., Lach., Puls., Sep., Sul. *Compare :* Colch., Elat., Ant. t., Verat. ; also the Euphorbiacious plants—Acalyph., Crot. tig., Jatroph. c., Mancin., Mercurialis, Ricinus, Yucca fil., and the various Euphorbias.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anxious apprehensions.—Seriousness and taciturnity.—Earnest quietness, reflective ; seeks quiet, though with inclination to work.

2. **Head.**—Turning vertigo, which causes falling sidelong.—Vertigo when standing or walking in the open air.—Pressive, shooting headache.—Pain, as from a bruise in occiput ; < in morning ; when lying ; from heat ; > by motion and cooling the head.—Screwed-in sensation in whole brain.

3. **Eyes.**—Inflammation of the eyes, with itching and dryness of the

eyelids, and of the canthi.—Chronic inflammation of the eyes.—Smarting lachrymation, and nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids.—Copious secretion of mucus in the canthi.—Opacity of the cornea.—Clouded vision.—Myopia.—Diplopia; seeing a person walk before him he imagines he sees the same man walking after him.

4. **Ears.**—Otalgia in the open air.

5. **Nose.**—A suffocating itching in the nose, extending to the brain, with abundant flow of mucus from the posterior nares.—Frequent sneezing.

6. **Face.**—Erysipelatous swelling of the cheek, with eruption of yellowish vesicles (full of yellowish humour), and piercing and digging pain.—Red, inflamed, painful swelling of the face, with yellowish blisters secreting a thick yellow fluid.—Pale (white œdema-like) swelling of the cheek.—Burning pain in the face.

7. **Teeth.**—Pressive, shooting toothache, or with piercing pain, aggravated by contact or mastication, or else at the beginning of a meal, with shivering and pain in the head, and in the cheek-bones.—Brittleness of the teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of the mouth, without thirst.—Salivation with shuddering, inclination to vomit, and pinchings in the stomach.—Saltness of the saliva.

9. **Throat.**—Burning pain from the throat (as from a hot coal) to the stomach, accompanied by heat (as if a flame were rushing out), anxiety, trembling, and water-brash.

11. **Stomach.**—Sickly, rancid, bitter taste.—Strong thirst for cold drinks.—Empty risings.—Hiccough.—Water-brash, with heat, anxiety, and trembling.—Vomiting (with diarrhœa).—Pain, as from a bruise, in the stomach.—Relaxation and flaccidity of the stomach, with retraction of the abdomen.—Contractive cramps in the stomach.—Pinchings, and sensation of clawing in the stomach.—Burning pain in the stomach and in the epigastrium.—Inflammation of the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Constrictive pains in the abdomen.—Spasmodic colic, flatulent, with pains as if the tissue were being separated, or of pressure upwards, generally > by supporting the head on the knee and the elbow.—Sensation of emptiness in the abdomen as after an emetic (morning).—Burning pain in the abdomen.—Tearing in the groins, such as follows dislocation.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Hard stool to pass.—Urgency to evacuate, with itching in the rectum (stool like glue).—Liquid diarrhœa, with tenesmus.—Stool first thin, then knotty.—Sensation of burning in the anus, and pain as from excoriation in the abdomen.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urgency to make water, with difficult discharge, scanty and drop by drop.—White sediment in the urine.—Itching stitch in the external portion of the urethra between the acts of urinating.—Flow of blood from the urethra.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Tearing lancinations in the glans penis.—Voluptuous itching in the prepuce.—Tearing in the testes.—Burning pain in the scrotum.—Constant erections, without sexual desire.—Discharge of prostatic fluid from a relaxed penis.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dry, hollow cough, excited by a burning tickling in the trachea and the chest.—Dry cough, day and night, as from oppression, with frequent expectoration in the morning.—Attacks of violent cough commencing as soon as patient touches the pillow and continuing as long as she remains in bed.

18. **Chest.**—Difficult respiration and short breath, with tensive pain in the muscles of the chest.—Oppression of breathing, as if the chest were not wide enough, with tension in the pectoral muscles, esp. when turning the body to the r. side.—Sensation of spasmodic distension in the chest.—Sensation as if one of the lobes of the liver were adherent.—Sensation as if the l. lobe of the lung were adhering.—Aching in the muscles of the chest.—Pressive lancination on the sternum.—Lancination in the l. side of the chest, during repose, mitigated by movement.—Warm feeling in the middle of the chest, as if hot food had been swallowed.—Burning pain in the chest.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Sweat in the neck.—Cramp-like pain in the dorsal spine, in the morning, in bed, when lying on the back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Paralytic tension in the joint of the shoulder, during repose, > by walking.—Scarlet streaks on the front-arm, itching when touched.—Cramp-like tractions in the hand, after writing.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pains of dislocation in the hips.—Burning pain at night in the thigh bones.—Great weakness of the legs.—Cramp-like contraction of the toes.—Cold perspiration of the legs in the morning.—Sore pain in (r.) heel when walking in the open air.—The feet go to sleep frequently when sitting.

24. **Generalities.**—Tearing or pressive, or shooting pains in the limbs, esp. during repose, mitigated by movement.—Rheumatic pains < when at rest.—Shooting and tensive pains in the muscles.—Burning pains in different parts of the body, esp. in the internal organs.—Cancer pains.—Paralytic weakness in the joints, with difficulty in rising from a seat, or when beginning to move.—Great relaxation and lassitude.—The majority of the symptoms are < during repose, by a sitting posture, and by the touch.—Burning in the bones.—Caries.

25. **Skin.**—Gnawing and burning itching, which provokes almost constant scratching.—Streaks of a purple-red on the skin.—Furunculi.—Indolent ulcers.—(Sphacelus ?)—Cold gangrene.—Blood-boils.—Warts.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness during the day, accompanied by frequent yawnings.—Drowsiness after dinner.—Comatose somnolency during the day.—Difficulty in sleeping in the evening, with trembling and starts.—Frequent waking.—Sleeps with his arms extended over his head.

27. **Fever.**—Shuddering and want of vital heat, esp. in affections of the internal organs.—Shivering at the commencement of a meal and when walking in the open (not cold) air.—Shuddering and shivering, with coldness in the hands and heat of the cheeks, without thirst.—Perspiration in the morning, with heat, without thirst.

Euphrasia.

Euphrasia officinalis. Eye-bright. *N. O.* Scrophulariaceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Blepharitis. *Cataract. Cold.* Colic. *Condylomata.* Conjunctivitis. Cough. *Eyes, affections of.* Glandular swellings. Granular lids. Influenza. Iritis. Lachrymation. Lips, stiffness of. *Measles.* Nasal catarrh. Nose, cancer of. Parotitis. Phlyctenulæ. Pimples. Ptosis. Prolapsus ani. Prostate gland, affections of. Scrofula. Staphyloma. Sycosis.

Characteristics.—According to Grauvogl, the "signature" of "a black spot in the corolla which looks like the pupil," marked *Euphrasia* as an eye medicine to the ancients, and homœopathic experiments have fully confirmed its old-time reputation. Eye-symptoms appear in great variety, and the irritation extends to the skin around the eye, and to the nose, producing nasal catarrh and affections of the external nose. Hering mentions "flat cancer on right side of nose" as having come within its curative range. The catarrhal effect is prolonged into the chest, producing hoarseness and cough with profuse expectoration. "Vomiting from hawking mucus," and "vomiting breakfast on clearing throat of offensive phlegm," have been cured by *Euphras.* Cough after the disappearance of hæmorrhoids. In the digestive track there are: Colic, hæmorrhoids, and condylomata at anus. Sensations: as if dust or sand in eyes; as if a hair hung over eyes; as if upper lip were made of wood; stiffness of left cheek; of tongue. Ames, of Rockland, Ohio, has recorded the case of an old man, of 79, to whom he gave *Euphras.* 3x for lachrymation and sneezing, with the result that it relieved him, in addition, of a prostatic trouble he had had for some years, compelling him to rise frequently in the night to urinate. This led Ames to give *Euphr.* in other cases of prostatic trouble, with good results. As an eye-lotion *Euphr.* has great value. I have seen corneal opacities removed by its prolonged use. Among the noteworthy symptoms of *Euphras.* is "frequent yawning when walking in the open air." There is drowsiness without being able to sleep; frequent waking in the night as from fright. Lying down < coryza; > cough. Walking = stitches and itching in female sexual organs; walking in open air = yawning. < After sleep. Most symptoms are < during night and in the morning; cough > at night. > In bed; > getting out of bed. Cold air and wind = lachrymation. < From touch.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Puls. *Compatible:* Acon., Calc. c., Con., Nux., Phos., Puls., Rhus., Sil., Sul. *Compare:* Æthus., Cepa (tears *bland;* of Euphr., *corrosive*), Apis, Arg. n., Ars., Hep., Kali bi., Kali iod., Merc., Merc. cor., Puls.; Grat., Dig., Tabac. (*Botan.*)

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Taciturnity, and repugnance to conversation; abstraction of mind.—Hypochrondriacal indifference.—Indolence.—Melancholy.

2. **Head.**—Confusion, and pain as from a bruise in the head (with

coryza), in the evening, augmented by lying down.—Pressive headache, with photophobia, and heat, chiefly in the forehead; with sensation as if the head would burst.—Shootings in the temples and in the forehead.—Beating in the head, perceptible on the outside.

3. **Eyes.**—Aching in the eyes.—Gnawing sensation in the eyes.—Inflammatory redness of the eyes.—Inflammation and redness of the eye from being wounded.—Inflammation of the cornea.—Obscuration of and pellicle over cornea (after mechanical injuries).—Bluish obscuration of cornea.—Inflammation and ulceration of the edges of the eyelids, with headache.—Scars from ulcers and specks in the cornea.—Abundant flow of corrosive tears, so as to prevent seeing, esp. when exposed to the wind.—Swelling and agglutination of the eyelids.—Swelling of the lower eyelid.—Smarting in the eyes, as from sand.—Lancinations in the eyes (ball), excited by too bright a light.—Eruption of small miliary pimples round the eyes.—Copious secretion of mucus, sometimes sanguineous, from the eyes and eyelids.—Dryness and pressure in the eyes.—Compression in the eyelids.—Contraction in the eyes and eyelids, which occasions winking.—The light seems obscure and vacillating.—Photophobia, esp. in daylight and in the sunshine.

4. **Ears.**—Otalgia, with piercing pains in the region of the tympanum.

5. **Nose.**—Purulent pimples on the alæ nasi.—Excoriation and painful sensibility of the nostrils.—Epistaxis.—Fluent coryza, by day; obstruction of the nose, at night.—Violent fluent coryza, with abundant secretion of mucus (from the anterior and posterior nares), excessive confusion in the head, corrosive tears in the eyes, and photophobia.—Profuse fluent coryza, with cough and expectoration in the morning.

6. **Face.**—Stiffness of the cheeks when speaking and during mastication, with sensation of heat and burning pains.—Redness of the face.—Miliary eruption on the face, with sensation of burning and redness, on wetting the face.—Lip stiff, as if made of wood.—Shootings in the lower jaw and chin.

7. **Teeth.**—Shooting pains in lower teeth.—Copious bleeding of gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Stammering, and frequent interruptions in the speech.—Speech difficult, in consequence of a paralytic stiffness of the tongue, and of the cheeks.—Sensation of clucking, which mounts into the throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Mawkish taste.—Nausea and bitterness in the mouth after smoking.—Risings, with taste of food.—Hiccough.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pinchings in abdomen by short fits.—Pressive squeezing and burning across abdomen.—Colic, alternately with affections of eyes.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Evacuations hard and scanty.—Pressure in anus while sitting; hæmorrhoids.—Old flat condylomata at anus with severe burning; < at night.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent and copious emission of clear urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Spasmodic retraction of the genital parts (with pressure above the ossa pubis), in the evening in bed.—Lancination and voluptuous itching in the glans, and in the prepuce.—Condyloma.—Retraction and tingling of the testes.—Sycotic excrescence, itching, stinging, with sore and burning pain when touched.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses at the regular period, but they last only one hour.

17, 18. **Respiratory Organs and Chest.**—Difficulty of breathing,

shortness of breath.—Stitches under the sternum, esp. during an inspiration.—Cough only during the day, with mucus in the chest, which cannot be detached; mucus frequently blood-streaked, thin; expectoration only in the morning.—Cough loose during the day, dry at night.—Cough, esp. by day, with difficult expectoration.—Cough, with suspension of respiration.—Cough in the morning, with copious expectoration of mucus, and fluent coryza.—Difficulty of respiration, even when seated.

20. **Back.**—Cramp-like, pressive pains in the back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Numbness in the arms and hands.—Cramp-like pressive pains in the hands, and the fingers.—Fits of (painless) swelling in the joints of the hand, or of the fingers on moving them.—Cramp pain in the metacarpus.—Torpor of the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Shootings in the legs during repose.—Stitches in the hip and knee-joints when walking.—Tension, as from contraction of the tendons in the ham, and the tendo Achillis, on walking.—Sensation of heaviness and cramp-like pain in the calves of the legs, after remaining long standing.—Succussions (shocks, like electric shocks), which ascend along the thigh, followed by paralytic torpor of that part.—Cracking in the outer ankle of l. foot, when stepping.

24. **Generalities.**—Cramp-like pains over the whole body.—Pricking in the extremities, as from a gnat, with sensation of torpor.—Crawling as of a fly in one or the other limb, from below upwards in a straight line, with numbness of the part.—Aggravation of symptoms in the evening.—Great drowsiness in the day, as from fatigue of the eyes.—Violent lancinations in different parts, which prevent sleep.—Shooting, itching stitches (the whole night).

25. **Skin.**—Consequences of blows, bruises, and contusions.—Condylomata, itching when walking, burning when touched.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning, when walking in the open air.—Frequent waking (as from fright) at and after 3 a.m., lasting till 6 a.m., when he falls in a stupor, from which he wakens with many complaints.—Frightful dreams, with frequent waking and starting with fright.

27. **Fever.**—Chill in the forenoon.—Chilliness predominating.—Copious nocturnal sweat.

Eupionum.

On distilling wood tar a volatile oil is obtained, which separates into a lighter and heavier oil; the heavier oil is Kreasote, the lighter is Eupion. $C_5 H_{12}$.

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Cough. Cramps. Dreams. Epistaxis. Glandular swellings. Groins, pain in. Hæmorrhages. Headache. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Neuralgia. Night-sweats. Phthisis. Pruritus. Toothache. Tumours. Vicarious menstruation.

Characteristics.—The effects of *Eupion.*, which was proved by Wahle in Rome, who also proved *Paraffin*, bear a close resemblance to those of *Kreasote*, but are by no means identical with them. A large number of the symptoms centre in the female sexual organs,

some of them being very characteristic. Menstruation is too early and too copious, the flow being thin and fluid. During the time there is great irritability, headache, and chilliness; painless pulsation in the head, wabbling sensation in upper part of body; everything becomes dark to her. Nose-bleed occurs when menstrual flow intermits. Cutting in abdomen ceases when flow comes on. Yellow leucorrhœa follows, colouring linen yellow. Leucorrhœa with severe backache; has to lean against something to give relief; when the backache ceases the discharge gushes out. Pulsations all over body while sitting quietly. Hæmorrhages occur from nose and bowels. Sticking pains in head and other parts. Weak eyes and obscured vision. Pressing in ears as if wind were blown in with force and for a long time. Teeth stick together when jaws are closed; in morning sensation as if teeth were embedded in some soft matter. Tongue covered with raised nodules. Pain in inguinal region. Many painful glandular swellings in groins. Spasmodic, periodic pain an inch up rectum. Palpitation with slow pulse. Nodules appear on inner side of right cheek, left side of neck, and left forearm. Sensations: of dislocation of joints; as if muscles torn from bones; as if skin and muscles were too short. Cramps in the calves when accompanying uterine or chest complaints. Soles of feet numb as if walking on needles; sticking in heels. Coldness of whole right side of body. Colliquative perspiration. Perspires from least exertion; when eating; all night (with tuberculosis). Most symptoms are < morning; many appear in evening and night. Cough returning every winter. Blowing nose <. Coughing and sneezing < pains in abdomen. Hot drink < toothache. Rest > headache and pains in abdomen; < other symptoms. Bending backwards > backache. Bending forward > pain in abdomen.

Relations.—*Compare:* Kreasote, and the Carbons; Graphites *antidoted* effect on eyelids; Laches. (pain ceases when discharges appear).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Cheerful, joyous disposition.—Irritable, angers easily.—Great weakness of memory.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo; everything becomes black before eyes, when turning upper part of body from r. to l.; everything turns round when she sits up in bed.—Dulness of the head as if too full.—Painful pulsations in forehead, > lying down.—On l. superior part of forehead, a pain as if a cyst would form.—Burning pains in forehead, with pressing down of lids and moisture in eyes as from tears.—Heat at vertex; sensation as if hairs were pulled, with headache; lachrymation and drawing on muscles of neck.—Stitches radiating from vertex down limbs and into abdomen and genitals, producing painful sensation of squeezing together.—Sticking pains from occiput along cervical muscles to back of chest and in middle of chest with every breath; sticking in l. shoulder-blade.—Some painful spots on head as if small furuncles would form.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes weak as if she had cried.—Sensation as if something hung down over eyes, must wipe them continually.—Pressure above eyes as if

the globes would be pushed out.—Burning, pressive pains in eye with copious lachrymation.—Swelling of r. upper lid on waking in morning, < during walk in fresh air; lower lid also swells up and then the l. (*Graphites* 6 quickly removed this).—Lachrymation < in fresh air, > in room.—Everything appears pale, as if a thin veil were before eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Pressing in ears as if the wind was blown forcibly into them for a long time, the external parts being equally affected.—Shooting and tearing in l. ear, extending to external temporal region.

5. **Nose.**—L. nostril cracked and the crack bleeds.—Sneezing; each time he blows his nose the sneezing reappears.—Sneezing with fluent coryza in morning.—Bleeding; blood thin and fluid; when blowing nose.—Menstrual flow intermits and bleeding from nose occurs.—Soreness in upper nose on drawing air through nostrils in evening.

6. **Face.**—On lower portion of inner side of r. cheek a hard nodule size of a pea.—Upper lip fissured and painful as if raw.—Lips and throat always dry, yet without thirst.—Lips painful as if sore.

7. **Teeth.**—The teeth stick together when the jaws are closed.—In the morning, sensation as if the teeth were embedded deeply in some soft matter, without pain; > by eating.—Teeth painful as if loose, gums swollen, scorbutic; < by hot soup.—Toothache like numbness in carious molars, coming on immediately on lying down, > on rising and moving about.—Grumbling in front teeth; sensation as if gums swollen and teeth (which are firm) would drop out.—Tearing in all teeth in morning on rising; tearing extends to temples; to forehead; to nose.—Gums swollen.—Painful jerking-tearing in gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Whole tongue red, covered with raised pimples like herring roe.—Tip of tongue dry, back covered with thin dirty white coating.—Anterior part of tongue rough like a grater.—Insensible feeling in mouth as if scalded by fat.—Pappy and sticky in mouth early in morning.—Taste sour after eating; putrid.

9. **Throat.**—In morning much white bad-tasting mucus in throat, expectorated after slight paroxysms of coughing.—Sensation of mucus in throat without being able to expectorate.—Sensation of dryness on uvula.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations: tasting of food.—Vomiting of food.—Nausea: till 3 a.m.; on becoming erect; with much thirst and copious menstruation, and trembling through all limbs; lancinating pains under r. breast.—Vomiturition emanating from lower abdomen; dark green tasteless mucus.—Bloatedness and sensation of fulness of stomach, with internal chilliness in evening.—Region of stomach feels internally sore and distended; pains under both short ribs.

12. **Abdomen.**—Frequent borborygmus.—Passing flatus > pains.—Pains < by coughing, sneezing, blowing nose.—In muscles of l. side of abdomen, from pelvic bones obliquely downwards, a painful tension like what she formerly felt during pregnancy.—Contracting pain and twisting > by bending over; one day before menstruation.—Cutting pains during menstruation, when the pains cease discharge is always copious; blood red and very thin.—In l. side of abdomen, immediately over crista ilii, when walking, raising arm, or coughing, a severe pain nearly taking breath away; she feels nothing when at rest; after a few hours pains move low down into abdomen and then pass off.—In

l. anterior crest of ilium stitches when walking.—Squeezing, pressing pain in l. groin when quiet.

13. **Stool and Rectum.**—Spasmodic pains a few inches up into rectum, radiating up and down, extending into labia, with such severity she cannot sit down, > after sleep, but backache and nausea come on.—Spasmodic periodically returning pains one inch up rectum, extending to vagina and producing there a spasmodic, contracting pain.—Drawing and tearing in rectum, < during (natural) stool.—Itching after natural stool.—Ineffectual inclination and straining.—Tenesmus ; > when blood is passed ; this weakens her.—Three or four times daily, bloody stools.—Hard, dry stools, with great straining.—Dark blood in painless stools.—Constipation : stool every three or four days, with great straining and prolapsus uteri.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent inclination, scanty discharge; worse when standing than sitting.—Frequent and copious ; lemon colour ; chestnut brown before menses.—Hot urine passed without pain.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—During urination some pain between labia.—Burning, stinging, itching and swelling between labia, momentarily > by rubbing, afterwards burning and < ; after washing with cold water genitals feel stiff and numb, with sensation of soreness and rawness.—Pruritus pudendi ; < evening ; with raw pain in sternum unendurable when touched.—Discharge of blood between pains with backache.—Eight days after period, leucorrhœa staining linen yellow in spots size of sixpence ; lassitude ; emaciation ; stitching in soles of feet when walking ; trembling all over (as if a jelly) when at rest.—When backache ceases leucorrhœa gushes out abruptly, with sticking pains in forehead.—Copious leucorrhœa, running from her, remits evening, returns morning.—Menses a few days too soon, without the leucorrhœa which usually precedes them.—Menses too soon ; too copious ; a flooding ; bruised sensation in chest ; when breathing, stitches in middle of chest and in heart ; taking away breath ; pains decrease the third day.—Copious, thin, fluid menstrual discharge ; with severe backache, painless pulsating in head, pressing towards forehead, with full sensation.—During menstruation painful twisting deep in abdomen extending to rectum, intermitting and returning ; as soon as the pains cease the flooding sets in again.—Menses stopped twenty-four hours ; returned and continued twenty-four hours, with sensation as if whole upper part of body from short ribs to head were wabbling ; she has slightly the same soaring sensation in her feet.—On third day courses cease and she suffers from severe headache and chilliness ; fourth day flow returns copiously for a few hours and headache and chilliness cease.—On menses ceasing abruptly, nausea, salivation, and irritability come on, ceasing completely when flow returned.—Scanty menses, the usual drawing abdominal pains to genitals did not appear.—In a case of suppressed menses *Eupion* 9 caused severe cutting abdominal pains emanating from sacrum, as if something would press out of genital parts ; pains passed and returned at intervals ; after twenty-four hours she was well, and the courses appeared without any trouble.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Sensation below larynx as if something was sticking there, with short, dry, hacking cough.—Smarting in a spot size of bean, on internal r. side of larynx.—Crawling in upper bronchi causing dry cough.—Tickling r. side larynx causing continual cough ; paroxysms causing

short breath which ceases after expectoration of tasteless white mucus.—Rough, scraping, metallic, dry cough, as if he had eaten rancid fat and taken brandy afterwards.—Hard, suffocating, dry cough with stitches in chest; returning every winter.—Cough partly dry, partly loose, with thick yellow, greenish or grey, sometimes foul-tasting expectoration; great lassitude and thirst.—Cough > by warm drinks; by sitting up in bed; with breaking out of perspiration.

18. **Chest.**—Heaviness, oppression, stitches, and tickling in chest.—Stitches and pressure in sternum.—Mammæ increase in size, with pressive pains in them, as if something painful were drawn through them with oppression.—Stitches under r. mamma, in the skin; < by lying, breathing, or walking; beginning 7 p.m. and lasting till midnight, followed by stitches close under heart, and with malaise and hot rising from stomach.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation with slow pulse; believes her heart must be heard some distance away.—Four hours before menses appear severe palpitations, ceasing when the flow begins.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pulsating and burning node on muscles of neck, l. side, two inches below mastoid process, preventing turning neck.—Backache one day before menses, > bending backward, lasts all the first day.—Backache alternating with leucorrhœa.—Backache during menses, > by leaning up against something.—Stiffness and horripilations between shoulders.—Pressive heaviness in lumbar vertebræ.—Pains in back extend to pelvis; when she stoops she can hardly rise again; sacrum pains as if broken.

21. **Limbs.**—Lassitude with yawning sleepiness.—Tearing in extremities and restlessness in legs preventing sleep.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Trembling; paralytic pain; crampy pain in r. arm.—As if muscles beaten off bone (axillary side of r. arm).—Paralysing stitches in r. deltoid.—Stitching pains in elbows radiating to fingers.—In centre of r. palm, severe stitch radiating to elbow, and leaving sensation of numbness in ring and little fingers.—Hands go to sleep easily.—Dislocation pains in joints of r. hand.—Heads of bones of fingers feel too large.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—In both thighs a tensive pain as if skin and muscles were too short.—From upper end of r. hip painful drawing to middle of thigh, where it ends with a stitch.—Sensation at back of thigh as if muscles were torn from bones, < by ascending, stooping, sitting, and by touch.—Paralytic, dislocation pain in r. knee.—Stitches in either knee.—Cramps in calves.—Sensation of warmth in l. anterior leg, upper part (as from hot vapour); burning in calves.—In morning stitching, burning, and twitching, beginning in the calves, going to the toes, most severe in the heels; in evening the pains lessen in the calves but stitches continue to shoot back and forth in the heels, gradually ceasing after an hour.—Dislocation pain in joints of r. foot.—Soles of feet numb as if she walked on needles.—Stitches in middle of sole first day of menses.—Drawing stitching in r. heel running up to calf.

24. **Generalities.**—R. cheek cold, tip of tongue cold, whole r. side of body cold.

25. **Skin.**—Nodule on l. forearm.—Itching biting in skin; in genitals penetrating whole body; < night; > during motion.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning with chilliness and shivering.—Sleepiness towards noon.—Dreams of disgusting things; of naked persons; anxious dreams; of

her child falling into the water.—Frightful dreams, the same dream repeated. —Dreams that she is pursued by oxen; of falling into an abyss.—Wakes bathed in perspiration.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness with headache; with stitching; > by warm drink. —Dry heat towards noon.—Sweat of foul odour on least exertion.—Colliquative sweating on least exertion; when eating; all night.—Copious night-sweat towards morning.

Fagopyrum.

Fagopyrum esculentum. Polygonum fagopyrum. Buckwheat. *N. O.* Polygonaceæ. Tincture of the whole mature plant.

Clinical.—Arteries, throbbing of. Diarrhœa. Eczema. Eyes, affections of. Genitals, offensive sweat of. Granular lids. Hands, sweat of. Headache. Heart, affections of. Heartburn. Intertrigo. Itching eruptions. Liver, affections of. Mumps. Nausea. Nose, soreness of; crusts in. Ophthalmia. Palpitation. Pruritus pudendi. Rheumatism. Styes. Taste, altered. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—*Fagopyrum* has had an extensive proving, and though there is little clinical experience with the drug on record, some features are sufficiently well marked to justify their being classed as characteristics. One of the most marked symptoms is a visible pulsation of the carotids and other arteries. Offensiveness distinguishes many excretions. Headaches involving eyes, root of nose, and back of neck; hot head; < bending head forward, > bending head backward. Headache with tired neck. Itching is general; scalp, eyes, margins of lids; ears; nose. The nose is sore and has crusts in it. Lips dry and cracked. Many symptoms of sore throat. Rheumatic symptoms are > by motion. Heat and restlessness after retiring. Perspiration, often offensive. The symptoms are < in afternoon from 3 to 6; < 11 p.m.; < after retiring; < from warmth; < from motion; > by cold applications; from cold air; > from pressure. Berridge has recorded two cases in which *Fago.* was of service. In one it removed the following symptoms after aggravating the pain in the shoulder: On waking, dull, bruised pain in top of left shoulder, rather posteriorly, extending up neck, < on moving the part, going off after breakfast and returning later in the day; constipation; nausea a little before 11 a.m., afterwards dull pain in left temple, feeling of heat all over. In the other case it permanently removed (after a week's aggravation), sinking in the stomach about 6 or 7 p.m., and temporarily removed a chronic diarrhœa about 6 or 7 a.m. The diarrhœa was increased later and was met by *Laches.* Hale mentions that there is a popular belief that indulgence in buckwheat cakes is a prolific cause of skin eruptions. He has found it curative in cases of eczema, erythema, and intertrigo.

Relations.—*Compare:* Rhus (> by motion); Senega (> bending head back); Lyc. (hours of aggravation 3 to 6 p.m.); Puls.; Polygonum. Coffee relieves stomach symptoms.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Exceedingly happy. — Depressed; cross; irritable. — Inability to fix attention.

2. **Head.**—Dull headache.—Head hot and neck tired; dull pain all through head in evening.—Bursting headache; pressure from within outwards; feeling as if eyes were pressed out from behind.—Headache on waking; > by eating; < after retiring in evening; > bending head back; > walking in open air.—Itching of scalp < sitting still in warm room.—Sharp, thread-like pains of scalp.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes swollen, red, hot, itching; as if sand in eyes.—Meibomian glands of l. lower lid inflamed; itching in margins.—Lachrymation, < by reading.—Aching deep in eyeballs.—Feeling as if eyeballs were being pushed out and at the same time held back by cords.

4. **Ears.**—Heat, itching and neuralgic pains in external ears.—Itching along Eustachian tubes.

5. **Nose.**—Soreness of nose.—Nose red and sore externally.—Septum deeply cracked.—Fluent coryza.—Crusts in nostrils.

6. **Face.**—Face flushed.—Soreness of l. malar bone, also of temporal region.—Lips dry and cracked; longitudinal crack on upper lip.

7, 8. **Teeth and Mouth.**—Soreness of teeth in closing them; < by cold water.—Gums sore and bleed easily.—Swelling in roof of mouth.—Bad taste in mouth in morning.—Taste of ingesta after dinner with eructations.

9. **Throat.**—Thick mucus collects in throat on rising.—Throat sore, dry, raw, inflamed, aching; feeling as if a lump in œsophagus; painful on swallowing.—Tonsils swollen; badly-smelling cheesy mass coughed up.—Throbbing of carotids.—Parotid and submaxillary glands swollen, sore, and painful.

11. **Stomach.**—During the day occasional eructations of scalding, acid, watery substance, so hot as almost to cause strangulation.—Nausea > by eating.—Uneasy, empty feeling in stomach.—Bruised, sore feeling in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in region of liver on stooping, and a bruised, sore feeling at 10 a.m.; < lying on r. side.—Sharp sticking through liver from before backward.—Abdomen distended with flatulence; tympanitic; < by pressure of clothes.—Soreness in hypogastrium; sharp pains through hypogastric region extending into l. inguinal region.

13. **Stool and Rectum.**—Burning in rectum after stool; creeping; urging; tenesmus.—Diarrhœa with tenesmus; stools watery or pappy; with flatulence; very offensive.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Cutting in urethra.—Difficulty in voiding last drops of urine; several drops pass after he thinks he has finished.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Profuse, offensive sweat of genital organs.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Pains in r. ovary; on walking in afternoon.—Pruritus, > by cold water.—Leucorrhœa staining yellow.—Mamma less painful than usual before period.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Breath very offensive.—Touching the neck

occasions a cough with a smarting sensation extending to the ear and throat, under lobe of r. ear.

18. **Chest.**—Heavy feeling, bruised pains and stitches in chest.—After retiring, severe sticking through breast from nipple backward, > by pressure.—Sharp, stitch-like needle prick in r. breast on inspiration.—Twinges of pain up and down l. breast, outer side.

19. **Heart.**—Pain around heart; > lying on back; extending to l. shoulder and arm.—Throbbing of heart and all arteries, even those of lips, comes on after retiring; sour perspiration breaks out.—Palpitation with oppression.—Pulse irregular and intermittent.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness of neck and soreness of all neck muscles.—Neck tired; as if unable to support head.—Dull pain in back of neck, at base of occiput, > bending head backwards.—Stitching pains in region of r. kidney.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in shoulder every morning, greatly < by getting chilly.—From 5 to 6 p.m. pain in l. axilla extending down biceps muscle and also into pectorals.—Numbing pain in l. axilla extending down arms.—Pain in hands as if in bones; < touching cold table; visible throbbing of arteries.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain from hips up to small of back; also down to feet.—Numbness from knees down.—Feet numb and pricking, esp. toes.—Pain in l. os calcis.

25. **Skin.**—General and excessive itching, with or without eruption, most marked on pubes, pudenda, whiskers and hairy portions of body generally; < in afternoon, 5 to 7.

26. **Sleep.**—Constant desire to yawn and stretch, 5 to 6 p.m.—Restless night; wakes 5 a.m. and sleeps again; many dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Chills along back in afternoon.—Heat 4 to 6, soon perspiring.—Heat and restlessness after retiring.—Face, head, and hands burn in afternoon.—Hands and feet alternately hot and cold.—Cold, clammy sweat at night; very profuse.—Sweat of hands, though cold.—Soles of feet moist; disagreeable odour in axillæ.

Fagus.

Fagus sylvatica. Beech. *N.O.* Cupuliferæ. Trituration of the nuts.

Clinical.—Epilepsy. Headache. Hydrophobia. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—Our knowledge of this remedy is derived from the ill effects of eating the nuts; among which are dread of liquids and salivation. It is this which has suggested its use in hydrophobia. In addition, trembling, convulsions with periodic spasms, stiffness and coldness have been observed, pointing to the same kind of nerve irritation as is caused by the poison of rabies. Swelling of the mouth and headache were noted in one case. In some instances death has resulted from the effects of the nuts.

Relations.—*Compare:* Epiphegus (which grows on the beech and partakes of its properties) in headache and salivation.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Intoxication.—Dread of water.—Terrified; apprehensive of death.—Gloomy and torpid.

2. **Head.**—Dizziness and stupefaction lasting all night; reeling.—Intoxication.—Headache; lasting several hours; dull; frontal.—Swelling of mouth, and headache.

3. **Mouth.**—Salivation; mouth flowing with froth and saliva.—Swelling of mouth, and headache.

11. **Stomach.**—Mouth flowing with froth and saliva; intolerable thirst; entreating for drink, but as soon as any liquid was brought he seemed to shudder as after eating unripe grapes; soon after eating the nuts had been seized with gloominess, torpor, and dread of liquids; urine fiery red, depositing copious turbid white sediment.—A few hours before death vomited a porracious bile. (This patient, a boy, had not been bitten by a rabid animal.)—Nausea.

18. **Chest.**—Seized with pleurisy, soon became delirious, and died in convulsions on eleventh day.

27. **Fever.**—Ardent fever.—Skin burning violently.

Fel Tauri.

Ox Gaul. Bilis Bovina. *N. O.* Ruminantia. Impissated gall triturated with sugar of milk; or lower dilutions may be made with water.

Clinical.—Asthma. Constipation. Diarrhœa. Gall-stones. Headache. Indigestion. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—*Ox gall* is a remedy of very ancient use. It is used in the old-school mostly as a purgative; for preventing putrefactive changes in the intestines, and for increasing peristalsis. It is sometimes given along with *Opium* to prevent the constipating effect of that drug. In the stomach bile is a foreign body, precipitating pepsin and causing irritation of the stomach. It does not aid the digestion either of albumen or of farinaceous substances. *Fel. t.* has been proved homœopathically by Büchner, and has produced a few characteristic symptoms: disordered digestion, diarrhœa, headache, pains in joints, and cramps. It removed a tendency to sleep after eating. Several symptoms were noticed in nape of neck.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cholesterinum, Merc. dulc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Peevish, irritable mood.—Greatly inclined to all kinds of business; unpleasant impressions did not affect him.

2. **Head.**—Confusion.—Violent headache in morning, on pressure upon r. temple, extending on to occiput and nape of neck.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue white.

11, 12. **Stomach and Abdomen.**—Increased thirst.—Odourless and tasteless eructations.—Gurgling in stomach and epigastric region.—Rumblings and motions in abdomen.—Violent peristaltic movements.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stool thin with urging and sensation of warmth in anus.—Stool thin, pasty, followed by pressing although with crumbling fæces.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urging.—Urine offensive.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Scrotum itching and afterwards becomes moist.

18. **Chest.**—Anxiety in chest.—Constriction; on waking at 3 a.m. cannot sleep again for tightness of breath and cannot remain lying; it seems as though something in throat prevented free passage of the air; > by deep inspiration and sitting upright.

20. **Neck.**—Tension in nape.

21. **Limbs.**—Some tearings in l. shoulder-joint, extending up to nape of neck.—Cramp in r. toe.

26. **Sleep.**—Sound sleep in morning with some perspiration.—No inclination to sleep after eating, as he was accustomed to do.

Ferrum.

Iron. Fe. (A. W. 56). Including also symptoms of the acetate and the carbonate. Triturations of the pure metal and of the carbonate; solution of the acetate. The Protoxalate is also a useful preparation in the crude and in trituration. "Hensel's Tonicum," a liquid, is another serviceable form.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Aphonia. Asthma. *Biliousness.* Catalepsy. Chlorosis. Chorea. *Consumption* (Fe. acet.). Cough. Cramps. Debility. *Diarrhœa.* Enuresis diurna. Fever, intermittent. *Goître*, exophthalmic. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhages. Heart, affections of; palpitation of. Hectic. Hydrocephalus. *Kidneys, affections of.* Lienteria. *Menstruation, disorders of.* Neuralgia. Paralysis of viscera. Pregnancy, disorders of. Rectum, prolapsus of. Rheumatism. Shoulder, affections of. Spasms. Syphilis. Toothache. Urine, incontinence of. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Ferrum*, the Mars of the alchemists, is one of the prominent constituents of the animal body, being present in considerable quantity in the blood. It is present in many articles of daily food, and when given in excess to men or animals its first effect is to increase the amount of iron in the blood, stimulate the appetite, augment the heart's beats and the bodily vigour. The secondary effects, which ensue sooner or later if the administration of iron is continued, are those which give the indications for homœopathic prescribing. Hahnemann (*Mat. Med. Pur.*) describes the effects of iron on persons who habitually drink chalybeate waters: "In such locali-

ties there are few persons who can resist the noxious influence of the continued use of such waters and remain quite well, each being affected according to his peculiar nature. There we find more than anywhere else chronic affections of great gravity and peculiar character, even when the regimen is otherwise faultless. Weakness, almost amounting to paralysis of the whole body and of single parts, some kinds of violent limb pains, abdominal affections of various sorts, vomiting of food by day or by night, phthisical pulmonary ailments, often with blood spitting, deficient vital warmth, suppression of the menses, miscarriages, impotence in both sexes, sterility, jaundice, and many other rare cachexias are common occurrences."

The digestive disorders set up by Iron are marked and peculiar, and among them is intolerance of eggs. The occurrence of this symptom in a patient about forty-five, who had had repeated attacks of articular rheumatism, led Kunkel to cure his case after he had been dosed for three weeks with salicylate of soda by the allopaths. The only other distinctive feature was constant < of pain after midnight. The obvious advantages derived in many cases of anæmia from the use of Iron in its crude forms has led to very grave abuses in old-school practice. That Iron is what may be called a "nutritive" remedy in certain defective blood conditions, having an organopathic relation to the blood, I have no doubt. In the anæmia of cancer and syphilis it is often of great service as an accessory, and need not interfere with more specific remedies. But it is not suited to all cases of anæmia and chlorosis, or even to a majority of them, and should never be given without discrimination and careful watching. But apart from its organopathic sphere, *Ferrum* has a strictly homœopathic use in anæmia in which the highest potencies are curative. For excess of Iron will cause anæmia, and at times will aggravate it when present. The type of anæmia caused by Iron and suited for its homœopathic use is commonly seen in young persons subject to irregular distributions of blood. The cheeks are flushed as if in blooming health; but in spite of bloom in appearances there is pallor of lips and mucous membranes, great fatigue and breathlessness, and any motion will set up the symptoms. Delicate girls, fearfully constipated, with low spirits. Chlorosis with erethism. Mucous membranes abnormally pale. Feet swell. The irregular distribution of blood in chlorotics recalls another set of symptoms which indicate *Ferrum:* hæmorrhages of many kinds, from over-fulness of blood-vessels from vaso-motor paralysis, or else from delicacy of the vessels themselves. Throbbing pains, the blood-vessels all over the body throb violently. Feet swell. Fulness of blood-vessels accompanies neuralgia, which is brought on by washing in cold water, especially after being over-heated. Hammering headache. The pulse of *Ferrum* is full and *yielding;* (that of *Acon.* is full and *bounding*). With *Ferrum* there is excessive irritability, both of the mind and of the tissues. It is like *Arsen.* and *Chin.* in this, as in many other symptoms, and it is an antidote to both. It is one of the best remedies for over-dosing with quinine, and hence the favourite old-school combination of "Quinine and Iron" is so far a wise one. Cramps are well marked in the pathogenesis; irritability of the bladder causing incontinence of urine

when standing; irritability of the bowels, causing diarrhœa *whilst* eating. This symptom is peculiar to *Ferrum*, the diarrhœa coming on when the patient begins to eat. Many remedies have it immediately after eating. < From eating eggs. There is also gastralgia, heavy pressure in region of stomach; a feeling as if something rolled into the throat and closed it like a valve; frequent spells of nausea, periodic vomiting (especially at twelve midnight). The liver and spleen are affected. Walls of abdomen are sore. Pain in os tincæ on lying down; feeling of dryness in vagina. *Ferrum* is a remedy that should be given carefully in hæmorrhagic phthisis, as it may aggravate. The acetate, iodide, and phosphate are better than the metal in such cases, unless the similarity is very close. Rheumatic symptoms, especially of left shoulder and deltoid. Paralytic weakness. Restlessness. Tremor. Most symptoms are < by motion, especially sudden motion. Vertigo on suddenly rising; when crossing a bridge over water; vertigo as if balancing to and fro, as when on water. Neuralgia is > moving slowly about. In fact "> moving about slowly" is a keynote condition of many *Ferrum* cases. Rest < cramps. Lying down < pain in face; asthma; = pain in os tincæ; > cough (*H. W.*, xxxi. 57). Descending stairs < headache. Walking slowly > palpitation; pain in arms; in hip-joint. The chief time of aggravation is night, and especially midnight, and also in early morning. The symptoms generally are < in cold weather, and > in warm air; but there is a good deal of contradictoriness in this respect, showing the irritability of *Ferrum* to all influences: uncovering chest > asthma and constriction, but too light covering < pain in shoulder. Overheating = neuralgia, and so does washing in cold water. There is dread of open air, but open air > headache. The chlorosis of *Ferrum* is < in winter.

Relations.—Ferrum compares with Graphites (which contains iron), Manganum, and the other metals. Teste puts it at the head of a group comprising Plumb., Phos., Carb. an., Puls., Zinc., Secal., Mag. mur., Chi., Bar. c. It is *antidoted by:* Ars., Chi., Hep., Ip., Puls. It *antidotes:* Ars., Chi., Iod., Merc., Hydrocy. ac., tea and alcoholic drinks. It is *complementary to:* Alumina, Chi. *Compatible:* Aco., Arn., Bell., Chi., Con., Lyc., Merc., Phos., Verat. *Incompatible:* Thea, beer. *Compare:* Borax (vertigo on descending); Mang. (cough > lying down); Anac., Spo. (cough > after eating), Ars., Chi. (intermittent fever); Phos. (cholerine); Selen., Thuj. (bad effects of tea). Graph. (flushes of heat); Rhus (> from motion); Oleand. (lienteria); Caust. (paralyses).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anxiety, with throbbing in the epigastrium.—Anxiety as after committing a crime.—Peevish, passionate, and disputative.—Irritable; little noises drive to despair.—Gaiety, alternating with sadness, every other day.

2. **Head.**—Confusion and heaviness in the head.—Vertigo, which causes falling forwards, as from the motion of a carriage, esp. on moving, stooping, &c.—Dizziness and turning vertigo, on looking at running water; with sickness at the stomach in walking; with the sensation as if the head would

constantly incline to r. side.—Pressive pain in the head, esp. in the fresh air.—Painful confusion in the head, above the root of the nose, esp. in the evening.—Pulling from the nape of the neck to the head, with shootings and buzzing.—Periodical hammering and pulsative headache, which oblige the patient to lie down, every two or three weeks.—Congestion in the head; enlarged veins, sensitiveness of the head to the touch; worse after midnight and towards morning; returning periodically.—Pain in the back part of the head when coughing.—Pain in the scalp, as if it were galled.—Profuse falling off of the hair, with pain when it is touched.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes cloudy, dull, and watery, with blue rings around them, esp. after slight fatigue (in writing).—Eyes red, with burning pain.—Swelling and redness of the eyelids, with a sty, suppurating on the upper lid.

4. **Ears.**—Buzzing in the ears, mitigated by supporting the head on a table.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis, chiefly from one nostril and in the evening.—Constant accumulation of clots of blood in the nose.

6. **Face.**—Face earth-coloured, or pale and wan, with sunken eyes.—Fiery redness of the face; the veins are enlarged.—Yellow or bluish spots on the face.—Small red spots on the cheek, which is pale.—Puffing of the face round the eyes.—Lips pale.

9. **Throat.**—Pressive pain in the throat, on swallowing.—Spitting of blood.—Constrictive sensation in the throat; feeling as if something rolled into throat and closed it like a valve.

10. **Appetite.**—Sweetish taste, like that of blood.—Bitter taste of food.—Want of appetite, esp. in the morning, alternating with bulimy.—Dislike to food and acids.—Longing for acids.—Meat lies heavy on the stomach.—Insatiable thirst, or absence of thirst.—Solid food appears too dry.—After every meal, risings and regurgitation of food, even of that which has been eaten with good appetite.—Vomiting after taking acids.—Pressure on the stomach and on the abdomen, always following eating and drinking.—Beer affects the head, or causes vomiting.—Cannot eat or drink anything hot.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, during a meal.—Vomiting of food, esp. at night, or immediately after a meal, even after eating only fresh eggs.—Sour vomiting and acid rising.—Everything vomited tastes sour and is acrid.—Bitter risings after eating fat things.—Pressure on the stomach, esp. after eating meat, or even after taking the least food or drink.—Cramp-like pain in the stomach.—Pressive cramps in the stomach, on every occasion of eating or drinking.

12. **Abdomen.**—Inflation and hardness of the abdomen.—Liver enlarged, sensitive.—Spleen large, sore.—Cramps in spleen region.—Cramp-like pains in the abdomen.—Cramps in the abdominal muscles, as if the abdomen were contracted, esp. during physical exertion, and on stooping, so that he can only straighten himself slowly.—Flatulent colic at night (violent rumbling in the abdomen).—Painful heaviness in the hypogastrium on walking.—Painful weight of the abdominal viscera in walking, as if they would fall down.—The bowels feel sore as if bruised, when touching them or when coughing.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Watery and corrosive diarrhœa, sometimes accompanied by cramp-like pains in the abdomen, the back, and the anus.—Watery diarrhœa with burning at the anus.—Discharge of blood and mucus

at every stool.—Painless diarrhœa (involuntary during a meal).—Undigested fæces.—Slimy fæces.—Ascarides in the rectum discharged with the slimy stool.—Costive : stools hard and difficult, followed by backache.—Constipation from intestinal atony ; with hot urine.—Contractive spasms in rectum.—Itching at the anus from ascarides at night (children).—Protrusion of large varices at the anus.—Blind and fluent hæmorrhoids.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pains in bladder.—Involuntary urination by night ; also by day.—Constant desire to urinate, with pain in liver, chest, and kidneys.—Urine blood-red, contains blood corpuscles.—Albuminuria.—Hot urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Increase of sexual desire, with frequent erections and pollutions.—Impotence.—Nocturnal emissions.—Flow of mucus from the urethra.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Metrorrhagia, with over-excitement of the sanguineous system.—Face fiery red, and copious flow of blood, at one time liquid, at another black and coagulated, accompanied by pains in the sacral region and abdomen, similar to those of child-birth.—Catamenia feeble and of a pale blood.—Suppression of the catamenia.—During coition, smarting and pain, like that of excoriation in the vagina, with want of enjoyment.—Swellings and indurations of the vagina.—Prolapse of vagina ; pain in os tincæ on lying down.—Before the catamenia, shooting pains in the head, with tingling in the ears.—Abortion.—Milky and corrosive leucorrhœa.—Sterility.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hot breath.—Oppressed, short breathing.—Hoarseness and roughness in the throat.—Tickling in the trachea, which greatly excites coughing.—Cough, only on moving and walking.—Cough > on lying down.—Purulent expectoration from the cough.—Spasmodic cough, esp. in the morning, with expectoration of tenacious and transparent mucus, ceasing immediately after a meal ; or dry, spasmodic cough, commencing after a meal, with vomiting of food.—Sensation of dryness in the chest.—Cough worse in the evening, till midnight.—Fetid, greenish expectoration, with streaks of blood, esp. at night, or in the morning.—Cough after a meal, with vomiting of food.—On coughing, pains in the occiput, or shootings, and pains as of a bruise in the chest.

18. **Chest.**—Difficulty of respiration, with almost imperceptible rising of the chest, and great dilation of the nostrils during expiration.—Difficulty of respiration, esp. at night, or in the evening, as if commencing in the epigastrium, < during repose, and > by intellectual or physical occupation.—Fulness and tightness of the chest. — Asthma (after midnight) compelling one to sit up.—Asthma most violent when lying, or when sitting still without doing anything ; > by walking and talking.—When sitting still, loud breathing as if asleep.—Fits of suffocation, in bed in the evening, with burning pain in the throat and the upper part of the body, and coldness in the extremities.—Constrictive oppression of the chest.—Constrictive spasms in the chest, < by walking or movement.—Stitches and soreness in the chest.—Tensive lancinations in the chest, extending to the shoulder-blades.—Congestion in the chest.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation : < from least motion ; > walking slowly ; in onanists ; after loss of fluids.—Venous murmurs.—Hypertrophy.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness of the muscles of the neck, with pain

during movement.—Swelling of the glands of the neck.—Tearing (paralytic) between the shoulder-blades at night, into the upper arm (l.); he cannot raise the arm; slow movement improves it gradually.—Shootings in the shoulder-blades on moving the arms.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Shootings and tearings in the joint of the shoulder, and in the arm, or pullings, paralytic weakness, and heaviness.—Cracking in the shoulder-joint.—Nightly tearing and stinging in the arms.—Uneasiness in the arms.—Swelling and desquamation of the skin of the hands.—Cramps and numbness in the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Tearings, with violent lancination, from the coxo-femoral joint to the tibia, < in evening in bed, and during repose.—Paralytic weakness and numbness in the thighs.—Weakness in the knees, so that they yield, with uneasiness of the feet.—Varices on the legs.—Stiffness, traction and heaviness in the legs.—Swelling of the knees and of the joints of the feet.—Swelling of the feet, with drawing pain, esp. on beginning to walk.—Cramps in the calves of the legs, the soles of the feet, and the toes.—The toes are contracted.

24. **Generalities.**—Violent pains, tearings and shootings, esp. at night, which compel movement of the parts affected.—Varices.—Contraction of the limbs.—Cramps in the limbs (during the day).—Dropsical swellings, with shooting pains.—Ebullition of blood and hæmorrhage.—The majority of the symptoms show themselves at night, are aggravated by a sitting posture, and mitigated by gentle movement.—Great lassitude and general weakness (almost paralytic), produced even by speech, often alternating with anxious trembling of the whole body; she is so weak that she must lie down.—Emaciation.—After walking in the open air, sickly feeling of fatigue, to the extent of losing consciousness, with obscuration of the eyes, and buzzing in the head.—Restlessness of the limbs.—Great need to lie down.—Cracking in the joints.

25. **Skin.**—Burning sensation in different parts of the skin, with pain as from excoriation on being touched.—Paleness of the skin over the whole body.—Dirty, earth-coloured skin.—Dropsy.

26. **Sleep.**—Excessive drowsy fatigue, with agitated sleep, at night, anxious tossing, numerous dreams, and difficulty in going to sleep again after waking.—Vivid dreams.—Can only lie on her back at night.—The child does not sleep, disturbed by the itching caused by the ascarides.—Sleep retarded in the evening.—Anxious tossing about in bed (after midnight).—Eyes half open during sleep.—Inability to sleep when lying on the side.

27. **Fever.**—Frequent shiverings of short duration.—Shiverings in the evening with a feeling of cold when in bed, all night.—Shiverings with violent thirst, preceded or accompanied by headache.—Chill with thirst and red, hot face.—Dry heat, with urgent inclination to throw off all covering.—Pulse full and hard.—Ebullition of blood in the day, with heat in the evening, esp. in the hands.—Fever, with congestion in the head, puffing round the eyes, swelling of the veins, vomiting of food, short respiration and paralytic weakness.—Copious perspiration, excited by the least movement during sleep.—Nocturnal perspiration of a strong smell.—Cold perspiration, with anxiety during the spasms.—Colliquative, clammy sweat.—Profuse and long-continued perspiration, during the day when moving, and at night, and in the morning hours in bed.

Ferrum Arsenicicum.

Arseniate of Iron. Triferric diarsenate. Fe_3 2As O_4.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Bright's disease. Chlorosis. Liver, enlargement of. Spleen, enlargement of.

Characteristics.—Hale was the first to use *Fe. ars.*, giving the 2x with promptly curative result to an anæmic girl who had been given *Iron* and *Arsenic* separately, under old-school treatment, in vain. P. C. Majumdar (*Ind. Hom. Rev.*, v. 104) has put it to excellent use in cases of enlarged liver and spleen with fever. When there is no fever *Fe. iod.* is better. These are his indications for *Fe. ars.*: Enlarged spleen with high fever of a continued type; during fever the face is flushed and sweaty, but during the intermission the face is pallid. Disinclination to work, even to leave his bed; constipation, or, sometimes, colliquative diarrhœa, the stools consisting of undigested matter and mucus, no thirst during any stage of the fever; heat intense and prolonged with slight burning of the whole body, emaciation, and debility. Majumdar reports these two cases: A robust, healthy man, 25, went into a very malarious district of Bengal and had his first attack of fever. He was given large doses of *Quinine* which suppressed the paroxysms for a time, but they continually recurred. After four years he returned home a changed man: pale, jaundiced, emaciated; abdomen filled with enlarged and indurated liver and spleen, slightly tender to pressure. These organs left no room for his food. He had obstinate constipation; high fever generally appearing in afternoon, no chill or thirst, but copious sweat without much relief to fever. *Fe. ars.* 6, twice daily, made an improvement in three days. It was continued for a month and a half with occasional stoppages, and in six months he was completely restored to health. (2) A boy, 15, suffered from fever and enlarged spleen. The liver was not enlarged. Voracious appetite, but no digestion, undigested diarrhœic stools. Continued fever, 102° to 104°, burning of body. Some thirst. Great emaciation. *Fe. ars.* 6 night and morning. He was cured perfectly in a year. *Fe. ars.* has been used with benefit in cases of albuminuria.

Relations.—*Compare:* Fe. i., Fer., Ars., Calc. ars., Chi.

Ferrum Bromatum.

Bromide of Iron. Fe Br_2. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Headache. Leucorrhœa. Spermatorrhœa. Uterus, prolapse of.

Characteristics.—Hale mentions this remedy as having been highly commended to him in cases of spermatorrhœa with anæmia,

debility, and depression. It has been since proved by Dr. Sarah N. Smith, of New York, who took the sixth dilution of Boericke and Tafel's make (*Amer. Hom.*, xxi. 302). It produced (in this order): Very distinct symptoms in the head and eyes; dry mouth and nose, relieved by coryza; a feeling that she might die; diarrhœa; burning in urethra when urinating; sticky, excoriating leucorrhœa; weight and discomfort in uterus. The symptoms which made the most impression on the prover were the "dead, numb" feeling of the scalp; the unconscious moaning after stool; and the sticky, excoriating leucorrhœa. The heaviness and discomfort in the uterus was so severe that she declined to continue the proving as it interfered with her work.

Relations.—Heavy eyes, Con., Caust., Gels. Smarting while urinating, Can. s. (Can. s. has burning while urinating *and after*).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Woke at 2 a.m. with the feeling that I might die, which lasted for a few moments and passed away. Recurred three different mornings at the same hour (9 o'clock).

2. **Head.**—Severe internal pressure in occiput, producing a painful sensation in ears, as if they were pressed from within outwards; after a few hours the same feeling extended to vertex, producing a dead, numb feeling of the scalp extending from occiput to vertex.—Head feels enlarged in all directions, the ears seeming to stand out from the head.

3. **Eyes.**—Heavy feeling in the eyes and drooping of lids, could not keep eyes open.—Dull appearance of eyes.

5. **Nose.**—Dryness of nose.—Dryness of nose and mouth > by coryza.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth very dry.—Tongue dry and stiffened on waking.

12. **Abdomen.**—Much rumbling in l. hypochondrium, accompanied with diarrhœa.

13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa followed with a bloody mucus and tenesmus, with the sensation that the lower bowel protruded.—After the diarrhœic stool, unconscious moaning, heard in the next room, accompanied with a distressed noise in the head.—Stools excoriating and frequent.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Burning, smarting pain in urethra while urinating (appeared near end of week of proving and continued after it).

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Spermatorrhœa.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—As the excoriating stools decreased in frequency, a sticky mucus-like excoriating leucorrhœa came on; with the appearance of the discharge came the descent of the uterus, which continued for a week or more, and the discharge several days beyond.—"The uterus seems heavy and uncomfortable, so that it interferes with my work. I can scarcely get up and down stairs."

Ferrum Iodatum.

Iodide of Iron. Fe I_2. Trituration of freshly prepared crystals. Solution.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Alcohol, effects of. Amenorrhœa. Breast, tumour of. Bronchorrhœa. Cancer. Catarrh. Coryza. Diabetes. Dyspepsia. Exophthalmic goître. Eyes, scrofulous inflammation of. Glands, enlargements of. Gonorrhœa. Heartburn. Kidneys, affections of. Leucorrhœa. Liver, enlarged. Nose, scrofulous inflammation of. Ovarian dropsy. Periostitis. Plethora. Pneumonia. Scoliosis. Scrofula. Spleen, enlarged. Tuberculosis. Uterus, prolapse of. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—The *Iodide of Iron* has had an independent proving. It corresponds more particularly to scrofulous affections, glandular enlargements, and tumours. A number of peculiar symptoms were felt in rectum and anus: As if anus were compressed; as if worms were in anus; as if something twisted round about in a circle; as if a cord were drawn connecting navel and anus; as if a screw were boring in anus. *Fe. i.* has a symptom somewhat like the *Ferrum* symptom: "as if something rolled into throat and closed it like a valve." With *Fe. i.* it is, "food seems to push up to throat as if it had not been swallowed." Lancinating or cutting pains are noted in eyes, ears, and root of nose to occiput. Sensation as if lying in a cramped position. P. C. Majumdar (*Ind. Hom. Rev.*, v. 104) has used *Fe. i.* with success in cases of enlarged liver and spleen when unaccompanied by fever. (When fever is present *Fe. ars.* is the better remedy.) The leading symptoms are: "Feels as if she had eaten too much, a sort of upward pressure. Stuffed feeling in abdomen as if she could not lean forward; costiveness." These are very common symptoms in cases of enlarged spleen. "Sweet-smelling urine" appears to be a leading symptom of *Fe. i.* Berridge removed with it this train of symptoms: "Morning catarrh, hot and restless in bed, sweet smell of urine" (*H. P.*, vi. 208). Motion and walking <. Most symptoms are < at night, and in the morning. Warmth <; open air >. Touch <. Suited to scrofulous or mercurial diathesis; to subjects of relaxed fibre (phthisis in third stage; bronchorrhœa, pneumonia).

Relations.—*Compare:* Alum. (anæmia, leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri); Alumen (swollen vagina, prolapsus uteri); Cauloph. (prolapsus uteri and leucorrhœa from atony; fitful, crampy pains); Helon. (pruritus, prolapse, leucorrhœa, albuminuria); Hydrast. (debility and atony; tenacious, profuse leucorrhœa; palpitation); Graph. (chlorosis, leucorrhœa profuse, hot, watery); Iod. (red face, irritability; corroding leucorrhœa, emaciation marked): Kali bich. (stringy, albuminous leucorrhœa; stringy expectoration). Thyroidin (palpitation; exophthalmic goître). Fe. bro. (leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri). Fe. ars. (enlarged liver and spleen).

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Headache, a confused sensation with heaviness, < in warm room; by smoking; wearing hat; reading; writing; motion; > in open air; sitting or standing in a draught.—Sharp pain from below eye up through head to vertex.—Cutting from bridge of nose through the occiput.

3. **Eyes.**—Purulent inflammation and photophobia; glands swollen.—Exophthalmos after suppressed menses.—Trachoma.—Painful lancinations in eyes and ears.

4. **Ears.**—Roaring in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Nose stopped; freer towards noon.—Thick nose of scrofula.—Nose swollen with ulcers and crusts inside.—Profuse discharge of mucus from nose and frequent expectoration of mucus from larynx and trachea.—A chronic nasal catarrh becomes worse; discharge usually in mornings now lasts all day; blowing gives no relief; discharge thick, yellow or green.

8. **Mouth.**—Taste: metallic; bitter; flat, insipid; inky; pasty; sharp, biting; bad in morning; of peppermint.—Tongue, thick yellow coat.—Burning of tongue and mouth; mucous membrane of mouth and throat uniform red, or dotted with fine dense bright red papular eruption.—Burning pain and prickling and swelling of mucous membrane.—Dryness of mouth and throat.

9. **Throat.**—Violent tickling and scraping in throat, with sensation as though he would suffocate; hawking of mucus and cough.—Rattling of mucus.—Food seems to push up to throat as if it had not been swallowed.

11. **Stomach.**—No appetite; no relish for smoking.—Great thirst.—Sour and bitter rising from stomach.—Rising up in throat of greasy, acrid, stinging taste.—Eructations, nausea, and vomiting.

12. **Abdomen.**—Tenderness at epigastrium; at same time pinching in back, over spine, directly behind epigastrium.—Fulness even after a little food, as if she had eaten too much, a sort of upward pressure; stuffed feeling as if she could not lean forward.—Stomach full of wind, every breath gives pain as from a weight in epigastrium.—On rising, or at night, when turning in bed, heart beats violently; with pains in epigastrium or lower end of sternum.—Dull pain under short ribs.—Abdomen swollen; bloated after food or drink; pushed up; food soon satisfies.—Rumbling with slight colic before stool.—Abdomen, when pressed, feels like a rubber ball.—Feeling as of a cord drawn connecting anus and navel, with cutting pain on straightening up from bent position.—Abdominal walls numb; if pinched feel sore long after.—Inguinal pain extending across hypogastrium, sides feels stiff as after a strain.—Feeling in sides, low down, as of needles pricking her; < raising arms and walking; inguinal region sore on walking.—Stitches in r. groin when walking.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Bowels not moved for a week, then stools loose; may have two movements: first costive, second sudden and loose (thin, light yellow), preceded by griping.—Small, hard stool, with sticking and pain as from constriction in anus on passage of fæces through it; stool hard.—Feeling in rectum and esp. in anus as if compressed; constriction, as if worms were in it; stool easy and painless.—Peculiar feeling in rectum and

anus as if something twisted and turned about in a circle, and something like drops of water flowed down, and as if a screw were boring upward and downward.—Urging to stool with much pain in abdomen (drawings from above navel down r. side), followed by small, yellowish-brown, somewhat hard stool, in the morning.—Frequent ineffectual urging.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pain in both kidneys, esp. l.—A feeling in fossa navicularis as if water remained in it and could not be forced out any farther, in the morning.—Urine dark-coloured, depositing thick white sediment; urine scalds.—Frequent and profuse emission of light-coloured urine, having a sweetish smell, and slight milky sediment.—Albuminuria with œdema; in hard drinkers.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Erections at night, with violent pain and burning in urethra; unable to urinate; tenesmus in neck of bladder.—Prickling itching in urethra, esp. fore part, with frequent urging to urinate, but very little flow.—Crawling tickling in urethra and rectum.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Hysterical attacks; great debility; leucorrhœa, anorexia; finally dropsy of r. ovary; menses scanty, preceded by pain in r. breast and followed by profuse leucorrhœa; three weeks after beginning treatment, sudden loss of consciousness and discharge of two quarts of yellowish fluid from vagina, after which swelling subsided and health was entirely restored.—Constant bearing-down as if something was coming away; when sitting feels as if pushing something up.—Retroversio uteri; sensation of pressure and protrusion of rectum on standing.—Prolapse; inversion; antiversion.—Amenorrhœa.—Itching, soreness, and swelling of vulva and vagina.—Leucorrhœa like boiled starch; when bowels move the discharge is stringy.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Shortness of breath; obliged to take a deep breath, with sensation of oppression of chest, and a pressure beneath sternum.—Short, hacking cough, with yellowish-white, rather thick expectoration and at times pain in chest.—Expectoration of greyish-white, rather tenacious mucus drawn out in threads.—Hæmoptysis.

18. **Chest.**—Sudden sharp sticking pain extending from l. nipple outward to arm; < by pressure; frequently returned during afternoon and evening.—Scirrhous tumour near r. nipple, small and painless at first, increasing with sharp, lancinating pains from breast to axilla, sensitive to touch (cured).

19. **Heart.**—Running up stairs causes violent palpitation and pain on top of head.—Heart-beat so violent, it awoke her from sleep, throbbing all over.—Heart beats quickly and seems to force the blood violently through whole body.—Blood-vessels throb all over, even when quiet.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Sides of neck sore when touched or on moving.—Small of back as if broken; felt only at night; as if lying in a cramped position.—Dull pain in back on each side about six inches above kidneys, extending through chest.—Painful sensation in back and kidneys and lower portion of spine, starting from lumbar vertebræ.

21. **Limbs.**—Weakness and bruised sensation in all the limbs, with aversion to moving about.—Periostitis of fingers and toes.—Painful drawing in tendons and back of r. hand and l. foot.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic, bruised, paralysed feeling in r. upper

arm and shoulder.—R. arm weary and as if paralysed, has to stop writing in evening.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Rheumatic pain extending upward from back of l. foot to pelvis in evening.—R. tibia painful.

25. **Skin.**—Short-lasting eruptions like urticaria, eczema, and lichen.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleep restless; frequent waking; many dreams of long past events; easy erections.—Frequent waking with excessive urging to stool and pain on micturition.—Dreams of thieves and fighting with them.—Dreams that he has grown very large, thirty feet high, and everything about is small and insignificant; the bedstead was too small and short; frequent starting in sleep, and waking with a feeling as though paralysed.

27. **Fever.**—Coldness in a warm room about noon; heat 3 to 4 p.m.

Ferrum Magneticum.

Sesquioxide of Iron. Loadstone. A black oxide of iron. $FeO\ Fe_2\ O_3$.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Diarrhœa. Flatulence. Ganglion. Rheumatism. Vision, disorders of. Warts. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—Caspari is the authority for *Fer. magnet.* It produces paralytic weaknesses like the other Iron preparations, of which this is the most peculiar: "After perspiring during a moderate walk, weakness and lassitude, which seem to proceed from the abdomen." As with *Ferrum*, there is < during a meal; flatulency, grumblings, movements in abdomen; with urgent diarrhœa after a meal. The abdominal sufferings are felt more on the left side. Very abundant and frequent emission of fetid wind. Many rectal and urinary symptoms are recorded. The appearance of warts may indicate that *Fer. magn.* is related to the sycotic constitution.

Teste, who puts *Fer. magn.* in the *Arnica* group along with *Ledum*, *Croton*, *Rhus* and *Spig.*, has had some experience with it. It relieved (after *Spig.*) an old man suffering from chronic rheumatism of the nape of the neck, with irritable disposition. Also a case of compound capsular cataract in a gouty patient. A third patient had rheumatism of both thighs, coming on after violent exercise. This patient was treated in two attacks. In the first attack he received *Arn.* first, and then *Fe. mag.* In the second, *Fe. mag.* was given at once and the effect was speedy and marked. The fourth patient had a very unpleasant experience with the medicine. He suffered from a mercurial neurosis, and was very sensitive to medicines. One of the symptoms which led to its being given was a painful contraction of the posterior cervical muscles, against which no remedy Teste had tried had produced any effect. *Fe. mag.*, four globules in a tumbler of water, two tablespoonfuls every day, was the prescription. The first tablespoonful, which was taken in the morning, seemed to produce a sensible improvement; but a quarter of an hour after the second dose,

which was taken at 4 p.m., the sight became dim ; a halo of fire, red and violet, was seen first in front of the right, and afterwards in front of the left eye ; soon after, this halo, which formed a circular zigzag-shaped line, became narrower and narrower and finally produced such a complete blindness, that the patient assured Teste he was unable to distinguish night from daylight. This lasted one hour and did not pass off entirely till after a meal. Much more distressing phenomena followed : Towards 8 p.m. the pain in the nape, which first was seated on the left side, passed to the right, invading the whole extent of the trapezoid muscle, where it became literally frightful. " For two days and nights the patient, who was a brave and strong man, and whom I had seen bear the most painful surgical operations without uttering a sound, suffered to such an extent that he uttered heart-rending cries." *Camph.*, *Puls.*, and *Bry.* failed to relieve, the first rather aggravated. *Rhus t.* effected some relief. But it did not prevent the recurrence, for eight days in succession, of the visual phenomena, though with less intensity than the first time, at irregular intervals, generally 6 or 7 a.m., and sometimes even at night in perfect darkness.

Relations.—*Compare :* Fer., Elect., Galv., Magn. arct., Magn. aust.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Indecision, and long reflection before undertaking anything. —Indolence, slowness of movement.—Air of importance, and self-sufficiency. —Irascibility.

2. **Head.**—Pulsative headache, by fits.—Circumscribed headache, esp. in the morning, generally on r. side.—Headache on stooping, on moving the arms, and on going up stairs.—Headache, suddenly attacking the eyes and the nose, as if the patient were going to weep, or to sneeze.—Itching in the scalp.—Eruption of small painful pimples on the scalp.—Small scabs on the head.—Falling off of the hair.

3. **Eyes.**—Darkness before the r. eye, which causes it to wink.—Variegated areola round a light.—Halo of fine, red or violet, contracts till vision entirely disappears, cannot tell day from night ; lasts an hour ; vision fully restored only after a meal ; repeated at irregular intervals eight days in succession.—Pressive pain on the eyelid, which impedes the sight.—Swelling of the lower lid, which makes the eye appear smaller.—Pricking itching in the canthi.—Painful sensibility of the lachrymal caruncula, with profuse lachrymation.

4. **Ears.**—Pullings in the ears and the pharynx, during deglutition.—Itching, wringing, and cold lancinations, in the auditory duct.—Tingling in the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing, with stoppage of one nostril, and catarrh.

6. **Face.**—Face dejected, with general heat, followed by redness of the face.—Heat of the face.—Itching and tingling in the face and on the lips.—Eruptions on the forehead, in the eyebrows, at the root of the nose, on the cheeks, the lips, and the chin.

7. **Teeth.**—Bleeding of the gums, when slightly pressed upon.—Teeth easily set on edge.—Painful sensibility of the teeth during mastication.

8. **Mouth.**—Accumulation of water and saliva in the mouth.—Itching sensation in the posterior part of the palate.

9. **Throat.**—Bitter and rancid taste in the pharynx, on hawking.—Sensation as if mucus were adhering to the uvula.—Lancinations in the throat.—Pressure in the œsophagus, as if too much had been swallowed at one time.

11. **Stomach.**—During a meal, flatulency, movements, and grumbling in the abdomen.—After a meal, taciturnity, lassitude, heat, expulsion of flatus, pains in the region of the stomach, with anguish, pains in the epigastrium, esp. on breathing, urgent want to evacuate, and diarrhœa.—Abortive risings.—Nausea.

12. **Abdomen.**—Uneasiness in the abdomen.—The abdominal sufferings are felt more particularly on l. side.—Rolling, grumbling, borborygmi, and whistling in the abdomen, with expulsion of flatulency, and urgent want to evacuate, and to make water; the movements in the abdomen are accompanied by pullings along the legs, as far as the toes.—The flatulency seems all to proceed from one place, in l. side of abdomen.—Very abundant, and frequent emission of fetid wind.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Urgent want to evacuate, with expulsion of flatus only.—Loose evacuations, with much flatulency, and sometimes with excrements of a fetid smell, physical depression, and paleness of face.—On expelling the flatus there escapes a small liquid evacuation.—Itching and shooting in the anus.—Tingling and itching in the rectum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine red and copious, which becomes the colour of clay after having stood some time.—Itching and lancination in the scrotum, and in the extremity of the glans.—Increase of sexual desire, with and without erection; or absence of all sexual desire, yet without impotence.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Frequent hawking of mucus.—Dry cough after dinner, proceeding from an irritation in the trachea, as if one had swallowed dust.

18, 19. **Chest and Heart.**—Tearing and lancination in the l. side of the chest, when breathing.—Sensation of emptiness in the chest.—On drawing up the chest, and throwing back the r. arm, the heart beats violently and with repeated throbs.

20. **Neck.**—In the morning, pain in the nape of the neck, as if from having lain in an inconvenient position.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Cramp-like or paralytic pullings, or jerking pullings in the forearms, and in the hands.—Pain, as from dislocation in the wrist.—Paralytic pulling in the r. arm.—Prickings, esp. in the phalanges, and in the ends of the fingers.—Spots, like ephelides, in the arms, and in the fingers.—Small warts on the back of the hands, and on the wrist.—Pulsation at the end of the thumb.—Whitlow.—Dryness and tension in the hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Tensive pressure in the hip-joint, on drawing back the leg, at night and in the morning; the pain is dispersed by lying on that part, but returns when the position is changed.—Acute lancinations in the knee.—In the morning, spasms, and contraction in the calf of the leg.—Painful stiffness on the internal surface of the knee, esp. on bending it, after extending the leg, and only while walking in the open air.—In the evening, in bed, sharp

pains in a small place on the foot, with great sensitiveness to the touch, or to the bending of the foot upwards.—Ganglion of the foot.—Tingling and pricking in the heels.—Starting in the soles of the feet.—The little toe is painful, as if it were violently compressed.

24. **Generalities.**—Pains and itchings, some of which reappear at intervals of four weeks.—After a walk, thirst, perspiration, lassitude, paleness.—Prickings, lancinations, tingling, and itching in different parts.—Paralytic weakness, difficulty of movement, and relaxation of the muscles.—Excessive lassitude.—Trembling in the legs and arms.—After perspiring, during a moderate walk, weakness and lassitude, which seem to proceed from the abdomen, with a trembling in the knees and hands.—Fatigue on taking the slightest exercise.

25. **Skin.**—Itching and tingling in different parts, esp. in the evening, mitigated by scratching, but appearing in other parts.—Red spots, sometimes of a bright red, or bluish red; some disappear on being pressed.—Small warts (on the hands).

26. **Sleep.**—Violent and noisy yawnings, with accumulation of water in the mouth.—Drowsiness, with prompt sleep on lying down, or even when seated.—Absurd dreams at night, and awaking towards three o'clock in the morning, with perspiration and heat.—Dreams immediately after lying down, waking with a start; coldness which causes trembling.—Inclination to remain in bed in the morning.—After rising, weakness in the knees.—Sleep, not refreshing, with pressure on the eyes, confusion in the head, flaccidity in the skin and face, and lassitude in the arms.

27. **Fever.**—Shivering and cold, in the side opposite to that on which the patient has lain.—After a walk, heat with weakness, proceeding from the stomach, trembling, vertigo, paleness, want to lie down.—Heat, as if a catarrh were developing itself, with lassitude and down-cast eyes.—Internal heat, with perspiration and slow pulse, after washing the body.—Pulse slow and small.—Perspiration on the slightest exercise.—Sweat in the morning, esp. on the body, and on the occiput.—Sweat of an acid smell, as in measles.

Ferrum Muriaticum.

Ferrum Chloratum. Ferrous Chloride or Dichloride. $FeCl_2, 4H_2O$. (Crystals.) Tincture, consisting of 25 parts of crystals to 225 parts of alcohol.

Clinical.—*Anæmia.* Angina tonsillaris. Constipation. Cramps. Diabetes. *Diarrhœa.* Disparunia. Dyspepsia. Dysentery. Hæmorrhages. Headache. Marasmus. Neuralgia. *Pleurisy.* Rickets. Rheumatism. Scrofula. Spleen, enlargement of. Typhoid fever. *Vomiting. Worms.*

Characteristics.—*Fer. mur.* is the liquid preparation of Iron which, under the name of "Steel Drops," has been most used in old-school practice in the treatment of anæmia. Our knowledge of its properties is derived mainly from over-dosings, with a few provings, and clinical observations. *Fer. mur.* is mainly a right-side

medicine, causing neuralgia and headache of the right side of face and head, and rheumatism of right shoulder. On the other hand it affects the spleen, causing pain in the left hypochondrium. Like other Iron preparations, it affects the blood, causing hæmorrhages of all kinds. On venesection the blood is remarkably black and thick, so that it can with difficulty be made to flow. Weakness, restlessness, and nervousness. Poisonous doses have caused convulsions. Vascular and nervous irritability after hæmorrhages; < from eating, and especially from eggs. Spasmodic cough, > by eating. Most symptoms are < by motion; < during the night and in the morning. Pressure <. Effects of mechanical injury. Cold and heat alternate; cold, anxious sweat, with muscular cramp; strong-smelling night-sweat.

Relations.—*Compare:* Chi.; Nat. m.; Sang. (shoulders); Fe. picric. (prostate gland); other preparations of Iron.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Loquacity.—Depression.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, with enlargement of spleen.—Severe neuralgic pains in r. temple and r. side of face.—Headache, with ascarides.—Pain in back of head on coughing.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes injected.—Bright redness of margins of lids.

6. **Face.**—Paleness of face, red spots on pale cheeks.—Flushes.—Face swollen and livid.

8. **Mouth.**—Insipid flat taste.—Dry mouth.—Solid food tastes dry and insipid.—Tongue very much coated.—Tongue swollen and protruded, with ropy mucus from mouth.—Palate and interior of mouth burnt and parboiled-looking.

9. **Throat.**—Extremely severe sense of burning and constriction in the throat.—Angina tonsillaris.

11. **Stomach.**—Anorexia; in morning.—Unquenchable thirst or thirstlessness.—Longing for acids.—Aversion to meat or anything sour.—Sour belching, esp. after solid food.—Bilious eructations after fat food.—Vomiting after eating; after eating eggs.—Stomach somewhat distended.—Hand riveted to region of stomach, as the principal seat of the pain.

12. **Abdomen.**—Severe pain in l. hypochondrium; at times at night.—Spleen enlarged and sensitive to pressure.—Spasmodic constriction of abdominal muscles, as if abdomen were constricted, esp. when stooping, so that he can only straighten himself slowly.—Great pain along whole length of colon, < by pressure and any movement of body.—Hypogastrium swollen and very sensitive, esp. above pubes.—Piercing pains in hypogastrium.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa, with pains in limbs.—Chronic diarrhœa, with loss of appetite and rapid emaciation.—Diarrhœa, with intestinal catarrh in typhoid fevers, also fetid, debilitating discharges.—Dysenteric diarrhœa, with considerable pain, tenesmus, stools of blood and membraneous shreds.—Stools dark, inky, copious.—Obstinate constipation.—Dry cough, ending in retching; itching of nose and anus, enuresis, headache, neuralgia, nervousness; ascarides.—Ascarides, coincident with bleeding piles.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Diabetes mellitus.—Chronic affections of bladder.—Hæmaturia, hæmorrhage from urethra or kidneys.—Habitual discharge of phosphates in urine.—Enuresis.—Almost complete retention.—Scanty urine.—Deposit of bright red crystals.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Enlarged prostate gland.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—During coition, soreness and cutting pain in vagina; want of pleasurable sensation.—Metrorrhagia; dysmenia; leucorrhœa.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Breathing stertorous; suffocation impending; inspiration esp. difficult.—In morning, spasmodic cough with expectoration of transparent tough mucus, at once > by eating small quantities of food.—Dry cough, ending in retching.—When coughing: pain in occiput; bruised pain in chest; stitches in chest.—Pleuritic, stitching pains in chest, fever, severe cough with scanty expectoration, exudation within pleura; great weakness and emaciation.

19. **Heart.**—Heart affections with hectic; quick, superficial breathing; cough; involuntary sighing; dyspnœa from slight exertion; painful drawing and expansion about apex; tumultuous fluttering heart-beat; small, thread-like pulse; at times double or intermitting.—Chlorosis; muscular debility; weak circulation.

21. **Limbs.**—Weakness, compelling to lie down.—Sudden cramps and distortion of limbs.

22 **Upper Limbs.**—Paralytic tearing in shoulder-joint, arm, clavicle, and muscles, making it impossible to lift arm; > by gentle motion.—Slight drawing pain in shoulder, followed by tearing, stitching pains extending to elbows; paralytic lameness of upper arm; pain < from least motion; < at night, driving him out of bed; slightly > by walking about; no swelling.—Acute inflammatory rheumatism of r. shoulder-joint, pain deep in socket, preventing motion.—Mechanical injury to shoulder-joint, with rheumatic lameness.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cramp in calves, esp. at night in bed.—Large, deep ulcer in l. calf, centre black and hard.—Œdematous feet, drawing, tearing pains, esp. on beginning to walk; after metrorrhagia.

25. **Skin.**—Phagedenic ulcers.

Ferrum Pernitricum.

Pernitrate of Iron. $Fe_2 6NO_3$. Dilutions of the Ferri Pernitratis Liquor of B.P.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Eyes, affections of. Glands, affections of. Lienteria.

Characteristics.—*Fer. pernit.* has been used by old-school practitioners with good effect in the diarrhœas of India; in lienteria; the diarrhœa of phthisis; diarrhœa in feeble and nervous females; also in scrofulous children with enlarged glands and obstinate ophthalmia. Though there are no provings of the remedy it is plain that these are specific effects. Cooper, who has given much

attention to the Iron preparations, give as a characteristic, "Cough, with florid complexion." In cases presenting marked features of *Ferrum* and *Nit. ac.*, *Fe. pernit.* should render good service.

Ferrum Phosphoricum.

Ferrum Phosphoricum Album. Ferric Phosphate. Ferroso-ferric Phosphate. White Phosphate of Iron (Schüssler's). This is said to be a true ferric phosphate, $Fe_2(PO_4)_2$ as contrasted with the ordinary phosphate of iron, which is a ferrous-hydric phosphate, Fe HPO.

Clinical.—*Anus, prolapse of. Bladder, paralysis of.* Bronchitis. Colic. Cough. Croup. Cystitis. *Debility.* Delirium tremens. Diabetes. Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Dysentery. *Ear, affections of. Erysipelas.* Fever. *Frost-bite.* Gastritis. Gonorrhœa. Hæmatemesis. Hæmoptysis. Hæmorrhages. *Hands, swelling of.* Heart, palpitation of. Inflammation. Injuries. Intermittent fever. *Kidneys, Bright's disease of.* Measles. Mumps. Nævus. Neuralgia. *Nose, bleeding of.* Phthisis hæmorrhagica. Pleurisy. Pneumonia. Raynaud's disease. Rheumatism. Sprains. Styes. Tarsal cysts. *Urine, incontinence of. Veins, varicose.* Vomiting. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—The preparation of *Ferrum phos.*, which plays such an important part in the therapy of Schüssler, has so far overshadowed the ordinary "Phosphate of Iron" in homœopathic practice, that I have retained the simple designation, "Ferrum Phosphoricum," for this preparation as less likely to create confusion. The ordinary phosphate, which has been proved separately, I shall describe next as *Ferrum Phosphoricum Hydricum.* Our chief knowledge of *Fer. phos.* is from Schüssler's work and the clinical experience of those who have used it on his indications. But it has also been proved under Dr. John L. Moffat (*C. D. P.*).

In Schüssler's therapy *Fer. phos.* takes the place filled by *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Gels.*, *Verat. viride*, *Arnica*, and other remedies which correspond to disturbed states of circulation, irritation, and relaxation of tissue. "Painless irritability of fibre" is Cooper's keynote as exemplified in diurnal enuresis. It also retains the leading features of the other Iron preparations: anæmia, hæmorrhages, and disorders of the veins. Inflammation, induration and enlargement of blood-vessels; great physical and mental lassitude; indisposed to physical exertion; nervousness, prostration, rheumatic paralysis. Acute inflammatory rheumatism. The right shoulder is affected as in *Fer. mur.* The right-sideness of *Fe. p.* is as marked as that of the other *Ferrum* preparations. Nimier and Parenteau have cured several cases of right-supra-orbital neuralgia with morning aggravation with *Fe. p.* 6x. The morning aggravation appears to be the distinctive indication. Nash says the hæmorrhages are bright red, but occur, not in the plethoric subjects of *Acon.*, but rather in pale, anæmic subjects liable to sudden local congestions. Cooper cured with *Fe. p.* a case of phthisis in a

patient "of the transparent-skin type, the hæmoglobin shining through." Schüssler's own account of *Fer. phos.*, taken from the final edition of his work, translated by L. H. Tafel, is as follows: "Iron and its salts possess the property of attracting oxygen. The iron contained in the blood corpuscles takes up the inhaled oxygen, thereby supplying with it all the tissues of the organism. The sulphur contained in the blood corpuscles and in other cells, in the form of sulphate of potassa, assists in transferring oxygen to all the cells containing iron and the sulphate of potassa. [1] When the molecules of iron contained in the muscle-cells have suffered a disturbance in their motion through some foreign irritation, then the cells affected grow flaccid. If this affection takes place in the annular fibres of the blood-vessels, these are dilated; and as a consequence the blood contained in them is augmented. Such a state is called hyperæmia from irritation; such a hyperæmia forms the first stage of inflammation. But when the cells affected have been brought back to the normal state by the therapeutic effect of iron (*Phosphate of Iron*) then the cells are enabled to cast off the causative agents of this hyperæmia, which are then received by the lymphatics in order that they may be eliminated from the organism. [2] When the muscular cells of the intestinal villi have lost molecules of iron, then these villi become unable to perform their functions: diarrhœa ensues. [3] When the muscular cells of the intestinal walls have lost molecules of iron, then the peristaltic motion of the intestinal canal is retarded, resulting in an inertia with respect to the evacuation of the fæces."

From the above Schüssler deduces the following indications for Iron: "When the muscular cells which have grown flaccid through loss of iron receive a compensation for their loss, the normal tensional relation is restored; the annular fibres of the blood-vessels are shortened to their proper measure, the capacity of these vessels again becomes normal, and the hyperæmia disappears, and in consequence the inflammatory fever ceases. *Iron* will cure:

"1. The first stage of all inflammations.
"2. Pains
"3. Hæmorrhages } caused by hyperæmia
"4. Fresh wounds, contusions, sprains, &c., as it removes the hyperæmia.

"The pains which correspond to iron are increased by motion, but relieved by cold. In the muscle-cells iron is found in the form of a phosphate; we should therefore in therapeutics use *Ferrum phosphoricum*." Schüssler generally used the 12x trituration. As an instance of hyperæmia of a low order may be mentioned a case of Raynaud's disease of the fingers and toes, in which amputation seemed inevitable. Halbert effected a complete cure with *Fe. p.* 6x trit. *Fe. p.* is suited to the leuco-phlegmatic temperament; to young persons with varicose veins. Pains go from below upward. Great emaciation. Takes cold easily. Results of checked perspiration on a warm summer day (peritonitis): Open air < cough; and there is sensitiveness to cold air. Warm drinks <, cold and cold drinks > toothache. Aversion to meat and milk. While eating at table, chill.

< By eating. < From meat, herring, coffee, cake. < From tea. Rest >, motion < ; gentle motion > pain in upper arms and shoulders. < At night, and 4 to 6 a.m. Sensitive to touch and every jar.

Relations.—*Compare:* Acon. (more bounding pulse than Fe. p.) ; Gels. (more flowing pulse) ; Caustic. and Puls. (cough with spurting of urine). *Compatible*: Kali mur. (croup, pneumonia, palpitation, typhus) ; Kali p. (colic, threatened gangrene) ; Calc. sul. (hip-joint disease) ; Calc. p. (chlorosis, hæmorrhoids) ; Calc. fl. (hæmorrhoids) ; Nat. sul. (diabetes) ; Ant. t. (capillary bronchitis). According to Cooper Fe. phos. *antidoted* "violent disuria, night and day," caused by Stront. bro.

Causation.—Checked perspiration on a warm summer's day. Mechanical injuries.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Very talkative and hilarious; unnatural excitement.—Delirium tremens.—Physical and mental depression.—Unable to concentrate thoughts.—Memory impaired : for names, facts, &c. ; irritated at his own mental sluggishness.—Drowsiness ; with rush of thoughts, suddenly changing from pleasant to unpleasant.—(Sows eat up their young ; a transient mania depending on hyperæmia of the brain.)

2. **Head.**—Dizziness ; feeling as if head was being suddenly pushed forward.—Everything swims around him ; his muscles seemed so weak he could hardly move about.—General dull headache < 5 p.m.—Hammering pain in forehead and temples, fears apoplexy ; < r., formerly < l.—Supra-orbital neuralgia of r. side, with a morning aggravation.—Frontal headache, followed and relieved by nose-bleed.—Scarcely endurable, dull, heavy pain at vertex during menses, which are profuse.—Top of head sensitive to cold air, noise, and any jar ; on stooping sharp pain through head, from back to front ; at times a feeling as if head were being pushed forward, with danger of falling. Pinching in l. temporal region from within outwards.—Blind headache, with bearing-down in uterus, and ovarian pains.—Headache : with hot, red face and vomiting of food ; with nervousness at night ; with general soreness of scalp, cannot bear to have hair touched.—Rush of blood to head, with vertigo.—Violent throbbing up to occiput.

3. **Eyes.**—On stooping cannot see ; seems as if all blood ran into eyes.—Blinding headache.—Hemianopsia (r.)—Conjunctivitis and photophobia.—Heaviness of lids, esp. r.—Traumatic conjunctivitis.—Dry and rough feeling of lining of lids, congestion of eye (*Alumina* relieved).—Styes on lower lids (l.), then upper.—Tarsal cysts.

4. **Ears.**—Hard of hearing ; ringing and buzzing.—Painful red swelling of parotids.

5. **Nose.**—Nose-bleed of bright blood, in children.—Nose-bleed relieving headache.—Erysipelas, with ulceration just inside tip (l.).

6. **Face.**—Face earthy, pale, sallow.—Heat, with redness.—Hot cheeks, with toothache.—Neuralgia in face (r.).—Acne in chin and forehead.

8. **Mouth.**—Toothache always appearing after eating food ; < by warm drinks; > by cold.—Complaints during dentition, with fever.

9. **Throat.**—On waking, throat feels swollen and stiff, swelling painful, < empty swallowing.—Feeling of lump (r.) on swallowing.—Inflammation of palate, tonsils, and pharynx, with dryness, redness, and pain.—Membrane on r. tonsil, spreading to l.

11. **Stomach.**—Poor appetite, with attacks of sickness.—Great thirst for much water.—Vomiting at irregular times, sometimes awaking her out of sleep.—Green vomit.—Hæmatemesis.—Vomiting with the pains.—Weight and fulness in stomach; with fulness in forehead.—Pain in stomach < after eating, and by pressure.

12. **Abdomen.**—Distension in hypochondria and region of stomach.—Feeling of a layer of hard substance in abdomen; later of hardness in spots.—Intolerance of clothes touching abdomen and chest; throws them off at night.—Colic before stool.—Hernia: inflamed and incarcerated.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Chronic diarrhœa; yellow, watery (with pneumonia).—Lienteria from relaxation of intestinal muscles.—Dark green stools, odourless.—Hot flatus.—Dysentery with violent fever; fever continues < from pressure on stomach; no tenesmus.—Summer diarrhœa, stools green, watery, or hashed, mixed with mucus, scanty, straining at stool; also retching, child rolls its head and moans, eyes half open.—Stools pure blood; bloody mucus or slime; < midnight to morning.—Green and hard stools expelled with much effort.—Habitual constipation; piles; disposition to prolapse.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent desire to urinate, urgent, with pain in neck of bladder and end of penis; must urinate immediately, which > the pain; < during the day; < standing.—Enuresis nocturna from weakness of sphincter.—Enuresis diurna from irritability of trigone, > lying down.—Urine spurts out with every cough.—Complaints before urinating—Urine smells like *café au lait.*—Hæmorrhage from bladder or urethra.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Seminal emissions.—Sexual instinct completely in abeyance.—Dull aching in r. testicle.—Gonorrhœa, inflammatory stage.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Bearing-down in uterus, with constant dull pain in either ovarian region.—Vaginismus.—Pain in vagina during coition; cannot bear examination.—Dryness of vagina.—Dysmenia, with accelerated pulse and red face.—Menses pale first half of period.—Menses every three weeks, profuse, with pressure in abdomen and small of back.—During profuse menses, pain on top of head.—During pregnancy: cough with ejection of urine; headache during third month.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Laryngitis, with hoarseness from overstraining voice.—Hoarse; raises greenish mucus in biggish lumps.—Much mucus in throat and rattling in chest.—Pleuritic stitch with a deep inspiration, or cough.—Acute, short, spasmodic, and very painful cough.—Suddenly a loose cough, painless indoors, but painful in open air.—Tormenting cough when bending over or touching larynx.—Cough: causes spurting of urine; < in open air; < touching larynx; < at night.—Whooping-cough, with retching and vomiting.—Hæmoptysis; after concussion or fall.

19. **Heart.**—Dull, aching pain at heart; sometimes extending to back, l. of spine.—Palpitation with full pulse (less bounding than *Acon.*, less flowing than *Gels.*).

20. **Neck and Back.**—Crick in neck or back.

21. **Limbs.**—Rheumatism attacking one joint after another; joints puffy, but little red; high fever; < slightest motion.—Rheumatism of wrist and knee.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Violent drawing, tearing pain r. shoulder and upper arm, < violent motion of arm, > gentle motion, so that patient hardly kept it still at all; somewhat sensitive; deadness in r. hand.—Acute rheumatism of r. deltoid; unable to wear cloak.—In r. shoulder-joint acute rheumatism; red, swollen; very sensitive.—Swelling of elbow from sprain.—Rheumatism in wrist.—Wrists ache with loss of power to grasp.—Palms of hands hot, with children.—Nodule on dorsum of l. little finger.—Contracted fingers from acute rheumatism.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain and soreness in hip.—Pains in knees spreading to other joints, finally to shoulders and upper thorax (after *Ferr. phos.* it went downwards from joint to joint, to knees, and then passed off).—While walking constrictive pain in anterior aspect of shins, lower third, as if he had been walking very hard and fast (which was not so), < l.—Ankle, outer side, pale red; foot greatly swollen and sensitive; toe feels as if burning.—Steady, terrible pain all over foot and ankle, extorting cries, shooting pains around ankle and up inside of leg.—An acute, very painful sugillation on dorsum of foot.

25. **Skin.**—Capillary congestion, with burning of skin, < from severe exercise or in a warm room.—Measles.—Erysipelas.—Acne.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness, with rush of thoughts.—Eyes half open in sleep.—Restless at night.—Restless sleep with anxious dreams; great depression in morning.—Sleepless from severity of pains.—Dreams of quarelling; suddenly changes to happy conversation with another person.

Ferrum Phosphoricum Hydricum.

Ferrous hydrophosphate. $FeH PO_4$, mixed with an uncertain amount of Ferric phosphate. Trituration.

Clinical.—Conjunctivitis. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—This salt has been proved by Dr. J. C. Morgan. The symptoms resemble those of *Ferr. phos. alb.* and the other *Ferrum* preparations. Malaise; feeling as if he had not had sufficient sleep; aching in occipito-cervical region; sensitiveness to cool air and desire for warmth. Right side most affected. Symptoms < bending forward.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Intolerance; annoyed by obstacles.

2. **Head.**—Dull r.-sided headache.—Every concussion (as coughing or hard smacking of lips) is felt as a dull, painful sensation at base of skull.

3. **Eyes.**—Painful smarting in edges of r. eyelids.

4. **Ears.**—Sticking in r. ear as from large-pointed stick on going to bed.

11. **Stomach.**—Irritating rising, greasy flavour.—At 9.30 p.m., sitting at table, bent forward reading, most intense heartburn, with rising so irritating as to cause cough.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Aching in sacro-iliac symphysis when walking, > by pressure.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsy, eyes feel it much, feeling extends upward into head; soon after, he was compelled to lie down and take a nap.

27. **Fever.**—Heat and dryness of face and palms while sitting.

Ferrum Picricum.

Picrate of iron. $C_6 H_2 (NO_2)_3 OFe$. Trituration. Tincture.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Corns. Deafness. Ears, diseases of. Fatigue. Jaundice. Liver, disorders of. Lupoid warts. Lupus. Nose-bleed. Prostate, diseases of. Rheumatic arthritis. Rodent ulcer. Tinnitus. Voice, loss of. Warts.

Characteristics.—This is an unproved medicine, but Dr. Cooper, who introduced it, has given the leading indications for its use, and these are so clear that it has taken a definite position in the materia medica. It is a liver medicine, and is particularly suited to persons with dark hair and eyes, and bilious-looking patients. A dirty appearance about the joints indicates it; the stain being due to bile pigments. It has cured many cases of warts and corns, as I have repeatedly verified. Dr. Cooper has reported a case of lupoid wart cured by it. Dr. Cooper was led to give *Fe. pic.* in cases of warts by a symptom produced in a patient (to whom he was giving it for deafness), "sensation as if a wart were growing on the thumb." He considers it specially indicated for warts on the hand, when they are multiple. Cooper has observed that warts, especially old pedunculated warts, frequently accompany chronic deafness. Referring to the effects of fatigue, Cooper describes it as the failure of an organ under exertion which would not ordinarily strain it—*e.g.*, failure of the voice in public speakers. The condition of the ear in the deafness which calls for *Fe. pic.* is one of "diffused vasculitis." *Pic. ac.* is also of use in the effects of fatigue, but in this case it is *unusual* fatigue that sets up the noises, &c., and the deafness is nervous deafness and unconnected with changes in the blood-vessels to which *Fe. pic.* is homœopathic. *Pic. ac.*, again, suits blondes, *Fe. pic.* dark-haired, plethoric people. Burnett has cured with it rheumatic arthritis in a dark-haired subject. P. C. Majumdar (*Ind. Hom. Rev.*, October, 1899) cured a student, suffering from anæmia and malarious fever off and on for a year, who had these symptoms among others: Impaired hearing of both ears, buzzing, hissing, vertigo, indigestion, headache, and tired feeling after bodily or mental exertion. He considers *Fe. pic.* suited to the results of malarious fever, sexual excesses, and loss of blood. Pullar has cured with it a case of albuminuria. *Fe. pic.* is apt to aggravate if given too low. The symptoms it causes, or cures, I have arranged

below in schema form. Dr. Mende considers *Fe. pic.* almost specific in nose-bleed. It has a specific action on the prostate gland. Dudley Wright has confirmed Cooper's observation here; it will frequently control senile hypertrophy. < From fatigue is a leading indication: overpowering effects of fatigue.

Relations.—*Compare:* Pic. ac., Nit. ac., Thuja., Amm. pic., Calc. pic., and the Ferrum preparations.

Causation.—Fatigue.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Giddiness with disturbance of cerebral circulation, pain in occiput, inability to walk.

4. **Ears.**—Diffused vasculitis; with liver symptoms.—(Deafness in young people cutting wisdom teeth.)

6. **Face.**—Lupoid wart on face.

12. **Abdomen.**—Liver sensitive, some icterus.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Prostate gland enlarged.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain in r. side of neck and down r. arm.

25. **Skin.**—Warts: multiple; pedunculated.—Corns.—Jaundice.—Dirty-looking skin about joints.—Sensation as if a wart were growing on thumb.

26. **Sleep.**—Restless sleep with unpleasant (often erotic) dreams.

Ferrum Pyrophosphoricum.

Ferri pyrophosphas. Pyrophosphate of Iron. A scale preparation containing 55 per cent. of Pyrophosphate of Iron ($Fe_2P_2O_7$) combined with Citrate of Soda. Solutions and triturations.

Clinical.—*Brain, congestion of. Headache.* Tarsal cysts.

Characteristics.—This preparation has not been proved, but it has been used clinically in low attenuations in cases of brain congestion and congestive headache, following great losses of blood. If *Fe. ph.* fails to remove tarsal cysts, Cooper says give *Fe. pyroph.*

Ferrum Sulphuricum.

Sulphate of Iron. Ferrous Sulphate. Iron or Green Vitriol. Copperas. $FeSO_4, 7H_2O$. Trituration of the pure crystals.

Clinical.—Aphthæ. Bulimy. Cardialgia. Chorea. Constipation. Diarrhœa. Eczema. Gall-bladder, pain in. Gastritis. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhages. Headache. Helminthiasis. Menorrhagia. Nettlerash. Scrofula. Spasms. Toothache. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Ferr. sul.* has the leading features of the other Ferrums, but many of the *Sulphur* characters appear, in the modalities

especially. There is < from warmth or warm room (toothache); > from cold air or from ice (toothache) or from fresh air. It is like *Sulph.* also in acidity and eructations of food in particles. Other noteworthy symptoms are: Passive hæmorrhages. Pain in gall-bladder. Pallor or flushing. Sensation as if all the blood were rushing into head and face. Sensation of fermentation or purring in stomach. Feeling of general heat and disposition to sweat, with sensation in skin of back as if he wore a stout woollen shirt. Muscular pains or contractions. Local atony; disposition to congestions; nettlerash; aphthæ; eczema, with sluggish liver.

Relations.—*Compare:* Phos. (regurgitation of food in particles); Cina (worms). Bapt. (pain in region of gall bladder).

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Severe vertigo; with diarrhœa.—Pressing throbbing headache, < in forehead, with ringing in ears, sensation of blood rushing into head and face; face scarlet, glowing; > in fresh open air; < warm room.

4. **Ears.**—Pain apparently in walls of meatus auditorius externus.

7, 8. **Teeth and Mouth.**—Violent tearing toothache; teeth all sound; > from cold air or application of ice on cheek; headache.—Very troublesome soreness of soft palate.

9. **Throat.**—Taste of salt, with smarting in throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Bulimia, cannot be satisfied, thirst not marked.—Loss of appetite; aversion to meat.—Eructation of flatus and food with acidity.—Sickness, with vomiting.—Sensation of fermentation, or of a noise or movement like purring of a cat in region of stomach.—Cardialgia.—Gastritis, with pain after eating, and regurgitation of food by mouthfuls.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in region of gall-bladder.—Colicky pains, with flatulence and diarrhœa.

13. **Stool and Rectum.**—Watery, reddish-brown, odourless, painless diarrhœa, with great paleness of skin, emaciation, vertigo, œdema of scrotum and lower limbs, bulimy without thirst, venous murmurs.—Constipation.—Helminthiasis; tape worms; ascarides.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Great weakness accompanying Bright's disease.—Bloody urine, with albuminuria.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Œdema of scrotum and lower limbs.—Secondary gonorrhœa.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menstruation copious, five to six days' duration, with colic before and during the time; headache frequently between periods; pressing throbbing, esp. in forehead, with ringing in ear, rush of blood, scarlet glowing face > in fresh air, < in warm room; often accompanied by toothache.—Metrorrhagia; leucorrhœa.

20. **Back.**—Pain shooting down r. side of back.

21. **Limbs.**—Limbs very painful, esp. feet and calves, where the pain is distracting.—Contractions in arms, hands, and feet.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatism and semi-paralysed condition of r. arm and shoulder.—Arms bent at elbows, and fingers drawn towards forearm

by flexure of wrist.—Hands yield to forcible extension, but immediately return to same condition.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Paralysis of lower limbs.—Knees slightly flexed, toes drawn upwards rigidly.—Pain in sole of left foot in middle of thick fleshy anterior part, and at same time an aching pain through lower part of leg.

Ferrum Tartaricum.

Tartrate of Iron.

Clinical.—Cardialgia. Headache.

Characteristics.—Berridge has recorded these two symptoms caused by a 15-grain dose: (1) Uninterrupted sensation as if an immense load were on entire upper portion of head, causing a gloomy apprehensiveness of congestive apoplexy (lasted three days, removed by a dose of *Nux* 1). (2) Heat from or heat at cardiac orifice of stomach lasting 12 hours; unaffected by food or drink.

Ferula Glauca.

Ferula Neapolitana. Bounafa. *N. O.* Umbelliferæ. Tincture of plant.

Clinical.—Aphthæ. Diarrhœa. Digestion, slow. Hæmorrhoids. Nymphomania. Pruritus vulvæ.

Characteristics.—*Ferula* has been proved, but I am not aware of any clinical experience with it. Heat and burning are produced in most parts, and sensations of coldness in others. Stiffness and constriction were also prominent. Violent sexual excitement in women. A cough was complained of, < in damp or cold weather.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other Umbelliferæ; tongue as if burnt, Sang. c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Aversion to society; to work.—Sadness; inclination to weep.—Impatience; anger.

2. **Head.**—Burning in head.—Icy coldness in occiput during day.—Lancinations, pricking, pulling pains in occiput.

3. **Eyes.**—Burning, pricking, itching of eyelids.

5. **Nose.**—Redness of nose; sensitive to touch.—Scabs in nose, with smarting and itching.

8. **Mouth.**—Aphthæ; heat in mouth; sensation in tongue as if burnt.

9. **Throat.**—Scratching, burning, lancinations; difficulty of swallowing.

11. **Stomach.**—Decreased appetite; urgent thirst.—Bitter eructations.—Spitting up of bile.—Slow digestion, with bitter eructations.—Heat and cutting pains in stomach; < after eating.

12. **Abdomen.**—Lancinating, pulling in r. hypochondrium.—Inflation and tension of abdomen.—Colic before and during stool.—Constant burning in abdomen.—Heat and weight in hypogastrium.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Hæmorrhoids, with itching, burning, lancinating, and prickings at anus.—Diarrhœa day and night, but worse by day; stools light-yellow and watery, with smarting and burning at anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Diminished urine.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses several days early, more profuse, thin or thick, with heat and itching of vulva.—Violent sexual excitement (in females only).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Difficult breathing.—Fetid breath.—Cough dry or loose, < in damp or cold weather, with thick yellow expectoration.

19. **Heart.**—Constriction and heat at heart; beats stronger.

20. **Neck.**—Stiff-neck.—Pricking and lancinating at nape.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Stiffness of arms; difficulty in bending them.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Numbness of thighs.—Cold feeling along sciatic nerves; felt soon after rising up.—Lancination along nerves of thighs and legs.

25. **Skin.**—Redness and subcutaneous swelling.—Small red pimples and incessant itching.—Red pimples with white tips in beard and whiskers.—Pricking and violent itching in many parts, < at night.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepy in day; sleepless; restless; starting from sleep at night.

Ficus Religiosa.

Pakur. (India.) *N. O.* Moraceæ. Tincture (juice of fresh leaves mixed with equal parts of alcohol).

Clinical.—Hæmorrhages. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia.

Characteristics.—We owe this remedy to Dr. Sarat Chandra Ghose, of Midnapore, who made the first proving and thereby discovered its power to cause and cure hæmorrhages of many kinds. Dr. Ghose kindly sent me a supply of the remedy, and I have had very satisfactory results with the IX potency in controlling menorrhagia. The provers were Dr. Ghose himself, his wife, and a dog. As the experiments are quite remarkable I will give them in detail. 1. The dog, which was perfectly strong and healthy, received 40 drops of the tincture one morning. No result followed that day, and the dose was repeated next morning, and the animal commenced and continued to vomit blood of a bright red colour. It kept very quiet and was unwilling to move. After three doses of five drops of the tincture given in quick succession, the vomiting ceased. It is remarkable that the same treatment (minute doses of the same remedy) was effectual

in arresting the effects of the drug in the other two provings. Mrs. G. took the tincture in 20-drop doses repeatedly throughout two days. On the third day dysentery and menorrhagia set in simultaneously. The blood was bright red. Other symptoms were: Headache; very weak and restless; sight dim; burning at the top of the head. The face became yellowish; breathing difficult. She became sad and melancholy. With the profuse discharge of bright red blood there were bearing-down pains in lower abdomen. Dr. G. took 40 drops in one dose. The result was: Frequent desire to pass water, which gradually became bloody, and contained much blood. Then inclination to cough, causing him to spit blood. Slight headache; giddiness and nausea. Sight dim. Very weak and restless. The tincture was taken three drops every two hours, and after the third dose the symptoms vanished. Dr. Ghose relates some striking cases cured with the remedy—dysentery, hæmatemesis, hæmorrhage of typhoid, bleeding piles, and epistaxis.

Relations.—*Compare:* Acalypha, Ipec., Arn., Phos., Sanguisuga, Cactus, Ferrum, &c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Quiet and disinclined to move.—Sad and melancholy.
2. **Head.**—Nausea, vertigo, and slight headache.—Headache (with hæmorrhages).—Burning at vertex.
3. **Eyes.**—Sight dim.
5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis.
6. **Face.**—Face became yellow.
11. **Stomach.**—Vomiting of bright red blood.
12. **Abdomen.**—Bearing-down pains in lower part of abdomen.
13. **Stool and Anus.**—Dysentery, with menorrhagia.—Dysentery, blood bright red.
14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent desire to micturate.—Urine contains much blood.
16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menorrhagia, bright red blood, bearing-down pains in lower abdomen.
17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Difficulty of breathing.—Inclination to cough, causing him to spit blood.
24. **Generalities.**—Very weak and restless.

Filix Mas.

Male Fern. *N. O.* Filices. Tincture of fresh root, or fresh root grated.

Clinical.—Abdomen, bloated. Abortion. Blindness. Sterility. Tapeworm.

Characteristics.—Male fern has been recognised as a vermifuge from the time of Galen, and Dioscorides credits it with the power of causing sterility and abortion. A fragmentary proving in Allen's

Appendix records a case in which 15 to 20 drops of the tincture given three times a day to a woman suffering from bloated abdomen with more or less pain caused diminution of the bloating, but also: Severe prolapse of vagina, pain and tenesmus of bladder with copious and frequent emission of urine with intense pain. *Filix* was discontinued and then *Chimaphila* relieved. The symptoms did not return afterwards, except after much walking and standing. Hering says the best time to give the drug for expulsion of tapeworm is in the summer when the fresh root can be obtained. If an ounce of the grated root is given in the forenoon, usually the tapeworm comes away in the afternoon. Among the leading symptoms are: Pale face with blue rings round eyes; gnawing, boring pains in abdomen, < after sweet things. Blindness has been caused in a number of cases from atrophy of the optic nerve. C. S. Spencer records this effect from taking capsules each containing ten minims of the oil of male fern for tapeworm: "A feeling of nausea; abdomen became painfully distended with colicky pains. Menses returned after only one week's absence, and continued profusely for three weeks. Very sick after taking her food. The worm was got rid of and the capsules stopped when these symptoms passed away.

Teste has used it successfully in a case of violent dyspnœa without cough, with stitches in region of heart and obscure symptoms of pericarditis. The patient was a young lady of lymphatico-nervous temperament, and was much weakened by long sickness.

Relations.—*Compare:* Areca, Granat., Kousso and Cuc. pep. sem. (tape-worm); Gels., Carb. s., Ben. din. (vision). Teste places Filix mas in his Ipecac. group along with Nux vom., Ant. crud., Ant. tart., &c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Irritable and cross.—Confusion, stupor, coma.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo.

3. **Eyes.**—Blindness; first mydriasis and amaurosis with normal fundus; eight days later, atrophy of optic nerve.—Immobility of pupil.—After violent vomiting and diarrhœa, soporific condition lasting thirty hours; awakening, her l. eye was blind, and r. eye had lost some of its acuteness of vision. Being kept in the dark, perception of light by l. eye returned after forty-eight hours and recovery took place.

5. **Nose.**—Itching of nose.

6. **Face.**—Pale face; blue rings round eyes.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea.—Sick after taking food.

12. **Abdomen.**—Bloating of abdomen.—Gnawing and boring in bowels, < eating sweet things.—Great pain in abdomen, with diarrhœa and constant vomiting.

13. **Stool and Rectum.**—Ineffectual urging to stool.—Pappy stools.—Violent vomiting and diarrhœa.—Worm symptoms, esp. with constipation.—Worm colic.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menstruation stimulated.—Menses returned after nearly one week's absence, continued profusely for three weeks.

—Prolapse of vagina; with pains and tenesmus of bladder and copious frequent emission of urine with internal pains (relieved by *Chimaph.*).—Abortion.—Sterility.

24. **Generalities.**—Great feeling of weakness, trembling, cramp-like feelings in hands and feet.—Somnolent, with spasmodic symptoms, ending in death.

26. **Sleep.**—Soporific condition.

27. **Fever.**—Violent rigor, fever, great pain in abdomen with diarrhœa and constant vomiting.

Fluoricum Acidum.

Hydrofluoric acid. H F. Made by distilling pure fluorspar (Calcium fluoride) in a state of fine powder with sulphuric acid. Solution.

Clinical.—*Abscess.* Alcoholism. Alopecia. Apoplexy. *Bone, affections of.* Brain, atrophy of. *Cicatrix.* Coccygodynia. Decubitus. Dropsies. *Eyes, affections of. Fistula.* Gleet. *Goître.* Gonorrhœa. *Hæmorrhoids. Hair, falling out. Hands, perspiring.* Headache. Hydrocele. Liver, induration of. *Locomotor ataxy.* Nævus. *Nose, inflammation of.* Nymphomania. Otorrhœa. Peritonitis. *Perspiration. Pityriasis.* Satyriasis. Splenalgia. Suppuration. *Syphilis.* Teeth, defective. Toothache. *Tongue, ulceration of.* Varicosis. *Veins, diseased.* Whitlow.

Characteristics.—*Fluoric acid* acts on the lower tissues of the body much like *Silica*, which it follows and precedes well. It is useful after the abuse of *Silica*. The modalities of the two are different; *Fluor. ac.* having > from cold applications. It acts on the bones, especially the long bones, causing caries and necrosis, and favours the expulsion of the necrosed part. Fistulæ, rectal, dental, and lachrymal come within its sphere. Old cicatrices become redder and itch. Small red spots here and there, < by warmth, > in cool place. Red blotches on body which tend to desquamate. Nails grow rapidly. Teeth are deficient in enamel; black, rough, unsightly-looking. Increased sensitiveness of vision and hearing. According to Guernsey *Fluor. ac.* affects the right ear; left teeth; left hypochondrium; left side of abdomen; right side and nape of neck; right side of back. T. F. Allen has recorded an experience (*N. A. J. H.*, 1886, p. 288) showing the applicability of *Fl. ac.* in whitlow. A lady spilled some of the acid on her hand and though treated at once with turpentine a few spots escaped on one hand, and these soon gave her great pain, intensely pulsating. The pulsations involved the tip of the thumb especially, though this had not been touched by the acid. It was not red like the spots touched by the acid but was sore to touch, and when pressed there was a sensation as of a splinter under the nail and in the cellular tissue. This lasted some days. The whole hand was swollen and hot, > in cool, open air. In a workman whose hand was exposed to the fumes of the acid there was intense throbbing pains

especially in the thumb; suppuration occurred later and was very slow to heal. According to McLachlan, the left hand is affected rather than the right and the pus tends to point on the dorsum of the finger. > From cold washing distinguishes it from *Silic.* *Fl. ac.* is also distinguished from *Sil.* by the general > from walking in the open air. "A constant, irresistible desire to walk in the open air; it does not fatigue," is characteristics of *Fl. ac.* Hunger predominates. There is < from wine like *Zinc.*; but also < from red wine, which is peculiar to *Fluor. ac.* Abdominal symptoms > by tightening clothes (*Nat. mur.*—opp. *Lach.*, *Hep.*). Peculiar symptoms are: Increased ability to exercise his muscles without fatigue. Is less affected by excessive heat in summer or cold in winter. Sensation as of a cold wind blowing under lids, even in warm room; as of air passing down from shoulder-joint to fingers. Numbness of limbs even when not lain on. Motion <. Bending backward, and bending head back >. Cold drinks < toothache; washing with cold water >. Warm drink < diarrhœa. Symptoms seem to go from below upward. Suited to complaints of old age, and premature old age; weakly constitutions, sallow skin, emaciation.

Relations.—*Compatible:* after Arsen. in ascites from gin-drinker's liver; after Kali c. in hip disease; after Phos. ac. in diabetes. *Compare:* Coca (fatigue); Coffea (toothache); Citr. ac. and Sep. (aversion to one's family); Oxal. ac. (diarrhœa < from coffee); Rhus t. and Ruta (coccygodynia); Silic. (fistula, onychia, bone diseases, coccygodynia); Brom., Iod., Spongia and Kali c. (goître); Staph. (teeth). *Followed well by:* Sulph., Nit. ac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Uncommon buoyancy of mind; fears nothing and is self-satisfied.—Disposition to be exceedingly anxious, causing perspiration.—Aversion to his own family.—Sensation as if danger menaced him.—Forgetfulness of dates and of his common employment.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo with sickness of the stomach.—Congestion of blood to the head (forehead).—Dulness (towards night) in the occiput.—Dulness and pressure in occiput.—Sensation of numbness in the forehead.—Heaviness above the eyes, with nausea, < on motion.—Compressing pain in the temples.—Headache > by profuse flow of urine.—Severe pressing pain in temples, from within outward.—Pain along the sutures.—Caries of the temporal bones.—Sensation of weakness, like numbness in the head (and hands).—Itching of the head.—Falling off of the hair; the new hair is dry and breaks off.—Baldness.

3. **Eyes.**—Violent itching in the canthi.—Burning in the eyes.—Pressure, as if it were behind r. eyeball.—Fistula lachrymalis.—Sensation of sand in the eyes, or as if a fresh wind was blowing on them.

4. **Ears.**—Intolerable itching in both ears.—Singing in ears.—Hardness of hearing > bending head back.

5. **Nose.**—Red, swollen, inflamed nose.—Obstruction of the nose.—Fluent coryza.

6. **Face.**—Heat in the face; desire to wash it with cold water.—

Perspiration, esp. in the face.—Crusta lactea, dry, scaly, itches very much.—Tubercles in skin of forehead and face, suppurating; syphilis infantum.

8. **Mouth.**—The teeth feel warm (l. upper jaw).—Fistula (near the r. eye-tooth) with great sensitiveness of the upper jaw to the touch.—Sensation of roughness (lower incisor teeth).—Toothache < from cold drink; or > until water becomes warm in mouth.—Rapid caries of teeth.—Acrid, foul taste from the roots of the teeth.—Increased flow of saliva.—Increased flow of saliva (with sneezing; with pricking of the tongue.)—In the morning the mouth and teeth are full of mucus.—The posterior nares feel expanded during a walk.—Tongue deeply and widely fissured in all directions, with a large, deep phagedenic-looking ulcer in the centre.

9. **Throat.**—Throat peculiarly sensitive to cold, slightest exposure resulting in inflammation, with increase of pain and impeded deglutition.—Constriction in the throat with difficult deglutition; in the morning hawking up of much phlegm which is mixed with blood.

11. **Stomach.**—Hunger predominates.—Thirst, craves refreshing drinks.—Aversion to coffee.—Eructation and discharge of flatulency.—Frequent eructations.—Nausea, eructations, and lassitude.—Sickness of the stomach, with general heat.—Fulness and pressure in epigastrium.—Pressure from weight in the stomach, between meals.—Heat in the stomach before the meal.—Bilious vomiting after slight errors in diet, with increased alvine discharges, preceded by tormina.

12. **Abdomen.**—Frequent passages of flatus and belchings, which relieve.—Great tension and dropsical swelling of the abdomen.—Pinching in the region of the spleen (extending to the hips), 11 a.m.—Pressing pain in the region of the spleen and l. arm.—Sensation of emptiness in the region of the navel, with desire to draw a deep breath; > by bandaging and eating.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Soft small stools in the morning after drinking coffee, and again in the evening, with protrusion of the hæmorrhoids.—Watery stools in the morning after rising.—Frequent passages of flatus and eructations (with constriction of the anus).—Stool pappy, yellowish-brown, fetid, with tenesmus and prolapsus ani.—Protrusion of the anus during an evacuation.—Constipation; stools infrequent and hard.—Itching within and around the anus, in the perineum (evening).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Free discharge of light-coloured urine, affording relief.—Very frequent discharge of light-coloured urine (thirst increased).—Whitish purple-coloured sediment in the urine.—Intolerable burning in the urethra during and after urination.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Increased sexual desire (in old men) with violent erections all night.—Sensation of fulness in both spermatic cords.—Highly excessive enjoyment and pleasure during coition.—Seminal discharge tardy but free, and without bad after-feeling.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menstruation too early and too copious; the discharge is thick and coagulated.—Acrid leucorrhœa; itching.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Itching in the larynx, which causes him to hawk and to swallow.—Short frequent cough, mostly dry, white, frothy sputa.—Itching under the ribs (l.).—Difficult respiration (afternoon and evening).—During respiration wheezing (hydrothorax).

18. **Chest.**—Oppression of chest, > bending backwards. — Nipples

itching, sore, cracked.—Itching, redness, swelling of (r.) nipple.—Itching on l. breast and r. side of nose.

19. **Heart.**—In the heart sensation of soreness, jerking.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Rigidity in the nape of the neck.—Pain (headache) from the nape of the neck extending through the centre of the head to the forehead.—Bruised pain in the os sacrum and loins, > by stretching, bending backwards, and by pressure.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in r. shoulder-joint.—Pain in r. shoulder-joint, extending toward fingers, with sensation as if air were passing down.—Trembling in the biceps and triceps of r. arm.—Slight lameness in r. arm (has some difficulty in writing).—Rheumatic pains in l. arm from shoulder to elbow, with lameness.—The l. forearm and hand asleep (in the morning).—Numbness and lameness in l. forearm and hand (morning).—Pain in l. index finger; the whole finger is painful internally.—Weakness and numbness of the hands and head.—Constant redness of the hands, esp. the palms of the hands.—Acute prickings, as with needles, in the fingers.—Thumbs and fingers inflamed, with acute throbbing pains.—Sensation of a splinter under nail.—The nails grow more rapidly.—Brittleness of the nails.—Panaritium; also simple onychia.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Œdematous swelling up to the abdomen.—Varicose veins.—Acute stitches in r. hip-bone.—Lameness in l. hip.—Pain in r. knee-joint.—The l. leg falls easily asleep.—Burning stitches under the soles of the feet (in the morning).—Feet hot and burn.—Soreness between the toes.—Soreness of all his corns.

24. **Generalities.**—Lassitude.—Loss of strength.—Limbs go to sleep, although he does not lie on them.—Increased ability to exercise his muscles without fatigue, regardless of the most excessive heat in summer or cold in winter.—Violent jerking, burning pains, confined to a small spot.

25. **Skin.**—Old cicatrices become red around the edges, covered or surrounded by itching vesicles, or they itch violently.—Burning pains on small spots of the skin.—Itching of the skin (in the month of March).—Elevated red blotches.—Red, round, elevated blood vesicles, resembling little flesh-warts.—Varicose veins on the (l.) leg.—Caries and necrosis.—Ulcerations, esp. after the abuse of Silica.

26. **Sleep**—Sleeplessness without inclination to sleep; a short sleep suffices and refreshes him.—Drowsy and sleepy in the early evening.—Dreams toward morning.

27. **Fever.**—General heat with nausea.—General heat with nausea from the least movement, with inclination to uncover oneself and to wash oneself with cold water.—Perspiration, clammy, acid, disagreeably smelling, principally on the upper part of the body, esp. on moving in the afternoon and evening, with itching.—The perspiration favours soreness of the skin and decubitus.—Less susceptible to the summer heat.

Formica.

Formica rufa. The Ant. *N. O.* Hymenoptera. Tincture from crushed live ants. Contains formic acid (HCO, OH).

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Brain, affections of. Bruises. Chorea. Cough. Diarrhœa. Dislocations. Dropsies. Eyes, affections of. Facial paralysis. Foot-sweat, checked, consequence of. Gout. Hair, falling out. Headaches. Nodes. Overlifting, complaints from. Paralysis. Rheumatism. Sight, affections of. Spine, affections of. Spleen, pain in. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—*Formica* causes many rheumatic and gouty pains; the pains appear suddenly, and dart from place to place: left, then right; right, then left. The spinal cord is affected, paralyses and spasms occurring. Sensation as if brain too heavy and large. Sensation as if a bubble burst in forehead. It is of use "in all kinds of apoplectic diseases. It strengthens the brain" (Hering). Cooper has given the 3x with success in cases of weakness of lower extremities. J. W. Thomson (*H. P.*, xvi. 32) reports the case of a gentleman, aged 84, who had severe neuralgic pains between posterior of right ear and centre of occiput. From this he apparently recovered. Eighteen months later he returned with a steady, sore, and burning pain in same region; swollen and tender around, but especially behind, right ear. He could only sleep in one comfortable position, which he could not describe, but only knew when he found it; and he must be covered up warmly behind right ear and between that and occiput and neck—all right side. Better from taking right hand and rubbing gently behind right ear. *Sweat afforded no relief;* the whole head seemed to sympathise with the distress; he had dribbling of urine. *Formica rufa* was given, six doses, one before each meal. On the second day, towards evening, he felt worse, and on the third day there were twinges and spasms of severe pain in addition to the sore pain which he had before experienced. These gradually got better, and on the fourth day even the soreness was much better. The main thing, however, was that he felt mentally better; said his mind and head felt stronger, and from feeling depressed he had become cheerful, and life did not seem the burden it had for some time past. Hering gives as an indication for *Formic acid:* "Burning pain, burning from washing; renewed burning from cold washing." Symptoms are > after midnight. Motion <; also sitting. Hot irons > pain in neck. > By rubbing; by combing hair. Cold water application < (headache; burning pains). Great liability to take cold; consequences of cold and wet; cold bathing; damp weather. Clammy skin; disagreeable sweat during night; sweat without relief.

Relations.—*Compatible:* After Cham. *Compare:* Ars., Bry., Dulc. (rheumatism); Urt. u. (nettle-rash; gout; rheumatism. Nettles contain Formic acid); Frag. v. (lack of mammary secretion); Tromb. (diarrhœa); Caps. (burning pains < by cold water).

Causation.—Checked foot-sweat.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Want of memory; in evening.—Indisposed, morose, fearful, apprehensive.—Exhilarated after pain in vertex abated.—Mind unusually excited.—Remarkable and unexpected activity of mind during the day, with absence of usual dulness and sleepiness.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo; all things seem to move to and fro, and reeling of body; pain in l. supra-orbital region when going to bed, with dizziness; blackness before eyes, > by sitting down.—Fulness; stupid feeling, with sensation of stiffness in neck.—Dulness; pressure on both sides between temples and ears.—Fore part of head aches with the cough.—Sensation like a bubble bursting in forehead, running around l. side of head.—Headache in l. forehead and temple back to occiput, with cutting extending into ear.—Headache with cracking in l. ear, followed by pain in l. temple, then in vertex with nausea and abatement of pain in forehead.—Pain on top of head, shifting from epigastrium.—In morning, headache in posterior, upper and inner part of head; < drinking coffee; each time during and after washing with cold water.—Pain from neck up to back of head.—Sensation running up into head from body like lightning.—Headache, < sitting up in bed; > after combing hair.—Itching of scalp.—Hair ceases falling out.—Contusions of head.

3. **Eyes.**—Pain in l. supra-orbital and l. temporal region, the seat of pain being tender to touch; pain and aching over l. eye; objects appear as if seen through a mist; blackness before eyes, must sit down for a few moments.—Pain in eye when awakes, > by washing.—Dim sight.—Flickering before eyes.—Nebula; leucoma; pterygium.—Maculæ and ulcers on cornea.—Rheumatic ophthalmia.—Spasmodic twitching of upper eyelid (r.).

4. **Ears.**—Ringing buzzing in ears.—Cracking in l. ear with headache.—Deafness.—External sensitiveness of r. ear and temple.

6. **Face.**—Entire l. side of face and cheek feel as if paralysed.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat in morning, with much mucus.—Sore throat < l. side.

11. **Stomach.**—Pain in neck when hawking and gargling; when eating and drinking, esp. when closing jaws.—After drinking tea copious sweat.—Nausea and vomiting; with diarrhœa; in evening; with cough.—Burning pain in stomach, with oppression and weight.—Constant pressure at cardiac end of stomach, and a burning pain there.

12. **Abdomen.**—Dull pain in region of spleen.—Sensation across abdomen as if bruised below navel, also tired feeling in back.—Flatulence.—Hardening of mesenteric glands.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa after meals, or only during day, not at night; or day and night, or before midnight.—Diarrhœa with tenesmus; pain in bowels before stool.—Loose diarrhœic stool, with feeling as if more was to pass.—White stools.—Constipation and sensation of constriction in sphincter.—Pressure in rectum, < evening and in bed.—Painful desire in anus and rectum for stool, which, however, will not pass.—Tape-worm.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Paralysis of bladder.—Double the quantity of urine, even at night; increased for two or three days.—Urine like saffron; bright yellow; no sediment; passed frequently.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Long-lasting erections after urinating in morning.—Seminal emissions.—Scanty ejaculation with incomplete erection.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses scanty and pale, with bearing-down pains in back third day; fourth day darker; crampy pain through hip-joint and pelvis.—Menses appear eight days too soon.—Lack of milk with nursing women.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness with sore throat.—Small piece of phlegm in throat, which cannot be brought up by coughing.—Cough tedious and long lasting; < at night and from motion; with an aching in forehead and a constrictive pain in chest.—Violent attacks of cough, with vomiting, day and night.

18, 19. **Chest and Heart.**—Pleuritic pains.—Uneasy pain in region of heart.—Fluttering palpitation.—Violent penetrating pain in region of r. nipple.—Violent prickling pressing stitches in region of l. nipple, later on l. side of back, but more violent; still later the same sensation on other parts of the body.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Soreness in neck and up into head.—Severe pain l. side of neck while chewing.—Stiffness l. side of neck extending down l. arm; < by least motion; turn, or twist; > by application of a hot iron.—Severe pain across sacrum and dorsum of each hand.—Affection of spinal cord.

21. **Limbs.**—Sensation as if muscles were strained and being torn from attachment.—Rheumatism appearing suddenly, mostly in joints, with restlessness; patients desire motion, although it < pains; > by pressure; sweat without relief; < r. side.—Stiffness and contraction of joints.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Itching in armpits in morning.—Pain from neck down l. arm; in evening to r.; could scarcely move her arm.—Severe pain above r. elbow.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Severe pain through pelvis as if from one acetabulum to the other.—Bruised pain in hips at night, causing him to change from side to side.—Chronic gout.—Checked foot-sweat (chorea from).

26. **Sleep.**—All night dry throat, woke her out of sleep.—Disagreeable sweat during night, awoke with clammy skin.—Could get to sleep if she could get the right position.—Wakes early, and feels she has had sufficient sleep.—On awaking: headache; vomiting with headache; pain in eyes; stitches in ears.

Fragaria Vesca.

Strawberry. *N. O.* Rosaceæ. Tincture of the ripe fruit. Infusion of the root.

Clinical.—Anasarca. Biliousness. Chilblains. Convulsions. Erysipelas. Gonorrhœa. Psilosis (or Sprue). Tapeworm. *Tongue, strawberry*; swollen. Urticaria. Weaning.

Characteristics.—It is well known that many persons are unable to eat strawberries, and the poisonous effects resulting from them on those who are sensitive to their action have been utilised in homœo-

pathy. Faintness; suffocation like apoplexy; convulsions and death have resulted; general anasarca, and especially swollen tongue. The well-known "strawberry tongue" is an indication for its use. Dr. Burnett gives it as "pippy tongue." An infusion of the root is used for drying up the breasts in women who wish to wean their children; it diminishes the size of the breasts and dries up the milk. Profuse viscid sweat has been observed. Lippe mentions: "Tapeworm. Pain in chilblains in hot weather." In old physic *Fragaria vesca* (in decoctions of leaves, root, or fruit ripe or unripe, or combinations of these) had a very large place assigned to it. It is commended by W. Salmon as a wash for sore-mouth; as a hæmostatic arresting the menses and stopping "bloody-flux;" swelling of the spleen; many forms of skin eruption and for "clearing the complexion." In two instances I have known indulgence in strawberries to revive symptoms of gonorrhœa in men who thought themselves cured. A number of cases of sprue or psilosis have been cured by a diet of strawberries *ad libitum* (*H. W.*, xxxiv. 440).

Relations.—*Compare:* Hydrocy. ac., Apis, Arsen., Cratæg.

SYMPTOMS.

6. **Face.**—Face reddish blue.—Livid countenance.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue swollen so that it hung from the mouth.—Pippy or strawberry tongue.

11, 12. **Stomach and Abdomen.**—Vomiting followed by relief.—Stomach and abdomen distended.—Violent colic.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Gonorrhœal discharge lighted up after long cessation.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Breasts diminished in size and milk dried up (root).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Attacks of suffocation like apoplexy.

19. **Heart.**—Small intermittent pulse.—Failure of the heart's action and prolonged, leaving the patient weak and languid. (Death occurred later.)

20. **Neck.**—Neck very much distended with fine veins.

24. **Generalities.**—Swelling of the whole body.—Swelling of the whole body with faintness.—Complete prostration.—Convulsions.

25. **Skin.**—Petechial eruption.—Erysipelatous eruption.—Urticaria-like eruption.

27. **Fever.**—Profuse viscous sweat.

Franciscea Uniflora.

Brazilian Manaca-root. *N. O.* Scrophulariaceæ. Closely allied to Brunfelsia. Tincture of fresh root. An alkaloid, Franciscein, is also used.

Clinical.—Headache. Pericarditis. Rheumatism. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—*Franciscea u.* is a Brazilian remedy of great local repute as an anti-syphilitic and anti-rheumatic. It is called

"vegetable mercury." In large doses it is a poison, causing violent purgation and emesis. Many cases of acute, sub-acute, and chronic cases of rheumatism have been reported cured with the tincture by homœopaths; also pericarditis complicating rheumatism. Hansen gives these symptoms as characteristic, though I do not know of any proving: "Intense headache like a band around the head, pain in occiput, neck and spine, lancinating, sticking; terrible aching all over, with great heat, followed by profuse sweat, which > all symptoms."

Franzensbad.

The alkaline-saline springs of Franzensbad, near Eger, in Bohemia. (Franzens-quelle, Salz-quelle, Wiesen-quelle.)

Clinical.—Chlorosis. Constipation. Debility. Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Nervous derangement.

Characteristics.—The Franzensbad waters are resorted to for their tonic effect, especially in chronic derangement of the digestion, obstinate constipation and inertia of the lower bowel, anæmia following passive hæmorrhages, chlorosis, and nervous disturbances caused by debility. The waters of each of the three principal springs—Franzens-quelle (F.), Salz-quelle (S.), and Wiesen-quelle (W.)—have been proved by Dr. Watzke. Sodium sulphate is by far the most predominant ingredient in each, the chloride and carbonate of soda coming next. The waters are also highly charged with carbonic acid gas. Great sense of weakness, physical and mental, was produced by all. Under F. there was increased sensitiveness to cold. Contractive sensations were noticed, as: Contractive pain in whole forehead; sensation of contraction of skin of forehead between eyebrows. Many symptoms of disordered stomach and bowels occurred, and some peculiar symptoms in the penis and generative organs. Sensitiveness of the surface generally.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nat. sul.; Kali iod. (diffused sensitiveness).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great ill-humour.

2. **Head.**—Contractive pain in whole of forehead.—Occiput near vertex warm to touch.—Sensitiveness of whole head and eyeball, < by reflecting long on a subject, not < by stooping, shaking head, or walking.

3. **Eyes.**—Sensation of great dryness and hardness of lids.

5. **Nose.**—Fluent coryza in moving after rising, with constant tickling in l. nostril, lachrymation of l. eye and frequent sneezing.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue coated white.—Dryness of palate and throat.—Earthy or burnt taste in mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Constriction in throat; > after supper; with nausea.

11. **Stomach.**—Appetite diminished.—Repeated, empty violent eructations.

12. **Abdomen.**—Aching, distension, and marked sensitiveness of the whole abdomen.—Stitches in region of gall-bladder.—Gurgling; painless rumbling; colic; slight griping, followed by diarrhœa.—Painful drawing in groin on micturition.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Contractive, at times jerking pain in anus nearly whole forenoon.—Constant empty urging to stool.—Semi-fluid evacuations; after eating; preceded and followed or not by pain.—Constipation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Distressing (slow) drawing through the whole urethra.—Stitches in orifice of urethra; followed by unpleasant itching.—Frequent micturition.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Erection without sexual desire; desire diminished.—Sensitiveness, at times painful drawing in penis; frequently returns, is apparently seated in mucous membrane of urethra (S.)—Violent tickling in prepuce and glans.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice rough and deep; hoarseness.—Dry, tickling cough, frequently repeated, caused by tickling in soft palate (S.).

18. **Chest.**—Sensitiveness, external painfulness; constriction in chest.

20. **Back.**—Severe long-lasting pain in back and loins; a disagreeable sensation of heaviness and pressure, towards morning, while lying in bed, only > after rising; < by motion; by turning to one side.—Pinching beneath r. scapula.

25. **Skin.**—Sticking itching in various places.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent waking with unusually vivid and remembered dreams.

Fraxinus Americana.

White Ash. *N. O.* Oleaceæ. Tincture of the bark.

Clinical.—*Uterus, affections of; prolapse of.* Uterus, tumours of.

Characteristics.—*Fraxinus* has had a fragmentary proving, but the chief clinical authority for its use is Dr. Burnett, who regards it as a uterine tonic in all heavy states of the uterus with prolapse, bearing-down, and relaxed ligaments. He calls it "the medicinal pessary." I have repeatedly verified his indications. It is an organ-remedy of the first rank. It is also indicated in uterine tumours, especially fibroids, with bearing-down sensations.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sepia, Lil. t., Nat. hyperchlor., Secale, Hydrast.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Headache with vertigo followed by fever.—Throbbing pain in back of head and neck.

6. **Face.**—Fever sores on lips.

13. **Stool.**—Bowels constipated.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine scanty and brown.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Uterine prolapse.—(Bearing-down pains. —Painfulness and heaviness of uterus.—Fibroid tumours.)

21. **Limbs.**—Cramp in feet after midnight, lasting three nights after the fever.

26. **Sleep.**—Wakefulness first part of night; last part dreamed that two rough men came into the house; in putting them out I was cut with a knife; I called for police, and that awoke me; I was breathing quick, with a fearful feeling.

27. **Fever.**—Cold creeping and hot flushes.—Fever two days after the medicine was stopped.

Fucus Vesiculosus.

Sea Kelp. *N. O.* Algæ. Tincture and trituration of the dried plant.

Clinical.—Corpulence. Dyspepsia. Goître.

Characteristics.—*Fucus* is a tissue-remedy of great power and must be compared with Iodine, of which it contains a large proportion. The symptoms have been obtained from patients taking the medicine for the reduction of obesity. The rapidity of digestion is increased and flatulency diminished. Goître has been cured with it in teaspoonful doses of the tincture given two or three times a day.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Intolerable headache; forehead felt as if compressed by an iron ring.

11. **Stomach.**—Stomach acts with more rapidity, and the hour of repast is more impatiently looked for.—The act of digestion is no longer accompanied by flushings of the face, fulness, weight in epigastric region and fits of heat towards head.

12. **Abdomen.**—Flatulency diminished and then disappears.

13. **Stool.**—Obstinate constipation.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Sense of suffocation, esp. during menses.

Gadus Morrhua.

Cod. *N. O.* Gadidæ. Trituration of first cervical vertebra of the fish.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bladder, affections of. Bone affections. Cough. Hands hot. Phthisis.

Characteristics.—Petroz is our authority for this medicine. Like *Ol. jec. asel.*, *Gadus* has a powerful action on the respiratory apparatus. It is like *Lycopod.* in producing flapping of the alæ nasi. It also affects the bones and causes troublesome heat of the hands. Hopelessness and desire for death are prominent.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ol. jec. asel., Calc. c., Calc. phos., Conchiol.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Deep melancholy, paroxysms of helplessness, for forty-eight hours, during which the desire for death is hardly controlled.—Intellectual faculties torpid; absence of ideas.

2. **Head.**—Headache in the night accompanied by fever.

3, 4. **Eye and Ear.**—Marked diminution of strength of hearing and sight.—A noise (tic-tac) is felt in r. ear, and pain if a noise from exterior becomes predominant.

5. **Nose.**—Oscillation of wings of nose, accompanying very frequent breathing as after exercise, at the time of waking and during the whole day.

6. **Face.**—Altered countenance.

8. **Mouth.**—Teeth sensitive and set on edge.—Dry mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Waking in night on account of severe contraction in the throat.—Constriction of fauces, wheezing cough, with white frothy expectoration.

11. **Stomach.**—Loss of appetite.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen much distended.—Sensation of burning heat in whole hypogastrium.—While pains are felt in the chest, sharp pains in r. side of abdomen, in the groin, and in the kidneys.

13. **Stools.**—Soft stools, diarrhœa.

14. **Urinary Organs.** — Sensation of swelling and fulness in bladder; stitches in bladder; almost impossible to urinate.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice weak, exertion required to articulate

dictinctly; words do not come when wanted.—Light cough with expectoration of foamy sputa.—Fits of wheezing cough with pain deep in chest.—Very frequent breathing, with oscillation of wings of nose, as after exercise, at time of waking and during the whole day.—Breath short, laborious; as if air passages were closed.—Rush of blood to chest, without palpitation.—Violent pains in chest with orgasm.—Lumps seem adherent to parietes.—Sharp pains, burning shootings, 2 p.m.—Sharp pains running through chest; not < by walking, though renewed on first movement.—Very sharp pains in both lungs, esp. l., evening.—Contused pain in chest walls; brought on by coughing, deep inspiration, or motion.—A few fits of coughing caused a sensation of painful ruffling of the lungs, which seemed to change place and be contused.

20. **Back.**—Sharp, lancinating pain in dorsal vertebræ.—Constrictive pains in sides of trunk.—Pains in lower back and sacrum.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Nails become soft.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain above l. hip.—Slight lancinating pain in l. knee, which bends involuntarily when standing.—Tearing pain in r. buttock and thigh.—Bruised sensation in femur from head of bone to patella.

27. **Fever.**—Very severe coldness from hip down to feet.—Hands excessively hot and dry.—Dry heat in palms; intolerable in evening.—Fever without chill.

Galega.

Galega officinalis. Goat's Rue. *N. O.* Leguminosæ. Aqueous extract, Infusion, or Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Backache. Debility. Kidney ache. Lactation.

Characteristics.—*Galega*, as its name implies, has an ancient reputation as a milk-gland stimulant. The *Galegæ* are nearly related to Glycyrrhiza, the well-known source of liquorice. Carron de la Carrière (*H. W.*, xxvii. 79) tested its action on the milk glands of nursing women and found it rapidly increased the quantity and quality of the milk and increased the woman's appetite. Dorretta (*H. W.*, xxix. 177) gave *Galega* (he calls it "*Galega vera*," but doubtless it is Goat's-rue), in liquid extract of the leaves, for a common form of backache, which he located in the kidneys, though it is unaccompanied by any sign of kidney disease. The medicine he says is also a most excellent reconstructive in cases of anæmia and impaired nutrition.

Relations.—*Compare:* Agnus. c., Calc. c.; in kidney-ache, Santal.

Galium.

Galium aparine. Cleavers. Goose-grass. *N. O.* Galiaceæ (considered by some a sub-order of Rubiaceæ). Tincture and infusion of fresh plant. Extract. Poultices.

Clinical.—Bladder, irritability of. Calculus. *Cancer.* Gravel. Psoriasis. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Galium* has had no proving, but it is a popular remedy for cancer given internally and used externally; and also for scrofulous swellings and ulcers. It is further used as a diuretic and as a solvent for gravel and stone. It has cured a case of nodulated tumour of the tongue diagnosed to be cancer (*see* Hale); and a case of psoriasis of the hand (left) has been reported cured. Substantial doses were given in each case, and in the latter poultices of the herb were used as well.

Gallicum Acidum.

Gallic Acid. $C_7 H_6 O_5$. Trituration.

Clinical. — Asthma. Constipation. Debility. Delirium. Hæmorrhages. Phthisis. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—*Gallic acid* is the well-known astringent, derivative of *Tannic acid*, obtained from galls or oak-apples. It is used in old-school practice as a local application to arrest hæmorrhages. A case is recorded (*H. W.*, xxviii. 502) in which the application of an ointment containing Gallic acid, or the insertion of a tannin suppository for piles, caused an attack resembling hay-asthma, with an eruption of urticaria. The experience was repeated several times before the cause was found out. This is sufficient to show that *Gall. ac.* is truly homœopathic to pulmonary cases, in which it has been largely used by the old school as well as the new. In pulmonary hæmorrhage, and in the excessive expectoration and the night-sweats of phthisis it has been found of especial service. Marcy, of New York, has recorded the case of a young lady who had a cavity in the left lung, with copious purulent expectoration, night-sweats, evening fever, pulse 130. Under the prolonged use of *Gall. ac.* 1x she recovered her normal health except that the left lung remained dull and she had great shortness of breath on the slightest exertion. Her flesh, strength, and general appearance were as when she was in perfect health. Bayles says it rapidly checks secretions, gives general tone to the stomach, increases appetite and removes constipation. This last must be a homœopathic effect. *Gall. ac.* is used in popular practice to check excessive menstruation. Prominent symptoms in the proving are: Weakness with irritability. Excessive dryness of mouth

and throat. Sense of contraction of anus. Jerking of limbs. Itching of skin.

Relations.—*Compare:* Quercus, Tannin., Bacil., Ars. iod., Phos., &c. Phos. relieved pain in right lung.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Wild delirium at night; very restless; jumps out of bed; sweats profusely; afraid to be alone; insists on constantly being watched; is exceedingly rude and abuses every one, even his best friends; jealous of his nurse and curses every one who speaks to her (a patient taking massive doses for aneurism).

3. **Eyes.**—Photophobia and burning itching of lids.

5. **Nose.**—Discharge thick and stringy.—Nose-bleed.

8, 9. **Mouth and Throat.**—Gums sore l. side around decayed tooth.—Dryness of mouth, fauces, and throat; with bad taste in deep sleep and dreams at night.—Increased roughness and secretion of phlegm in throat.

11, 12.—**Stomach and Abdomen.**—Appetite lessened; with astringent taste in mouth at noon.—Slight nausea.—Stool later than usual leaving smarting, aching, faint, sick, hungry, and gnawing sensation in bowels, extending to stomach, with nausea lasting most of afternoon.—Gnawing, faint sick sensation in bowels and extending upward to stomach, with an astringent sensation in same.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Sensation of contraction of anus, requiring a greater effort for expulsion at stool, which comes at length in bulk as if accumulated there.—Stool delayed.—Smarting, esp. in rectum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine increased.—Some red sediment. (Hay-asthma.)

17, 18. **Respiratory Organs and Chest.**—Pain in r. lung, lessened on lying down 9 p.m., not so severe in morning; < by coughing, yawning and full inspiration.—(Cavity in l. apex; purulent expectoration.)—Some aching middle and upper part of lungs, more in l., extending through muscles of neck and r. shoulder and down upper part of spine, < moving and turning head, morning.

21. **Limbs.**—Jerking of limbs.

25. **Skin.**—Itching in various parts.—Urticaria.

Galvanismus.

Galvanism. ("Z" signifies zinc, "s" silver, and "c" the copper pole.) Attenuations are made by triturating sugar of milk which has been subjected to the influence of either pole.

Clinical.—Asthma. Brain-fag. Diarrhœa. Epilepsy. Fever. Hæmorrhoids. Hydrocephalus. Paralysis. Rheumatism. Salivation. Tetanus. Tongue, affections of. Toothache. Vision, illusions of.

Characteristics.—Caspari is the authority for this medicine. The most prominent symptoms are muscular contractions; shudder-

ing, shivering, cold-water sensations on skin or else burning. Disorders of sight and hearing with confusion of the head and headache. There is also putrid smell before nose. Many sensations appear in the tongue, and there is salivation. Catamenia copious. Farrington gives "benumbed feeling at the back of the head in brain-fag, the positive pole being applied to the cervical region, the negative to the vertex."

Relations.—*Compare:* Kali bro., Gels., Electricitas, Magnet. p. arct., Magnet. p. aust.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sobbing; peevishness.—Inquietude; oppression.—Anxiety.—Anguish, with oppression of the chest, and rattling respiration.—Ill-humour; vexation; obstinacy.—Dulness of mind; incapacity for labour.—Rambling thoughts.—Zoomagnetic symptoms.—Unusual vivacity and activity of mind, without force of will, with loss of command, almost entire, over the motions of the limbs.

2. **Head.**—Head confused to an excessive and painful degree; perplexity and giddiness in the head.—Vertigo: with confusion of the head, and lights before the eyes; with deafness; with alternation of heat and cold.—Cephalalgia; violent pains in the direction of the ears.—Sensation as in coryza, in the head and nose.—Pressive headache.—Congestion in the head.—Noise in the head, like bellowing, or boiling.—Chronic hydrocephalus.

3. **Eyes.**—Sharp pains in the eyes.—Aching of the eyes.—Pulsation in the eyes.—Jerking of the eyelids.—Inflammation of the eyes.—Redness of the eyes, esp. of the conjunctiva.—Swelling of the eyes.—Stye.—Lachrymation.—Difficulty in moving the eyelids (ameliorated).—Convulsions of the eyes.—Pupils contracted.—Weakness of sight.—Amaurosis.—Objects appear to be twisted.—Objects seem enlarged.—Objects appear: to quiver; more clear; brighter; bluish, or of a deep blue (z).—Blue colour seems to be greenish, yellow, or red.—Red, to be green, blue, or slightly reddish, according to the pole which is used.—The earth and air appear to be white as snow.—Before the eyes, lightnings; a globe of light; scintillations; reddish light.

4. **Ears.**—Violent pains in the ears.—Pulsations.—Sensation as if little balls circulated in them.—Incisive pains, as if galvanic rays were passing through them (s).—Redness of the galvanised ear.—Inflammation and suppuration of the exterior of the ear.—Absence of ear wax; discharge, at first serous, afterwards like pus, by the ear which is deaf (s.)—Ulcers in the ears, sometimes with sanious discharge.—Discharge of blood.—Deafness; whistling in the ears, sometimes with tinkling; noise as in swallowing (s).—Sound of bells; sound of wind instruments; murmuring; uproar; detonation, like the report of a pistol.

5. **Nose.**—Severe aching in the nose (s).—Incisive and darting pains.—Tickling (s).—Sensation of coldness.—Excoriation of the mucous membrane.—Epistaxis.—Putrid smell before the nose (s).—Great inclination to sneeze (s).—Coryza.

6, 7. **Face and Teeth.**—Redness of the face, as in erysipelas.—Swelling of the face.—Swelled cheek, with toothache.—Convulsions of the lips and of the muscles of the face.—Burning on the skin, under the eyes.—Lancina-

tion in a rheumatic swelling of the cheek, as in a wound.—Toothache, sometimes with swelling of the cheek.—Pain in a hollow tooth, with salivation.

8. **Mouth.**—Augmented secretion of saliva; salivation during the toothache; the saliva has an alkaline taste (c); abundant secretion of clear saliva, which leaves an acid taste in the mouth; saliva flows from the throat in a stream.—Caustic sensation on the tongue (c); coldness (s); heat (z); painful lancinations; pulsation; sensation as if coal were on the tongue, a tumour, or a boil, or else as though a hole had been pierced in it; blunted sensitiveness of the tongue; heaviness, with difficult speech; convulsive contractions.

9. **Throat.**—Pains in the throat; heat; swelling of the amygdalæ.—Painful sensation in swallowing.—Abundant expectoration of mucus.—Cramp of the gullet.

11. **Stomach.**—Acidulated taste in the mouth; acid (z); metallic (z).—Frequently, diminution of appetite, much thirst; sometimes with burning heat of the body.—Risings, with cutting and pinching pains in the abdomen; nausea; vomiting, sometimes of a grass-green liquid (c); violent vomiting.

12. **Abdomen.**—Tension in the pit of the stomach.—Colic (bellyache).—Dull colic.—Pinching and cutting pains in the abdomen, as from flatus, with risings, emission of wind, and diarrhœa.—Borborygmi in the abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Urgent inclination to evacuate, with sensation of increased peristaltic movement, and evacuation of abnormal stools (z, on the tongue; s, in the anus).—Stool promoted, in constipation.—Copious evacuation, at an unusual time.—Two evacuations during the night; diarrhœa, sometimes with violent vomiting.—After the diarrhœa, lassitude like that caused by bodily fatigue, and profound sleep.—In the rectum, pulsation and movement (z).—In the anus, contractions.—Hæmorrhoidal symptoms; increase of hæmorrhoidal flux.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Great heat in the bladder (z).—Violent pains in the neck of the bladder.—Augmented secretion of urine.—Turbid urine, with thick and reddish sediment; increased emission in gonorrhœa.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Erections, sometimes very strong, and without lascivious ideas.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia copious; the menses appear each time the patient is galvanised.—Suppressed catamenia quickly reappear, but nevertheless fail to appear at the following period.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Spasmodic movements in the larynx, which ascend and descend.—Painful irritation in the throat.—Cough, dry; humid; with patients who have tubercles the nodosites speedily soften and break, and the fatiguing cough disappears.—Difficult respiration; asthma (c) respiration deep, slow, rattling.—Respiration impeded by each shock.

18. **Chest.**—Great oppression of the chest, with great anguish, and palpitation of the heart.—Pulse accelerated, intermittent, or rather full.—Accumulation of saliva.—Tightness in the pit of the stomach, and abundant secretion of a red and hot urine.—Violent pains in the chest.—Pressure in the chest.—Palpitations of the heart.

20, 21. **Neck, Back, and Limbs.**—Nape and neck stiff, as from rheumatism.—In the shoulder, stiffness and difficulty of movement.—Burning

and pulsation, with dragging pains extending to the fingers.—In the arm, draggings and tension (c); heat (z); coldness (c); tetanic stiffness, with difficulty of movement and lassitude.—In the hand, itching, sometimes in a swelling on the hand, which soon becomes painful and suppurates.—Burning, as from hot coals.—Fingers, almost always benumbed.—Heat in the fingers (z); coldness (s); incisive and piercing pains (s).—Sensation as though the finger were wrapped up, as when inflamed and swollen; itching eruption in the articulations.—On the legs, re-appearance of an itch-like re-percussed eruption.—Trembling of the muscles in the thighs, and the calves of the legs, during sleep (c).—Painful sensation commencing in the toes, and extending into the abdomen.

24. **Generalities.**—Painful tension throughout the body; many electric shocks in the body during the night; slight shocks like shivering.—Tetanus; recurrence of epilepsy cured a long time previously.—The epileptic attacks, which occurred at night, now take place in the daytime.—Contraction of the flexor muscles (z), of the extensor muscles (c), starting of the tendons.—Disposition to tremble.—Valetudinary condition; lassitude, sometimes with drowsiness, or else following diarrhœa; fainting; asphyxia.—Great sensibility of the galvanised part.—Congestion of the parts touched.

25. **Skin.**—Scarlet redness of the legs, of the arms, of the chest, and of the neck, with miliary eruption (c).—Inflammation and swelling of the galvanised part.—Miliary scarlatina, over the whole body, except the face; the margins of the ulcers become more inflamed; the parts (galvanised) where have been blisters, become painful, brown, swelled, or else discharge much corrosive serum.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness.—Sleeplessness, sometimes complete; disturbed sleep.—During sleep frequent smiling.—Uneasy awakening.—Dreams of chewing something which seems to have an agreeable flavour; vivid dreams; dreams in which the sleeper appears to fly.

27. **Fever.**—Sensation of coldness in the body (c); coldness of the arm (c); sudden sensation as of being sprinkled with cold water.—Shuddering, with febrile shivering, in hysterical patients; quaking shivering.—Febrile movements; alternation of heat and shivering; sometimes with shivering, headache, burning in the throat, and difficult respiration (c).—Heat augmented: in the arm; along the nerve of a paralysed part; throughout the body; flying heat, or else as intense and burning throughout the body (c).—Burning on the skin (under the eyes, or else in the shoulder and the hand) as if from contact with live coals (c).—Pulse: full, hard, and strong (z); rapid, and full; rapid, small, contracted (c); irregular (c).—General perspiration.—Copious sweat, which is acidulated (c).

Gambogia.

Gamboge. Gummi Gutti. *N. O.* Guttiferæ. Tincture of the resinous gum obtained from a tree (*Garcinia morella*) native to China.

Clinical.—*Anus, affections of.* Backache. Blow, effects of. Coccygodynia. Colic. Diarrhœa. Eyes, inflammation of. Lienteria. Throat, sore. Typhlitis.

Characteristics.—The chief reputation of *Gamboge* among homœopaths is as a remedy for diarrhœa. "Profuse watery diarrhœa, particularly with old people," is characteristic. Stool preceded by excessive cutting about navel; stool expelled all at once after considerable urging; and is followed by a feeling of great relief. Stools: yellow (the colour of the drug); green; bloody; lienteric. Burning in anus after stool; anus sore and excoriated. Frightful vomiting and purging, with fainting. But this action by no means exhausts the range of *Gamb.;* it has a number of symptoms in the eyes and throat; and also rheumatic symptoms. Pain in small of back, as if bruised or sprained. Pain in sacrum, resulting from a blow, was cured in one case of mine. Gnawing in coccyx. Burning pains are prominent. Burning in the liver. (Like many other yellow, bile-like drugs, *Gamb.* acts markedly on the liver.) Most symptoms are > by motion; cough > sitting up; > in open air; < towards evening or at night. There is periodicity in the symptoms. General soreness over the body.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Coff., Coloc., Kali c., Op. *Compare:* Aloe, Podo., Puls. (cough > sitting up; > open air); Apocy. c. (stool expelled all once; but Gamb. has cutting before and > after stool); Crot. t. (Crot. has stool in one gush, but Gamb. is not < from least food or drink like Crot.).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Cheerful, talkative, feeling of ease, great lightness of all his motions.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo during rest or motion, in morning on rising.—Pain in the vertex, as if bruised, in the forenoon; > in open air.—Heaviness in the head, with drowsiness and pain in the back.—Heat rises to the head, with perspiration.

3. **Eyes.**—Itching of the inner canthi, with discharge of acrid, corrosive tears after rubbing; > in open air.—Nightly agglutination of the lids; burning in the morning.—Violent itching of the eyes in the evening.—Burning of the eyes, > by walking in the open air.—Violent burning of the eyes and photophobia, in evening or afternoon, > from walking in the open air, but returning in the morning.

4. **Ears.**—Lancination in the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing (in daytime).—Violent chronic sneezing.—Ulcera-

tion of r. nostril, with burning pain.—Dryness of r. nostril.—Much mucus in the nose, smelling like pus.

8. **Mouth.**—Feeling of coldness in the points of the incisors.—Dry mouth.—Burning of the anterior half, or only of the tip of the tongue, which feels hard.

9. **Throat.**—Violent stinging in r. side of throat.—Stinging in the r. side of the throat during and between the acts of deglutition.—Sore pain in the throat, which is felt when even touching the outer side of the neck.—Roughness and burning in throat, causing constant hawking.—The throat feels swollen.

11. **Stomach.**—Bitter taste in the mouth.—Nausea, with accumulation of water in the mouth and gulping up of sour water.—Nausea proceeding from the stomach.—Violent empty eructations.—Frightful vomiting and purging, with fainting.—Dartings in the stomach, causing one to start.—Acute darting, stitching pains in the stomach.—Gnawing in the stomach.—Aversion to food.—Violent thirst in the evening.—Ulcerative pain in the stomach, passing off after eating.

12. **Abdomen.**—Empty feeling in the stomach and abdomen.—Inflation and tension in the abdomen.—Inflation and tension of the abdomen, with pinching in the umbilical region.—Gnawing in a small spot below the umbilicus.—Pinching in the abdomen and groins.—In the groins sticking, tension.—Burning in the region of the liver.—Rumbling in the bowels.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Frequent emission of flatulence; esp. evening and night.—Diarrhœa, with burning pain and tenesmus of the rectum, prolapsus ani, and constant pinching around the umbilicus, sometimes attended with discharge of mucus.—Watery diarrhœa, with colic and tenesmus.—Fæcal diarrhœa, stools evacuated with great force.—Yellow and green diarrhœic stool, mixed with mucus, preceded by excessive cutting around the umbilicus.—Hard, insufficient stool, with violent urging, pressing, and protrusion of the rectum.—Hard stool, succeeded by burning at the anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Infrequent urination.—Emission of a few drops at a time, then intermitting, and finally returning, with burning at the orifice.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Leucorrhœa.—Menses too early and too profuse.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Sensation of soreness in every part of the chest.—Pressure in the middle of the chest.—Stitches going from both sides of the chest towards each other.—Repeated extremely painful stitches in the sternum.

20. **Back.**—Pain in the small of the back, as if bruised or as if sprained.—Gnawing in the os coccygis.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Stitch on the top of r. shoulder.—Stinging and numb feeling in the ball of r. thumb.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cramp in the calf, with contraction of the toes.—Heaviness and languor of the feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Itching and formication in various parts.—Pains, as if bruised.—Tearing in the shoulders.—Burning sensation in various parts.—Burning-stinging pain.—Increased heat, with anxiety.—Gnawing.

25. **Skin.**—Intolerable itching and formication in various parts.—After

scratching, burning and ulcerative pain.—Itching blisters on both hands, first pale, then red.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness the whole day.—Sleepiness, great inclination to sleep.—Anxious, vexatious dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Chill, proceeding from the back, with coldness of the whole body from evening till morning.—Chilliness is accompanied by empty eructations, yawning, thirst, pain in the small of the back, biting as of ants over the whole body (by night), excessive stitches in the ears.—Increased warmth, with anxiety and perspiration.—Night-sweat all over.—Violent thirst in the evening.

Gastein.

The hot springs of Wildbad Gastein in Salzburg, Austria, contain Sodium Sulphate predominantly, but also Silicic Acid, Potassium Sulphate and Carbonate, Lithium Chloride, Magnesium Carbonate, Ferrum Carbonate, Aluminium Phosphate, and traces of Calcium Fluoride, Strontium, Arsenicum, Titanic Acid, Rubidium, Cæsium; also free Carbonic Acid. *Lapis albus* is a kind of gneiss found in the spring. It is a Silico-fluoride of Calcium. Dilutions.

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Apoplexy. Calculi. Callosities. Cold, easily taken. Constipation. Debility. Diarrhœa. Gout. Hæmorrhoids. Membranous dysmenorrhœa. Paralysis. Rheumatism. Scars. Sexual weakness. Typhlitis. Varicose ulcers.

Characteristics.—The effects of the baths are thus described by Constantin James: "General unpleasant sensation. Instead of expanding [as would be expected in a warm bath] the skin is drawn up upon itself as if by a tight astringent. There is slight dyspnœa; the abdominal walls draw together; the testicles rise to the inguinal rings. Soon an unusual warmth, accompanied by shocks and tremors, spreads throughout all the limbs. The pulse becomes hard and vibrating; the face becomes suffused; there is humming in the ears. It is now time to leave the bath; to stay longer is attended with danger. . . . After the seventh to the fourteenth bath the thermal influence tends to concentrate itself entirely on the nervous system. Thus it seems to the patient that an increase of vitality spreads through his whole being; he feels more active than before; the longest walks cause hardly any fatigue, and that is promptly repaired by sleep. But this influence is particularly predominant in the sexual system; it shows itself in phlegmatic patients in an increase of force and tone, causing the disappearance of involuntary losses of semen. In energetic or irritable temperaments it will provoke erotic dreams and unwonted excitement, like cantharides; in such cases the waters are aphrodisiac."

Such is the general description of the effect of the baths. Among individual symptoms noted are: Diminished secretions. Activity of

all the veins; excitement of the circulation. Weakness and weariness, with dragging sensation in the abdomen, as if it were too heavy. Exhaustion and inclination to sleep. Takes cold very easily (caused, then cured). Sensation of indescribable mental and physical comfort runs through all the fibres during the bath. Pulsation in the body, especially in the arms, with jumping in them. All symptoms < before a storm; or during the Sirocco. Contractive sensations predominate. Scar tissues and callosities are affected.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lap. alb., Fluor. ac., Sil., Canthar., Phosph.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Lively mind; vivid fantasies; conversational.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, as if apoplexy impending; rush of blood to head.—Dizzy heaviness, as after a night's debauch; reeling forward; afterwards pressure in forehead, with nausea.—Dull headache in morning.

4. **Ears.**—Noises: rumbling, thundering, singing, bells, trumpets.

5. **Nose.**—Sensation of constriction in mucous membrane of nose.—Liability to take cold.

6. **Face.**—Expression becomes lively.—Colour fresh and clear.—Feeling of swelling in face, esp. nose.

7. **Teeth.**—On biting teeth together they feel as if coated with mucus.—The teeth, esp. the carious ones, become sensitive and painful.

8. **Mouth.**—Slimy saliva.—Dryness and contraction in mouth.—Much mucus in mouth and spitting.

9. **Throat.**—Great dryness in throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Rising from the stomach in the morning; was obliged to keep it down by swallowing.—Gastralgia and water-brash, continuing two months.—A feeling of contraction in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Feeling of uncertainty in abdomen.—Most violent pain in region of cæcum, almost causing faintness.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Bleeding hæmorrhoids.—Feeling of contraction in rectum.—Two violent stitches in left side of anus.—Diarrhœa, greenish and bloody.—Gallstones passed.—Constipation and moving of flatulence in abdomen, with ineffectual desire in rectum.—Very hard stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Passage of stones from kidneys and bladder.—Excessive amount of watery, cloudy, odourless urine.—Deposit: mealy, white, sand-like; brick-dust; slimy, purulent.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Scrotum drawn up.—Increased desire.—Desire increased at first, disappears later, and coitus is not followed by emission.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Passage of fibrous, membranous formation from uterus.—Menstruation suppressed.—Suppressed menstruation reappears.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness.—Profuse expectoration, with unpleasant dryness of throat.

19. **Heart.**—Pressive pain in region of heart in evening.—Febrile, full, hard pulse.

21. **Limbs.**—Weakness and heaviness in limbs, with a sensation in arms as if compressed with iron band or forcibly drawn out.—Tightness in limbs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Veins of hands swollen.—Callous spot on palm of right hand becomes painful.—Feeling as of a splinter in first phalanx of ring-finger.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pains in l. hip extending to knee, most violent when rising, and making her scarcely able to walk without support.—Soles painful when stepping on them ; a callous spot becomes painful.

25. **Skin.**—Skin becomes dry and red.—Skin becomes soft and velvety. —Old scars break out anew, and foreign bodies are thrown out.—Urticaria ; hydroa ; pustules ; erysipelas ; itch-like eruption.

26. **Sleep.**—Great drowsiness.—Confused dreams towards morning.—Dreams of sexual excitement.

27. **Fever.**—Slight creeping chills over back.—Warmth and turgescence increased.—Perspiration pungent, clammy, staining linen red (staining it yellow in patients).

Gaultheria.

Gaultheria procumbens. Wintergreen. *N. O.* Ericaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves. Oil obtained from leaves. An evergreen trailing vine found in cool, damp woods. The oil contains methyl salicylate, and is one of the sources of Salicin.

Clinical.—Gastritis. Neuralgia. Pleurodynia. Rheumatism. Sciatica.

Characteristics.—Several cases of poisoning with the oil have been recorded in which symptoms of acute gastritis appeared: prolonged vomiting, set up afresh by the least thing taken, as a cup of water ; severe pain in epigastrium, slow, laborious breathing, insensibility and hot skin. Inhalation of *Ammonia* aroused the patients from stupor. B. F. Lang (*H. R.*, ix. 214, 340) has related his experience with material doses in—ciliary neuralgia ; facial neuralgia ; gastric, ovarian, uterine, and menstrual neuralgias ; sciatica ; and inflammatory rheumatism.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bry., Rhus, Salol., Nat. salicyl., Kalmia, Ledum.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Very stupid soon.

4. **Ears.**—Marked dulness of hearing.

8. **Throat.**—Tongue dry, smooth, and slightly swollen ; speech rather indistinct from the swelling.

11. **Stomach.**—Inordinate, uncontrollable appetite for food, notwithstanding irritability of stomach ; everything taken, even cold water, is immediately rejected.—Very severe pain in epigastrium and inferior part of the hypochondria, greatly < by pressure of finger.

17. **Respiratory Organs.** — Pleurodynia with pain in anterior mediastinum.

Gelsemium.

Gelsemium sempervirens. G. Lucidum. G. Nitidum. Bignonia sempervirens. Yellow Jessamine. *N. O.* Loganiaceæ. Tincture of the bark of the root.

Clinical. — Amaurosis. Anterior crural neuralgia. Aphonia. Astigmatism. Bilious fever. *Brain, affections of.* Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Choroiditis. Colds. *Constipation.* Convulsions. Deafness. *Dengue fever.* Diarrhœa. *Diphtheria Dupuytren's contraction.* Dysentery. *Dysmenia.* Emotions, effects of. Epilepsy. *Eyes, affections of. Fever.* Fright. Gonorrhœa. Hay-fever. *Headache.* Heat, effects of. Heart, diseases of. Hydro-salpingitis. Hysteria. Influenza. Intermittent fever. Jaundice. Labour. Liver, affections of. Locomotor ataxia. Mania. Measles. *Meningitis. Menstruation, painful;* suppressed. Metrorrhagia. *Myalgia.* Neuralgia. Nystagmus. *Œsophagus, stricture of. Paralysis.* Paralysis agitans. Paraplegia. Pregnancy, albuminuria of. Ptosis. Puerperal convulsions. *Remittent fever.* Retina, detachment of. Rheumatism. Sexual excess, effects of. *Sleep, disordered.* Spasms. Sun-headache. Sunstroke. Teething. Tic-douloureux. Tobacco, effects of. *Tongue, affections of.* Toothache. *Tremors. Uterus, affections of. Vertigo. Voice, loss of.* Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—*Gelsemium*, which belongs to the same order of plants as *Nux vomica* and *Curare*, is not only one of the most important additions to the materia medica for whose introduction we are mainly indebted to Hale, but it is also in the first rank of importance among the vegetable polychrests. A drug is of importance in homœopathy not so much by reason of the great number of the symptoms it causes, as by possessing a number of well-marked and clearly characterised symptoms which correspond to symptoms constantly met with in every-day practice. It was this which at once gave *Gelsem.* a place among the polychrests of homœopathy. Like its botanical relatives, *Gelsem.* is a great paralyser. It produces a general state of paresis, mental and bodily. The mind is sluggish; the whole muscular system is relaxed; the limbs feel so heavy he can hardly move them. This condition exists in the cases of typhoid that call for it; the lassitude is expressed by the patient; with *Mur. ac.* there is the lassitude, but the patient does not express it. The same paretic condition is shown in the eyelids, causing ptosis; in the eye muscles, causing diplopia; in the œsophagus, causing loss of swallowing power; in the anus, which remains open; in diarrhœa from depressing emotions or bad news; in relaxation of the genital organs. Functional paralyses of all descriptions. This is shown again in some features of the headaches. They are accompanied by blurring of the sight, and relieved by a copious discharge of watery urine from a paretic condition of the kidneys. Conversely there may be a desire to urinate during the night, and if the call is not immediately responded to a violent headache supervenes. Post-diphtheritic paralysis; debility after pollutions; great prostration from irritability of seminal vesicles. The mental prostration is typified in "funk," as before an examination, stage-fright, effects of anger, grief, bad news, and is accompanied by drooping eyelids. Alcoholic stimulants relieve all complaints where *Gels.* is useful. Hysterical dysphagia or aphonia,

after emotions. Measles and eruptive disorders, with drowsy state, suffused face, and even convulsions. Convulsions are no less marked in *Gels.* than paralyses. Erskine White (*H. W.*, xxxii. 501) cured an infant born in convulsions three weeks after its mother had been terribly frightened by seeing her little brother nearly burnt to death. The only guiding symptom was "the child's chin *quivered incessantly*." In thirty seconds after the dose the quivering ceased; in three minutes the convulsions were at an end. White had to ride twelve miles over mountains to reach the patient after receiving the summons, so the convulsions must have lasted a considerable time. *Tremor* is a keynote of the remedy. *Gels.* is adapted to children and young people; to persons of a nervous, hysterical temperament; to irritable, sensitive, excitable people. The following provings related by Dr. George Logan, of Ottawa (*Med. Adv.*, xxiii. 125) show the power *Gels.* has over the mental sphere. The subject of the first was Mrs. Logan, who describes her experience thus:—

"A few moments after taking the medicine there is an extreme feeling of restlessness—not able to be still for a second, keep turning and twisting all the time. This is succeeded by intense pain over the right eye, always the right; it seems as if my forehead would come right over my eyes and close them; my eyes feel as if they were turning into my head, roll up all the time. Then a strong inclination to commit suicide. Want to throw myself from a height; invariably think of going to the window and dashing myself down—feel as if it would be a relief. This is succeeded by an inclination to weep, and I generally have a good cry, but before I cry and while the feeling lasts of wishing to throw myself from a height, I clench my hands, and nervous rigors or sensations run all over my body down to my fingers and toes; it seems as if I would lose my senses. Then a great dread of being alone seizes me, and I am afraid of what may happen; think I may lose all self-control. The pain still continues over the right eye, and often the back part of my head seems to have a spot about four inches square that is turning to ice. These feelings are followed by a strong inclination to talk or write, very great exhilaration, and a better opinion of my mental capacity—indeed it seems as if my memory was better, that I can recall almost anything I ever read; nearly always repeat long passages of something to myself that I have read years before. It appears to me that I can remember almost anything I love to recall. Now this is my invariable experience whenever I take *Gelsemium*—no matter whether in the 3rd or 1,000th potency—and I have been in the habit of using it for twenty years. I am writing this under the influence of the drug. I could not give the symptoms so accurately at any other time. As I am getting over the effects of the drug I have to urinate every few minutes. While suffering I like to have people in the room—have a perfect horror of being alone. I find *Cinchona* an antidote for most of the symptoms, but it leaves me much exhausted, thoroughly tired, and with a wish to be quiet."

Dr. Logan adds that he first gave the patient *Gels.* 2 for insomnia and headache. It produced the symptom "wishing to throw herself from a height" so markedly that he was alarmed lest she should carry

it out. A year or two after, wishing to give the remedy again, he gave two pellets of the 30th—with the same result. He next prescribed the 1,000th, and the result of that was the proving now related. Here is the second case in Dr. Logan's words :—

"I gave Mr. Dorion, since Dr. Dorion, of St. Paul, five or six drops of *Gelsemium* 1st for some ailment the nature of which I fail now to remember. Within a few hours after taking the *Gelsemium* I was sent for to see Mr. Dorion, who, I was told, was 'insane.' He was brandishing a sword in a threatening manner, and frightening all the occupants of the house. On my arrival at his room I found him in the position of 'shouldering arms' with his sword. I playfully admired his military appearance, and thus secured the dangerous weapon, very much to the relief of his fellow-boarders. It then occurred to me that the symptoms were produced by *Gelsemium*, and placing him in charge of one of the boarders, I returned to my office in order to procure the antidote, of which I was unaware at the time. I gave *Cinchona* 30 each half-hour, which, in the course of two or three hours brought him all right again." J. H. Nankivell drank two ounces of tincture of *Gelsem.* instead of a glass of sherry. He walked a few feet with assistance and in another minute his legs were paralysed. He dragged himself to the bedside with his arms, but they were unable to help him to bed, into which he had to be lifted. As long as he lay quiet there was no trouble, but on the least exertion there were excessive tremors. Vomiting occurred during the next twenty-four hours. Temperature rose to 101·5° F. Heart's action very violent and intermittent (possibly an aggravation of existing disease). All the muscles of the eyes were affected, but of voluntary muscles those of the right side suffered most. Prolonged conversation involved paralysis of upper lip. There was somnolence ; absence of mental excitement ; and good appetite. The effects passed away in the order of occurrence, from below upwards ; but after the arms had recovered, vision was not perfect for twenty-four hours. A patient of mine once took a drachm of the tincture for a headache. On going out he could not tell which side of the street he was on. He was near St. Paul's Cathedral and saw two cathedrals instead of one. The following case of poisoning was recorded by Dr. Edward Jepson (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Sept. 19, 1891, p. 644). Although *Gels.* was given with other drugs, and on the last occasion with one of its antidotes (quinine), which probably saved the patient's life, the symptoms are unmistakably those of *Gels.* :—

"About two months ago Miss W., aged about forty, an inmate of my house, was seized with very severe neuralgia about both temples. I gave her tincture of *Gelsemium* 10 minims, with a bismuth mixture to be taken every two or three hours. After taking this for about a day and obtaining no relief—but rather she grew worse, being, as is described, 'nearly mad with pain'—I gave her the full dose of the tincture of *Gelsemium*, according to Squire's *Companion of the Pharmacopœia*, 1882, and Whitla's *Materia Medica*, third edition, namely, 20 minims in a quinine mixture. This was taken every three hours, but with only moderate relief, three or four doses having been taken during the night. At about eight o'clock the following morning

Miss W. was able to speak pretty well, and said she thought she was better. At about nine o'clock she was speechless and in the greatest distress of mind and body; there was total loss of power in the tongue; it could not be protruded, she could not articulate, and with very great difficulty could she swallow the brandy and water we forced upon her. There was alteration in vision; she could not distinguish us clearly, and the pupils were widely dilated. She had uncertain power over the muscles of the hand and arm, so that she could not write her name. All this time she was perfectly conscious, and nodded her head in answer to questions. She was greatly alarmed as to herself, and, as she informed us afterwards, she thought she was about to have a fit. Not knowing of any special antidote for *Gelsemium*, and seeing that there was no time to lose if we wanted to avert any increase of the paralysis, it fortunately came into my mind to give her a subcutaneous injection of *Strychnine*, using 1 minim of the liquor *Strychninæ*, or 1-120th part of a grain. Ten minutes after this the change for the better was most marked; there was return of power in the tongue and in the hands, and an improvement in the vision. . . . I again injected a minim of the *Strychnine*, and with further improvement in the condition of the patient. After this she took food and stimulants, and all paralysis disappeared. The vision was not perfectly restored for some hours, the pupils being less dilated. She had some return of the neuralgia, and was very weak for a few days, but eventually she quite recovered, and has had altogether better health since this event than she had prior to it." *Gelsem.* in the attenuations is a great neuralgic remedy. I have cured among other cases one of neuralgia of the anterior crural nerve. The paralysis of the tongue recalls another condition, trembling of the tongue, which is one indication for *Gels.* in typhoid, in which it is a leading remedy. The tongue is only thinly coated, and has not the dark streak of the *Bapt.* tongue. The *Gels.* face is flushed crimson, but not quite as *besotted* as that of *Bapt.* There is excessive weakness and trembling, but the consciousness is not so clouded. In coryza and hay fever *Gels.* has an important place. Early morning sneezing and streaming colds are a strong indication. The characteristic headache of *Gels.* begins in the occiput and spreads over the whole head, settling down over eyes. Dizziness and dim vision, and dizziness rising up from occiput and spreading over whole head, with depression, from heat of summer. Headache with stiff neck, < in morning; > urinating; preceded by blur before eyes, drowsiness with headache, difficulty in keeping eyes open, dull headache over eyes to vertex and occiput, with irregular action of eye-muscles. Neurotic symptoms in cigar-makers, impotence, palpitation. Many symptoms occur in connection with the sexual organs, male and female. [J. H. Allen (*H. P.*, xiii. 244) cured a case of hydrosalpingitis, of gonorrhœal origin, with *Gels.* 1m. The symptoms were: Feeling of fulness and heaviness in uterine region, cramp-like pains during menses, sharp pains moving from uterus to back and hips. A languid aching in back and hips a day or so before menses; great weakness and loss of power in lower extremities; very little pain after menses began. Lump in throat which she cannot swallow. After menses,

pains in back of head and spine. Pains running up back of neck, with a feeling of tightness in the brain; irritable, easily angered. Fever in afternoon, twitching of muscles. Menses last eight days; for first three days appear natural, but afterwards very light-coloured, like serum. The tumour, which was in the left side of abdomen, disappeared in three months, improvement having set in from the first.] Dysmenia; epileptiform convulsions at menstrual period; rigid os in labour; chill, beginning in hands; or feet; and running up back. There is < both before, during, and after menses. Itching of skin; eruption like measles. Sensations of lightness: of head, of body. Sensation as if the head were enlarged; as if there were a tape round the head; as if the skin were contracted in the middle of the forehead; sensation from throat up into left nostril like a stream of scalding water; sensation as if a lump were in œsophagus; load in stomach; as if stomach were quite gone; as if the uterus were squeezed by a hand; as if he would die; as if the blood ceased to circulate; as if the heart would stop unless he kept moving; as if a knife were thrust through from occiput to forehead; as if eyes were jumping out of head; as if a lump were in throat which could not be swallowed. The stools of *Gelsem.*, whether loose or constipated, are mostly yellow, like the flower. The colour comes out also in the colour of the tongue, and bilious symptoms generally. Wants to lie down and rest. Wants to be held, that he may not shake. Motion < most symptoms; > muscular pains; > heart. Rising from seat = pain in heart. Shaking head > heaviness of head. Lifting arms = trembling of hands. Playing piano = tired sensation in arms. (J. G. Blackley pointed out the suitability of *Gels.* to writer's cramp and professional paralyses. I have relieved with it cases of Dupuytren's contraction.) Great distress and apprehensive feeling at approach of a thunderstorm. Heat of sun or summer <. Hot applications > pain back of head. Must be covered in all stages of the paroxysm. Complaints from sudden change from hot or dry to damp air. Catarrh occurring in warm, moist, relaxing weather. < Damp weather; cold, damp atmosphere; > cold, open air; < from fog. Cold drinks are vomited immediately; warm or spirituous drinks can partially be swallowed. "> From stimulants" is a very general characteristic.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Atrop., Chi., Coff., Dig., Nux. mos. In cases of poisoning, artificial respiration and faradisation of respiratory muscles. Foy found Nitro-glycerine a perfect antidote in one case. Jephson antidoted his case with Strychnine. *It Antidotes:* Mag. phos. *It antagonises:* Atrop., Op. *Compatible:* Bap. (in typhoid, influenza); Ipec. (in dumb ague). *Compare:* Bell. (labour); Caulo., Caust. (complaints of women); Coccul., Con., Curare (paralysis); Fer. phos. (fever); Phos. (effect of thunderstorms); Ol. an., Verat. (headache): Borax (sense of falling). Bry. (typhoid; dreads movement, Gels. because he is so weak, Bry. because movement < pains); Hyper. (< from fog).

Causation.—Depressing emotions. Fright. Anger. Bad news. Sun. Heat. Damp weather, warm or cold. Thunderstorms. Alcohol. Self-abuse.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great irritability, does not wish to be spoken to.—Irritable, sensitive; desires to be let alone.—Incapacity to think or fix the attention.—Vivacity, carelessness, followed by depression of spirits.—Unconnected ideas; cannot follow an idea for any length of time; if he attempts to think consecutively he is attacked by a painful vacant feeling of the mind.—Loss of memory, with headache.—Unconsciousness.—Delirium in sleep; half-waking, with incoherent talk.—Acts as if crazy, brandishes a sword in a threatening manner.—Stupor, cannot open the eyes.—Dulness of the mental faculties.—Sensation of intoxication, with diarrhœa.—Cataleptic immobility, with dilated pupils, closed eyes, but conscious.—Confusion; when attempting to move, the muscles refuse to obey the will; head giddy.—Strong inclination to suicide.—Want to throw myself from a height. Invariably think of going to the window. This is succeeded by an inclination to weep, and I generally have a good cry, and while the desire to throw myself from a height lasts, I clench my hands and nervous rigors run all over my body down to fingers and toes. It seems as if I should lose my senses.—Dread of being alone; afraid of what may happen; think I may lose self-control. These feelings are followed by a strong inclination to talk or write, increased sense of mental capacity and memory.—Every exciting news causes diarrhœa; bad effects from fright and fear.—Cowardice.

2. **Head.**—Staggering as if intoxicated when trying to move; < from smoking.—Light-headed and dizzy; < by sudden movement of the head, and walking.—Giddiness as if intoxicated, as if he should fall down.—Dizziness and blurred vision.—Giddiness with loss of sight, chilliness, accelerated pulse, dulness of vision, double vision.—Sensation of falling in children; child starts, grasps nurse or crib and screams out from fear of falling.—Intense pain over r. eye, as if forehead would come right over eyes and close them.—Sick headache, principally r. temple, beginning in the morning and increasing during day; < from motion and light; > after lying down; > by sleep or vomiting.—Neuralgic headache, beginning in upper cervical spine; vertebra prominens sensitive; numbness of occipital region; pains extend over head, causing a bursting pain in forehead and eyeballs; < at 10 a.m., when lying; with nausea, vomiting, cold sweat, cold feet.—Cerebro-spinal meningitis, stage of congestion; severe chill; dilated pupils; congestion of spine and brain.—Fulness in the head, with heat in the face and chilliness.—Great heaviness of the head, relieved by profuse micturition.—Pressure on vertex, so great as to extend into shoulders; head feels very heavy.—Pain as from a tape around the head.—Dull pain in the back part of the head after breakfast, worse when moving and stooping.—Back part of head seems to have a spot four inches square that is turning to ice.—Sensation as if the brain were bruised.—With the headache giddiness, faintness, pain in the neck, pulsation of the carotid arteries, pain in the limbs, great drowsiness, sneezing, double vision, loss of sight.—Sensation of contraction of the skin in the middle of the forehead.—Itching on the head (face, neck, shoulders), preventing sleep.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes feel bruised.—Yellow colour of the eyes.—Drooping of the eyelids; they are heavy; can hardly open them or keep them open.—

Fulness and congestion of the eyelids; paralysis of the eyelids.—Double vision controllable by the strength of the will, or when looking sideways, not when looking straight forward.—Eyeballs oscillate laterally when using them. —Double vision, cannot tell which side of the street he is on.—Diplopia and dim vision during pregnancy.—Amaurosis from masturbation.—Smoky appearance before the eyes, with pain above them.—Detached retina.—Dimness of sight, and vertigo.—Cannot see anything (complete blindness).—Sudden blindness—Pupils dilated.—Aversion to light; more to candle-light.—Thirst for light.—Confusion of sight; blindness; astigmatism.

4. **Ears.**—Sudden loss of hearing for a short time; rushing and roaring in ears.—Catarrhal deafness, with pain from throat into middle ear.—(Deafness and loss of speech from quinine.)—Earache from cold.

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing followed by tingling and fulness in the nose.—Early morning sneezing; streaming of water from nose.—Sneezing with fluent coryza; profuse watery discharge excoriates the nostrils.—Sensation of fulness at root of nose extending to neck and clavicles.

6. **Face.**—Heavy, dull expression of the countenance.—Heavy, besotted expression; flushed and hot to the touch.—Heat of the face with fulness in head and cold feet.—Lips dry, hot, and coated.—Paralysis of upper lips after prolonged conversation.—Yellow colour of the face.—Paleness and nausea.—Erythema of the face and neck.—The muscles of the face seem to be contracted, esp. around the mouth, making it difficult to speak.—Orbital neuralgia in distinct paroxysms, with contractions and twitching of the muscles on the affected side.—Stiffness of the jaws, the jaws are locked.—Lower jaw dropped.—Chin quivers incessantly.—Lower jaw began wagging sideways; had no control over it.

8. **Mouth.**—Saliva coloured yellow as from blood.—The tongue is coated yellowish-white with fetid breath.—Putrid taste and fetid breath.—Sticky, feverish feeling in the mouth.—Lips dry; coated with dark mucus.—Thick coating of the tongue (during the chill).—Tongue red, raw, painful, dry, inflamed in the middle.—Numbness of the tongue; feels so thick he can hardly speak; partial paralysis.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness and burning in throat.—Dry roughness in throat when coughing.—Dryness of throat with hoarseness.—Sensation of heat and constriction in throat.—Burning in the mouth extending to throat and stomach.—Spasmodic sensations and cramp-like pains in gullet.—Sensation as if a foreign body were lodged in the throat.—Difficult deglutition (paralytic dysphagia).—Swallowing causes shooting into the ear.—Diphtheria; local tingling of the parts during the fever; incipient paralysis.

11. **Stomach.**—Thirst (during the perspiration).—Increased appetite, easily satisfied with small quantities of food.—Sour eructations.—Nausea (with giddiness and headache).—Sensation of emptiness in the stomach.—Feeling of emptiness and weakness in the stomach and bowels.—Oppression and fulness in stomach; < from pressure of clothing.—Burning in the stomach extending to the mouth.

12. **Abdomen.**—Gnawing pain in the transverse colon. — Sudden spasmodic pains in upper part of abdomen, compelling him to cry, leaving a sensation of contraction.—Sensation of soreness in abdominal walls.—Tenderness in r. iliac region during typhus.—Rumbling in abdomen with discharge

of wind above and below.—Periodic colic with diarrhœa (yellow discharges setting in in the evening.)—Acute catarrhal enteritis during damp weather.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Frequent discharge of flatus.—The soft stool is passed with difficulty as if the sphincter ani resisted the passage by contraction.—Paralysis of the sphincter ani, with disposition to prolapsus ani.—Stools loose, colour of tea, dark yellow.—Stools yellow; fæcal; bilious; cream-coloured; clay-coloured; green.—Diarrhœa with intermittent fever.—Diarrhœa after sudden emotions, grief, fright, bad news; anticipation of any unusual ordeal.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent micturition (relieving the headache).—Copious discharge of clear, limpid urine, relieving the headache.—Incontinence from paralysis of the sphincter; in nervous children.—Tenesmus of the bladder.—Irritable neck of bladder (in hysterical women), calling for constant urination.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Genitals cold and relaxed.—Involuntary emission of semen without an erection; also during stool.—Excitable sexual desire (spermatorrhœa).—Sexual power exhausted, slightest caress causes an emission.—Painful redness at the urethra.—(Secondary gonorrhœa.)

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Sensation of heaviness in the uterus.—Sensation as if uterus squeezed by a band.—Suppressed menstruation with convulsions (every evening).—Metrorrhagia; almost continuous flow without any pain; after ague suppressed by quinine.—Severe, sharp, labour-like pains extending to back and hips.—Dizziness and headache with amenorrhœa.—Ailments from masturbation with depression and languor.—Rigidity of the neck of the uterus.—Spasmodic or neuralgic dysmenorrhœa.—Vaginismus.—Leucorrhœa; white; in gushes; with backache.—Spasmodic labour-pains.—False labour-pains; rigid os.—Premature labour (abortion) (after fright).—During pregnancy, violent pains in the uterus, headache, drowsiness, double vision, obscuration of sight, giddiness, pulsation of the carotid arteries, small, slow pulse.—Cramps in the abdomen and legs during pregnancy; diplopia; drowsiness; loss of muscular power; convulsions.—Inefficient labour-pains or none at all; os widely dilated; complete atony.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice weak.—Paralysis of the glottis with difficult deglutition.—Spasm of the glottis, in evening, threatening suffocation.—Roughness of the throat, raw, as if ulcerated in the larynx.—Bronchitis.—Hoarseness with dryness of the throat.—Burning in the larynx, descending into the trachea.—Dry cough with soreness of the chest and fluent coryza.—Breathing frequent.

18. **Chest.**—Heaviness in middle of chest (afternoon).—Sensation of constriction in the lower thorax.—Extreme and alarming difficulty of breathing; extreme restlessness from threatened suffocation.—Stitches in the chest in region of heart.—Paralysis of the lungs.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Irregular beating of the heart; palpitation.—Feeling as if the heart would stop beating if she did not move about.—Stitches in the region of the heart.—Pain in the heart when rising from a seat.—Pulse frequent, soft, weak, almost imperceptible.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pulsation of the carotid arteries (during pregnancy).—The muscles of the neck feel bruised.—Sensation of constriction in r. side of neck.—Pains in the neck and under l. shoulder-blade.—Pains in

neck like those of cerebro-spinal congestion.—Myalgic pains in the neck, mostly in upper part of the sterno-cleido muscles, back of the parotid glands. —Pains from the spine to the head and shoulders.—Congestion of spine; prostration; languor; muscles feel bruised, and do not obey the will.—Dull aching in lumbar and sacral regions; cannot walk, muscles will not obey.—Locomotor ataxia.—Paraplegia.

21. **Limbs.**—Trembling in all the limbs.—Deep-seated, dull aching in the muscles of the limbs and in the joints.—Neuralgic and rheumatic pains in the extremities.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—In the shoulders pain during the night.—Arms weak, numb.—Sensation as if r. elbow were sprained.—Pain in elbow (l.) from draught of air (at night).—Cramps in forearm on attempting to write.—Pain as if sprained in the r. wrist.—Trembling of the hands when lifting them up. —Coldness of the wrists and hands.—Hot dry hands, esp. the palms of the hands.—Spasmodic contraction of fingers.—Dupuytren's contraction.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Unsteady gait.—Fatigue after slight exercise.—Loss of voluntary motion.—Violent lancinating pain in the thigh.—Obstinate sciatica; pains < at rest and particularly when beginning to walk; burning pains, < at night, compelling her to lie awake; pain in sole of foot when walking.—Deep-seated muscular pains in legs > by motion.—Anterior crural neuralgia.—Paroxysmal; shooting pains.—Violent lancinating pain in thigh. —Thighs sore to touch as a boil; pains all > when in a sweat.—Rheumatic pains during the night in the knees.—Sudden dislocation or slipping of the knee-pan (during breakfast).—The calves of the legs feel bruised, pain at night.—Cold feet.—Spasmodic contraction of the toes.

24. **Generalities.**—Hyperæsthesia.—Excessive irritability of mind and body.—Paralytic affections, muscles weak and will not obey the will.—Complete relaxation and prostration of the whole muscular system, with entire motor paralysis.—Trembling and weakness; listless and languid; easily fatigued.—Rheumatic pains (wandering) in the bones and joints (night).—Spasmodic contractive pains.—Sensation as if bruised.—Neuralgia; acute, sudden, darting pains; shooting, tearing along the tracks of the nerves; esp. if aggravated by changes in the weather.—Congestions, arterial or venous, with sluggish circulation.

25. **Skin.**—Papulous eruptions resembling measles, esp. on the face.—Itching on the head, face, neck, and shoulders.—Skin hot and dry.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness and long-continued sleep.—As soon as he goes to sleep he is delirious.—Yawning.—Languid and drowsy, but cannot compose the mind for sleep.—Sleeplessness from nervous irritation.—Cannot go to sleep on account of violent itching on the head, face, neck, and shoulders.—Restless sleep; unpleasant dreams.—He wakens from sleep with headache or colic.—Night-terrors, from nose being stopped.—Dreamed of dying, and felt his eyes sinking into their sockets.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse slow, accelerated by motion.—Limbs cold with oppressed breathing.—Cold hands and feet.—In the evening, when entering a warm room, thirst, pain in the back and loins and in the lower part of the thighs.—Chilliness in upper part of body and back.—Chilliness every day at same hour.—Chilliness esp. in the morning.—Chilliness, languid aching in back and limbs, sense of fatigue, every afternoon, 4 to 5 o'clock.—Nervous

chill, the skin is warm; wants to be held that he may not shake so much.—Chill with cold hands, feet, and headache.—Chills begin in the hands; chills running up the back, hands and feet cold.—Chilliness esp. along spine.—Chill with weak pulse.—Coldness of the feet as if they were in cold water, with heat in the head and face, and headache.—Chill followed by heat and later by perspiration.—Heat principally on the head and face.—Typhoid fever when so-called nervous symptoms predominate.—In eruptive and other fevers less restlessness than in *Acon.*; less violence and suddenness of aggravation than *Bell.*; languid asthenic fever.—Profuse perspiration relieving the pains.—Perspires freely from slight exertion.—(Intermittent fevers.—Children's remittent fever.—Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—Measles.)

Genista.

Genista Tinctoria. Dyer's Greenweld. *N. O.* Leguminosæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Earache. Headache.

Characteristics.—*Genista* was proved by E. B. Cushing. Its principal effects are: Sharp piercing pains in the head and ear. Brain feels loose and sensitive. Sensitive feeling in brain, eye, and throat. Urgent desire for stool, which is expelled suddenly. A peculiar eruption of dark red confluent spots. < Rising; turning quickly; shaking head; walking. In the night, water-brash. > In open air; in cool rooms; by eating (headache).

Relations.—*Compare:* (Brain feels loose) Cic. v., Nat. s., Bar. c., Rhus.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo and headache on rising or shaking head, > after dinner.—Sensation as if brain were loose and very sensitive.—Frequent, sharp pain in r. temple from within outwards.—Piercing pain in l. temple.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes sensitive to touch in forenoon.

4. **Ears.**—Once, a sensation in l. ear, as though some sharp instrument were thrust into it (forenoon).

9. **Throat.**—Throat dry and sensitive.

11. **Stomach.**—Awakened several times in the night with water-brash.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Desire for stool with violent sneezing as from snuff.—Urgent desire for stool, lasting only a short time, soon after the dose.—Stool soft and scanty.—Stool tinged with blood; the fæces though large were expelled like a wad from a pop-gun (forty minutes after third dose).

25. **Skin.**—Peculiar eruption, consisting of roundish, dark-red, confluent spots, scarcely elevated above the skin, which, itching very much, becomes scarlet-red, then pale, and disappears in twenty-four hours; it occurred on feet to knees, and hands to elbows.

Gentiana Cruciata.

Kreutz-Enzian. Cross-leaved Gentian. *N. O.* Gentianaceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Dysphagia. Hernia. Hoarseness. Stiff-neck. Stomach, affections of. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—"*G. cruciata*," says the *Treasury of Botany*, "has been invested with imaginary virtues, because its leaves grow in the form of a cross; it has been recommended in hydrophobia." Its virtues are not all imaginary, and its reputation as a remedy for hydrophobia is partly justified in the provings. The proving of *Gent. cruc.* (by Watzke and ten others) developed a number of striking symptoms in the throat and digestive tract. Movings about in stomach and abdomen. Pressure in the stomach as if a stone was in it, with inclination to vomit. All the symptoms of right inguinal hernia occurred in one prover. A peculiar sense of apprehensiveness; faintness; uneasiness. One prover felt as if all the nerves were tense, so that walking was difficult. Creeping over the body as from fleas in the evening. The symptoms are < after eating. > From warm soup; from drinking fresh water; in open air.

Relations.—*Compare:* Gent. lut.; Lyc. (> from warm drink); Bry., Puls., Ab. n., &c. (pressure in stomach as from a stone); Kal. bi. (tenacious mucus in throat).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Weeping mood, with disinclination to talk.—Very peculiar apprehensiveness, and acceleration and difficulty of breathing, swelling of the temporal veins and feeling of pressure in the temporal region; on reading, print seemed indistinct and as if covered with a veil.

2. **Head.**—Confusion and whirling.—Sensitiveness of whole head and whole brain after dinner, < by violent motion of head.—Swelling of temporal veins and feeling of pressure in temporal region.—Sudden stitch through l. temple.—Distressing tension, and at times transient jerking in region of vertex; tension soon became a very acute constant pressure, < by exerting eyes, or constant thought.

3. **Eyes.**—Sensation as though eyes were lying deep in orbit; piercing inward sensation in r. eye.—Print indistinct as if covered with a veil.

8. **Mouth.**—Two aphthous ulcers on margin of lower lip on either side of frenum.—Flow of saliva increased.

9. **Throat.**—Slight redness and distressing sensation of constriction within the throat, so that swallowing is very difficult; constantly obliged to hawk up tenacious and firmly adherent mucus.—Rawness and scraping, causing frequent hawking; with constriction on swallowing.—Intermittent, deep redness of fauces.—Stitches in tonsils.—Swallowing difficult; with an anxious constrictive sensation; slight redness of fauces.

11. **Stomach.**—Appetite increased; or lost.—Acid eructations; watery

vomiting.—Great nausea, with inclination to lie down.—Vomiting, with some difficulty, a small quantity of mucus of an acid odour, intensely bitter, leaving a scraping and rawness in throat.—Movings about in stomach, and afterwards in abdomen, disappeared on walking.—Sensation in stomach and œsophagus as though he had swallowed a morsel of hot food followed by cold water; lasted the whole day, < by eating; > by drinking fresh water.—Burning; fulness; pressure in stomach.—Pressure in stomach as if a stone were in it, with inclination to vomit.—Sensation of pressing inward in pit of stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sensitive, griping, sore sensation in umbilical region, < after dinner, > sitting and lying, < standing, walking, and after smoking, obliging him to bend forward; therewith umbilicus seemed to be drawn inward.—Movings about in intestines with slight headache, followed by copious pasty evacuation.—Distension; fulness; tightness; constriction in abdomen.—Dragging in r. inguinal region with feeling of protrusion, > sitting or lying; on violent sneezing actual protrusion occurred, size of hazel-nut, very sensitive.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constant violent urging, followed by three watery evacuations.—Pasty diarrhœa.—Free pasty stools without the usual itching in anus.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menstruation three days earlier than usual, during which there was a headache as if head too full, with feeling of distension in the skull, > during rest and < by motion, preventing sleep for a long time.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness; voice gave out in middle of speech.—Frequent attacks of hoarseness and sensitiveness of the throat.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Drawing and jerking along r. side of neck, extending to shoulder.—Drawing in cervical muscles, extending to ears, < by turning head, an uneasiness so that he could not remain long in one position.—Repeated drawings in cervical muscles.—Tension in lumbar region.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Distressing drawing in r. shoulder lasting several minutes.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cramp-like pains in soles of feet.

Gentiana Lutea.

Yellow Gentian. *N. O.* Gentianaceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Anorexia. Biliousness. Colic. Debility. Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Fever. Gout. Headache. Stomach, disorders of. Throat, constriction of.

Characteristics.—The Yellow Gentian is the source of the well-known "tonic" of allopathic practice. In the homœopathic provings (by Watzke, Buchner, and others) the chief symptoms have been noted in the alimentary sphere, and among them, "ravenous hunger," as well as "diminished appetite." It has thus some claim to be a "positive tonic," as it may cause increased appetite in the healthy. It

has: dry mouth; bitter or earthy taste; nausea; vomiting; colic; diarrhœa with yellow stools (it is the *yellow* Gentian); rheumatic pains; sensations of constriction are marked and common. Weakness, dull feeling, morose mood; febrile condition. The symptoms are < in the afternoon; after eating; on motion.

Relations.—*Compare:* Gent. c., Hydrast., Nux v., Epipheg. (thick saliva).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Dull feeling of whole body and morose mood.—General dejection.

2. **Head.**—Head confused and dull while writing, or else with tension and pressure in the forehead.—Bewilderment and heat in the head, and heat in the cheeks.—Cloudiness, as after taking spirituous liquors.—Sensation of vertigo in the head.—Sensation of vacuity and bewilderment in the head, with dull pressure, from within outwardly, at the forehead.—Pressure: at the occiput; in the forehead, sometimes, simultaneously, in the eyes.—Full, as if enlarged.—Head feels as after intoxication.—Fulness and dull pressure, from above downwards, in the frontal region, like a violent pulsative cephalalgia.—Lancinations in the frontal region.

3. **Eyes.**—Pressure in eyeballs.—Frequent aching in the eyes; sensitiveness and pain in the eyes, followed by lancinations in the upper eyelid.—Redness of the conjunctiva.—Obscuration of the sight for some moments, so that objects immediately before the eyes cannot be distinguished; could not see the person with whom he was talking for a few moments.

5. **Nose**—Irritation in nose, as in coryza, followed by a watery discharge.

8, 9. **Mouth and Throat.**—Dryness of the mouth and throat; saliva thicker than usual; roughness of the throat.—Taste intensely bitter.—Swelling, fine sticking in throat, mostly in posterior portion of palate.—Frequent hawking of mucus which is difficult to loosen.—Rawness in throat.—Earthy taste.

11. **Stomach.**—Risings, sometimes with borborygmi in the abdomen.—Acid risings, like vinegar, with hiccough; nausea, almost to vomiting, with watering of the eye; inclination to vomit, sometimes with uneasiness, yawning and slight vertigo, or else with tears which flow from the eyes.—Vomiting in weak subjects.—Sensation of emptiness in the stomach.—Ravenous hunger in evening.—Diminished appetite.—Nausea after simplest meal.—Aching, sometimes anxious, or else with tightness, or with nausea and inclination to vomit, followed by pressure at the anus.—Weight and aching at the stomach, with anguish, nausea, inclination to vomit, and respiration full and impeded.—Inflation and tension in the abdomen and in the stomach.—Feeling of constriction in the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Uneasiness and pressure in l. hypochondrium.—Colic, with aching in region of stomach, and urgency to go to stool.—Painful sensitiveness of the whole abdomen, with tightness in the lower region, esp. in r. side and posteriorily, with pressure.—Umbilical region, sensitive to touch, with pressive pain.—Steady pressure in umbilicus like an inward drawing.—Pains, esp. below the navel, and principally when the part is touched.—On walking

quickly, pain in the lower part of the abdomen, with pressure on the anus.—Aching in umbilical region, sometimes with tension.—Cutting pains, sometimes on awaking, at night, with heat and quickened respiration.—Cutting pains, from the pubic region to the colon transversum, from the touch, with painful sensitiveness of the abdomen; when lying on the back, with the legs retracted, the pains are more supportable.—Fixed drawing pain in the umbilical region, with heaviness and fulness of the head, and stoppage of the nose.—Inflation and tension of the abdomen, sometimes with heaviness and fulness, or else with painful sensitiveness to the touch.—Tightness of lower part of abdomen, < towards the evening, with shortness of breath.—Borborygmi in the abdomen, or else gurgling, as of bubbles which ascend.—Continual emission of wind above and below, without relief.—Painful and general sensitiveness of the teguments of the abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Urgent inclination to evacuate, sometimes sudden, with abundant stools, followed by painful sensitiveness of the abdomen; pressure on the anus while wanting to go to stool.—Dragging towards anus with tenesmus.—Sudden urging with copious evacuation.—Soft stools, immediately after rising.—Bilious diarrhœa (in afternoon).—Stool soft, yellow, preceded by colicky pains, which become so severe after the stool that they force the patient to bend double.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness of the voice.—Frequent hawking without power to detach the mucus from the throat.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression of the chest; fulness in the chest, sometimes with pressure and difficulty of respiration.—Pressure on l. side near the throat.

20. **Back.**—Pain in the back and bowels, much < by motion, > by sitting.—Sensation of a cord, or pressure and weight round the loins.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic tension and dragging in the r. hand, with inflammatory redness of two articulations of the fingers, spasmodic symptoms, and pain of the part during movement.—(Gout in r. hand).

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Aching in the hips (and the loins), sometimes, esp. on leaning forward to look out of the window.—Tingling in the knees.—Pain, as of dislocation, in l. articulation.—Lancinations and tearing pains in the sole of l. foot, when walking.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning.—Inclination to sleep, without power to go to sleep; sleep retarded; sleep impeded by colic, which obliges the patient to turn in bed, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, and which does not permit the least repose until two o'clock in the morning.—Uneasy sleep disturbed by abdominal symptoms and fever.

27. **Fever.**—Febrile shuddering, as from electric shocks, commencing at the back and traversing the posterior part of the body, followed by lassitude, depression, and tension in the limbs.—Increase of natural heat over head, cheeks, and whole body.—Heat originating in the lumbar vertebræ.—Pulse accelerated.

Gentiana Quinqueflora.

Five-flowered Gentian. Gall of the Earth. *N. O.* Gentianaceæ. Decoction of the herb. Tincture of fresh plant in flower (September, October).

Clinical.—Anorexia. Intermittent fever.

Characteristics.—This unproved Gentian has a great popular reputation in Ohio and other parts of the United States as an anti-periodic and tonic. Hale quotes Yelvington of Susquehanna (who says he learned its value from a tribe of Indians) as saying "he has succeeded in obstinate intermittents where Quinine and other anti-periodics had failed. He used the decoction of the herb. A fluid extract or the saturated tincture is a better form for administration in fever. It is a valuable tonic for old cases of dyspepsia and torpid liver." It is a pleasant bitter, and appears to be, like the other Gentians, a *positive* tonic. Dr. Yelvington also used it in cases of infantile fever and cholera infantum. "As a tonic in enfeebled patients and in chronic diseases," he says, "it is a remedy *par excellence*, appearing to exert an action over the organs of nutrition and assimilation, as well as being a stimulant to the excretory organs."

Geranium Maculatum.

Wild Cranesbill. *N. O.* Geraniaceæ. Tincture and triturations of root. Infusion of the plant.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Diplopia. Dysentery. Hæmorrhages. Leucorrhœa. Stool, ineffectual urging to. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—There are two fragmentary provings of *Geran. mac.* one made with root preparations, one with infusion of the plant. The chief symptoms observed have been diplopia and other disorders of vision (these were observed by the prover of the decoction; the remaining symptoms resulted from the root preparation); and constant and ineffectual desire for stool. In the mother tinctures and lower attenuations it has been used successfully in cases of hæmorrhage from various parts—nose, stomach, lungs. Under the use of the drug the blood in hæmorrhages becomes darker, clots more easily, and is much less in quantity. The root contains both tannic and gallic acids. It has also been used for chronic diarrhœa and for leucorrhœa.

Relations.—*Compare:* Hamam., Hydrast., Hæmatoxylon, Ratan., Ficus relig., Erodium.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Giddiness, with diplopia, > closing eyes and lying down.—Slight pain in occiput, low down.

3. **Eyes.**—Fulness in the eyes.—In a few minutes became giddy and saw double; when he closed his eyes and lay down he felt comfortable, but

could not open them without the recurrence of the symptoms.—Ptosis and dilated pupils.—Great difficulty in walking with eyes open, though he could walk with them closed.—Fulness of the eyes.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of mouth, extending outward on the lips to the cuticle proper, followed by pain in l. side of forehead, and of head directly over l. ear.—Tip of tongue dry and burning.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constant desire to go to stool with inability to pass the least fæcal matter; after the effects passed off the bowels moved without pain.

Gettysburg.

The Salt of a Mineral Spring at Gettysburg, Pa., U.S.A. Trituration.

Clinical.—Bone, affections of. Hip disease. Potts' disease. Scrofula. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Magnesium sulphate* is the predominant ingredient of *Gettys.*, but the water contains many salts of alkalis, and earths with a number of metals. *Lithium* is contained in it. Its action is very like that of *Silica* (which it contains). It is indicated in caries of vertebræ or hip; ulceration of joints, when the discharge excoriates. Scrofulous children.

Geum Rivale.

Water Avens. *N. O.* Rosaceæ. Tincture of the plant in flower.

Clinical.—Bladder, affections of. Penis, pains in.

Characteristics.—Hering is the authority for this medicine. Only one symptom has been recorded, but it is very definite. Tearing, jerking pains, which instantly unfit him for everything; seem to shoot from deep within the abdomen, below the umbilicus to the end of the urethra. As soon as he eats anything they return; then he is obliged to lie down. They are like electric shocks, excessively severe, and always occur twice in succession.

Ginseng.

Panax quinquefolium (L.); Aralia quinquefolia (Grey). Schinseng. *N. O.* Araliaceæ. Trituration and tincture of the root.

Clinical.—Appendicitis. Debility. Headache. Lumbago. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Sexual excitement.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of the Chinese and the American Ginseng are taken together, as the two are probably

identical. The name is said to signify "the resemblance of a man" or man's thigh. The root is forked like that of the mandrake. Fabulous prices are given for it in Manchuria, as much as £40 per pound being paid for certain qualities of it. The wild *Ginseng* of Siberia is said to be the best. The natives along the Ussuri river use it boiled for headaches, colds, fevers, stomach pains. In America it is a domestic remedy for the after-pains of labour. The shape of the root might indicate an action on the pelvis and lower limbs, and J. H. Henry (*H. R.*, xi. 493) says it acts on the lower part of the spinal marrow; is indicated by "bruised pains in small of back and thighs (on rising from bed), and great languor, with paralytic, rheumatic pains in lower limbs, arthritic swelling of the foot, which had been exerted a long time, violent pain in big toe." He mentions also "Nightly digging in right lower limb from hip to big toe, cramp, pains from right hip to toes; lancinating, tearing in right tarsal joint." He considers it specific in lumbago, sciatica and chronic rheumatism, with frequent desire to urinate, and sexual excitement. Lembke and others have proved it. It is an aromatic stimulant and removes feelings of fatigue, imparting a joyous sense of vigour and elasticity to the limbs, especially the upper limbs, and clearness of mind. The opposite condition of malaise is also produced. Yawning, and drowsiness. Drowsiness with headache. Feeling of extreme heat and intense coldness, longing to expose the body to cool air. The right side of the body is most affected. There is pain in right side of hypogastrium, extending into groin. Dry mouth, tongue, and lips. Vertigo. The respiratory organs are affected as with *Aralia racem.* Mouth and throat are sensitive to the ordinary air of room; are < in free open air and from talking, > at dinner. Many symptoms are < in open air; at night; bending or turning; descending stairs; sitting.

Relations.—*Compare:* Aralia rac., Hedera, Coca. In "Drowsiness with headache": Brucea, Herac., Gels., Nat. sul., Nux mos., and Sul. In dry lips, Bry.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Mood quiet and contented, with good courage.—Mind generally calm; but impatient impulses, fear of accidents.—Thinking difficult.—Memory weak.—Disposition to weep; anxious about the future.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, cloudiness, confusion, giddiness, and heaviness of the head.—Vertigo on going down winding stairs.—While standing, the ground seems to waver.—Reflection difficult; tendency to forgetfulness.—Reeling sensation in occiput.—Reeling sensation in occiput, with grey spots before eyes.—Head seems at times enlarged and to sway to one side.—Pressure in longitudinal sinuses.—Drawing in r. side of frontal bone; in muscles of neck and loins.—Drawing in occiput; he involuntarily bends head backward.—Painful sensitiveness of the head.—Semilateral cephalalgia.—Lancinations from r. side of the forehead as far as the orbit, with heaviness of the eyelids, irrepressible inclination to sleep, heat of the head, and heaviness in the temples.—Sudden shock in occiput, followed by pain, as of a bruise.

3. **Eyes.**—Pressure on the eyes, which seems to force them inwards; the upper eyelids fall (esp. r.).—Great difficulty in opening the eyelids, which are heavy and painful; itching of the eyelids.—Biting and itching in margins of lids.—Unpleasant sensation of coldness on surface of eyeball.—Pupils alternately large and small.—Vision indistinct.—Sensation of fatigue when exposed to the light; objects appear double when looked at fixedly; in reading, the characters become confused.

6. **Face.**—Alternation of redness and paleness.—Burning erythematous redness on r. cheek, on the ala nasi, on the chin; following chapping of the parts, with itching and heat; afterwards an eruption of small miliaria, with tingling; after this, mealy tetters on the skin, with desquamation at the end of fifteen days.—Lips red, dry, rough, thick, cracked and bleeding, esp. the lower lip; < in open air and by talking.—Drawing in jaws and bones of face.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue red and smarting with thirst; then white in the middle.—Tongue white, completely dry, with large glistening papillæ.—Mouth, lips, and teeth very dry; voice rough and scraping; swallowing of saliva very difficult on account of dryness; a swallow of water moistens only for a moment.—Dry sensation in palate, with accumulation of much saliva, which is swallowed without difficulty.—Green saliva.

11. **Stomach.**—Great appetite at a very unusual time; risings, empty, sometimes sour; nausea and inclination to vomit, with eructations which afford relief.—Pressure on the stomach, with inflation, dull borborygmi in the abdomen, tension and feeling of inflation, emission of wind, uneasiness and yawning.—Oppression, pressure of clothing intolerable.—Painful drawings in the stomach, as from hunger, following shiverings, with painful lancinations in the precordial region; violent colicky pains, which pervade the abdomen; swelling and pulsation of the stomach, anguish, inclination to vomit, and pain in l. side at the heart, following shiverings, which extends to the elbow.—Contractive pain in the stomach, with anguish, difficulty of respiration, drawing pains in the stomach, and lancinations in r. side, which stop respiration.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in r. side of lower region of abdomen, extending to the groins, with painful tingling extending to the foot and great toe, where very painful lancinations are felt.—Pains in the lower region of the abdomen, with violent aching in the groins, inflation, tension and pressure towards the lower region; colicky pains in the lower part of the abdomen, from the r. to l., ascending to the precordial region, with inflation of the abdomen, which is relieved by emission of wind.—Violent cutting pains from r. coxo-femoral region to abdomen, causing a writhing of the body.—Colic, which extends into the stomach, with pressure and pain when pressed externally; painful digging in r. side of abdomen extending to the groins and stomach, with cutting pains throughout the lower part of the abdomen; inclination to vomit, and pain as of excoriation in r. side, below the ribs, < by external pressure. Pains in the abdomen, as from a girdle, with digging and starting in r. hip.—Pain in r. side of lower abdominal region, from the hip to the ribs, with sharp pains from the precordial region; lancinations in r. side of the upper part of the abdomen, with inability to bear tight clothes, pains in the abdomen, borborygmi, emission of wind and lancinations, like thrusts of a knife in the region of the stomach.—Painful inflation of the abdomen, extending on r.

side, below the ribs, with pains in the region of the heart, and eructations which give relief; tense painful abdomen; > by emission of flatus downwards; inflated abdomen, painful, with pain, as of a fracture, in the loins; bruise-like pain in the iliac region, < by pressure; general uneasiness, and pains which pervade the abdomen and the chest; pressure on the stomach, and constraint from the clothes over the parts.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Evacuation difficult, without, however, being hard.—Hard stool, which is not emitted without efforts, which are followed by burning at the anus.—Slight sticking in rectum.—Tenesmus and lancinations in the rectum.—Four thin stools preceded by short violent pain, extending from within the pelvis to the thighs, as though one must sink to the ground.—Liquid stools in the evening, preceded by colic.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Sticking and voluptuous twitching in navicular fossa.—Pruritus and burning in urethra, with frequent urging to urinate.—Yellowish lemon-coloured urine, depositing a red sediment.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Great excitation of the genital organs.—Nocturnal erections without pollutions.—Painful erections while sitting at engrossing business.—Pressure in testicles.—Dreams vivid, lascivious, of which the recollection remains, always after taking the medicine.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice rough and hoarse.—Dry cough in paroxysms.—Short anxious respiration; or slow and deep with exertion.—Frequent deep inspiration, and tightness of chest as if he could not get enough air; > while walking.—Contractive pain across lower thorax.

18. **Chest.**—Aching and oppression in the chest, with great difficulty of respiration.—Oppression of the chest, with anxiety and lancinations in pit of stomach, and in lumbar region.—Prostration of strength, and lassitude in the limbs.

19. **Heart.**—Severe pain; dagger-like lancinations and stitches in præcordia.—Some violent beats while sitting, and followed by sensation of floundering of heart, with rapid, small, indistinct pulse.—Pulse very irregular.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Frequent cracking in upper cervical vertebræ on moving head.—Heaviness and stiffness in nape.—Drawings in cervical muscles.—Pulsation in vessels of r. side of neck.—Painful lassitude along back, with bruised feeling down to and in sacrum.—Stiffness in back.—Pressure in dorsal vertebræ.—Deep lancinations around loins.—Lancinations between the shoulder-blades, extending to r. shoulder, or else along the dorsal spine to the sacrum, esp. on standing upright, accompanied by difficulty of respiration.—Weight in nape of neck, with contusive pain along back of sacrum.

21. **Limbs.**—Much cracking in joints on moving.—Peculiar lightness, vigour, and flexibility of limbs in spite of much walking or a bad night.—Painful lassitude in limbs.—Bruised pain in limbs alternating in different parts.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in shoulders, with cracking in them.—Peculiar sensation of coldness and crawling in r. elbow and parietal eminence.—Violent compressing pain in muscles of lower l. forearm, as if a hoop were tight around them.—Object dropped from hands easily, hastiness in his movements.—On closing hands sensation as if they were swollen and the skin tight.—Contraction of the fingers of r. hand and stiffness in their joints.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Retraction of muscles of r. leg; great weakness of r. leg.—Staggering gait.—Sticking in r. tibia.—Lancinating tearing in r. ankle joint.—Lancinations alternately in both great toes.—Painful stiffness of l. thigh, from the hip to knee.—Heaviness of the lower limbs, contraction of the muscles of l. leg, with bruise-like pain in the coxo-femoral articulation.—Difficulty in walking, tingling and stiffness from the thigh to the foot; pain in the knee, and violent incisive pain in the r. hip, which extends to the abdomen, and occasions writhing of the body.—Contusive pains in the thighs and loins, with great lassitude in the morning on rising, with rheumatic and paralytic pains in the lower limbs.—Nocturnal digging pain in r. leg, from the hip to the great toe, in which are experienced violent lancinations.—Violent lancinations in l. great toe, already suffering from arthritic swelling.—Alternate lancinations in one of the great toes.—Cramp-like pain, extending from r. hip, along the leg, to the points of the toes.—Lancinating tearing in the articulation of r. foot.

24. **Generalities.**—Painful lassitude of the extremities, superior and inferior.—Coldness, trembling, and numbness of the hands, with deadness of the fingers.—Tendency of the symptoms to show themselves more particularly on r. side.—As during fever, uneasiness, with inclination to sleep; internal shivering, with heat externally, tingling in the fingers, yawning and stretching, trembling, shivering, thirst, dryness of the mouth, draggings in the stomach, and weakness of the legs, as after a severe illness.—Great sensitiveness to cold, and tendency to feel bruised all over.—After a walk, inability to obtain warmth.—Pulse natural.

25. **Skin.**—Itching pimples on the skin of the neck, and of the chest.—Itching below r. foot.

26. **Sleep.**—Much yawning and drowsiness.—Awakens with difficulty or else with a start.—Pleasant voluptuous very vivid dreams, constantly repeated every time he takes the drug.

27. **Fever.**—Coldness, numbness, trembling of hands, fingers white.—Chilliness through the back extending into arms.—Coldness pierces into interior of occiput.—Coldness in back extending into bones of back, cold hands, blue nails.—Coldness in spine.—A small glass of Malaga wine caused remarkable heat of body, esp. back, with distended veins.—Violent burning heat in tips of fingers.

Glonoinum.

Nitro-glycerine. $C_3 H_5 (NO_3) O_3$. Dilutions with alcohol.

Clinical.—*Angina pectoris.* Aphasia. Apoplexy. *Brain, Congestion of.* Bright's disease. Convulsions. Epilepsy. Epistaxis. Fright, effects of. *Goître. Headache.* Heart, affections of; palpitation of; jarring, effects of. Location, sense of, lost. Mania. Meningitis. Menses, suppression of. *Neuralgia.* Paralysis. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Sea-sickness. Snow-headache. Sun-headache. *Sunstroke.* Toothache. Trauma.

Characteristics.—"Nitro-glycerine was discovered by Sobrero in 1847, but none could be obtained for physiological experiment

until Morris Davis, a Philadelphia chemist, in the same year, after long and laborious trials, under direction of Hering, succeeded in producing the substance in sufficient quantities for proving." I quote this from the *Guiding Symptoms*. *Glon.* is one of the many monuments of Hering's therapeutic genius. It is to him that we owe the introduction of this notable remedy into the materia medica, and into medicine. The note of the action of *Glon.* is a tendency to sudden and violent irregularities of the circulation. It acts very quickly and very violently. The "signature" of this potent explosive may be said to be "bursting" and "expansion." Bursting, throbbing headaches; sensations of expanding in the head and elsewhere. Throbbing of carotids; violent action of heart; rush of blood to head; flushes of heat rising from chest to head, then throbbing pain in head. The characteristic *neuralgias* of *Glon.* are accompanied with much throbbing, and are often < at night, preventing sleep. Supra-orbital neuralgia, pulsating; retinal congestion from exposure to strong light. Facial neuralgia, extending through head. Cardiac neuralgia (angina pectoris) with radiating pains.

Guernsey, with his usual graphic terseness, says that *Glon.* is suited to "Troubles of the head in type-setters, and in men who work under a gas-light steadily, so that the heat falls on the head; bad results from sunstroke; *can't bear any heat about the head*; can't walk in the sun, must walk in the shade or carry an umbrella; can't bear heat from a stove; great vertigo on assuming an upright posture, from rising up in bed, rising from a seat, &c. Heat in the head; throbbing headache." The great sensitiveness to the least jar, which is a very marked feature of the *Glon.* headache, causes the patient to carry his head very carefully in order to avoid the chance of it. The headache is in the whole head and every part — forehead, vertex, occiput. Many pains appear in occiput and base of brain; gnawing in occiput; sore pain; pressure; severe pain in occiput, extending to eyes and temples; sensation as if something were moving in nerves from back of neck upward to head. The eyes may be fixed or protrude; aversion to bright light; black spots before sight. Face flushed or pale. Climacteric disturbances.

Fainting, sudden unconsciousness; convulsions, especially during labour. Nausea and vomiting of cerebral origin. Violent, stabbing, neuralgic pains, so violent as to make patient frantic, he wants to escape, to jump out of window. Bad effects of fear; horrible apprehension; fear of being poisoned. A characteristic mental condition is loss of sense of location: "well-known streets seem strange to him." Among the peculiar *sensations* are: Chin feels too long. Chest feels screwed together. Brain as if expanding; as if moving in waves; as if hanging with head downwards; as if something were pumped into vertex; as if everything were crowded out at forehead; as if warm water were running upwards from nape of neck; as if the neck were gripped by a hand; as if some one were pulling eyes from within outward. Noise in left ear as if it came from heart. Lower lip feels swollen. As if heart would rise to throat. Pains are: Bursting; throbbing; pulsative; tearing; piercing; stabbing; gnawing. Burning between shoulders.

Sitting or lying still, or walking in cold air > headache. Bending forward; bending head backward, and almost every movement < headache. Rest < pain in knee. Excessive heat and cold = hyperæmia of brain. Heat generally <; cold applications and cool air >; but cold water applied to head < head symptoms, even = spasms. < Damp weather. Bad effects of having hair cut; of exposure to sun or fire heat. All summer, headache < every day with the sun. < From wine. Pains from within outward; from front to back. Bad effect of too much riding or driving; sea-sickness; < from jarring. Pressure > headache. Cannot bear weight of hair; clothing seems too tight. Suited to: Florid, plethoric, sensitive women; nervous, sanguine, readily affected persons. Old scars break out again.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Acon., Camph., Coff., Nux v. *Compare:* Amyl nit.; Act. r. (waving in brain); Petrol. and Crotal. h. (loss of location); Bell. (cephalic cry but not as marked in Bell.; also Bell. has > bending head back, and > covering head; Glon. > uncovered); Apis, Hyo. (fears being poisoned); Gels. (inclination to jump out of window); Stram.; Sang. (headache with the sun; ear sensitive to jar); Nit. ac. and Bell. (sensitiveness to jar); Melilot. (headache with crimson face); Lyc. and Phos. (burning between shoulders); Dig. and Diosc. (headache extending into nose); Sec. (fingers spread apart).

Causation.—Sun. Bright snow. Fire-heat. Fear or fright. Jarring. Injuries.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Falling down, with loss of consciousness and alternate palpitation of the heart, and congestion of the head.—Fear; throat feels swollen, chest as if screwed together; apprehensive of approaching death; fears she has been poisoned.—Fear, as if something unpleasant would happen to him.—Unusually bright and loquacious, with great flow of ideas.—Confusion of ideas; cannot tell where he is; well-known streets seem strange; way home too long; forgets on which side of the street he lives.—Great mental agitation (with headache); frantic, attempts to run away; to jump out of window.—Cephalic cry.—The chin feels too long.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo; < from stooping or moving head; in open air.—Giddiness when the head is moved.—Heaviness in the head, principally in forehead.—Dull headache with warm perspiration on forehead.—Headache with accelerated pulse, red face, perspiration on the face; he becomes unconscious.—Headache < from the heat of the sun; > in the open air and from pressure.—Headache, throbbing, &c., during or in place of menses.—Fulness in the head, as if the brain was expanding itself, were moving in waves.—Fulness in the head; distinct feeling of the pulse in the head; throbbing without pain.—Sensation as if the blood were mounting to the head.—Congestion of blood to the head (apoplexy).—Pulsation in the forehead, in the temples, on the vertex; when walking every step is felt in the neck, when moving the head.—Throbbing in the head; in forehead; in temples; in vertex; in occiput; < when moving; > when sitting still and lying and from pressure.—Throbbing in the temporal arteries, which were raised,

and felt like cords.—Stitches in temples or r. side of forehead.—Sore and bruised feeling in the brain, worse when shaking the head.—Sensation of soreness through the whole head; is afraid to shake the head, as it seems that it would make the head drop to pieces.—The pain, heat, and fulness in the head ascend from the chest, neck, or back part of the head.—Severe pain in the occiput, extending to the eyes and temples.—Shaking < the headache, as well as stooping motion, ascending steps; external pressure >; walking in the open air, uncovering the head >.—Cracking sensation in the brain.—Skull seems too small, and as if the brain were attemping to burst the skull; violent action of the heart, and a distinct pulsation over the whole body.—Shocks in the brain synchronous with the pulse.—Undulating or wave-like motion in the brain.—Hemicrania; sees half light, half dark.—Gnawing in occiput.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes dull, staring, sunken.—The white of the eye is red, the eyes protrude, look wild.—Eyes feel as if some one were pulling them from within outward.—Pressing, protruding pains in eyes.—In the eyeballs, stitches, twitchings, soreness, pressure.—Pupils dilated, eyes rolled upward.—Heat in the balls of the eyes, lids, and around the eyes.—Sparks, flashes before the eyes.—The letters appear smaller.—As if focus of r. eye were suddenly displaced; sees everything half light and half dark.—Black spots before, and obscuration of the eyes; with fainting.

4. **Ears.**—Sensation of fulness, in and around the ears.—Ears sensitive to jarring.—Deafness, ears feel as if stopped up.—Stitches in the ears, the ears feel as if closed.—Throbbing, piercing from within outward in r. ear.—Ringing, singing, or cracking in the ears.—Ringing in the ears, audible pulse.

5. **Nose.**—Pain at root of nose.—The headache extends into the nose.—Epistaxis on going out into the heat of the sun, face flushed, hot, red.

6. **Face.**—Paleness of the face with heat and congestion of blood to head and chest.—Pale during heat, sunstroke, congestions, &c.; flushed and hot with headache.—Heat in the face with pulsations in the head and palpitations of the heart.—Redness of the face, esp. upper part of it, with headache.—Redness of the face, which comes and goes.—Itching, esp. in the middle of the face.—Pain and stiffness of the articulation of the jaw.—Sensation as if the under lip were swollen.

7. **Teeth.**—Throbbing pain in all the teeth.—Pulsating toothache with headache.—Stabbing pains in gums r. side passing to l. without ceasing in r.; < from hot, > from cold applications.

8. **Mouth.**—Taste: bitter with nausea; aromatic; sweet; warm; leaves a fatty taste.—Tongue numb, as if burnt; prickling, stinging.—Tongue feels swelled and raw with spasmodic twitchings.—Tongue: milk-white without coating; coated heavily at back.—Difficulty in conversing from diminished power of tongue and confusion of ideas.—Tongue swollen with pricking in it, the tongue smarts.—Sensation of soreness and swelling on the roof of the mouth with pulsation.

9. **Throat.**—The soft palate feels contracted and dry.—Itching of the soft palate and throat.—In the throat tickling, heat, soreness.—Sensation as if the throat were swelling.

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite lost.—Wants cold water; also from dry parched feeling.—Increased desire to smoke.—Wine < all symptoms.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea causing perspiration.—Nausea with and caused by the headache, with colic; congestion of blood to the head and chest, and pale face.—Nausea and vomiting in brain-congestions, or during sunstroke.—Faint feeling at pit of the stomach; also with throbbing.—Sensation of emptiness in the pit of the stomach.—Sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach, esp. on stooping.—Gnawing in the pit of the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Colic, cutting pain principally below the navel, wakening one in the morning, before and after loose stools.—Gall-stone colic.—Rumbling in lower part of the abdomen, principally when lying on l. side.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœic stools with rumbling and discharges of flatus, beginning in the morning and lasting all day.—Diarrhœa; copious, loose, blackish, lumpy stools.—Morning diarrhœa with sharp burning; with rumbling.—After eating peaches diarrhœa evening and night.—Constipation and hæmorrhoids which itched and pained.—At an unaccustomed time, a hard and unusual stool; pinching in abdomen before and after it.—No stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Increased secretion of pale (albuminous) urine; has to rise frequently during the night, and must pass large quantities of albuminous urine.—Tubal nephritis, with headache, brought on by walking in the sun; numbness in arms and hands alternating with intense tingling.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menstruation suppressed by *Glon.*—Instead of menses congestion to head; face pale; worse in warm room; fainting; throbbing.—During menstruation congestion of blood to head and chest; headache; fainting.—At climaxis, flushes of heat, pressure in head, nausea, loss of senses, vertigo, swelling of feet.—During pregnancy headache, congestions of blood to the head and chest.—Eclampsia; unconscious; face bright-red; puffed; pulse full, hard; urine copious and albuminous.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Inclination to deep respiration.—Desire to take a long, deep inspiration.—Sighing.

18. **Chest.**—Constriction of the chest.—Constriction and oppression of the chest.—Oppression of the chest alternating with headache.—Congestions to the chest.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart with heat in the face, accelerated pulse and pulsation of the carotid arteries.—Violent action of the heart, distinct pulsation over the whole body.—Excessive perceptible palpitation of the heart.—In the heart sensation of fulness, heaviness, and heat, with laboured beating of the heart.—Pulse accelerated; rises and falls alternately; low and feeble in sunstroke.—Laborious action of the heart, oppression.—Sharp pains in heart.—Severe stitches from the heart, extending into the back.—Purring noise in region of heart when lying, pulse intermittent.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Tightness around the neck.—The neck feels weak and tired, cannot support the head.—Stiffness of the neck, clothing seems to be too tight.—On the neck sensation of fulness, tension, pulsation.—Burning heat between the shoulder-blades.—Hot sensations down back.—Pain in the whole spinal column, or heat and chilliness.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—In the arms restlessness, weakness, want of circulation.—Sensation of weakness and numbness in l. arm.—Feels the beating of all the pulses in the tips of the fingers, accompanied by trembling of the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Weakness and numbness of l. thigh.—Weakness of the legs, the knees and ankles give way (during headache).—Limbs relaxed, motionless in sunstroke.—Acute pain in l. knee on moving, seems to be deep in joint without much heat or swelling; sudden twinges or pricks while at rest, is obliged to rise and straighten limb.—Jerking of limbs with loss of consciousness.—Restlessness in the limbs causes him to rise.—(Sciatica.)—Cold feet, with nausea, palpitation.

24. **Generalities.**—Fainting; with consciousness.—Great weakness and prostration.—Unconscious falling down.—Painless throbbing in the whole body.—Pulsations, tingling, thrills, and a peculiar sensation of warmth through the body, extending from above downward.—Convulsions (from congestions to the head); the fingers are spread apart and stretched out.—Seeming plethora, rapid deviations in distributions of blood.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning with headache, congestion of blood to the head.—Sleepiness early in the evening.—He is difficult to waken.—Weakness as from loss of sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse accelerated, irregular, intermitting, full and hard, small and rapid.—Chill: after getting heated; alternates with sweat; with vomiting; head as if screwed up; intermittent fever.—Heat, esp. in face, ascending from pit of stomach to head.—Warmth general; flushes of heat; waves of heat upward.—Perspiration principally in the face, after sleeping.—Perspiration on forehead.—Profuse sweat, mostly on face and chest.—Perspiration relieves the nausea.

Gnaphalium.

Gnaphalium polycephalum. Sweet-scented Everlasting Flower. *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Anterior crural neuralgia. Cholera. Diarrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Gout. Lumbago. Prostate gland, irritation of. Rheumatism. *Sciatica.*

Characteristics.—*Gnaphal.* has been used mainly in affections of the sciatic nerve. But it has also an action on the abdominal organs, causing vomiting, colic, and diarrhœa, thus comparing with *Colocynth.* in both spheres. The special indication for its use in sciatica and lumbago is: Numbness alternating with the pain. The diarrhœa is watery and offensive; occurs in the morning and is repeated during the day. There is rumbling in the bowels, colicky pains, and the patient is cross and irritable, urine is scanty, appetite and taste are lost. There is also sexual excitement in male provers, pain and irritation in the prostate gland. Dr. W. McGeorge (*Hahn. Month.*, Oct., 1885, p. 606) tells us that among the negroes *Gnaph.* has a reputation for colds, fevers, and night-sweats. The last was caused in one of the provers. It cured one case of "chills"; and the periodicity appears in the intermittent neuralgia of the upper jaws. A very important observation made by McGeorge is on the value of *Gnaph.* in dysmenorrhœa. "Weight and fulness in the pelvis" are

the only symptoms noted in the proving bearing directly on the malady. "Dysmenorrhœa when the menses are scanty and very painful the first day" is the clinical indication. McGeorge cured a very aggravated case of sciatica (left) in a man, resulting from a strain. The leg was cramped and drawn up; < in cold and damp weather. I have cured a number of cases in which there was alternation of numbness with the pain. Dr. George Shelton has recorded (*N. A. J. H.*, Feb., 1888, p. 100) two cases. (1) A clergyman, 27, had sharp cutting pains, starting from inner side right thigh, just below Poupart's ligament, extending down course of anterior crural nerve to a point about its lower third. The pains were paroxysmal, came on when walking, occasionally when lying down; had had one or two attacks in the pulpit. In several instances the pain had extended down the right cord into the testicle and caused him to draw up the leg, flexing the thigh on the abdomen. (This condition was also present in Dr. McGeorge's case, and may possibly be a keynote.) A few doses of *Gnaph.* 1 cured him completely. The second case occurred in a widow, 68, who had had severe pains in outer side of right thigh for six years, during part of which time she had been confined to bed. The pains were paroxysmal, cutting, tearing, extending down the course of the sciatic nerve. Attacks < at night, and more frequent, causing her to roll about the bed and cry out with the pain. All the resources of allopathy had been in vain. *Rhus t.*, *Coloc.*, *Sulph.*, gave no help. *Bell.* relieved slightly. *Gnaph.* 1 wrought gradual improvement, and in eight weeks the cure was complete. My cases were cured with *Gnaph.* 30. One was in a very gouty man, the alternation of numbness with pain being present. Sciatic pain is < on lying down; by motion; by stepping; > when sitting in a chair; > drawing up the limb. Headache > by washing in cold water. Fur on tongue removed by thorough washing with cold water.

Relations.—*Compare:* Coloc., Ipec., Merc., Puls., Lyc., Caulo., Xanthox.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Very irritable for two or three days, after the diarrhœa (in three cases).

2. **Head.**—Giddy, esp. after rising from recumbent position.—Fulness about temples.—Dull, continuous pain in back of head, with shooting pain in eyeballs.—Full headache 3 to 4 p.m., or on waking, > by washing in cold water or bathing head with bay-rum.

6. **Face.**—Dull, heavy, bloated appearance.—Neuralgic pain of an intermittent form in both upper maxillary bones.

8. **Mouth.**—Flat, sweetish, sickening taste.—Tongue covered with long white fur, > by thorough washing with cold water.—Mouth feels parched and tastes badly.

11, 12. **Stomach and Abdomen.**—Flatus, windy eructations, nausea and hiccough.—Colicky pains in various parts, cæcum sensitive.—Borborygmus with emission of much flatus.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Rumbling in bowels with stool before breakfast.—Looseness of bowels with passage of pale-coloured fæces.—Diarrhœic

discharge in morning and during day; with irritable temper; pains in bowels in children.—Dark-coloured, liquid, offensive stool in morning, afterwards pain in bowels all day.—Vomiting and purging, like cholera morbus, in the night and all next day.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pains in kidneys with frequent slight pain in prostate gland.—Sensation of pain and fulness in bladder, even when just emptied.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Increased sexual passion.—Irritation of prostate gland.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Dysmenorrhœa, menses scanty and very painful first day.—Sensation of weight in pelvis.—Sensation of fulness in pelvis.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Numbness of lower part of back with lumbago. —Sensation of weight in pelvis.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Feeling of weakness, as if incapable of raising the slightest weight.—Rheumatic pains in elbows and shoulders.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pains dull or darting or cutting from r. hip-joint posteriorly downward to foot; < lying down, from motion, by stepping, > sitting in a chair.—Intense pain along sciatic nerve.—Numbness occasionally taking the place of sciatic pains, making exercise very fatiguing.—Cramps in calves; in feet, at night in bed.—Gouty pains in big toes.

27. **Fever.**—Night-sweats.

Gossypium Herbaceum.

Cotton Plant. *N. O.* Malvaceæ. Tincture of fresh inner root bark, chopped and pounded to a pulp.

Clinical.—Abortion. Amenorrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Labia, abscess of. Ovaries, pains in. Pregnancy, vomiting of. Sterility. Tumour. Uterus, bearing down in.

Characteristics.—*Gossyp.* has been mainly used in affections of the female generative organs. It has been taken in the form of the extract to procure abortion. The symptoms of the external organs are strongly marked, and the ovaries are the seat of pains which come and go, and in the uterus are bearing-down pains. "Intermittent pains in the ovaries" is characteristic. The morning nausea and salivation indicate the remedy for morning sickness of pregnancy. The pains are of a stinging, drawing, tearing, and sometimes of a burning character, extending from one place to another, jumping from one place to another. Pains generally move from above downward. Pains are generally < by motion; > by rest. Sympathetic symptoms of stomach, heart, bowels, aud nervous system arising from disturbance of uterine functions.

Relations.—*Compare:* Act. r., Apis, Asar., Bell., Bry., Lil. t., Puls., Sabi., Sec., Sep., Ustil.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Pain, first burning, then stinging, extending from both temporal bones to middle of frontal bone.—Drawing pain over eyes, with stinging pain in pupils.

5. **Nose.**—Nostrils swollen and inflamed.

9. **Throat.**—Tonsils swollen, r. <.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, with accumulation of saliva in mouth; inclination to vomit before breakfast.—Rotating pain in pit of stomach.—Anorexia, with uneasy, depressed feeling at scrobiculum cordis at time of menses.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent desire to urinate, with burning pains.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Stinging pain in both ovarian regions, and at the same time drawing towards uterus, lasting about ten minutes at a time.—Soreness between thigh and vulva, with a watery secretion.—Soft-tumour between l. thigh and vulva, first as large as pea, increasing to size of pigeon's egg, secreting a watery fluid with needle-like sticking pain, < at night.—Swelling of l. labium, outer part, with intolerable itching; some swelling in r. labium.—Outer skin of both labia studded with innumerable, full, somewhat reddish granules.—Amenorrhœa.—Menses scanty and painful or painless; last twenty-four hours and then become very sparse and painful; too watery; nineteen days late.—Sterility from uterine torpor.—Morning vomiting, followed by faintness; unable to rise from bed; great distress, weakness, and prostration.

20. **Back.**—Pain in back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Heavy feeling in both hands, > hanging them down, < in warmth of bed.

26. **Sleep.**—Caused her to sleep a great part of the time.

Granatum.

Punica granatum. Pomegranate. *N. O.* Granateæ. Homœopathic provings were made with a tincture or trituration of bark of root. An alkaloid, Pelletierine (C_8 H_{13} NO), discovered by Bertrand Pelletier is obtained from the rind of the fruit.

Clinical.—Ascarides. Gastralgia. Hernia, umbilical; inguinal. *Jaw, cracking in.* Leucorrhœa. Tapeworm. Toothache.

Characteristics.—Pomegranate is a well-known vermifuge especially used for the expulsion of tænia. For this a decoction of the rind of the fruit is used, or else *Pelletierine* in the following manner. After a mild purge the previous night, in the morning 30 grammes of *Sulphate of Pelletierine* is administered in a solution containing 50 grammes of *Tannic acid.* This is followed by a glass of water in ten minutes, and a brisk purge in half an hour. The homœopathic provings bring out many symptoms of helminthiasis as: Pale blue

rings round eyes. Itching, crawling tickling of nose. Ravenous hunger; craving for sour or juicy things; fruit; coffee. Loss of appetite. Nausea; fermenting in abdomen; griping; dragging in inguinal region as if hernia would protrude. Itching and tickling in anus frequently during the day. Emaciation. Convulsive movements. Among the general symptoms are: Great weariness and exhaustion, scarcely able to keep upright. Trembling. Discomfort and nausea. Itching of the skin of various places, face and body, as if pimples would break out. Biting and itching in palms of hands. Yawning. Great sensitiveness. Swelling of navel; protrusions in inguinal rings. All symptoms are > after dinner. Pain in abdomen is > after drinking cold water.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ars., Chi., Iod., Cina, Teucr., Kousso., Cucurb.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great sensitiveness and impressibility.—Irritability and arrogance.—Penurious and quarrelsome humour.—Hypochrondriacal scruples.—Melancholy, gloomy temper, dejection, and discouragement.—Stupefaction, and intellectual embarrassment.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, esp. during intellectual labour, or in the morning on rising, and sometimes with obscuration of the eyes, or with nausea and aching in the stomach.—Sensation of emptiness in the head.—Stupefying pain and painful heaviness in the head, esp. in the forehead.—Pressure on the forehead and on the occiput.—Acute drawing pains, chiefly on r. side of head.—Shootings in forehead.—Pustules on forehead and temples, with pain as from excoriation, leaving small tubercles on drying.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes hollow, and surrounded by a livid circle.—Itching and burning smarting in the canthi.—Dryness and smarting in the eyes.—Yellowish tint of the sclerotica.—Inflammation of the eyes, as in coryza.—Pupils dilated.—Convulsive movements of the eyelids.—Obscuration of the eyes.—Weak sight.

4. **Ears.**—Cramp-like squeezing, acute drawing pains and shootings in the ears.—Tinkling and buzzing in the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Burning heat and dryness of the nostrils, or an accumulation of tenacious mucus.—Crawling itching in the nose.—Coryza, alternately dry and fluent.

6. **Face.**—Complexion sickly, yellowish, and earth-coloured.—Burning heat in the face, sometimes transient.—Gnawing itching in the face, and esp. in the cheeks.—Swelling of the cheek, which is livid; burning heat, itching, tension, and crawling, as with chilblains.—Squeezing and acute drawing pains in the face, in the cheek-bones, and in the root of the nose, often on one side only.—Dryness of the lips and burning sensation in them.

7. **Teeth.**—Acute drawing pain, tension, and squeezing in the maxillary joints, and cracking of the joints during mastication.—Shooting pains in the teeth, even at night, in bed.—The teeth seem to be elongated.—Gums unfixed, and easily bleeding.

8. **Mouth.**—Excessive accumulation of saliva, sometimes of a sweetish taste, in the mouth.—Tongue moist and white.—Excessive spitting of mucus.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation of astriction in different parts of the mouth and of the gullet.—Contraction of the gullet.

10. **Appetite.**—Great variableness of taste; taste alternately acute and dull.—Appetite alternately diminished and increased.—Extraordinary hunger and voracity, even after a meal.—Great variableness of appetite; desire for different things, and esp. for coffee, for fruits, and for succulent and acid aliments.—Great thirst for water.—Liquid aliments, and potatoes cause nausea and eructations.

11. **Stomach.**—Frequent and noisy eructations.—Frequent nausea, sometimes with lassitude, flow of water in the mouth, pain in the abdomen and in the stomach, frequent want to evacuate without any result, shivering, sickly looks and ill-humour.—Vomiting, even at night, and sometimes with lassitude, trembling, perspiration, or vertigo.—Painful pressure, fulness, burning sensation, and anxiety in the precordial region.—Cramps in the stomach when fasting in the morning.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pains in the abdomen, frequent, and often prolonged, sometimes with nausea, flow of water in the mouth, shiverings, and prostration, or with vertigo.—Pains in the abdomen after every meal, or when fasting in the morning.—Pains in the abdomen, mitigated by external heat and by lying down, as well as by drinking cold water.—Pinchings, shootings, and rotatory sensation round the navel, and in the stomach.—Anxious sensation in the abdomen.—Painful inflation of the abdomen, sometimes with voracity.—Frequent production and evacuation of flatus.—Swelling of the navel, as if from umbilical hernia.—Fermentation in the abdomen.—Traction in the abdomen, as if preparatory to a stool.—Painful pressure and swelling in the groins, as if a hernia were about to appear.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Several evacuations during the day.—Copious evacuatious of a very deep colour.—Diarrhœa, with frequent evacuations, and evacuation of fæcal matter and mucus.—Before the loose evacuations, nausea and fermentation in abdomen; during the evacuations, burning heat in face and pressure in rectum; afterwards burning heat in rectum.—Tenesmus, with movements and fermentation in abdomen.—Prolapsus of rectum during the evacuations.—Insupportable itching and titillation of the rectum.—Burning itching in the anus, on the buttocks and perineum, on the scrotum, and on the hair-covered parts of the genital organs, and esp. on the thighs.—Shootings in anus and rectum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Incisive, shooting, and gnawing pains in the urethra.—Inflammation and swelling of the urethra.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Mucus oozing from the urethra, as in a gonorrhœa, with burning traction in the cavernous parts, as far as the glans.—Excitement of sexual desire.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia premature, and too copious, and accompanied by colic and pressure from the sacral region to the groins.—Yellowish leucorrhœa.

18. **Chest.**—Sensation of anxiety in the chest, and groaning.—Great oppression of the chest, with lassitude in the legs.—Pressure on the chest and across the sternum.—Rheumatic pains, shooting and drawing in the diaphragm.—Shootings in the chest, esp. when walking.—Tension and painful squeezing in the ribs.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitations of the heart, sometimes on the least movement. —Pains and cramp-like contractions in the muscles of the chest.

20. **Back.**—Frequent bruise-like pains, pains as from an oppressive weight between and on the shoulders, and the loins.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Traction, rheumatic pains, crawling, and sensation of paralysis in the arms, with difficulty in raising them.—Rheumatic pains in the joints of the hands and fingers, as well as in the forearms.—Painful and paralytic stiffness in the fingers.—Swelling of the ball of the thumbs, with livid colour, burning heat, and marbled swelling of the veins.—Gnawing and insupportable itching in the palm and in the back of the hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sensation of stiffness in the hips, as in sciatica.—Acute drawing pain, paralytic pulling, heaviness, and shootings in the knee.—Pain, as from a sprain in the instep.—Painful corns on the feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Great lassitude and fatigue, esp. in the legs, sometimes with inability to remain standing, and want to lie down.—Drowsy lassitude, with headache, as if after a nocturnal debauch.—Great dejection and prostration, sometimes with burning heat in the hands.—Trembling of the limbs.—Relaxation and flaccidity of the muscles, esp. in the lower extremities. —Emaciation.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning, sometimes convulsive, and frequent stretchings.—Agitated sleep, with frequent dreams, cries, and tossing.

27. **Fever.**—Partial and semi-lateral shudderings, sometimes with semi-lateral headache.—Dry, burning heat over the whole body, with inclination to throw off all covering.—The shudderings and shiverings commonly take place in the morning; the heat manifests itself in the evening.—Sweats on the least movement.

Graphites.

Plumbago. Black Lead. An allotropic modification of carbon. (The finest specimens contain traces of iron, ·04 to 0·6 per cent.; poor qualities as much as 4 per cent.) Trituration of prepared Black Lead from finest English drawing-pencils.

Clinical.—Acne. Amenorrhœa. *Anus, affections of.* Blepharitis. Breasts, indurated; cancer of. Cancer. *Catarrh. Chaps.* Chlorosis. Colic. *Constipation.* Deafness. Dropsy. Dysmenorrhœa. *Ears, affections of. Eczema.* Epistaxis. *Erysipelas. Eyes, affections of.* Face, erythema of. *Feet, affections of.* Fissures. Gastralgia. Glandular swellings. Gleet. *Gravel.* Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Herpes. *Hydrocele. Influenza. Irritation.* Lachrymal duct inflamed. Leucorrhœa. Lips, cracked. Liver, indurated. *Menstruation, disorders of.* Mentagra. *Nails, disorders of. Noises in head. Nose, affections of.* Nose-bleed. Obesity. Ovarian tumours. *Paralysis.* Parotitis. *Pityriasis.* Priapism. Pruritus vaginæ. *Psoriasis.* Ptosis. *Rectum, affections of.* Rhus poisoning. Scars, inflamed. Scrofula. Seminal emissions. Skin, affections of. *Smell, disorders of.* Stomach, cramp in. Sycotic diathesis. *Syphilis.* Trichiasis. Tumours. Ulcers. *Urine, disordered.* Uterus, cancer of. Vaccination, effects of. Wens. Whooping-cough. Worms. Zona.

Characteristics.—The first idea of using this substance as a drug, says Hahnemann, is due to S. Weinhold, who was led to it by seeing

workmen in a mirror-factory use it as a local application for tetters. Ruggieri followed him, using it both internally and locally. Hufeland relates the cure of a lady, 41, by the internal and external use of *Graph.*, of an acne rosacea which had defied all other modes of treatment. Teste classes *Graph.* in the *Pulsatilla* group with *Silic.*, *Calc.*, *Hepar*, and *Phos.* He gives the following among other symptoms as common to *Puls.*, *Silic.*, and *Graph.*: "Anxious, changeable, wavering mood; aversion to work; vertigo with cloudiness; a sort of intoxication in the morning; sense of fulness or emptiness in the head; drowsiness in daytime; single, acute, deep shocks in right half of brain; flickering before eyes; suspension of visual power; photophobia; lachrymation in open air; foul smell before nostrils; amenorrhœa; swelling of right testicle; swelling of veins; wandering pains; pain in the parts not lain upon; heaviness in affected parts; rheumatism at nape of neck; sweat at night having odour of urine; drowsiness in daytime."

Hahnemann was quick to perceive that *Graph.* was much more than a mere remedy for skin affections. Like that other great skin remedy, *Sulphur*, *Graph.* proved to be a leading antipsoric. Hahnemann's provings and observations defined its powers over skin affections. Its special characteristic is: "Eruptions oozing out a thick, honey-like fluid." Wherever such eruptions are found *Graph.* is in all probability the remedy. I have cured many cases, notably some occurring on the occiput, and behind the ears. It is no less frequently a remedy for the results of repelled eruptions of the kind. Nash records such a case: A child had been "relieved" of an eczema capitis under old-school treatment, whereupon entero-colitis set in, and became so alarming that it was pronounced "consumption of the bowels." Nash when called in found the child greatly emaciated, with little or no appetite, very restless, passing "*stools of brown fluid mixed with undigested substances, and of an intolerably fetid odour.*" *Graph.* 6m (Jenichen) cured promptly. *Graph.* being one of the forms of Carbon, it is therefore related to *Carbo anim.*, and *Carbo veg.*; and as it contains a small percentage of iron, it is also related to *Ferrum.*

Graph. causes slight erethism at first, then a weak, relaxed, condition; anæmia; chlorosis. The typical *Graphites* patient is "fat, chilly, and costive." Lymphatic glands are swollen. Like the skin, the mucous membranes are cracked and fissured, and have scanty secretions. Irregularities in the distribution of the blood occur, pallor of skin and mucous membranes. The circulation is at first excited, then follows loss of energy and consequent venous hyperæmia. Fainting readily occurs with great anxiety; motion is impaired and the tissues relaxed, but paralysis is not complete. A marked characteristic of *Graphites* is a rush of blood to head, with flushed face. I have cured two very severe cases of nose-bleed in elderly people where this symptom was present. In one case there had been flushing of head and neck for many months previous to the attack, and flushing preceded and accompanied each occurrence of the bleeding. In the other case the patient said the precursory flush seemed to come up from his toes. He had had his nostrils

plugged, without avail, before I saw him. *Graphites*, in a high potency, cured promptly in both instances. Hahnemann gives the symptom on which I based the prescription as follows: "Bleeding of the nose at 10 p.m.; preceded in the afternoon by rush of blood to the head, and heat of face." There is also "rush of blood to head, with distension and flatulence."

Graphites is suited to persons who have a tendency to put on unhealthy fat. Defective animal heat from defective oxygenation; always cold, indoors or out. Chlorotics. Affections of glands, skin, and mucous membranes, especially at orifices. The *Graphites* condition is not sensitive and herein it differs from *Hepar*, which has extreme sensitiveness of affected parts. The tone of mind is sad and foreboding. The eyes, ears, and nose are affected, especially the integumentary parts. There is a very characteristic symptom in reference to the hearing: "hardness of hearing > when riding in a carriage." There is a sore throat like that of *Lachesis;* sensation of a lump, < on empty swallowing. It has also a "lump" sensation at the stomach. It resembles *Lachesis*, too, in its flushings; in gastralgia > by eating. Hurries to meals to relieve violent pain at epigastrium; especially to dinner and supper. Goullon cured two notable cases of cramps in the stomach with "improvement of the cramps by eating." There was also clean tongue. Milk agreed well, especially hot milk. In one case roast meat agreed, but not boiled meat, and, still less, potatoes. In the morning there was a fishy taste, disappearing later in the day. Another cure by Goullon was of a young lady who was troubled with salivation, coming on any time; sometimes just before sitting down to dinner; oftenest when riding in a carriage, less often when riding in a train. She was prevented by it from seeing company, and was low-spirited. There was also habitual costiveness. *Graph.* 12 at first aggravated and then rapidly cured. Goullon understood the power of *Graphites*, perhaps, more completely than any other writer, and I will give another of his cures, as it illustrates several points in the drug's action. A well-grown, healthy-looking girl of fifteen had violent headache in right temple *every four* weeks; the pain was stinging. Glittering before the eyes frequently preceded and followed the attack, which recurred to the hour, and sometimes also on the following day. Drowsiness accompanied the attack, deep sleep, heat and redness of the head, followed by a chill. *Sep.* 6 relieved the headache, but the glitter remained. The heaviness of the eyelids led Goullon to *Graph.* (which causes ptosis). His choice was strengthened on learning that there had been no menstruation, and finally she "had a degree of hoarseness that indicated chronic hypertrophy of the tonsils. (A. Vogel claims this to be a sign of scrofula derived from syphilis.") *Graph.* 2x trit., in two-grain doses, was given six mornings in succession. The period for the headache passed without recurrence, and the sensation of lights completely disappeared (*H. R.*, vi. 271). *Graphites* causes suffocative spells which arouse the patient from sleep, he must jump out of bed, < after midnight (*Lach.* < after sleep). There is a diarrhœa of thin, offensive, partly digested stools. Constipation is more common, the stools being in lumps coated with mucus, and with mucous shreds.

Habitual costiveness and, in females, scanty menses form a keynote indication when found associated with other complaints, as headache, skin-affections, &c. Moist itching excoriation around anus and fissures. The male sexual organs are affected as well as the female: Uncontrollable sexual excitement, with violent erections. Priapism. (I have frequently seen this condition produced in patients taking *Graph.* for other things; and have frequently relieved priapism with *Graph.*) Impotence. In the female the breasts are affected. Pain under left breast at menstrual period, often waking patient in the night. Hysterical melancholia with occipital headache. Leucorrhœa profuse, in gushes, excoriating. It has many symptoms in common with *Sepia*, but *Graph.* affects the ovaries more markedly than the latter. There is a feeling as if the uterus would press out at the vagina. Stiffness of knees. The *skin* of *Graphites* is rough, hard, and dry. Eczematous and herpetic eruptions predominate. Eruption on occiput exuding gluey humour; eczema of ears; moist eczema round anus. Pimples, acne. Wens. Gastro-intestinal affections alternating with acne and erythema of face, herpetic lesions or scrofulous hypochondriasis. Excoriations between toes. Syphilitic and "constitutional" ulcers. Recrudescence of scars. Cracks and fissures. Offensive discharges and secretions. Sweat: stains yellow; sour, offensive.

The senses are abnormally acute: music causes weeping; cannot tolerate the smell of flowers. Weak, exhaustion of whole body. Spasms; contractions of muscles; twitching of eyelids. Cataleptic condition. Sensitiveness of internal parts; numbness in various parts; drawing pain in whole body. Pain as if head were numb, or pithy, or made of wood. Pain as if constricted in occiput, extending to nape of neck, which pains as if broken. "Intense, heavy weight in occiput, as if head drawn back, must rest it, unable to read or think" (result of 2x and 3x, on three separate occasions in a patient of Dr. W. Epps. *Chi.* IX. relieved in a few days—*Hom. Rev.*, xl. 162). As if skin of forehead was drawn into folds. As if a skin were before ear. As if a hard body as large as an egg were behind ear. As of a cobweb over the face. As of a lump in stomach, with beating as of two hammers. As if intestines were torn; croaking as of a frog in abdomen. As if everything would be torn to pieces during menstruation. Bearing-down pains in various parts. Rest >; motion <. Riding in a carriage < many complaints; but > hardness of hearing. < Lying on left side. Cold drinks, cold air, damp, wet atmosphere, washing <. Warmth < tearing pain in teeth; warmth of bed < itching; > crampy pain in stomach; scrofulous affections of bones. Eating > cramps in stomach; hot drinks, especially hot milk, >. < In open air; in wind. Bathing after measles = paralysis of face. Getting feet wet = delayed menses. Attacks occur during summer and autumn. Ears feel stuffed at the full moon. Suffering parts emaciate. Overlifting easily. Hæmorrhages. (When giving *Graphit.* internally in cases of anal eruption I have found the external use of an ointment made with a drachm of the 3x trituration to an ounce of Cetacean ointment of great service. Hirsh, of Prague, has also used *Graph.* locally in cases of disease of the nails, with very good results.)

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Acon., Arsen., Chi., Nux v. *Antidote to:* Arsen., Iod., Rhus t. *It follows:* Calc., Lyc., Puls., Sep., Sul. *Complementary:* Caust., Hep., Lyc. *Compare:* Petrol., Lach., Carb. v., Carb. a., Caust., Nit. ac., Rhus (erysipelas, left then right; Graph., right then left), Ant. c., Ratan., Pæon, Nit. ac., Sil. In priapism, Pic. ac. In affections of right ovary, Pallad., Op. Laughing and weeping alternately, Aur., Pul., Lyc., Stram., Alum. Hears better in cars, Nit. ac. Obesity, Calc. ars. Trichiasis, Borax. Erysipelas beginning on nose, Canth. Fat constitutions, Calc. Burning excoriating discharge from eyes, Ars. (but with Ars. there is spasmodic closing of lids); Sul. has margins of lids reddened; with Graph. they are paler than usual; Euphr. has thick, purulent discharge, Graph. has thin. Profuse salivation, Bism. Graph. is a chronic, or overgrown Puls. (but Puls. has <, and Graph. has > from milk).

Causation.—Grief. Fear. Overlifting.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Dejection, sadness and profound melancholy with discouragement and much weeping.—Feels miserably unhappy.—Agitation, compression of the heart, and anguish, as if at the point of death, or under the fear of some calamity, often with headache, vertigo, nausea, and perspiration.—Anxious agitation (with inclination to grief, anxiety about the future), sometimes when seated at work, or at night, with impulse to quit the bed.—Agitation and inquietude in the morning.—Much inclined to grieve and cry in evening, whilst in forenoon she had laughed about every trifle, contrary to her habit.—Weeping without cause.—Obliged to weep at music.—Timid disposition.—Irresoluteness with excessive cautiousness and hesitation.—Too great susceptibility to impressions.—Tendency to be frightened.—Irascibility.—Dread of labour.—Extreme hesitation; unable to make up her mind about anything.—Absence of mind.—Forgetfulness with misapplication of words in speaking or writing.

2. **Head.**—Fatigue in consequence of intellectual labour.—Sensation of numbness in the head.—Intoxication and vertigo, esp. in the morning on rising, or on awaking (the forehead is contracted, with nausea and vomiting); as well as in the evening, with want to lie down.—Confusion in the head.—Attacks of headache, sometimes semi-lateral, with nausea and acid vomiting.—Feeling of looseness of the whole brain.—Violent headache with eructations and nausea, during menstruation.—Periodical unilateral headache, with constipation and amenorrhœa.—Pain in the head as if the head were numb and pithy.—Violent headache in the morning, driving out a cold perspiration, and inducing syncope.—Headache from the motion of a carriage, as well as on moving the head, or during and after a meal.—Headache on the side which presses the pillow.—Tension and pressive constriction in the occiput, with stiffness at the nape of the neck.—Intense heavy weight, or dull pressure, in upper part of occiput, with a feeling as if the head were drawn back, obliging him to rest his head; unable to read or work while pain lasts.—Sensation of compression and contraction in the forehead.—Compressive pain in the vertex in the afternoon, with rotatory movement in the head.—Burning on the top of the head on a small spot.—Ebullition of blood, with

beating and buzzing in the head.—Fulness in and congestions to the head, the menstruation being suppressed.—Tearing and pulling in the scalp, in the teeth, and in the glands of the neck.—Itching in the scalp.—Humid scabs on the head.—Humid, spreading, scurfy eruption on the top of the head, painful to the touch, as if from subcutaneous ulceration, and emitting a disgusting odour; extending down to sides of the head into the whiskers; after scratching, more sore and humid; later drying up to a white scurf.—Sweat on the head, while walking in the open air.—Smooth large wens on the hairy scalp; the hairy scalp is very hot, and itches very much, esp. when walking in the open air.—Abundant desquamation of the scalp.—Falling off of the hair, even on the sides of the head and the whiskers.—Rheumatic pains in the scalp, principally in the sides, extending to the teeth and cervical glands; < when walking and becoming cold in open air, > from warmth and while getting warm when walking.—Perspiration smelling acid or very offensive, colouring the linen yellow; on the head (as on the whole body) at night and during the day, from the least exercise; < even while talking, > when walking in the open air.—The hair turns grey.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyelids heavy and falling, as if paralysed.—Aching in the eyes and eyelids, as if sand had been introduced into them.—Shootings in the eyes.—Heat and burning sensation in the eyes, esp. by candle-light.—Inflammation of the eyes, with redness of the sclerotica, injection of the veins, swelling and abundant mucous secretion of the eyelids.—Hordeolum, with drawing pain.—Dry humour in the eyelids, and in the eyelashes.—Agglutination of the eyelids and lachrymation.—Pressure and stinging in the eyes, with lachrymation.—Agglutination of the eyes early in the morning.—Dry gum in the eyelashes.—Obscuration of the sight on stooping.—Myopia.—Confusion of characters on reading.—Sparkling before the eyes.—Photophobia, esp. by day, inflammation and red, swollen eyelids.—Intolerance to the light of day.

4. **Ears.**—Shootings and beatings in the ears.—Dryness of the internal ear.—Fetid smell and discharge of blood and of pus from the ears.—Scabs, tetters, running, and excoriation, behind the ears.—Hardness of hearing.—Hardness of hearing, > by the motion of a carriage.—Singing, tinkling buzzing, and rumbling like that of thunder in the ears.—Buzzing in the ears at night.—Sensation, as if air were enclosed in the Eustachian tube.—Sensation as if the (l.) ear were filled with water.—Sensation as if a skin were before the ear.—Whistling in the ears.—Cracking in the ears when moving the jaw.

5. **Nose.**—Swelling of the nose.—Sensation of tension in interior of nose.—Black pores on nose.—Dry scabs in nose.—Painful dryness of nose.—Nostrils, excoriated, cracked and ulcerated.—Fetid smell from nose.—Discharge of blood when the nose is blown.—Epitaxis, esp. in the evening and at night; preceded by rush of blood to head, and heat in the face.—Discharge of fetid pus from the nose.—Sense of smell sharpened (too sensitive, cannot bear the smell of flowers).—Stoppage, and troublesome dryness of nose.—Quotidian coryza, on being chilled.—Dry coryza, with headache and nausea, which compel the patient to lie down.—Flow of mucus from the nose, liquid, or yellowish, or thick, with putrid smell.—Fluent coryza, with catarrh (as soon as he becomes cold).

6. **Face.**—Pale yellow complexion, with livid circles under eyes.—

Flushes of heat in face.—Erysipelatous inflammation and swelling of the face (burning and stinging; the erysipelas spreading in rays), with eruption of vesicles.—Erysipelas preceded by chills and heat alternating; beginning r. side of face, going to l.—Encysted tumour on the cheek.—Constant sensation, as if the face were covered with cobweb.—Semi-lateral paralysis, and distortion of the muscles of the face, with difficult articulation.—Drawing and tearing pains in the bones of the face.—Eruption on the face, in appearance as if the skin were raw.—Scabs and moist pimples on the face.—Ephelis.—Falling off of the beard.—Ulcers on the internal surface of the lips.—Fissures in the ulcerated lips.—Ulcerated corner of the mouth.—Lips cracked.—Scabby eruption on the chin and round the mouth.—Painful nodosities in the lower jaw.—Swelling and hardness of the submaxillary glands.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache at night, or in the evening in bed, < by heat, and sometimes with heat of the face and swelling of the cheek.—Pains in the molars, on closing the jaws.—Lancinating and drawing toothache, esp. after drinking anything cold, and < by warmth.—Pain, as from excoriation, in teeth and gums, during and esp. after a meal.—Easy bleeding and swelling of the gums.—Fetid odour from the gums and mouth.—Discharge of black and sour blood from the teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of the mouth in the morning.—Putrid and urine-like smell from the mouth, gums, and nose.—Pain, as from excoriation, vesicles and ulcers on the tongue.—Bitter taste in the mouth, the tongue being much coated.—Taste of rotten eggs in the morning, after rising.—Profuse salivation, and accumulation of mucus in the palate and throat.—Speech impeded by paralysis of the muscles.

9. **Throat.**—Almost constant soreness of the throat, on swallowing, generally lancinating, with feeling of strangulation.—Pain in the throat, even at night, as if there were a plug within it, or as if the food had stopped there.—Swelling of the tonsils, with pain when swallowing.—Cramps in the throat, with feeling of strangulation.—Roughness and scraping in the throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Bitter or acid taste, with sourness in the mouth and throat.—Great thirst in the morning, and after a meal.—Immoderate hunger (with acidity of the stomach).—Repugnance to cooked food, and to meat: also to anything saline or saccharine.—Weakness of digestion, with drowsiness, headache, pains in the stomach, fulness, and inflation of the abdomen, after a meal.—Hot things disagree with stomach.

11. **Stomach.**—Frequent and sometimes abortive risings.—Sour risings, with bitterness in the mouth.—Sour regurgitation of food.—Bitter and green regurgitations.—Frequent hiccough, esp. after a meal.—Nausea, esp. in the morning, or after every meal, with inclination to vomit.—Water-brash, at night.—Obstinate vomiting of food.—Vomiting after the slightest loathing, with great nausea and pinching in the abdomen.—Retching, with rising up of mucus.—Acid vomitings.—Colic, and pressure on the stomach, sometimes with vomiting, > by a recumbent position, and by the heat of the bed.—Cramplike pains, or squeezing, as from claws in the stomach.—At night, pinching in the stomach, with digging in the chest.—Burning pain in the stomach, which compels eating.—Cramps in stomach > by eating.

12. **Abdomen.**—Tension, shootings, and beatings in the hypochondria.—Hepatic pains after breakfast, which render it necessary to lie down.—

Fulness and heaviness in abdomen.—Abdomen enlarged, tight, inflated. - Inflation of the abdomen, with congestion of blood to the head, heaviness in the head, and vertigo.—Hardness in the abdomen.—Nocturnal, cramp-like pain in all the intestines, with deficient secretion of urine.—Incarceration and accumulation of flatus in the abdomen.—Expulsion of an excessive quantity of fetid flatus, preceded by pinchings.—Rumbling in the abdomen.—Croaking, as of frogs in the abdomen.—Painful sensitiveness of the groins.—Painful swelling of the inguinal glands.—Erysipelatous inflammation, with large vesicles near the navel.—Pressive, stitching, boring pain in region of navel; extending into back and hypochondria; with habitual costiveness; < evening.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Obstinate constipation, with hard fæces (the lumps being united by mucous threads), and hardness in the hepatic region. —Fæces hard, knotty, of too great a size, and scanty.—A quantity of white mucus is expelled with the stool.—Fæces too soft.—Stools of a putrid, sour smell (with burning at the rectum), or of sanguineous mucus.—Mucous diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa, with tightness of the abdomen.—Fæces of a very small size, like a worm.—Lumbrici and ascarides.—Tænia.—Itching, sensation of excoriation, and swelling of the anus.—Large hæmorrhoidal excrescences in the anus, with pain as from excoriation, esp. after a stool.—Painful and burning cracks between the hæmorrhoidal tumours.—Prolapsus recti with the varices, as if the rectum were paralysed.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urgent, anxious, and painful want to make water, with emission drop by drop, with a stitch in the urethra, when emitting it.—Scanty secretion of a deep-coloured urine, soon becoming turbid, with white or reddish sediment.—Urine of an acrid sour smell.—Stream of water small, as if from contraction of the urethra.—During micturition pain in the os sacrum.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Noctural emission of urine.—Wetting the bed at night.—Pain in the coccyx when urinating.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Tension and cramp-like pains in the genital parts, with troublesome voluptuous ideas.—Eruption of pimples on the prepuce, and on the penis.—Dropsical swelling of the prepuce and the scrotum.—Dropsical swelling of the testes.—Voluptuous excitation in the genital parts.—Indifference, or extreme excitement of sexual desire.—Violent erections.—Uncontrollable sexual excitement.—Priapism.—Absence of erections in the morning.—Emission of semen, almost involuntary, without erection.—During an embrace painful cramps in the calves.—After an embrace coldness of the legs, exhaustion, heat of the body, and perspiration.—Absence of emission of semen during coition.—Feeble enjoyment during coition.—Flatulent colic during the excitement in the genital parts.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Great aversion to coitus.—Vesicles and pimples on the vulva.—Excoriation on the vulva and between the thighs.—Soreness of the vagina.—Painful swelling of the ovaries; < every time she takes cold or gets her feet wet.—Swelling and hardness of ovaries after menses.—Tearing, grinding, bursting in r. ovary, as if it would burst, before and during menses.—Tumour in r. iliac fossa; also l.—Pain in uterus when reaching high with arms.—Sensation of bearing down towards the genital parts.—Catamenia too slow, too scanty, and too pale.—The first menses delay. —Suppression of catamenia, with heaviness of the limbs and congestions of

blood to the head.—Cutting pains on the appearance of the catamenia.—During the catamenia, flow of blood from the anus, pains in the limbs, ulcers become worse, swelling of the cheeks or of the feet, catarrh, with hoarseness and coryza, toothache, or cramps and violent cuttings in the abdomen, headache, nausea, pain in the chest, and weakness.—Before and during the menstruation, fatiguing cough (morning and during the day.)—Leucorrhœa, white and liquid, like water, with tension of the abdomen, and weakness in the back.—Leucorrhœa, before and after the catamenia.—Leucorrhœic discharge occurs in gushes day or night.—Painful sensibility and excoriation of the breasts, with eruption of running phlyctenæ.—Obstruction and induration of the mammary glands.—Hard cicatrices remaining after mammary abscess.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Sensitiveness of the larynx.—Catarrhal roughness and hoarseness, with sensation of excoriation, burning pain and scraping in the throat, coryza and obstruction in the chest.—Voice false (for singing).—Accumulation of slimy matter in the chest.—Cough, produced by roughness of the throat.—Cough at night, or in the evening in bed, excited by taking a full inspiration, with oppression of the chest.

18. **Chest.**—Difficulty of respiration and oppression on the chest.—Nocturnal attacks of suffocation, on going to sleep, or on walking in the open air.—Suffocative paroxysm at night, awakens him out of sleep, usually after midnight; must quickly jump out of bed, hold himself firmly to something, and quickly eats whatever is at hand, which gives relief; or hoarse cough (asthma).—Wheezing respiration.—Pain in the chest on ascending, on riding on horseback, on yawning, or on putting the hand on the chest.—Perspiration on the sternum every morning.—Swelling and induration of the mammary glands.—Soreness of the nipples, with small corrosive blisters.—Pressive, cramp-like pain in the chest.—Spasms in the chest.—Shootings in the chest on the least movement.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart on the least movement.—(Constant emptiness and coldness about the heart and in chest, with sadness.)—Region of heart: constriction; pressure; stitches.—Sensation like electric shock from heart toward front of neck.—Strong pulsations of blood in whole body, but esp. about heart, < by every motion.—Throbbing in region of heart, in evening, after lying down, when lying on l. side so violent that the covering was moved thereby, with anxiety; disappearing on turning over.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness in the nape of the neck.—Violent pain in the nape of the neck and the shoulders, on stooping the head, and on raising the arms, like a tearing incision.—Blisters on the neck.—Swelling of the glands of the neck.—Tearing in the glands of the neck.—Bruising pains in the loins, or violent achings in the loins, like squeezing from claws, or from twisting the body.—Contractive pain in the back (between the shoulders).—Sensation of tingling in the back.—Formication in the back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Tearing and lancinating in the shoulders.—Sensation of contraction in the joint of the elbow, on extending the arms.—Cramp and tearing in the hands.—Emaciation of the hands.—Erysipelas, callosities, dry skin, and cracks in the hands.—Pain as from dislocation, in the joint of the thumb.—Swelling and inflexibility, stiffness and distortion of the fingers.—Granulated eruption and corrosive vesicles on the fingers.—Arthritic nodo-

sities on the fingers.—Tettery excoriation between the fingers.—Thickness of the nails of the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Heaviness, lassitude, and numbness of the legs in the open air.—Excoriation between the legs.—Arthritic tearing in the hip-joint, the feet, and the toes.—Numbness and stiffness of the thighs, and of the toes.—Restlessness in the legs.—Tetters on the thighs, on the hands, and on the tibia.—Sensation of contraction in the tendons of the ham, and in the tendo Achillis.—Tension in the varices, on extending the legs.—Stiffness and want of flexibility in the knee, which does not permit sitting squat.—Cramps and starting of the muscles in the calves of the legs.—Congestion in the legs and in the feet, when standing upright.—Ulcers in the legs.—Swelling of the legs and of the feet, with hardness and shooting pain.—Stiffness of the instep.—Shooting pain, like that of an ulcer, in the heel and in the soles of the feet, on rising from the sitting posture.—Cold feet, even in the evening in bed.—Feet burning.—Fetid sweat on the feet.—Contraction of the toes.—Swelling and distortion of the toes.—Sore pain of the corns.—Callous skin, corrosive vesicles and ulcers on the toes.—Ulceration on the borders of the big toe.—Tettery excoriation between the toes, with violent itching.—Thickness and deformity of the toe-nails.

24. **Generalities.**—Cramp-like pains, cramps and contraction in different parts.—Tension in some parts, as from contraction of the tendons.—Starting and distortion of the limbs.—Arthritic pullings and tearing in the limbs and joints, esp. in ulcerated parts.—Arthritic nodosities.—Tendency to strain the back.—Limbs become easily numbed.—Stiffness and complete inflexibility of the joints.—Hard swellings, with shooting pains.—Nocturnal pains, which are felt even during sleep.—The symptoms disappear after a walk in the open air.—Varices, with shootings, tension, and itching.—Swelling and hardness of the glands.—Pains during change of weather.—General uneasiness (sensation of debility), which extorts groans, without any distinct sensation of pain.—Strong pulsation in the whole body, and esp. in the heart, augmented by the least movement.—Pulling in the whole body, with urgent inclination to extend the limbs.—Sensation of trembling in the whole body, with jerking of the limbs.—Great emaciation.—Great tendency to take cold, and fear of the open air, and of currents of air.—General lassitude.—Rapid failure of strength.

25. **Skin.**—Obstinate dryness of the skin, and absence of perspiration.—Ephelides.—Red spots on the skin, like flea-bites.—Erysipelatous inflammations.—Vesicular erysipelas, like zona, on the abdomen and on the back.—Itching of the varices on the lower limbs.—Itching-stinging on the surface of a mole.—Eruptions oozing out a thick honey-like fluid.—Tetters, and other humid or scabby eruptions, sometimes with secretion of corrosive serum, or with itching in the evening, and at night.—Eruption of pimples and nodules (principally under hair and on covered parts) which itch very much.—Swelling and induration of the glands.—Encysted tumours.—Corrosive nodules.—Excoriation of the skin (in the bends of the limbs, groins, neck, behind the ears), esp. in children.—Unhealthy skin, every injury tending to ulceration.—Proud flesh, and fetid pus, in ulcers, with tearing pains, burning, and shooting.—Scrofulous and syphilitic ulcers.—Burning pain in an old cicatrix.—Deformity and thickness of the nails.

26. Sleep.—Great drowsiness during the day, and early in the evening. —Difficulty in falling asleep.—Agitated sleep at night, with frequent waking. —Nocturnal sleep incomplete, as if only dozing.—Unable to fall asleep before midnight on account of a fixed idea.—Unrefreshing sleep at night, followed in the morning by a comatose sleep.—At night, profusion of ideas, sometimes troublesome.—Great agitation at night, with anxious and frightful dreams, oppression and choking.—During sleep, starts, with fright.—Dreams of death and of fire; dreams with meditations.—At night, discomforting ideas, anguish, heat, inquietude, startings, gastric sufferings, and many other affections.— Perspiration about the head, when falling asleep.—Bleeding from the nose at night.—Wakens at night from a suffocative attack.—Constant talking during sleep.—Wetting the bed at night while asleep.

27. Fever.—Pulse full and hard, but not accelerated.—Shiverings, morning and evening, with or without heat, and followed by perspiration.— Chill and chilliness, principally in the evening, after 4 p.m.—General dry heat, evening and night, preceded by a chill.—Heat when riding in a carriage. —Perspiration sour, colouring the linen yellow, of offensive smell.—Inability to perspire.—Perspiration, often very fetid, on the least movement, or on the least fatigue, even from speaking.—Nocturnal sweat, sometimes fetid.—Quotidian fever; shaking chill in the evening; an hour afterwards heat in the face, and cold in the feet, without any subsequent perspiration.

Gratiola.

Gratiola officinalis. Hedge Hyssop. "The Herb of Grace." *N. O.* Scrophulariaceæ (grows in moist places). Tincture of fresh plant before flowering.

Clinical.—Cholera. Coccygodynia. Constipation. Cramps. Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Eyes, affections of. Gastralgia. Gout. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Hydrocephalus. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Mania. Masturbation. Mesenteric glands, affections of. Neuralgia. Nymphomania. Tetanus. Vision, disordered.

Characteristics.—*Gratiola* is one of the most important members of the great Scrophularian group—*Digit.*, *Euphras.*, *Tabac.*, *Scroph.*— and should be carefully studied with these. A large proportion of the effects of *Gratiola* are expended on the gastro-intestinal tract. It is an inodorous plant, of bitter taste, and very poisonous, causing violent colic, diarrhœa, bloody stools, enteritis, jaundice, trembling of extremities, convulsions, cramps, excitement and disordered condition of the sexual powers, and death. Symptoms of a fully developed, rapid attack of Asiatic cholera are produced. On the other hand, the mind is strongly affected. Peevishness, ill-humour; irresolute; hysterical; cerebral affections without fever. It is useful in mental troubles from overweening pride. Teste considers *Gratiola* the *Chamom.* of chronic diseases. There is < during and after eating: vertigo during and after a meal. Hunger after a meal with feeling of emptiness. The diarrhœa is yellowish, gushing, watery, as though rushing from a hydrant. There is also vomiting of yellowish fluid. Summer diar-

rhœa from excessive drinking of water whether cold or hot. Soreness, burning or irritation of anus follows the stools. Two excellent cures with *Gratiola* have been recorded by C. W. Sonnenschmidt (*H. R.*, xi. 547). (1) Mrs. C., 53, attacked in June with diarrhœa; yellow, watery, frothy stools gushing out with force. Severe cutting pains in abdomen; rumbling of flatulence. Occasional nausea and vomiting. *Coloc.* and *Ipec.* failed to relieve; then on close inquiry it was elicited that "a cold feeling in the abdomen" had been a feature throughout. *Grat. off.* 3, cured promptly. (2) A three-weeks' old infant was attacked with diarrhœa and colic. There were two or three passages in quick succession, and then an interval of an hour or two. Passages green or yellow, watery, *frothy*, expelled suddenly; nausea, vomiting, severe pain *before* stools, relieved after, for a short time. *Cham.*, *Coloc.*, *Verat.* failed and *Grat.* rapidly cured. It also removed in this case "redness around anus, and on one side an abrasion of half an inch in extent, which caused some oozing of blood." E. E. Case (*Med. Adv.*, xxix. 343) cured a woman, æt. 50, of hæmorrhoids with the following symptoms: (1) Constipation, difficult stools. (2) External piles from any exertion and after stool. (3) Biting, stinging tension in tumours. (4) During stool, a sensation as if the rectal membrane was torn. (5) After stool, all the nerves of the pelvis seem in a high state of tension; the flesh on the perineum feels as if torn from the bone. [Compare "Wrenching pain in coccyx."] Sleepless before midnight; peevish; melancholy. *Grat.* 200 cured. Cooper has used it with great success in a case of gouty acidity with great constipation; and in the constipation of cancer. He regards it as "the vegetable antacid." It is said to have formed the basis for a once famous nostrum for gout, "Eau Médicinale." Indications are: Constant sinking but cannot eat; bitter taste. The affection of the solar plexus is very marked; cramps beginning at pit of stomach, and pains radiating therefrom; anxiety; gnawing; empty feeling; rolling about in epigastric region. Urine is diminished, reddish, turbid. Buvier, says Teste, saw four cases of nymphomania in females to whom herb-doctors had given injections of a decoction of freshly gathered *Gratiola*. Burnett considers it specific in female masturbation and nymphomania. A number of pains are experienced in the coccyx. Chilly; shuddering on entering a warm room. Heat ascending to face, with redness and increased external warmth. Constant vaporous exhalation from body. Sensations: as if brain contracted; as if head grew smaller; as if brain would fall forward; as if sand in eyes; as if throat contracted; as if a stone rolling from side to side in stomach. The left side is more affected than the right. The head and eye symptoms are of the first importance. Rush of blood to head with vanishing of sight I consider a keynote. With *Grat.* 30. I cured this symptom in a patient: "Sometimes everything seems to assume a yellowish tint, and occasionally, when I have been taking notes, a rush of blood to my head seems to shut the book from my sight and for the moment I have been unable to follow the speaker by writing although I could by thought." Motion < ; rest >. > In open air; < in warm room (some headaches, and vertigo have the opposite modality). Coffee = neuralgia.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Caust., Bell., Euphorb., Nux v. *It antidotes:* Iodum. *Compare:* Apis, Bell., Helleb., Cham., Nux v., Elat., Pod. Hunger after meals with feeling of emptiness, Lauro., Calc., Cascaril., Chi., Cin.; (emptiness after *stool*, Petrol.); vanishing of sight and headache, Gels.; botanical, Dig., Tab., Euphr., Scroph.

Causation.—Abuse of coffee.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Serious, taciturn, absorbed in reverie.—Self-concentration.—Irresolute, want of perseverance.—Ill-humour, tired of life, apprehensive of the future; hysteria; hypochondriasis.—Loquacity and gaiety.

2. **Head.**—Whirling vertigo on shutting the eyes.—Vertigo when reading, and when seated, as if the head were waving backwards and forwards.—Headache, with nausea and drowsiness.—Intoxicated feeling during and after a meal.—Rush of blood to the head and feeling as if intoxicated in whole brain.—Violent rush of blood to head, with throbbing in forehead amounting to vertigo, with blackness before the eyes; < by motion, esp. riding, increasing even to loss of consciousness, only disappearing after several hours' sleep.—Pressive headache, esp. in the forehead and occiput.—Lancinating and pulsative headache.—Sensation of heaviness in the forehead, as if the brain would fall forward, with stoppage of the nose.—Sensation as if the head were shrinking from contraction of the brain.—Sudden attack; sudden vibration in the head, which suspends the senses of sight and hearing.—The headache is < when rising from a seat, during movement, and while walking in the open air.—The head is very sensitive to cold.—Heat in the head, on raising the head.—Tightness in the forehead with wrinkles in the skin.

3. **Eyes.**—Itching, quivering, and sensation of weakness in eyelids.—Itching of eyelashes.—The eyes feel dry and as if sand were in them.—Burning pain and pressure on the eyes.—Eyes watery and weak when reading.—Mist before eyes, when reading or writing.—Myopia on reading.—Sees distant objects better than near ones.—While writing, or looking at light objects, sight suddenly vanishes; > by closing eyes, but constantly returns.—All objects seem white on opening the eyes, even green trees and turf.

4. **Ears.**—Tearing and shootings in ears.—Itching of the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Frequent sneezings, with shootings in l. side of the chest and of the hypochondria.—Stoppage of the nose.—Smarting-itching in l. nostril.—Pressure at upper part of nose.

6. **Face.**—Burning heat and redness of the face.—Tingling-burning in malar bones.—Sensation of tension in the face; it feels swollen.—Swelling of upper lip (every morning, with stinging).—Tearing on one side of face.—Painful crack in l. side of chin.

7. **Teeth.**—Nocturnal tearing or piercing in the molars.—Sensation of cold in the teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Accumulation of much saliva in the mouth.—Accumulation of clear water in the mouth.—Mouth bitter or clammy.—Tongue rough, covered with mucus.—Fetid breath in the morning after waking.

9. **Throat.**—Pressure in throat, as from thick mucus.—Accumulation of mucus in throat.—Pain in throat obliging one to swallow constantly; the swallowing is difficult, as if the throat were contracted; < during empty

deglutition.—Stinging in throat (l. side).—Tingling, roughness, and scraping in throat.—Phlegm in throat, with inability to throw it off.

10. **Appetite.**—Gnawing, as from hunger after eating.—Constant sinking at epigastrium, but cannot eat.—Hunger, sometimes with loathing and horror of all food.—Increased thirst.

11. **Stomach.**—Bitter or sweetish risings.—Ineffectual efforts to eructate, with pressure from stomach to throat, which suspends respiration.—Empty or cold feeling in stomach.—Hiccough.—Regurgitation of bitter water.—Constant nausea, with retching.—Nausea, with cold in the abdomen.—Vomiting, with stoppage of the nose.—Bilious vomiting, or vomiting of acid or bitter substances.—Uneasiness, and sensation of fulness in stomach.—Pressure on the stomach after a meal, with nausea.—Searching and digging in the stomach, with inclination to vomit.—Pressure on the epigastrium after a meal, as from a stone; which moves back and forth.—The sufferings of the stomach and of the epigastrium are often accompanied by nausea, or ineffectual efforts at eructation.—Paroxysms of inclination to vomit, > by eructations.—Rolling about in epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Shooting pains in the abdomen.—Beatings in l. hypochondrium (heating pain, burning).—Pressive pain in abdomen, with pinchings (in umbilical region), which force the patient to bend double (> by the emission of flatulence).—Inflation of the abdomen.—Flatulent and pressive colic, with nausea and disagreeable risings.—Rumbling, with nausea, eructation, and vertigo.—Feeling of coldness in abdomen, lasting half an hour.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Urgent and fruitless want to evacuate.—Constipation.—Fæces, hard, scanty, and tenacious, expelled with great effort.—Nocturnal slimy diarrhœa, with tenesmus.—Diarrhœa: stools, watery yellow-green, succeeded by burning at the anus; green frothy, coming out with great force.—Stools with burning and protrusion of large stinging-burning tumours.—Passage of fæces without being conscious of it.—Discharge of ascarides.—Pain, as from excoriation in the rectum.—Burning pain in the rectum, during and after the evacuation.—Shootings, itching, smarting, and throbbing in the anus.—Blind hæmorrhoids.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Diminished secretion of urine.—Scanty and reddish urine, which becomes turbid on standing, with cloudy sediment.—Burning in the urethra during and after micturition.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Stitches in l. spermatic cord, ascending through the abdomen up to the chest.—Painful rigidity of the penis after pollutions.—Drawing pain in glans.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia premature, too profuse, and of too long duration.—Masturbation.—Nymphomania.—Irritable condition of sexual organs, with congestions.—Shootings in r. breast, < on rising, during menses.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dry cough, excited by a sensation of roughness in the chest, esp. in the morning or at night.—Nocturnal cough, with pain as from excoriation in the trachea, oppression of the chest and shivering.—Choking when ascending.

18. **Chest.**—Heat in the chest, then the head and hands, with redness of the face.—Pressure on the chest.—Shootings in the chest on breathing.—Pimples on the chest, which burn after having been scratched.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart.—Violent palpitation, particularly immediately after a stool, and with oppression of the chest.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Sensation as if the neck were seized with the hands.—Darting from the l. scapula to the shoulder and mamma.—Sticking pain in lower dorsal vertebræ; in r. kidney.—Bruised pain in loins.—Painful cramps in coccyx.—Pressive or wrenching pain in coccyx after stool.

22 **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains in the shoulders, arms, fingers, particularly in elbow and wrist-joint.—Itching in the palm of the (r.) hand.

23 **Lower Limbs.**—Bruised pain in the thigh, after a short walk.—Lancinating tearing in tibia when sitting, disappearing when walking.—Smarting itching on tibia.—Shootings in legs and feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Tearing in the limbs.—Tetanus, with full consciousness while lying down after a meal, followed by a deep sleep with emission of semen; bruised feeling of the body, back and l. arm on waking.—The majority of symptoms appear at night, or when sitting, and after rising from a seat, or in the open air; contact > them.—Great languor and prostration.—Great loquacity and gaiety.

25. **Skin.**—Itching, with burning after scratching.—Running and corrosive eruptions, which resemble scabies.

26. **Sleep.**—Irresistible drowsiness with yawning.—Great drowsiness, with frequent yawning and inclination to lie down, esp. in the afternoon.—Deep sleep, like stupor.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse small, intermittent.—Great tendency to chilliness.—Chilliness in a warm room, during sleep, after an evacuation; with the hair standing on end.—Heat ascending to the face, with redness and increased external warmth.—Constant vaporous exhalation from the body.

Grindelia.

Grindelia robusta and Grindelia squarrosa. *N. O.* Compositæ. The Grindeliæ are a genus of asteroid composites growing on the Pacific coast and inland on the mountains. The terminal heads of yellow flowers and the leaves are usually covered with a viscid balsamic secretion, from which they have been called "gum plants." A tincture is made of the leaves and unexpanded flowers. Bundy's proving of G. squarrosa was made with a tincture of the dried plant.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bites. Bronchitis. Cheyne-Stokes breathing. Conjunctivitis. Emphysema. Erythema. Eyes, pains in. Glaucoma. Heart, affections of. Iritis. Itching. Liver, pain in. Pruritus vulvæ. Pruritus vaginæ. Rhus-poisoning. Spleen, pain in. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—Following Hering I have not thought it necessary to separate the two *Grindelias* which have been used in homœopathy, but, as far as possible, I shall indicate the species used in any definite experience. Several species have been used in cases of asthma, bronchitis, *Rhus*-poisoning and heart and skin affections.

The only proving is by Dr. T. H Bundy, who took a teaspoonful of a tincture of the dried plant of *G. squarrosa* and in half an hour followed it by another, with the result that he produced some intensely severe pains in head and eyes (left then right), and symptoms in liver, spleen, nervous system and lungs, and altogether passed "the most terrible night of his life." The proving is remarkable for the number of peculiar symptoms induced. First there was "fulness in head as after a heavy dose of quinine." Then intense pain in left eye and right knee-joint exactly like acute rheumatism. The knee pain lasted only half an hour and then the third teaspoonful was taken. The eye-pain became most agonising, the pupil became widely dilated. It was two hours before the right eye became affected and then the misery was doubled. At this time unbearable pain in whole of liver and spleen came on, so severe it was impossible to lie still a moment, with intense soreness of the region affected like that of acute rheumatism. The eye pains were in the balls of the eyes running directly back into brain, much < by movement. There was a kind of paralysis of the vagus nerve: on falling asleep the respiratory movement would cease and would not be resumed until he waked up from the resulting suffocation. In the clinical experiences recorded it is the *Robusta* which is chiefly mentioned, though sometimes it is not specified which. One writer obtained excellent results from "*Grindelia*" in a number of cases of asthma and emphysema with dilated heart. H. W. Foster reported the cure of a case of asthma with *G. robusta* which shows that Dr. Bundy's proving of *G. squarrosa* is good for each drug. (Hering erroneously gives Bundy's proving under the heading "Grindelia robusta.") Dr. Foster's patient was awakened by asthmatic attacks, the room seeming too small. After getting quiet, just as he would commence to lose himself in sleep he would suddenly awaken again because he seemed to have forgotten to breathe. *Grind. r.* 30 relieved at once. Gatchell found a lotion of *Grindelia robusta* ϕ. (one part to ten of water) a sovereign application in itching or painful erythematous eruptions. It is also useful for bites and stings of insects. It removed aversion to darkness in one patient, who wanted a light in the room all night. Symptoms are < by movement; < in the dark; < on falling asleep.

Relations.—*It antidotes:* Rhus. *Compare:* Amm. mur., Ant. t., Kali bi.; Lach. (< from sleep; left then right); Gels. (< from sleep). Gels. has waking up feeling the *heart* has stopped, must keep moving to keep it going; *Grind.* feels *respiration* has stopped; Stram. (fear of the dark). Op., Lach., Carb. an. (fears to go to sleep.) Dyspnœa on falling asleep: Am. c., Ant. t., Arum t., Badiag., Bry., Cadm. s., Carb. an., Carb. v., Graph., Lach., Nux m., Op., Ran. b., and both the Grindelias.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Terrible fulness in head, as though from quinine (S).

3. **Eyes.**—Conjunctiva injected, eyes look as in congestion of brain.—Pain in eyeballs running directly back to brain, < from moving eyes.—Pain

in l. eye and r. knee like rheumatism; pain in knee did not last more than half an hour, but that in the eye became more intense, pupil becoming dilated; two hours later r. eye became affected in the same way (S).—Purulent ophthalmia.—Iritis: traumatic; from cold; metastasis of rheumatism; the pain is intense, the fever high.

12. **Abdomen.**—Unbearable pain in region of liver and spleen, so severe he cannot lie still a moment; soreness like that of acute rheumatism in the same region (S).

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Pruritus of vagina and vulva, whether from leucorrhœa, or aphthæ, or of venous origin (R).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Fear of going to sleep on account of loss of breath which awakens him (S).—On falling asleep respiratory movement ceases, and is not resumed until awakened by suffocation resulting.—Humid asthma from catarrhal bronchitis.—Cardiac asthma.—Cough from reflex causes.—Much tenacious mucus difficult to detach.

25. **Skin.**—Epidermic rash like roseola, suffusing face, neck, and often the whole body, with severe burning and itching (R).—Irritable eruptions, papular or vesicular (R).—Ulcers of leg with fetid secretion, pain, much swollen purplish black skin (R).

Guaco.

Mikania guaco (a climbing composite of Tropical America). *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture or decoction of leaves.

Clinical.—Cholera. Diarrhœa. Hydrophobia. Leucorrhœa. Paralysis. Phosphaturia. Rheumatism. Spine, affections of. Tongue, paralysis of.

Characteristics.—Guaco has a local repute as a remedy for the bites of serpents, for hydrophobia, cholera, and cancer. In the homœopathic provings rice-water stools occurred; and difficulty of swallowing as in hydrophobia. One proving also showed an action on the bladder and urinary organs, producing excess of phosphates. A lady who took a decoction for four months steadily, was obliged to discontinue because it produced: Copious, corrosive, putrid leucorrhœa, causing great debility, tanning the inside of the thighs and staining linen yellow. She felt as if fire was running out of her. Terrible itching and smarting. Another prover had severe spinal and occipital pains; paresis of tongue and difficult deglutition. Burning and tearing in soles. Pains as if beaten. Pains extend to other parts, mostly from above downwards. < At night. Motion <.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Kre. and Sul. (leucorrhœa). *Compare:* Alum., Bell. (menstrual flow feels hot); Phos. ac. (phosphaturia). Leucorrhœa staining yellow, Carb. an., Kre., Nit. ac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—An excited condition.

2. **Head.**—Severe aching in occiput which sometimes extends over upper half of back.—Headache and heat of head.

4. **Ears.**—Deafness.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue heavy, difficult to move.

9. **Throat.**—Difficult deglutition.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain and rumbling in bowels followed by watery stools.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Awakened 4 a.m. with pain and sudden call to stool of dark brown fæcal matter, thin and watery. Slept till 6, when he had another stool, sudden, forcible, profuse, with appearance as of rice-water; some pain in back afterwards, with feeling of weakness and fatigue.—Congestion of hæmorrhoidal vessels.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Unusual flow of urine with excess of phosphates; pain over region of bladder and weight and weariness through hips and loins.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Leucorrhœa, copious, corrosive, debilitating; tanning thighs, staining linen yellow; felt as if fire running out of her; terrible itching < at night.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Constriction of larynx and trachea.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Burning in nape extending to shoulders.—Tearing stiffness, drawing-tearing extending to axilla.—Drawing-tearing in and between scapulæ extending into forearm.—Frequent fine stitches, tearing and violent drawing pains along spine, < bending.—Aching and pressure forward in the lumbo-sacral region.—Weight and weariness through hips and loins.—Pain in sacrum and back with feeling of weakness and fatigue (after diarrhœa).

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Aching drawing and simple drawing pains in deltoid with a paralysed sensation extending to forearm.—Tearing and dislocation pains in shoulders extending to forearm.—Burning in shoulder-joint.—Tearing in elbows and fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Soreness and pains as if beaten about hip-joint.—Drawing in thigh.—Drawing and swollen feeling in calves.—Uneasiness and drawing in legs.—Tearing in ankle-joints.—Burning and tearing in soles.

Guaiacum.

Gum guaiacum. Guaiacum officinale. The gum-resin of Lignum sanctum or Lignum vitæ, a large tree growing in W. Indies. *N. O.* Zygophyllaceæ. Tincture of the gum-resin.

Clinical.—Abscess. Amenorrhœa. Aneurism. Bones, affections of. Bronchitis. Caries. Cholera infantum. Constipation. Contraction. Cough, Diarrhœa. Diphtheria. Dysmenorrhœa. Earache. Emaciation. Fever. Gout. Growing-pains. Headache, internal and external. Hernia. Membranous dysmenorrhœa. Mercury, effects of. Neuralgia. Osteomalachia. Otitis. Ovaries, inflammation of. Phthisis. Pleurisy. Pleurodynia. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Stomach, affections of. Syphilis. Throat, affections of. Tonsillitis. Toothache. Torticollis. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Guaiacum*, which is one of Hahnemann's antipsorics, is best known as a remedy in gout and rheumatism and as a diuretic, but latterly it has also taken a place in old-school therapeutics as a remedy for consumption. Homœopathic provings have developed and defined the sphere of its utility in all these respects

and many more. It acts on mucous membranes, muscles, joints and bones, and causes contraction of tendons with resulting deformity. Gouty nodosities on joints. Verwey (*H. R.*, ix., 627) treated a lady who for several years had a frequently recurring gouty inflammation of the knees. *Guai.* 30 was given (after *Chi.* 30 had failed to relieve) without obvious benefit. *Guai.* 1 was now given and after a few hours the swelling broke and the pains quickly subsided. A short time after, the same patient accidentally injured the same knee. Under *Guai.* 1 the swelling soon broke and the pain was relieved. But an abscess formed at the same time on the upper thigh. The pain became unbearable and the patient's husband "begged for more of the drops that had twice before made the swelling break." It was again given and in six hours the abscess evacuated. On two later occasions Dr. Verwey saw *Guai.* act in the same way on scrofulous and gouty abscesses. This is probably analogous to its action in quinsy. In cases indicating *Guaiac.* the affected parts are very sensitive to touch, and there is < from heat. Rheumatism in syphilitic and mercurial patients. Acute tonsillitis, simple or rheumatic. Syphilitic sore throat. "Burning in the throat" is the keynote symptom of most cases of sore throat. It was first recommended by Brinton in the *Lancet* in 1857 for quinsy; was given in full doses and produced a crisis of sweat and profuse urination. Ozanam gave it in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd centesimal dilutions and found that he got the curative effects without crisis, which was an unnecessary effect of the drug. *Guaic.*, says Ozanam, seems to combine the properties of *Bell.*, *Apis*, and *Bar. c.* It has the erythematous or inflammatory angina with bright redness of *Bell.*; the œdema of *Apis*; and the phlegmon with tendency to suppuration of tonsils of *Bar. c.* and *Apis* (*H. R.*, ii. 217). Proell records the cure of a case of secondary syphilis in a gentleman who had inflammation of the palate supervening on hard chancre. The isolated, sore, red spots threatened to extend deeper and perforate. *Merc. cor.* 3x, *Nit. ac.* 3, *Aur. mur.* 3, and *Mez.* 3 were given in succession, each for one or two weeks, without avail. The syphilitic imflammation continued to spread, the brain became affected as shown in confusion of thought, remarkable depression of spirits and weakness of memory. *Guaiac.* 3x was now given, and even on the next day improvement was noticable. In fourteen days the whole trouble had vanished, the mind was clear, cheerfulness and memory returned and remained (*H. R.*, i. 109). The growing pains of children are relieved by it. The secretions of *Guaiac.* are very offensive. Burning sensations in mouth, throat, and stomach, stitches in chest going from front to back, or from below upward; in region of apex; < from motion and from deep inspiration: "Sharp pain about mid-day under right breast to shoulder" was removed in a case of mine by *Guaiac.*

The mental state is one of weakness: weak memory and disinclination to labour. Sad and depressed. Fretful, obstinate, sharp stitches in brain. Sensation as if the brain were loose. Neuralgia of left side of head and face, extending to neck. External headache, with sensation as if blood-vessels were over-filled; extending to face and neck. Tearing pains in skull. Swellings and sensation of swelling in eyes

and nose. Eyes feel protruded. Houghton cured with *Guaiac.* 3x a case of gouty inflammation of the meatus of the ear and tympanum after failure with *Fer. ph.* Concomitant rheumatic lameness and soreness led him to *Guaiac.* Heat, swelling and blotchiness of face. Prosopalgia every day from 6 p.m. to 4 a.m. Toothache when biting jaws together. "Violent hunger, afternoon and evening" shows its relation to the "sinking" sensations of *Sulphur* and the antipsorics. There is a desire for apples which > gastric symptoms; and aversion to milk and food generally. Flatulence is marked. There is nausea from sensation of phlegm in throat. "Every morning vomits a mass of watery phlegm with great exertion, followed by great exhaustion." There is morning diarrhœa with skin dry and chilliness. In cholera infantum the face is like that of an old person. In constipation the stool is hard, dry, crumbling, and very offensive. Some marked symptoms appear in the urinary organs: Continuous urging even after urination, with profuse fetid urine. Stitches in neck of bladder after ineffectual pressure to urinate. Cutting while urinating. Chilly crawls over mammæ. There are many marked symptoms in the respiratory sphere. Violent, spasmodic, inflammatory affections of windpipe and larynx, with palpitation preventing motion, or calling for help, feels suffocating. Cough dry or with copious bloody or purulent expectoration of very offensive odour. Contractive pain between scapulæ. Chilliness in back. Yawning and stretching > general ill-feeling. The least motion <. After a cold, has violent pains in limbs. Clothes feel damp. On walking in open air has perspiration on head. Cannot bear heat with pains in limbs. Periodicity is marked. Stomach affection returns every summer.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Nux. *Antidote to:* Caust., Rhus. *Compatible:* After Merc. (rheumatism, gout, and syphilis); after Sulph. (in cholera infantum); after Caust. (in torticollis). *Compare:* Phos. ac. (growing pains); Act. r. (pleurodynia and tuberculosis); Bry. (chronic rheumatism when the joints are distorted; < motion; pleurisy in second stage of phthisis); Coloc. (contractions after rheumatism); Caust. (Guaiac. is better than Caust., which it follows well, when either gout or rheumatism causes distortion of limbs < every attempt at motion; especially if there are gouty nodosities on joints); Araceæ (late tuberculosis; pleuritic pains left apex); Kal. i., Mezer., Phytol., Rhodo., Stilling.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Obstinacy.—Strong desire to criticise, and to despise everything.—Indolence and dread of movement.—Weakness of memory, and excessive forgetfulness, esp. of names.—Fixed look, and absence of ideas, esp. in the morning.

2. **Head.**—Pressive pain, extending from the base of the brain upwards, or traction and tearing in the sinciput and temples.—Violent lancinations in the brain, from the base upwards.—Tearing (rheumatic pains) in one side of the head only, as far as the cheek.—Pulsations, throbbings (and shootings) in the temples, with sensation as if the head were swollen, and the blood-vessels

congested.—Sensation as if brain were detached and loose.—Pulsative throbbing in the outer parts of the head, with stitches in the temples; removed for a short time by external pressure and by walking, < by sitting and standing.—Lacerating in whole l. side of head.—Neuralgia l. side of head and face extending to neck.—Sweat chiefly on head and forehead (when walking in open air).—Tearing pains in skull.

3. **Eyes.**—Sensation of swelling, or actual swelling of the eyelids, with sensation as if the eyes were protruding, and as if the eyelids were too short. —Pupils dilated.—Amaurosis.—Pimples in the eyebrows; and round eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Tearing and squeezing in the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Pains in nasal bones.—Nose swollen.—Fluent coryza.

6. **Face.**—Redness and painful swelling of the face.—Shootings in the cheek-bones and in the muscles of the cheeks, as if knives were plunged in.—Neuralgia l. side of face, head and nape 6 p.m. to 4 a.m. daily.

7. **Teeth.**—Aching in the teeth, on closing them.—Pulling and tearing in the teeth, terminating in shootings.

9. **Throat.**—Burning pain in the throat.—Acute tonsillitis, r. tonsil much swollen, dark-red, constant aching pains, sharp stitches towards ear on swallowing.—Syphilitic sore throat.—Throat dry, cannot swallow without a drink.

10. **Appetite.**—Insipid taste, with want of appetite, and disgust for everything, accompanied by expectoration of mucus.—Empty risings.—Immoderate hunger.—Nausea, excited by a sensation as if the throat were filled with slimy mucus.—Repugnance to milk.—After eating without appetite she gets sick.

11. **Stomach.**—Burning in stomach and abdomen.—Cramps and pains in stomach.—Every summer a severe stomach affection with vomiting of blood.—Anxious sensation of constriction in the region of the stomach, which impedes respiration.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pinching in the abdomen, as from incarceration of flatus.—Sensation of emptiness, with borborygmi, and rumbling in the abdomen.—Pain, as from hernia in the groins.—Twitchings of the muscles of the abdomen.

13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa commencing in morning, skin dry; chilly.—Thin mucous stool.—Soft stool in pieces.—Cholera infantum, emaciation; old-looking face.—Constipation.—Fæces hard, crumbling, and very offensive.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Constant want to make water (even after urinating) with copious discharge of very fetid urine.—Incisive pains in the urethra, on making water.—Ineffectual want to urinate, with shootings in the neck of the bladder.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Emissions without lascivious dreams.—Gonorrhœa-like discharge.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Subacute and chronic ovaritis, esp. in rheumatic women.—Amenorrhœa.—Membranous dysmenorrhœa.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dry cough with sensation in the epigastrium as if there were not sufficient air in it.—Dry cough, > by detaching a little mucus.—Cough, with expectoration of fetid pus.

18. **Chest.**—Shootings in the (l. side of the) chest, < by breathing; by moving head.—Stitches from middle of r. chest, ending in one below r. scapula.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pressure on the vertebræ of the neck.—Stiffness in the nape of the neck.—Constant frequent stitches on l. side of nape, extending from scapulæ to occiput, on motion, also on holding head still.—Stiffness along the back, on one (l.) side only, from the neck extending to the small of the back and sacrum, intolerable on slightest motion, or turning the part, not noticed on touch or during rest.—Tearing and shooting in one side of the back only.—Contractive pain between the shoulder-blades.—Corrosive itching in the back (by day).—Shiverings in the back in the afternoon.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Weakness in the arms.—Tearing and shooting in the shoulder-blades, and in the forearms.—Sharp stitches in the top of r. shoulder.—Rheumatic pains in l. arm from shoulder to wrist.—Lancinating rheumatic pains from elbow to wrist (l.).—Rheumatic pains in l. wrist-joint.—Stitches in r. thumb.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pains in the bones of the thighs, pressive and tingling pains in the thighs, when seated.—Paralytic tension in the thighs, on walking.—Weakness in the thighs.—Pricking in the nates, as if sitting on needles.—Tearing, drawing lancinations in the leg, from r. tarsus to the knee.—Tension in thighs, esp. r., as if the muscles were too short, with languor when walking; < by contact, > when sitting.

24. **Generalities.**—Rheumatic pains in the joints.—Arthritic pains in the limbs, with shootings and tearings, and contraction of the parts affected.—The pains are provoked by the least movement, and are accompanied by heat in the parts affected.—Numbness of the limbs.—Painful weariness and weakness in the arms and thighs, with dread of movement.—Immovable stiffness of the contracted limbs.—Frequent inclination to yawn, and to stretch the limbs, proceeding from a general sensation of uneasiness.—The majority of symptoms show themselves, when sitting, as well as in the morning after rising, or in the evening before lying down.—Exostosis.—Consumption.

26. **Sleep.**—Great drowsiness in the afternoon.—Late sleeping and early waking.—Frequent waking with fright, sometimes on going to sleep.—Restless tossing during the night.—Nightmare, when lying on the back, waking with screams.—Feeling in the morning as though the sleep had been insufficient.

27. **Fever.**—Shivering, chilliness, and shuddering, even near a fire, principally in the afternoon and evening.—Shivering, without thirst, morning and evening.—Heat in the face, esp. in the evening.—Sweat in the morning.—Copious perspiration, esp. on the head, when walking in the open air.—Pulse accelerated; small, weak, soft.

Guarana.

Paullinia sorbilis. Brazilian Cocoa. *N. O.* Sapindaceæ. Alcoholic solution of dried paste made from seeds.

Clinical.—Alcohol, effects of. Coffee, effects of. Diarrhœa. Eyelids, twitching of. Headache.

Characteristics.—Guarana is a climbing shrub of Brazil, the seeds of which contain *Coffeine*, and are used by the natives for making

a beverage. In medicine it has found its principal use in conditions of nervous exhaustion; sick headache in those who have abused tea and coffee, the headache being followed by vomiting and excited by any error in diet or depression of mind. Throbbing, congestive headache after excessive use of liquor. Persistent twitching of eyelids is one of its indications. Diarrhœa.

Relations.—*Compare:* Agar. (twitching of eyelids); Ign., Nux in sick headache; Coff., Coca., Thea.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Gaiety; extravagant behaviour.—Mental hyperæsthesia; intellectual excitement.

2. **Head.**—Sick headache in those who have abused tea and coffee, or in whom nervous headaches followed by vomiting are excited by any error in diet or depression of mind.—Throbbing, congestive headache after excessive use of alcohol.

3. **Eyes.**—Persistent twitching of eyelids.

13. **Stool.**—Profuse, green, odourless mucous stools.—Diarrhœa of phthisis.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Spasm of bladder.

24. **Generalities.**—Restlessness, nervousness, weariness.—Neuralgia.—Reduced vital powers; grief; depression of spirits; loss of appetite.—Debility after prostrating diseases.—Paralysis.—Chlorosis.

25. **Skin.**—Urticaria.—Prurigo.

Guarea.

Guarea trichilioides. Red-wood. Ball-wood. *N. O.* Meliaceæ.
Tincture and trituration of bark.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Asthma millari. Bones, affections of. Chemosis. Dysphagia. Eyes, affections of. Hernia. Intermittent fever. Liver-spots. Lupus. Pterygium. Ptosis. Tongue, affections of. Tonsils, swollen. Vertigo. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—Petroz is the authority for this drug, which produces a number of symptoms in the eyes, and cases of chemosis and pterygium have been reported cured with it. R. K. Ghosh (*H. R.*, viii. 459) cured a number of cases of both. He found a lotion of *Guarea* ϕ (gtt i. to ʒi.) of great assistance. In the head there is a sensation as if the brain were falling forward; and a sensation as of a blow on the head leaving numbness and diminished thinking power. The eye symptoms alternate with diminished hearing. A number of symptoms were experienced in the umbilicus and inguinal rings. Flow of blood between menses. Pains in periosteum. On the skin there were liver-spots, and an eruption with burning vesicles. Sleepy in open air. Aromatic-smelling sweat. Sensations of constriction are common. Sudden shocks of whole body. Bruised

pains. Acids and cold water < ; hot drinks, and wrapping warmly >. Sweat when eating or after. Bone pains < at night.

Relations.—Bov. (flow of blood between menses); Crotal. (as if had a blow on the head); Anac. (peg in ear); Gels. (vertigo, ptosis); Azadiracta indica (botan.); Apis (chemosis, asthma millari); Arn. (injuries); Phos. (steatoma); Ign. (nerves); Merc. and Silic. (bone-pains, suppuration).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anxiety.—Fear of losing reason.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo; when stooping; objects appear upside down.—Whirling dizziness.—Sensation as if the brain were falling forward.—Sensation as if from blow on the head, leaving a kind of numbness and diminished thinking power; as after apoplectic seizure.—Constriction, heaviness, shocks; in forehead.—Constriction, hammering in occiput.

3. **Eyes.**—Sickly look round eyes and within orbits,—Swelling beneath eyes.—Swelling of lachrymal gland.—Pain in eyes during fever.—Twitching of eyebrows.—Paralysis of lids.—Pressure on lids.—Lachrymation.—Inflammation of conjunctiva, which is swollen.—Pain in ball as after weeping.—Tearing pain in eyeballs; tension; forced-out feeling.—Pupils dilated.—Objects appear grey; during vertigo they appear upside down.—Eye-symptoms alternate with diminution of hearing.

4. **Ears.**—Swelling of periosteum behind ears.—Sensation in ears as of a peg; of a worm; pushing-out feeling.—Roaring in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Coryza; with hardened secretion; with heat.—Nose stuffed; ineffectual desire to sneeze; constriction at root of nose.

6. **Face.**—Suppurating swellings on face.—Swelling of upper lip.

7, 8. **Teeth and Mouth.**—Pains in teeth accompanied by pain in zygoma, excited by draught of air, by pressure of tongue; < lying on painful side; by hot food; by walking.—Tongue coated during the fever.—Tongue coated greyish yellow; swollen; paralysed; bleeding.—Tongue feels cold and dry.—Lancinations in tongue.—Mouth smells of cheese.—Taste, sweet.—Food tastes insipid.

9. **Throat.**—Tonsils swollen.—Œsophagus: raw pain; sensation of contraction and burning heat.—Swallowing difficult.

10. **Appetite.**—Canine hunger in evening; speedy satiety.—Aversion to milk, fish, and hot, greasy, cooked food.

11. **Stomach.**—Sour eructations with tension and pressure at stomach.—Inclination to vomit during fever.—Vomiting, sour; green.—Stomach: constriction in; bruised feeling in.

12. **Abdomen.**—Hardness at umbilicus.—Abdomen distended with lancination in groins and inguinal ring.—Bruised pain externally.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constriction of anus and rectum.—Urging to stool.—Constipation.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Labour pains suppressed.—Lochia scanty.—Leucorrhœa after menses; fetid.—Flow of blood between menstrual periods.—Itching of pudenda.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough: dry barking; violent deep-seated; with expectoration.—The cough is accompanied by sweat, pain, soreness,

tightness of chest; comes after a crying spell; on falling asleep; after getting chilled; is excited by itching in throat, by irritation in larynx.—Breathing, sobbing; difficult during chill.—Sensation of hollowness and dilatation of chest.—Respiratory symptoms < from putting hand to throat.

21. **Limbs.**—Jactitation of limbs.—Cracking in joints.—Nightly pains in bones.—Bruised pain in bones.—Caries.

24. **Generalities.**—Steatoma; hot swelling; swelling of affected parts. —Suppuration of glands.

25. **Skin.**—Yellow spots on temples.—Liver-spots on arms.—Eruptions behind ears.—Herpes.—Itching.—Lupus of ochre-red colour.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepy in open air.—Dreams, anxious, melancholy, full of strife.

27. **Fever.**—Coldness followed by heat with sweat.—Heat of upper part of body, coldness of bones.—Sweat chiefly during and after eating.—Sweat aromatic.

Gummi Gutti, *see* Gambogia.

Gymnema Sylvestre.

Gymnema sylvestre. *N. O.* Asclepiadaceæ. Tincture of leaves.

Clinical.—Snake-bite. Taste, altered.

Characteristics.—This plant, which grows in the Deccan peninsula, Assam, and some parts of Africa, is a woody climber with long, slender branches. The powdered root has a reputation among the natives as a remedy for snake-bite. It is mentioned here an account of a single symptom observed from chewing one or two leaves, which had a bitterish, astringent, and slightly acid taste. Immediately after chewing them the sense of taste for sugar was lost, and also the taste for bitters, the effect lasting some hours. Everything else could be tasted, as the ginger in gingerbread but not the sweet. Quinine tasted like chalk.

Gymnocladus Canadensis.

Chicot. American Coffee-tree. *N. O.* Leguminosæ. Tincture of fresh pulp of the pods.

Clinical.—Erysipelas. Fever. Headache. Spleen, pain in. Throat, sore. Tongue, blue. Toothache. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—The most peculiar symptom of the *Gymnocl.* proving is a bluish-white coating of the tongue. Guided by this symptom C. T. Bingham cured a man of headache following influenza —"a constant severe pain in front part of head, especially under eye-

brows and upper part of nose." It had lasted over two weeks, never ceasing and at times intolerable. Bones of eye-sockets sore to touch. Tongue covered all over with bluish-white coat; does not enjoy food; is very weak. *Gym.* 2x cured. Full, tight headache appears in the proving, with sensation as if the eyes were pushed forward. The fulness takes actual shape in "erysipelatous swelling of face and head; hot face; it feels swollen; is compelled to rub the eyes." Full sensations and burning pains are very common. Toothache from slightest cold air or drink. Sore throat, dark livid redness of fauces and tonsils. There are a number of fever symptoms: Desire for heat, wants to be near the fire. Cold chills and pains in bowels. Perspiration in axillary regions and palms. Epidemic fevers of typhoid character have been cured by it. Violent pain in left forearm as if the bones were crushed. There is aversion to motion; easily fatigued; desire to lean the head on something. Walking <. Cold <, cold drinks and cold draughts <. > From rubbing eyes.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nux, Agar. Æthus., Bell., Cicut., Hyo., Laches., Lachn., Solan. n., Stram.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Cannot think, comprehend, or study; forgets everything.—Indifference.

2. **Head.**—Dizzy with dimness of sight; nausea, belching.—Head feels full, tight as if bound up.—Intense frontal headache, eyes feel pushed forward.—Fulness and pressure in and over eyes, extending to vertex.—Intense headache with stitches in bowels; in umbilical region at times.—Catarrhal headache, premonitory stages; feeling of fulness in head, with throbbing in temples and forehead, with vertigo, heat of face, numbness and tired feeling.—Desire to lean the head on something.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes feel pushed forward.—Burning heat and pain through eyes; sore in morning.—Desire to rub the eyes.—Sense of agglutination of l. eye; desire to rub or scratch it.—Violent throbbing pain over l. eye.

6. **Face.**—Sensations as if flies were crawling over r. side of face.—Erysipelatous swelling of face and head; face feels hot and swollen; is compelled to rub the eyes.—Pain as if bruised in l. malar bone.

7. **Teeth.**—Great sensibility of teeth; < l. side and in upper teeth; slightest draught of cold air induces it; cold drinks very painful.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue coated bluish-white.—Burning, drawing, and scraping; burning in roof of mouth, extending to mouth and tonsils.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, dark, livid redness of fauces and tonsils.—R. tonsil inflamed, purple.—Stitching and shooting in throat.—Mucus in throat and frequent hawking.

11. **Stomach.**—Belching of sour water.—Nausea after eating with pain and fulness in stomach and belching.—Burning in œsophagus and stomach.—Circumscribed burning in stomach size of dollar.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in l. side as if spleen were swollen.—Soreness and tenderness of abdomen.—Stitches in bowels and umbilical region.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation with ineffectual desire.—Aching fulness in rectum after stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pressure on bladder and frequent desire to urinate; urine passed in small stream.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Itching of glans and prepuce.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Smarting in larynx.—Tickling in throat in morning causing cough, increasing through day; cough dry, hard, and racking.—Pressure on chest and sternum.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Violent pain in l. forearm, in radius, as if bones were crushed and broken.—Pulsation in l. index finger as if panaritium were forming.

Hæmatoxylon.

Hæmatoxylon campechianum. Logwood. (Central America.) *N. O.* Leguminosæ Cæsalpiniæ. Tincture of the heart-wood.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Colic. Diarrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Headache. Indigestion. Ptosis. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—*Logwood* is the well-known dye of commerce. The tincture was proved by Jouve in 1839, and some very distinctive symptoms were produced. Constriction appears in many parts, culminating in the stomach and abdomen in colic and in the chest in symptoms very like many cases of angina pectoris. This is the most characteristic of all the symptoms of *Hæm.*: Sensation as if a bar lay transversely across from region of heart to right side, with acute pain in left upper portion of chest." This bar sensation has been frequently removed by *Hæm.*; and in a case of zona with agonising pain as if a bar lay across the chest, arresting the breathing, *Hæm.* did signal service for me. Disordered digestion accompanies and complicates most other conditions. Chilliness predominates, but the symptoms are > in open air. < At night; on stooping; by pressure; by touch. There is much general sensitiveness.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. *Compare:* (in compressive pains) Cact., Lil. t., Coloc., Aur., Naja.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Ill-humour; sadness; melancholy; vexation.—Inclination to repose; desire to weep.

2. **Head.**—Head heavy, painful, with difficulty in reflecting, and expressing one's ideas.—Vertigo, so as to occasion falling, and dulness of ideas.—Constriction in the forehead, and in the occiput, with burning heat in the head.—Headache at night, as from indigestion, with swelling of the stomach and abdomen, anxiety, inclination to vomit, sour risings of food.—Headache, esp. in the forehead, with inclination to vomit on stooping.—Pain in l. forehead, spreading over face and affecting l. teeth.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes downcast and surrounded by a livid circle.—Painful pressure on the eyes, with sensation of constriction of the aperture of the eyelids.—Redness of the conjunctiva, and of the lachrymal caruncula.—Redness of the eyes with blue margins.—Sensation as if sand were introduced into the

eyes.—Heaviness of the eyelids, which compels them to close.—Heaviness in the eyes, and appearance as of a veil before the sight.—Pupils contracted, and sight confused.—Mist before the eyes; on reading, the letters vanish.—Amelioration of the symptoms of the sight in the open air.

4. **Ears.**—Violent pain in r. ear, extending to throat; throat feels contracted, with burning pain during deglutition.

6. **Face.**—Face pale, dejected, and changed, face discomposed.—Pain in the lower jaw, with stinging in the teeth and cheek.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, with difficulty of swallowing, sensation of contraction, inclination to swallow, salivation, and smarting.—Sensation of a foreign substance in the throat, with yawning and stretching.

11, 12. **Stomach and Abdomen.**—Painful swelling in the stomach, with pressure at the epigastrium, and risings of flatus.—Pain in the abdomen, with yawning, inclination to vomit, and stretchings.—Painful digging, which proceeds from the abdomen to the throat, and which causes a convulsive pain in the region of the heart, increased by the touch, and accompanied by oppression.—Attacks of tearing pains in the stomach and the abdomen, as if caused by poisonous substances.—Colic, with painful sensibility of the abdomen to the touch, inflation, tension and digging in the abdomen, borborygmi, soft fæces, with cuttings, lassitude in the limbs, palpitation of the heart, and uneasiness, with anguish.—Tympanitic distension of the abdomen and rising of air.—After the colic, general cold, with burning heat in the palms of the hands.—Colic, with pains in the loins, and nausea.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Borborygmi, colic, and diarrhœa in morning.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine red, scanty, and burning.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Colic, as if the catamenia were going to appear, with slimy, whitish discharge from the vagina.

18. **Chest.**—Constriction, extending from the chest to the epigastrium, with smarting and burning pain, increased by the touch.—Sensation as if a bar lay transversely across, from region of heart to r. side, with acute pain in l. upper portion of chest.

19. **Heart.**—Convulsive pain in the region of the heart, increased by the touch, and accompanied by oppression.—Great soreness in the region of the heart, with anguish, redoubled throbbing, small pulse, burning in the hands, and shivering of the body.—Palpitations of the heart, with diminished perspiration of the feet.

20 **Back.**—Pain and chilliness between the shoulders.

21. **Limbs**—The limbs are painful and languid.—Pain in l. shoulder, as if inflamed.—Suppression of the habitual sweat of the feet.

24 **Generalities.**—Painful sensibility of the limbs, with lassitude.—General uneasiness, with anxiety arising from the stomach, and colic.

26. **Sleep.**—Irresistible drowsiness.—Frequent yawning.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness predominates, shuddering, goose-flesh. — Dry skin.

Hall.

The salt springs of Hall in Upper Austria, containing chlorides, iodides, bromides, and carbonates of the alkalies and alkaline earths and iron; but by far the largest ingredient is chloride of sodium. Dilutions.

Clinical.—Breast, affections of. Exophthalmic goître. Glands, enlarged. Goître.

Characteristics.—Provings have been made of this water, many of them on patients suffering from goître. Great weakness and exhausting night-sweats were produced and all the symptoms of cold in the head and chest. Many marked symptoms appeared in the mammary gland. Three different provers experienced them. A number of symptoms occur after sleep and some of them wake the prover in the night. One prover had a sensation as if her stomach would fall out, and as if her breasts would fall off. In many cases the pains are transient and acute, and return after a short interval.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nat. mur., Silica marit.; (stitches shooting out of nipple) Ol. an.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Confusion of the senses.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo as if intoxicated.—Headache, esp. at first, sometimes increasing in severity and accompanied by vertigo, roaring in ears, sparks before eyes.—Drawing tearing in vertex towards r. temple.—Transient, painful tearings in occiput.

3. **Eyes.**—Heat, burning and violent watering of eyes, with feeling of catarrh in nose, as after smelling strong ammonia.

4. **Ears.**—Great difficulty of hearing.

5. **Nose.**—Frequent (violent) sneezing and feeling of commencing coryza.

6. **Face.**—Painful swelling of the lymphatic gland, size of pigeon's egg, r. side of face close to ear.

8. **Mouth.**—Accumulation of saliva.

9. **Throat.**—Frequent hawking with expectoration of mucus.—Burning and tickling; rawness as if tough mucus collected, difficult to loosen, with hoarseness; scraping.—Swelling of one of cervical glands (in a prover who had never had a swollen gland in her life before); in anterior portion of neck between hyoid bone and thyroid cartilage, size of walnut, painless, easily movable.—Goître gradually disappeared.

11. **Stomach.**—Regurgitation of bitter nauseous fluid from stomach.—Acidity, like heartburn.—Qualmish nausea: in evening; on going to bed; on awaking.—Vomiting.—Painful sensation of emptiness in stomach and hunger, although she had eaten much supper; the stomach felt painful and sick, as if it would fall out.—Violent gnawing, like hunger, in stomach extending downward into intestines.

12. **Abdomen.**—Cutting griping in abdomen, commencing near r. side of navel, extending outward, then following course of colon to rectum, involving a large circle about navel, followed by rumbling as if for stool, lasting an hour and returning at short intervals.—Transient painful sensation in r. flank.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Thin, pasty evacuations, increasing to diarrhœa. —Unusually hard, difficult stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Increased secretion of pale urine.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menstruation unusually profuse at first, at the right time.—Menstruation lasting only one day (usually three).—Menstruation appeared without any pain (very remarkable, as she had always been subject to pains in abdomen therewith. The cure was permanent).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarse; piping voice, scarcely audible.—Cough in morning after rising.—Dry cough in evening with catarrh, which became loose in morning.—Cough hoarse, barking, very violent, dry, croupy or like the cough of laryngeal phthisis.—Remarkable dyspnœa, with palpitation on ascending a slight elevation, followed by the appearance of menstruation.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression of chest with difficult breathing.—Frequent waking from sleep on account of sticking in r. side of thorax.—A transient stitch in sternum, above pit of stomach, wakes her from sleep at night.—Two very violent stitches r. side, just below r. breast, during rest.—Her breasts, which were usually firm and full, became small and flabby.—Transient burning and sticking in l. mamma.—Itching-sticking and burning superficially in l. nipple, temporarily > by rubbing, lasting 8 to 10 seconds, and returning after a short time.—Frequent stitches beneath l. breast.—Frequent transient stitches (very violent at times) in both breasts, with extreme sensitiveness, pressure of linen or bedclothes unendurable; sensation as if an ulcer forming deep in the breast; < by motion and touch; < at night, often waking her from sleep (lasted three weeks, and disappeared with the goître).—Violent stitches in substance of r. breast, piercing the nipple from within outward, wakens her at night.—Great painfulness and heaviness in both breasts, esp. on touch and motion, both feeling as though they would fall off.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation.—Pulse greatly accelerated.

20. **Back.**—Pain like sprain, extending from r. lumbar region, across r. side of small of back into r. ischium.

21. **Limbs.**—Trembling of the limbs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Unable to exert r. arm without violent pain in axilla, where was found a gland, dark red, swollen, hot, very painful to touch, size of a walnut (it gathered and broke in five days).—Drawing tearing pain in l. humerus to elbow; lower end of l. elbow as if in periosteum while sitting still, followed by some violent stitches just below l. breast close to its margin.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Violent sticking as with needles in r. heel (lasts a quarter of an hour, and returns after short pause).

25. **Skin.**—Boils: r. eyebrow; r. breast; l. breast; back of r. upper arm. —Burning pains in skin of dorsal surface of l. forearm on oblong spot with slight redness.

26. **Sleep.**—Night restless, with many dreams; unpleasant.

Hamamelis.

H. macrophylla. H. dioica. H. virginica. Witch-hazel. *N. O.* Hamamelidaceæ. (A shrub growing in all parts of U.S., in damp woods or along streams; flowers in autumn, flowers yellow, the seeds ripen the year following). Tincture of fresh bark of twigs and root. A resinoid, Hamamelin, is also prepared.

Clinical.—Abortion, threatened. *Ankles, weak. Black-eye. Bruises. Burns. Cancer.* Chilblains. *Consumption. Enteric fever. Gastric ulcer. Hæmatemesis. Hæmaturia. Hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhagic diathesis. Hæmorrhoids.* Leucorrhœa. Melæna. *Menstruation, disorders of; vicarious. Nipples, sore. Noises in the head. Nose, bleeding from. Ovaries, affections of. Pelvic hæmatocele. Phimosis. Phlegmasia alba dolens. Purpura.* Rheumatism. Scapula, rheumatism of. *Scurvy. Small-pox. Testicles, inflamed. Ulcers. Uterus, affections of. Vagina, spasm of.* Varicocele. *Veins, varicose.* Wounds.

Characteristics.—The deep red colour of the tincture of *Hamamelis* may be taken as the signature of its therapeutic action. No remedy has a wider sphere of usefulness in cases of hæmorrhage and disordered blood-vessels. It has also a decided relation to the effects of mechanical injuries including burns of the first degree, and as a local application it takes rank with *Arnica* and *Calendula* in the homœopathic amamentarium. Hering, who learned its properties from Mr. Pond, of "Pond's Extract" fame (Pond was a patient of Hering's), made the first provings and introduced the remedy into homœopathy. He defines its position as being between *Acon.* and *Arn.* "Pond's Extract" is an aqueous distillate prepared from the leaves. A number of interesting superstitions are associated with the shrub; and shoots of it are used as "divining rods" for discovering water and metals. Hale has given a very full account of the remedy. Phlebitis; varicosis; hæmorrhoids; venous hæmorrhages—these are the conditions likely to require *Hamam.* The local application of *Hamam.* to a sprained knee has been known to set up inflammation in the veins of the part, and the provers who had varicose veins experienced in them increased sensitiveness and unusual sensations, and a number were cured. In congestion, inflammation, and bleeding of hæmorrhoidal vessels, *Ham.* has a great range of action; and like that other great pile remedy, *Æsculus h.*, it has also a marked action in the throat. *Ham.* is called for in cases of "varicose angina," where the veins of the pharynx are large and blue. The hæmorrhages in which *Ham.* is indicated are mostly dark. They may occur from any orifice. Metrorrhagia, menorrhagia, vicarious menstruation and hæmorrhages between the periods are met by it. In this connection a case recorded by Dr. Ward (*Pacif. Coast J. of H.*, November, 1899) is noteworthy. He cured a case of intermenstrual *pain.* Allen mentions in the provings an intermenstrual *flow*, and Dr. Ward acutely observes that if his patient has had the flow, the soreness so distinctly felt might not have been realised. "Intense soreness" is one of the notes of *Hamamelis.* The part from which the flow of blood proceeds feels

sore and bruised. This distinguishes it from *Chi.* in passive hæmorrhages. It is a leading indication for it in cases of orchitis and ovarian affections; and also in phlebitis and varicose veins. In piles there is much bleeding and marked soreness of the part; the back feels as if it would break (*Æsc. h.* has little or no bleeding). There is taste of blood in the mouth. The headache of *Ham.* is chiefly in the temples, throbbing, hammering; especially over left eye. Hughes gave *Ham.* ϕ to a young lady suffering from daily epistaxis and throbbing headache. The first dose was followed by a flushing of the face and most distressing throbbing-aching and sense of fulness in the head. The second dose brought back all the symptoms in the head, and a feeling as if it would burst. Some days later the 3x was given, and again the dilatation of the cerebral vessels occurred, though the symptoms were not so severe. The hæmorrhage of *Ham.* causes great exhaustion (out of proportion to the amount of loss), but there is also a tired, aching feeling in the back and lower limbs, independently of hæmorrhages. Many rheumatic symptoms occur, and with them always the characteristic soreness. A woman, thirty-five, to whom I gave *Ham.* 1 for varicosis with great advantage, developed marked loss of appetite and these additional symptoms: "Pain all round lower abdomen, dreadful aching, rheumatic pain at top of left shoulder and under right shoulder-blade, also right side of chest under arm. Pains < during the day and when at rest, entirely absent during the night. Stupid feeling in head." This scapular pain bears on the experience of Dr. Koech, who cured with *Ham.* many cases of scapular rheumatism. He regards it as a specific in affections of the last five cervical nerves. There is a good deal of thirst in the *Ham.* pathogenesis, and Bree says (*H. P.*, xii. 61) it will relieve the excessive thirst that most patients with heart troubles complain of. Motion and exertion in general <. < In open air; in rainy weather. Takes cold easily from every exposure, but especially to warm, moist air. Toothache < in warm room. < From touch.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Arn., Camph., Chi., Puls. (toothache). *Complementary to:* Ferrum in hæmorrhages. *Compare:* Arn., Calend. ("is better than either in hastening the absorption of intra-ocular hæmorrhage," Hering); Chloral, Secal. (purpura); Fl. ac., Lach., Secal., Puls., Nux, Æsc., Nit. ac. (in varicose veins and piles); Spo., Puls. (orchitis—Ham. has more soreness); Act. r. (abdominal soreness after labour; Ham. is an excellent external application); Bry. (vicarious menstruation); Nit. ac. (hæmorrhage in typhoid; Nit. ac. light, Ham. dark); Bell., Euphorb., Rhus, Tereb. (as an application in burns of first degree); Sanguisuga (hæmorrhages).

Causation.—Injuries.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Forgetful.—No desire to study or work.—Depressed in mind; also after emissions, with regretful mind.—Irritable.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo when stooping.—Swimming sensation on rising.—Nausea and vertigo, with desire to lie down.—Stupor; headache; crowding fulness in head and neck, also in forehead.—Stupid feeling in head.—Feeling

as if a bolt were passed from temple to temple, and tightly secured.—Fulness in forehead, with pressing in root of tongue.—Bursting headache on awaking, insupportable on bending downward.—Dulness and fulness in head all day.—Headache after an emission.—Hammering over l. eye, as if he would go out of his mind.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes feel weak, but are less inflamed; painful weakness of the eyes.—Feeling as if both eyes would be forced out of head, > by pressing them with the fingers, but < a few moments afterwards.—Sore pain in eyes; eyes painful under slight pressure.—Swelling of eyeballs and lids, with blood-shot appearance of r. eye.—Eyes inflamed; vessels greatly injected; caused by a foreign substance, as melted sugar; after operations; intense soreness.

4. **Ears.**—Deafness in r. ear, passes off by noon.—Bleeding at r. ear, also nose-bleed, which clears her head, relieving her.—Buzzing, ringing in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Over-sensitive smell.—Bad smell from the nose.—Sneezing spells, watery, excoriating, burning discharge.—Nose feels stopped up.—Epistaxis, flow passive, non-coagulable.—Epistaxis, with a feeling of tightness of the bridge of the nose, and crowding pressure in forehead between the eyes.—The nose-bleed clears her head and affords great relief.—Profuse epistaxis; flow venous; idiopathic or vicarious.

6. **Face.**—Burning in r. cheek.—Occasional shooting pains along r. superior maxillary to malar bone.—Muscles feel sore and stiff.—Lips: dry; sore; cracked.

7. **Teeth.**—Sharp, lancinating along the molar teeth, extending to the malar bone; also in temporal region.—Teeth ache, can scarcely sleep, yet not decayed.—Pains < in warm room.—Gums sore, painful, swollen; bleed easily; dark fluid.—Passive venous hæmorrhage after extraction of teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Metallic taste; tongue coated white.—Scalding sensation on tongue.—Blisters on sides of tongue; canker spots near the tip.

9. **Throat.**—Severe stinging in uvula, as if it would break, when he coughs.—Dryness of the lips and fauces; tonsils and fauces congested, veins enlarged, varicose; must drink large quantities of water to assist deglutition.—Sore throat < r. side, r. tonsil more swollen; reddened.—Sore throat in those predisposed to fulness of the veins, < in warm, moist air.—Hawks considerably.

10. **Appetite.**—No appetite for breakfast; considerable thirst, > by small quantities of water.—Appetite good.—Very thirsty; in afternoon and evening; throat dry.—Averse to water, makes him sick to think of it.—Pork nauseates.

11. **Stomach.**—After eating: nausea, must keep quiet; eructations; hiccough.—Eructations after a meal, taste of the food.—Nausea, eructations and violent hiccough after pork, followed by burning in stomach and œsophagus; later, cramp pains in stomach and chest.—Nausea, vertigo, must lie still to prevent vomiting.—Nausea, headache in frontal bone on awaking.—Nausea and inclination to vomit after a meal.—Hæmatemesis, blood black; sensation of trembling in stomach, or fulness and gurgling in abdomen; feverish by spells; weak, cold, quick pulse, profuse sweat.—Heaviness at back of stomach; pain back of stomach, along the spinal column.—Violent throbbing in stomach.—Cramp in stomach after eating.

12. **Abdomen.**—Cramps in stomach and transverse colon two hours after a hearty dinner.—Flatulence.—Burning in the epigastrium and umbilicus. —Pain all round lower abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stools: costive; hard, coated with mucus.—Dysentery when the amount of blood is unusually large; dark, small clots, or patches through the mucus.—Large quantities of a tar-like blood (typhoid).—Piles: bleeding profusely; with burning soreness, fulness and weight; back as if it would break; urging to stool.—Itching at the anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Increased desire to urinate.—Urine clear copious.—Scanty high-coloured urine.—Hæmaturia; passive congestion of the kidneys; dull pain in renal region.—Irritation of the urethra, followed by a discharge and ardor urinæ.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Emissions at night, without being aware of it; headache, depression of mind.—Erections; great desire for an embrace. —Severe neuralgic pains in testicles suddenly shifting to bowels, causing nausea and faintness.—Pain running down the spermatic cords into the testes. —Profuse cold sweat on scrotum; capillary stasis.—Orchitis, intense soreness and swelling.—Varicocele.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Dysmenorrhœa, with severe pains through the lumbar and hypogastric region and down the legs; fulness of the brain and bowels, with severe pain through the whole head, causing stupor, deep sleep; varicose veins.—Active uterine hæmorrhage blood bright red.—Metrorrhagia, passive flow, venous blood; anæmia.—Amenorrhœa, vicarious bleeding from nose or stomach; costive; varices on legs.—Leucorrhœa, great tenderness of vagina; flow bloody.—Vaginismus, intense soreness; prurigo of vulva.—Ovaritis after a blow; diffused agonised soreness over the whole abdomen; menses irregular; < at time of menses; retention of urine.—Phlegmasia alba dolens.—Sore nipples.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarse on arising; awoke hoarse.—When lying, felt a smothering sensation.—Tickling cough, taste of blood on awaking. —Dry cough, severe stinging in the uvula, as if it would break.—Expectoration thick, yellowish or greenish grey, tasting putrid.

18. **Chest.**—Hæmoptysis, tickling cough, with taste of blood, or of sulphur; dull frontal headache; tightness of the chest; cannot lie down, because of difficult breathing from congestion; fulness in the head; mind calm.—Stitches in lower part of lungs.—Sensation of constriction across chest < by a long or deep breath.—Dull aching pain constantly in muscles of l. chest, < using arms, afternoon and evening.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Palpitation.—Pricking pain in region of heart and superficial veins of both arms.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Sore pain down the cervical vertebræ.—Dull pain, constantly under angle of l. scapula.—(Rheumatism of scapula.)—Tearing pains across small of back. with fulness of joints of legs.—Small of back feels as if it would break.

21. **Limbs.**—Tired feeling in arms and legs.—Great lassitude and weariness of the limbs and elsewhere.—Rheumatism, with great soreness of the muscles.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Bruised feeling in upper arms and shoulder, < from motion.—Dreadful aching rheumatic pain at top of l. shoulder, and

under r. scapula and r. side of chest under arms; < during day and at rest; entirely absent during night.—Stiffness in arms and shoulders.—Tenderness of r. biceps, < by pressure.—Stiffness of elbow-joint.—Rheumatic pain, constant aching in l. arm.—Lancinating in l. wrist-joint.—Violent pain in back of r. hand to shoulder-joint.—Hands chapped.—Thumb nail becomes sore, pus discharges after a slight knock.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sore pain in r. femur, muscles of thighs sore, as if bruised.—Soreness in femoral vessels to middle of thigh.—Weakness of knees, afternoon.—Forcing feeling in the varices; veins sensitive, dilated.

24. **Generalities.**—Takes cold easily from every exposure; but esp. to warm, moist air; subject to varicose veins.—Venous constitutions.—Prickling stinging: in veins, muscles, skin.—Phlebitis; prickling pains.

25. **Skin and Tissues.**—Chilblains always bluish.—Varicose veins and ulcers, with stinging or pricking.—Bruised soreness.—Purpura.

26. **Sleep.**—Restlessness at night.—Uneasy, restless morning sleep.—Emissions of semen during sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Chilly on going to bed; dreaded an attack of fever.—Cold creeps in the open air, chills run up the legs, head stopped up, dull pain over orbit.—Chilliness over back and hips, extending down the extremities.—Fever at night; hands hot, burning in the eyelids on closing them.—Sweats freely at night, after lying down.—Pulse accelerated; full.

Hecla.

Heclæ lava. The finer ash from Mount Hecla, falling in distant localities. Trituration.

Clinical.—Antrum of Highmore, tumour of. *Bones, affections of.* Breast, tumours of. Dentition, difficult. *Exostoses.* Glands, affections of. Jaws, tumours on. Milk, deficient. Neuralgia. Osteitis deformans. Osteomalachia. Osteosarcoma. Periostitis. Rickets. Syphilis. Teeth, caries of. Toothache. Tumours. White swelling. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—I have chosen the single word *Hecla* in preference to *Heclæ lava*, as being simpler and more convenient. The ash and scoriæ of this volcano contain *Silica, Alumina, Lime, Magnesia*, with some *Oxide of Iron.* When travelling in Iceland, Garth Wilkinson noticed that the sheep in the vicinity of Hecla had immense exostoses on the jaws. Another effect noticed was the drying up of the milk both in sheep and cows. The finer ash which fell on pastures at a distance, was the most deleterious; the gross ash near the mountain was inert. In cows, post-mortem examination showed the intestines filled with ashes, hardened to a mass, and stomach coated over with a pitch-black membrane spotted with brown, and difficult to remove by washing; the jaw teeth were covered with a shining metallic crust. Several young horses died from lumps on the jaw-bones, so large as to cause dislocation. Sheep, when slaughtered, were found to be of bluish hue internally, and the intestines were friable. In many cases

worms from two to three inches long, with pale grey bodies and brown heads, and a little thicker than a horse-hair, were found in the bronchia. In sheep the osseous and dental systems were much affected. The head-bones, and especially the jaw-bones, swelled and became so friable that when boiled they fell to pieces. The thigh, and especially the shin bones, swelled and bulged. The jaws were sometimes covered with large swellings, which spread and were looser of texture and darker in colour than the bone; these could be separated from the bone without injuring it; but in some fatal cases a hole going down to the marrow was discovered under the swelling. Garth Wilkinson adds to the above that he has used *Hecla* with excellent effect in toothache, gum abscess, swellings about the jaws and in difficult dentition. Clinical experience has shown the power of *Hecla* to arrest many forms of bone disease, including osteo-sarcoma, scrofulous and syphilitic osteitis and exostoses. The swellings amenable to it are painful and sensitive to touch; < from touch and pressure. The glands are affected almost as much as the bones: "induration and infiltration of cervical glands, studding neck like a row of pearls." The right side has been more predominantly affected. The subjoined schema is compiled mainly from cured symptoms.

Relations.—*Compare:* Conchiol., Silic., Calc., Slag, Phos., Stilling., Sulph., Kali iod, Amphisb., Symphyt., Ruta.

Causation.—Injury to bone.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, everything goes up, down and sidewise.—Chronic headache.

5. **Nose.**—Destructive (syphilitic) ulceration of nasal bones.

6. **Face.**—Facial neuralgia or headache dependent on irritation of dental nerves or carious tooth.—Polypoid growth commencing in antrum of Highmore, deforming face, forcing eyeball upward and everting lid, obstructing nostrils; extending downward into mouth, impeding breathing and mastication; epistaxis; headache.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache, esp. if teeth are very sensitive to pressure; with swelling about jaws.—Neuralgia, from carious tooth; in cavity from which tooth has been extracted.—Abscess; or enlargement of bone remaining after tooth extraction.—R. cuspid of upper jaw very sensitive to slight pressure on crown; swelling and indurated tumour as large as a pea under r. ala nasi, very sensitive to touch; conjunctivitis of r. eye.—Difficult dentition in scrofulous and rachitic children.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Dries up the milk (sheep and cows).

18. **Chest.**—Myalgia, esp. of intercostal muscles.

20. **Neck.**—Induration and infiltration of cervical glands, studding neck like a row of pearls.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Hip disease.—Exostoses of tibia; severe continuous pain incapitating from work.

Hedeoma.

Hedeoma pulegioides. American Pennyroyal (the British "Pennyroyal" is Mentha pulegium, also a Labiate). *N. O.* Labiatæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Leucorrhœa.

Characteristics.—Both the American and the British "Pennyroyals" have a popular reputation as "female regulators," which is by no means undeserved. Homœopaths have verified the relation of the drug to uterine ailments, and an observation by Dr. Toothaker of a case of poisoning affords valuable ground for homœopathic prescribing. Bearing-down pains were most marked, < by any movement, and accompanied by almost paralytic weakness of the legs. Nervous symptoms were very prominent, jerkings and twitchings. Weak, faint, > lying down; inability to sit up. Pains in abdomen < after eating or drinking. < By touch and pressure.

Relations.—*Compare:* Mentha pulegium, Sep., Sabi., Lil. t. Veratrum *antidoted* some of its effects.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Dull, heavy feeling in head in morning, not continued through day.—Sore pain in l. temporal ridge, as of a cut or wound, lasting about six weeks.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation of something rising in throat, or as if her breast were coming up into her mouth.—Great difficulty in swallowing, it nearly took her breath away.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, a rising-up sensation from stomach, producing occasional retching.—Excessive retching, nausea and straining.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen very sore and sensitive to touch and pressure.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Obstinate constipation; painful evacuations every four or five days.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent urgent desire to pass water; passes very little; cutting, burning pains with tenesmus of sphincter urinarius.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Excessive bearing-down pains with pressure outward towards vulva, from whole lower abdomen, accompanied by almost unendurable pains in back, drawing down from upper sacral spine, extending also to epigastrium and stomach; like veritable labour-pains; returning with regular periodicity if she remained at rest; greatly < by the least movement; she lay on the floor on a small mattress, and could not be removed, on account of the aggravation, until the following day; < by the least food or drink.—Leucorrhœa with itching and burning (commenced sixth day and lasted some weeks).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Shortness of breath as if from an asthmatic attack.—Frequent, periodical dyspnœa with oppression of thorax.

20. **Back.**—Unendurable pains in back, esp. in sacral spine near the upper vertebræ, dragging down from that point to uterus.—Excessive pains in back and head.

21. **Limbs.**—Semi-paralysis of limbs; could not stand or move, or bear the pain of movement.—Pain and coldness of limbs, esp. of feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Affected all her nerves; nervous twitchings and jerkings in all the fibres of the body, sensible in the pulse or wherever the observer's fingers touched the flesh.—Semi-paralysis.—Prostration following retching.—General soreness.

Hedera Helix.

Common Ivy. *N. O.* Araliaceæ. Tincture of young shoots.

Clinical.—Cataract. Hydrocephalus, chronic. Rhinorrhœa cerebro-spinalis. Rickets.

Characteristics.—Our knowledge of the therapeutic properties of *Ivy* we owe to Dr. Cooper, whose experience has shown it to have a relation to ricket and rickety conditions. The only published case (*H. W.*, xxxiv. 489) is that of a girl of twenty, whom he cured of chronic hydrocephalus with a single dose, once repeated after eighteen months on a threatened return of the symptoms. The circumference of the patient's head, when she was brought to Cooper, was 27½ inches, rendering her an object of wonder and ridicule to street arabs, and reacting on her disposition and nervous state. The condition had existed from childhood and was apparently growing much worse. There were two large œdematous swellings on the nape of the neck, one on either side and immediately below the occiput, evidently the result of intra-hydrocephalic pressure. One drop of *Hed. h.* ϕ was placed on her tongue. Next morning clear fluid began dripping from the nostrils, a "cerebro-spinal rhinorrhœa" in fact. This continued three weeks, between twenty and thirty pocket-handkerchiefs being used in a day. Simultaneously the swellings began to diminish and had completely disappeared when the discharge ceased. Thirteen months later, when being measured for a hat, it was found that the size of the head was reduced to 25 inches, and no longer occasioned remark. When, later on, some symptoms of brain-pressure seemed to threaten a second dose of *Hed. h.* completely dispelled them. The disposition of the patient was completely changed; from being nervous, unhappy, and diffident, she became lively, cheerful, and active. In cases of rhinorrhœa cerebro-spinalis *Hed. h.* must be thought of. *Hed. h.* has been used as a sternutatory for "clearing the sight" from time out of mind, and Cooper tells me it has cured cases of cataract.

Relations.—*Compare:* Aral. r., Ginseng (botan.); Silic., Nat. m.

Hedysarum Ildefonsianum.

Hedysarum desmodium. Barba de Roy. Carapicho. Brazilian Burdock. *N. O.* Leguminosæ.

Clinical.—Gonorrhœa. Gonorrhœal ophthalmia. Penis, inflammation of.

Characteristics.—This plant is named by Mure, who gives a figure of it in his book and describes it thus: "The brownish ligneous stem of this plant is about three feet high; it is ramose, pubescent, especially above. Leaves alternate, pinnate, trifoliate; folioles oval and slightly tormentose, on a hairy, bistipulate petiole. The flowers, which are small and seated on filiform unifloral peduncles, form loose, terminal spikes. Fruit oval, hairy, on bent peduncles, and attaching itself very intimately to clothes and to hairy skin of animals." I give this description in full because the species, according to Allen, is doubtful. The symptoms are not many but they are very definite, and knowing the value of Mure's observations in the case of *Ocim. can.* and other remedies I give them in full. The chief effect was inflammation of the penis and of the eyes, which should indicate it in some cases of gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

SYMPTOMS.

3. **Eyes.**—Pain and pricking in eyes.—Redness of sclerotica.—Smarting, with lachrymation.

12. **Abdomen.**—Painful tearing from loins to navel (better second day).

13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa.—Constipation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Profuse urination.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sudden appearance of yellowish discharge from urethra.—Itching of penis.—Redness and smarting of penis.—Painful swelling of penis with erysipelatous inflammation.—Thin stream of urine in consequence of the glans being swollen.

21. **Limbs.**—Pain in upper and lower limbs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Fingers contract with pain.

26. **Sleep.**—No sleep for several nights running.

27. **Fever.**—Fever and rheumatic pains.

Helianthus.

Helianthus Annuus. Sunflower. *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture of mature flower-heads. Tincture of ripe seeds.

Clinical.—Cold. Constipation. Epistaxis. Hæmorrhoids. Nasal obstruction. Spleen, affections of. Throat, sore. Urticaria. Vomiting. Wounds.

Characteristics.—Dr. Cessoles proved the expressed juice of the flowers; some observations have also been made on the effects of

eating the seeds. In some parts of America the Indians use the seeds as an article of food. In the provers there were marked effects on stomach, nausea, and vomiting. In one hæmorrhoids appeared, the stools were black and soft, and with them there was an emission of semen; and later the stools were hard and black and occurred every other day. The skin was affected also. Burnett regards *Helianth.* as a great spleen remedy. *Helianthus tuberosus* is the Jerusalem artichoke. I know many persons who cannot eat these on account of the excessive flatulence they produce. The symptoms of *Helianth.* were > after vomiting. Skin is < by external warmth. Hansen says it equals *Arnica* and *Calendula* (also yellow-flowered composites) as an application to wounds.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lept. (black stools); Arn., Calend., Hyperic. (wounds); Cean. (spleen).

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Headache.

3. **Eyes.**—Slight redness on margin of l. upper lid, with smarting in inner canthus.—Eyes suffused.

5. **Nose.**—(In a rover who had a slight nasal obstruction causing constant passage of secretion through the posterior nares), after a short time epistaxis occurred, and the nostrils became free, and during the ensuing winter the secretions were healthy, and discharged through the natural passages.

6. **Face.**—Anxious countenance.—Face deeply flushed.

8. **Mouth.**—Sticking in upper back teeth.—Tongue and fauces very red and inclined to dryness.—Unusually hot taste when eating.—Difficulty in articulation.

9. **Throat.**—Stiffness and dryness of the throat.—Sensation of glowing in the throat and stomach immediately.—Severe burning in fauces, œsophagus, and epigastrium.

11. **Stomach.**—Thirst; nausea.—Vomiting, produced apparently by too powerful a dose of the medicine; this recurred frequently, though in slight degree, when *Helian.* was taken for an ordinary cold.—Symptoms increased in severity till she vomited freely when she felt rather better.

12. **Abdomen.**—(Spleen enlarged and painful.)

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Hæmorrhoids.—Stools: soft, black, with emission of semen; hard, black every second day.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice hoarse.—Cough, in forenoon, with gelatinous expectoration streaked with blood.—Breath rather difficult and hurried.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Rheumatic pain in l. knee on descending stairs.

25. **Skin.**—Skin generally of scarlet redness and very hot.—Groups of red pimples inner side of knee with slight itching.—Many urticaria-like pimples, esp. inner side of forearm, afterwards on leg, afterwards itching in external warmth, in morning and night.—Small red tetter to r. of navel.—Tingling of skin.

Heliotropium.

Heliotropium peruvianum. Heliotrope. Cherry-pie. *N. O.* Boraginaceæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant when in flower.

Clinical.—Clergyman's sore throat. Dysmenorrhœa, membranous. Hoarseness. Leucorrhœa. Uterus, misplacement of.

Characteristics.—*Heliotrope* has been slightly proved. Symptoms of pressure and tension were produced in many parts: pressure on the sternum impeding breathing; pressure on the head; on mons veneris; pain as if beaten in leg muscles. Cooper has used this remedy clinically and considers hoarseness and "thick voice" a great indication. He has cured with it clergyman's sore throat. It has also an action resembling that of *Natrum hyperchlorinosum* in uterine displacement, leucorrhœa, backache. With *Nat. hyper.* there is passive bearing down from heavy, water-logged condition of uterus. With *Heliot.* the bearing down is *active.* The effect of *Heliot.* given by Cooper to a lady who had been advised by several surgeons to have various organs either braced up surgically, or removed, was described by her as having made her "feel just as if braced up" six hours after taking the dose. It is especially indicated if there is also a tendency to loss of voice. It has cured membranous dysmenorrhœa. The head symptoms of the proving were > on walking in the open air. Other symptoms were < after resting; < on inspiration.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nat. hyperchl.; Borax (membranous dysmenorrhœa); Symphytum (bruised pain in leg).

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Headache in forehead, like a pressure and drawing pressing, > walking in open air.

3. **Eyes.**—Feeling of tension in l. inner canthus extending down into nasal bone, as if a swelling were there; eye seems drawn together and smaller.

11. **Stomach.**—Pressure in pit of stomach and internal surface of sternum, at times with fine sticking externally in the same place; esp. < on inspiration, and the epigastric region is sore to touch; most violent after eating and in evening.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Pressure on mons veneris only when sitting.—(Membranous dysmenorrhœa; leucorrhœa; uterine displacements; with backache; esp. if subject to loss of voice.)

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—(Voice thick; clergyman's sore throat.)—Pressure and oppression of external parts of chest, without affecting breathing.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in outer part of leg above ankle, extending up the muscles, as if beaten, even when sitting.—Itching on tibia, with sensation as if there was an eruption.

Helix Tosta.

Toasted snail. *N. O.* Helicidæ. Trituration.

Clinical.—Hæmoptysis. Phthisis.

Characteristics.—Snails have a traditional virtue in curing consumption, and homœopaths have put the remedy to the test by potentising it. W. H. Leonard (*Med. Adv.*, xxii. 310) reports two cases cured with *Helix t.* c.m. (1) A gentleman had frequent attacks of hæmoptysis. Continuous hoarseness; dry, tickling cough; < at night, preventing sleep; dyspnœa, < ascending stairs. He had already had all the usual remedies. *Helix tost.* c.m., three powders given. There was no more hæmorrhage. A few weeks later a return was feared and a few more doses were given. Four months later the patient was greatly improved in health and remained well. (2) A lady of tubercular diathesis developed the disease after confinement. Several well-indicated remedies failed to check its progress. At length hæmorrhage set in. *Helix* was given as in the other case with prompt effect. Hæmorrhage ceased; cough and expectoration gradually improved, and in eight months the patient was well and remained so.

Helleborus Fœtidus.

Bear's foot. *N. O.* Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of the root.

Clinical.—Cholera. Hair, falling off. Nails, falling off. Scarlatina. Skin, peeling. Stiff-neck.

Characteristics.—The effects of *Hel. f.* have been observed on several persons. It is a violent narcotico-acrid poison, and in fatal poisoning cases death has taken place in convulsions. The vision is disordered; choleraic symptoms occur; skin, hair, and nails exfoliate. The anxiety is > after vomiting.

Relations.—*Compare:* Verat. alb. (copious liquid stools); Hell. n., Hell. v., Colch.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Dreadful anxiety; > after vomiting.

3. **Eyes.**—Great difficulty in reading, in evening, by candle-light; the sensation is as when the light flickers from a draught of air; cannot follow the lines.

4. **Ear.**—Thumping pain below and behind l. ear.

8. **Mouth.**—Smarting at tip of tongue.—Painful sensation like aphthæ in mouth (inhaling fumes of triturated plant).—Taste of manure; tongue yellow in middle.—Excoriation of mouth and throat.

11, 12. **Stomach and Abdomen.**—Nausea and vomiting of food (taken an hour before with relish).—Constant inclination to vomit.—When

pounding the plant it seems that the epigastrium with difficulty keeps time with the inflation of the chest on inspiration.—Frightful pain in pit of stomach.—Colic.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Violent purging and vomiting with pain in stomach.—Abundant liquid stool during night; next day two liquid, whitish stools; again a liquid stool forty-eight hours later.

18. **Chest.**—Tightness of chest, can scarcely half draw his breath.

20. **Neck.**—Numbness in muscles of neck; sensibility to touch blunted; it becomes stiff eighteen hours later.

24. **Generalities.**—Fatal convulsions.—Swooning.

25. **Skin.**—Skin of whole body peels, hair falls out, all the nails fall off —Profuse discharge from ulcerated surface (from application).

26. **Sleep.**—Stirs a good deal in his sleep.

Helleborus Niger.

Black Hellebore. Christmas Rose. *N. O.* Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of dry powdered root. Juice of fresh root mixed with equal parts of alcohol.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Amenorrhœa. Aphthæ. Apoplexy. Cholera. Concussion. Convulsions. Cystitis. *Depression of spirits.* Diarrhœa. *Dropsy.* Epilepsy. *Headache.* Hernia. Home-sickness. Hydrocele. *Hydrocephalus.* Kidneys, congestion of. Melancholia. *Meningitis.* Night-blindness. Puerperal convulsions. Scarlatina. Tetanus. Typhoid fever. Ulcers. Wounds.

Characteristics.—*Black Hellebore* was one of the drugs used to produce the "Helleborism of the ancients," the subject of Hahnemann's famous essay; but the drug most commonly employed was the *White Hellebore*, or *Veratrum album*, which belongs to another family, the Melanthaceæ. "Black" hellebore receives its name from the external colour of its root; the root of *Ver. alb.* is extremely white. Teste quotes Hahnemann as saying: "I conclude from various observations that one of the first effects of *Black Hellebore* is a kind of stupor, a dulness of the *sensorium commune*, a condition where, with sight unimpaired, nothing is seen very fully, and the patient does not pay any attention to anything; with the hearing perfectly sound, nothing is heard distinctly; with perfectly constituted gustatory organs, everything seems to have lost its taste; where the mind is often or always without ideas; where the past is forgotten or little remembered; where nothing gives one any pleasure; where one's sleep is very light, and a really sound, refreshing sleep is not to be had; and where one desires to work without having the necessary strength or attention required for it." Teste groups *Hell. n.* in the *Chamomilla* class, with *Gratiola* and *Viola tric.*, all of which cause "a particular derangement of the cerebral functions and even of the whole nervous system; a painful increase of the sentient action, followed by a considerable depression of the vital forces, and a certain disorder of the mental faculties." He cured with *Hell. n.*

a case of epilepsy in a little girl five weeks old after the failure of *Cham.* *Cham.* was given to the nurse, *Hell. n.* directly to the patient. The history was this: The child, which was well formed, was constipated from the day of birth. The mother, twenty-eight, dark, robust, but of irritable temperament, laid the child's sickness to a fear she had had towards the end of her pregnancy. This may have been the case, but the lady had lost a boy in convulsions, precisely similar, the previous year. The little girl had every day five or six paroxysms, each lasting from one to three minutes, and almost always followed by sleep. There was sudden inability of the body, without any marked stiffness; head slightly thrown back; repeated oscillations of tongue from right to left, the tongue being slightly protruded from the mouth. Staring look, convulsive rolling upward of eyes when the paroxysms were very violent; a few acute cries followed by drowsiness, when the spasm was near its end. During the paroxysm the child remained so perfectly sensible that a slight shock, as the shutting of a door, arrested the paroxysms at once, and then shortened them a good deal. *Hell. n.* cured in two or three days. From a purely nervous derangement of this kind, the action of *Hell. n.* goes on to actual inflammatory states of the brain and its meninges. The drowsiness so prominent in Teste's case is a leading note of the conditions of meningitis and fever to which the drug is homeopathic. Such a condition is found when effusion has taken place from the inflamed membranes, and here the ancient reputation of *Hell. n.* in dropsical conditions is confirmed. The forehead is wrinkled; there are automatic movements of one arm and leg, whilst the other is paralysed; the head rolls from side to side with screams; greedy drinking of water; chewing motion of jaws; urine scanty or entirely suppressed, sometimes with sediment like coffee grounds. This condition of urine is an indication for *Hell. n.* in many states, and a sign of the favourable action of the remedy is, as Nash points out, an increase in the amount of flow. In post-scarlatinal dropsy with these indications it is of great service. It has cured concussion of the brain resulting from a blow on the head after *Arn.* had failed. In this case one pupil was larger than the other; the patient was drowsy, answered questions slowly; one leg dragged on walking. In fever there is sooty appearance of nostrils; dry, yellow tongue with red edges; breath horribly offensive; drinks roll audibly into stomach; fever < 4 to 8 p.m.; face pale, almost cold; pulse faint, imperceptible; picks clothes and lips. Guernsey sums up the remedy thus: "In dropsical affections; dropsy of outer parts and of inner parts; parts which are usually white turn red; absence of thirst in all complaints; chilliness, heat, perspiration without thirst. Discharge of urine too scanty; urine with dark sediment like coffee grounds—top part is clear, but leaving this sediment. Nausea at the stomach; rumbling and rolling in the bowels; darting in the joints, also in the bones; heat with shuddering." In addition to the "absence of thirst" there is "drinks with avidity, bites spoon, but remains unconscious," and "Thirst with disgust for drink," as there is also "Hunger: child nurses greedily with disgust for food." Hunger, yet food is repulsive though it tastes natural. The hungry, nauseated, uneasy sensation at the epigastrium showing its profound

action on the solar ganglion. Cooper, who has studied the Hellebores very closely, says that they produce the "sinking sensation" more intensely than any other drugs. The Winter Aconite (*Eranthis hyemalis*), a close ally of *Hell. n.*, "acts on the solar plexus and works upwards, causing dyspnœa." He quotes (*H. W.*, xxx. 210) from *Flora Historica* an interesting account of how French prisoners of war at Norman-cross were suffering from an epidemic of night-blindness (nyctalopia), when for lack of snuff they took to using powdered *Black Hellebore*, with the result that they were cured of their blindness in a few days. Among the dropsies cured may be mentioned hydrocele from suppressed eruptions. The old use of *Helleb.* as an application to ulcers seems to have depended on its property of draining the tissues. In the pathogenesis of *Hell. fœt.* is a symptom bearing on this: "profuse discharge from ulcerated surface." Cooper has cured ulcers with dropsical conditions with *Hell. n.* and *Hell. v.* given internally. The headaches of *Hell. n.* are stupefying; sensation as though contents of head were bulging at forehead and eyes; shocks pass through the brain like electricity; boring and shaking in forehead and occiput; bruised pain; heat in brain. Pains in occiput and nape of neck I have frequently cured with *Hell. n.*; also headache which the patient can only describe as a "stupid headache." There is vomiting and purging as with the other Hellebores, the vomit is apt to be green and the stools jelly-like. The pulse is slow and feeble, the respiration is slow and the temperature low. Torpidity and apathy run through the remedy. In this it approaches *Opium*. Apoplexy followed by idiocy. The symptoms are < 4 to 8 p.m., and in the evening and night (sees spirits; rolls head; dry cough; night-blindness); < in cool air; from uncovering; > in warm air; by wrapping up. < From exertion; from motion; from stooping; breathing easier when lying down; lying perfectly quiet > pains in head. Touch <. < When thinking of ailment; > when mind is diverted.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Chi. *Compatible:* Zinc., Bell., Bry., Chi., Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sul. *Compare:* Apis. (Apis has exquisite sensitiveness of abdomen; Hell. n. complete sensorial apathy; Hell. n. has puckering of face, dropping of jaw, and automatic action of limbs of one side; Apis has < from heat, Hell. n. > from heat); Apocy., Digit. (slow pulse); Kali bro., Lach.; Dig., Tereb. (breathes better lying down); Phos. ac. (sensorial depression, drowsiness, apathy; but Phos. ac. can be roused easily; muscles not completely relaxed, has not the dirty nostrils of Hell. n.). Opium (but the stupor of Op. is more profound; face dark, breathing stertorous); Zinc. (checked exanthemata; hydrocephalus; Zinc. has fidgetty motion of feet); Lach. (coffee-ground sediment in urine; muscular weakness; jelly-like mucous diarrhœa accompanying dropsy); Pip. meth., Ox. ac. (> when mind diverted); Nat. m. (< from consolation).

Causation.—Checked exanthemata. Blows. Disappointed love.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Melancholy taciturnity.—Excessive, and almost mortal anguish.—Home-sickness.—Hypochondriacal humour.—Tædium vitæ; envious seeing others happy.—Suicidal.—Indolence.—Sobbing lamentation.—Obstinate silence.—Irritable, < from consolation.—Suspicious.—Dulness of the internal senses.—Stupidity and want of reflection, with (thoughtless) fixedness of look on one single point, much moaning, and inability to think.—Weakness of the memory.—The mind seems to lose command over the body; the muscles refuse their office as soon as the attention is diverted (if the will is not strongly fixed upon their action; if he talks he lets fall what he holds in his hand).

2. **Head.**—Giddiness on stooping.—Stupefying headache, with coryza (4 to 8 p.m.); < from stooping, > at rest and in the open air.—Stupefying pain, and sensation of bruising in the head.—Pressive and numbing headache.—Pressive headache from outward to inward, with stupefaction and heaviness of the head; < on moving the head, from exertion; > in open air and from distraction of mind.—Inflammation of the brain, with stupefaction; heat and heaviness of the head; < from thinking of the pain.—Hydrocephalus with stupefaction; stupor; boring with the head in the pillows; coldness of the body; < from stooping.—Painful heaviness, with burning pain in the head, coldness of the fingers, sensation of general shivering, and paleness of the face.—The headache is more bearable on keeping quiet, and endeavouring to sleep.—Bruised pain externally on vertex and occiput; esp. during the febrile chill; at every movement, esp. when stooping and going upstairs, the pain changes into a violent twitching in integuments of head > by external pressure.—Painful sensitiveness of the exterior of the head, and esp. at the occiput, as if it were bruised, on its being touched, and on moving the head.—Uninterrupted pressive pain in occiput extending toward nape of neck.—Headache extending from nape to vertex.—Jerking in the integuments of the head, during movement, when stooping, and when going up stairs.—Disposition to bury the head in the pillow, when sleeping.—Small swellings in the skin of the forehead, with bruise-like pain.—Moist scabs on the scalp.—Falling off of the hair (on the head and on the whole body), with pricking pain on the scalp, esp. on the occiput, with pale dropsical swelling of the face and body.

3. **Eyes.**—Pain in the eyes, as if a nail were driven into the orbital margins.—Pressive heaviness in the eyes, in a downward direction.—Pupils dilated (one pupil larger than the other) without inflammation.—Involuntary fixedness of look on one single point.—Twitching in the levatores palpebrarum and the cheeks, with heat in the face.—Night-blindness.—Photophobia by day.

4. **Ears.**—Shootings in the ears, day and night, with searching piercing.

6. **Face.**—Face pale, sometimes yellowish.—Pale and œdematous swelling of the face.—Forehead wrinkled.—White vesicles on the lips, which are swollen.—The upper lip is cracked.—Soreness of the corners of the mouth.—Dull aching pain in the cheek-bone.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache at night, with shooting and tearing pains, < by cold and heat.

8. **Mouth.**—Troublesome dryness in the palate, with incisive and scraping pain during deglutition.—Constant accumulation of saliva in the mouth, and salivation, with excoriation of the commissures of the lips.—Vesicles and apthæ in the mouth, and on the tongue.—Numbness and swelling of the tongue.—Pimple on the tip of the tongue, painfully stinging when touched.—Dry, white tongue (in the morning).—Bitter taste in the throat, < by eating.

9. **Throat.**—Scraping feeling on back of palate.—Tiresome dryness on palate and cutting and scraping pain on moving the parts in swallowing.—Aching, sore throat on swallowing; feels excoriated.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, sometimes with excessive hunger.—Speedy satiety, with repugnance as to rest of meal.—Has appetite, but on eating has no taste, and becomes suddenly nauseated, which ceases immediately after eating.—(Nausea of palate and throat.)—Nausea rising up from pit of stomach.—Nausea in whole abdomen, with frequent empty eructations.—Dislike to food, esp. meat, green vegetables, and saurkraut.—Green, blackish vomiting, with pains in the abdomen.—Heaviness, fulness, and inflation of the stomach.—Inflation of the epigastrium, with pain of ulceration, and impeded respiration.—Sensation of excessive uneasiness of the epigastrium.—Painful pressure on the epigastrium at every step.—Sensation of retraction in the pit of the stomach.—Painfulness of the stomach when coughing and walking.—Burning pain in the stomach.—Burning and scraping in the stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pinchings in the abdomen.—Sensation of coldness in the abdomen.—Heaviness in the abdomen.—Dropsical swelling in the abdomen.—Clucking in the abdomen, esp. on breathing deeply, as if there were water in the intestines.—Rumbling and borborygmi in the abdomen.—In r. nguinal region single pressures ending in a stitch, a sensation as if a hernia would ensue.—Severe hard pressure on middle of os pubis.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Tenesmus, with discharge of (white) gelatinous mucus, preceded by pinchings in the umbilical region.—Stools consisting of pure, tenacious, white mucus.—Stools like frog-spawn.—Diarrhœa, with pain in the abdomen, and nausea.—Watery and frequent evacuations.—Hard, scanty stool, during and immediately after which violent cutting, shooting in rectum, from below up, just as if it contracted tightly, and as if a body with cutting edges stuck there.—After an evacuation, burning hot smarting at the anus.—Feeling as if intestines had no power to evacuate fæces, during soft stool.—Involuntary stools.—Blenorrhœa of rectum with spasm of bladder.—Hæmorrhoids.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent want to make water, with scanty emission.—Scanty urine, with sediment like coffee grounds.—Feeble stream.—Deep-coloured urine.—A large quantity of pale, watery urine is emitted.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Suppression of sexual desire, with flaccidity of the genital parts.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Pain under l. nipple, pains all over her, forced her menses on; had to get up at night to pass water.—Suppression of menses.—Amenorrhœa: from disappointed love; from damp feet, and getting wet through.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Sighing respiration.—Breathes easier lying down.—Breathing difficult with anxiety, < every evening, must sit up.—Cough: dry, hacking, < at night, with gagging; comes suddenly while smoking.—Suffocating constriction in the throat and nose.—Short, dry cough, with painful tension in the l. hypochondrium.—Difficult respiration, as from hydrothorax.—Accelerated, or deep and slow respiration.

18. **Chest.**—Constriction of the throat, nose, and chest.—Heat in the chest.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart.—Anxiousness about heart which prevents him resting anywhere.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness and painful sensibility of the neck and the nape of the neck during movement.—Swelling of the glands of the neck.—Contractive pain in the loins.—Gnawing and obtuse lancinations of the spine.—Pain, as from a bruise, between the shoulder-blades.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Tearing in the bones of the arms and joints, and in the upper part of the fingers.—Jerking in the muscles of the arms.—Piercing and shooting in the hands and joints of the fingers.—Want of strength in the hands.—Spasmodic stiffness of the fingers.—Humid, painless vesicles between the fingers.—Ulceration around the nails.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Violent lancinations, and burning pressure in the hips.—Pricking pain in the l. hip.—Want of stability in the legs, with yielding of the knees.—Stiffness and tension in the thighs and hams.—Obtuse and piercing lancinations in the joints of the knees, and of the feet.—Humid, painless vesicles between the toes.

24. **Generalities.**—Shooting and piercing pains in different parts, and esp. in the periosteum, < by fresh air, corporeal fatigue, eating and drinking.—Pullings and tearing in the limbs.—Shooting pains in the joints.—Sudden relaxation of all the muscles.—The muscles refuse to perform their office, unless sustained attention be paid to them; staggering gait; suffering objects to fall which are grasped by the hand.—Convulsive twitching of the muscles (during sleep).—Relief is found in the open air, and sensations are felt as when recovering from a long illness.—All things have a freshness about them.—Convulsions.—Cramps.—Syncope.—Dropsical swellings.—Falling off of the hair and nails.

25. **Skin.**—Paleness of the skin.—Miliary eruptions.—Leucophlegmatic swelling of the skin of the whole body; anasarca.—General desquamation of the skin.—The hair and nails fall off.

26. **Sleep.**—Stupor, sopor.—Sleepiness, with eyes half open, and pupils turned upwards.—Confused, anxious dreams, the remembrance of which is not retained.—Sleeplessness.—Tossing in the bed.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse, small, slow, almost imperceptible.—Shiverings, alternating with shooting pains in the limbs.—Chilliness predominates during the day, as long as he remains out of bed, with heat of the face and drowsiness.—Chill, with goose-flesh and pain in the joints.—The chill spreads from the arms.—Coldness of the whole body, and esp. of the extremities.—General shivering, with corrugated skin, and tenderness of the scalp when touched, and on moving the head; pullings and tearings in the limbs, lancinations in the joints, and absence of thirst.—In the evening, after lying down, burning heat throughout the body, and chiefly in the head, with internal

shuddering and shivering, without thirst; dislike to liquids; when attempting to drink, very little can be taken at a time.—Nocturnal sweat, towards the morning.—After lying down in bed, the heat comes on immediately, generally accompanied by perspiration.—Heat followed by chill, with colic.—Cold, at times clammy perspiration.

Helleborus Orientalis.

Helleborus orientalis, Lam. *N. O.* Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Indigestion. Salivation.

Characteristics.—This was proved by V. Schroff on Lederer, and produced symptoms like those of the other Hellebores. These are peculiar: Accumulation of water in the mouth with clean tongue. Bad taste, with clean tongue. Prostration, exhaustion, and disinclination to work; burning in stomach; diarrhœa. The symptoms were > by coffee.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Heaviness; fulness; headache.

8. **Mouth.**—Accumulation of water in mouth; with clean tongue.—Bad taste with clean tongue.

11. **Stomach.**—Loss of appetite.—Eructations.—Hiccough.—Nausea.—Burning, extending from stomach to lower portion of œsophagus.—Epigastric region: Feeling of fulness with inclination to vomit; slight burning, afterwards extending to intestines, followed by pressure in stomach.

12, 13. **Abdomen and Stool.**—Frequent rumbling along bowels, in morning on waking, soon followed by four liquid stools in succession.—Pain esp. in region of l. transverse colon.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine more profuse and paler than usual.

19. **Pulse.**—Pulse more frequent, body warmer.—Pulse slowed.

Helleborus Viridis.

Green Hellebore. *N.O.* Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of root; of young shoots.

Clinical.—Colic. Diarrhœa. Epilepsy. Sore throat. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—This was also proved by Schroff. It produced roaring in the ears; itching in the nose; and prickling of the tongue; diarrhœa of liquid stools; a condition of sopor. Cooper has cured with it ulcers of the leg, near the ankle, after the failure of *Hell. n.* Also a case of epilepsy in a child, the concomitant symptoms being: "Head sweats before the fit; diarrhœa for four days; sleepy."

SYMPTOMS.

4. **Ears**—Ringing and roaring in the ears; with feeling of stoppage in both ears.

5. **Nose.**—Violent itching of nose with frequent violent sneezing (from application of extract to mucous membrane of nose).

8. **Mouth.**—Prickling on tongue > by frequent rinsing of mouth with water.—Burning in mouth.—At first profuse secretion of saliva and mucus in mouth, soon followed by dryness.—The taste was so intensely bitter and rancid, that she suffered for a long time from nausea and great inclination to vomit.

9. **Throat.**—Feeling of warmth in pharynx and stomach, gradually becoming a dull burning, not > by drinking much water.

11, 12. **Stomach and Abdomen.**—Frequent eructations, and gurgling in abdomen.—Digestion disturbed several days.—Abdomen somewhat sensitive and distended.

13. **Stool.**—Very profuse liquid stools.—Three liquid evacuations from bowels, at short intervals, with intense colic, the last stool accompanied by tenesmus, great nausea, with inclination to vomit, violent headache and thirst.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Micturition frequent, painless, urine pale.

19. **Pulse.**—The pulse rose during the first hour several beats in frequency (apparently caused by the excessive nausea from the bad taste of the drug), and afterwards sank below the normal in one case; while in those who took doses of 2 to 4 grains enveloped in a vehicle, the pulse immediately sank several beats.

26. **Sleep.**—A condition bordering on sopor, lasting the whole night, and preventing refreshing sleep.—Night restless, sleep frequently interrupted.

27. **Fever.**—Sensation of heat at times over the whole body.

Heloderma.

Gila monster. Heloderma suspectum. *N. O.* Helodermidæ of the Lacertilia. Trituration of sugar of milk saturated with the venom. Solution of the venom in alcohol.

Clinical.—Brain, base of, affected. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Coldness. Headache. Heart failure. Locomotor ataxy. Neuralgia. Numbness. Paralysis. Paralysis agitans.

Characteristics.—The information we possess of the action of *Heloderma* is contained in vols. v. to xi. of *Hom. Recorder*, including some remarkable and important provings by Dr. R. Boocock. The name given to this remedy by the *Recorder* is *Heloderma horridum*, but as there is no little confusion between two species, I prefer to name the remedy *Heloderma* simply. The first notice of the remedy is in vol. v. p. 163, in letters from Dr. Charles D. Belden, who supplied

Messrs. Boericke and Tafel with a living specimen and also poison obtained by himself. Dr. Belden calls his specimens "*H. horridum* OR *Suspectum*." Now Dr. Belden writes from Arizona, and the river Gila (pronounced "Hee-la") from which the lizard takes its name "Gila Monster" is an Arizona river, and the Arizona lizard is *Heloderma suspectum*. Heloderma horridum, the "Crust lizard," which is also called "Gila monster," is a Mexican lizard and is generally regarded as harmless. At any rate it is agreed that there is one lizard that is poisonous, and that lizard is a *Heloderma*, and our remedy is the poison obtained therefrom. "An ugly, disagreeable-looking creature, the head long and blunt, eyes black and bead-like, tail half the length of the body, thick-set and club-like. The entire body cased in a thinly coated armour, marked curiously with yellow and black." It is sluggish and slow of movement when kept in the dark, but may develop great activity when brought into the sunlight. It is most tenacious of life, the only vulnerable part seems to be at the junction of the head with the spine, a blow on which will kill it. Of the bite of the reptile Belden says: "This animal does not bite frequently, but when it does it is understood that the result is a benumbing paralysis, like that of *paralysis agitans*, or to *locomotor ataxy*. There is no tetanic phase." The venom is alkaline in reaction. Numbers of cases of bites are on record. A dog bitten in the nose "uttered fearful howls, and when, after great difficulty, he was released, had symptoms like 'blind staggers,' began turning around in a circle, and died in twenty minutes." A young miner bitten in the leg, though in robust health at the time, at once began to lose flesh, became melancholy, and died in a few months like one in rapid consumption. *Helod.* has the reputation of being fatal to drinkers, and to affect the temperate less severely. This, says Belden, is borne out somewhat by the recovery of Mr. Vail, of Tucson, a man of temperate habits, after a bite, and the death, after lingering several months, of a man bitten whilst drunk. This lingering nature of the action of the poison is markedly different from the snake poisons, which generally kill quickly if at all. An Indian woman bitten in the leg, survived, but the leg shrivelled, and she became a semi-idiot, though she lived over thirty years after. The writer of an article quoted by the *Recorder* from the New York *Sun*, relating her case, thus describes the effect: Where the person survives an hour or two after the bite, the agony is described as awful to witness. The poison goes through the human system with lightning rapidity, and causes unspeakable pain and excruciating agony from head to foot. Though paralysed, every muscle, bone, sinew, and nerve is keenly alive to intense pain. The sufferer's head seems as if it would split open. Very few persons bitten can speak after the first fifteen minutes, but unconsciousness seldom comes until a few minutes before death. Mr. Vail says his suffering was intense, the pain proceeding from the wounded part to the head and back. Immediately after receiving the wound, which was on his index finger, both wrist and finger were tightly bandaged. Two hours later the wound was cleansed and dressed and the bandages reapplied. For three days those intense pains would shoot towards the head and spine on loosening the bandages in the

least degree. After three months the only perceptible result was a swollen tongue which seemed then unwilling to resume its proper size. The treatment he received was profuse sweating by administration of *Jaborandi*. Experiments on animals seemed to show that death occurred rather from heart failure than from respiratory failure. This much was known when Dr. Robert Boocock, of Flatbush, made his proving which has given the remedy a definite place in the homœopathic materia medica. The first experience was with a solution of the 6x trituration, one drachm in four ounces of alcohol. Of this he took three or four drops. He was seized with an internal coldness from the heart as if being frozen to death internally and had no way of warming himself. "Coldness from within outward." The coldness of this remedy is more intense than that of any other. "Arctic coldness," the prover called it. The coldness was at times followed by sensations of heat and burning. Dr. Boocock's observation of the cold sensations of *Helod.* was confirmed by a young clerk in the employment of Messrs. Boericke and Tafel, who took six doses of *Helod.* 6 out of bravado. The second night he awoke, and the impression that he was under the influence of *Helod.* flashed on his mind. He felt a cold sensation creeping down his body and legs, and was in a *very* cold clammy sweat. This lasted all the rest of the night and he could get no more sleep. It began to pass off by morning, and he felt no more of it. The constricting sensations of the serpent venoms were produced by *Helod.*, also the numbness and darting pains and the sensitiveness to external pressure. Many of the symptoms came on in the night waking the prover from sleep (like the "< from sleep" of *Laches.*). The tremors, spongy feeling of feet on walking, pains in back and limbs, bear out Belden's commendation of *Helod.* in locomotor ataxy and paralysis agitans. Dr. Boocock gave great relief with the medicine in a case of the latter; and E. E. Case effected great improvement in a case of locomotor ataxy in an auburn-haired woman, 55. She had the classical symptoms of the complaint and "tingling, creeping sensations in legs as if from insects, was < lying in bed at night; < from exposure; from touch. Arms numb. Legs insensible to battery. Tongue dry and cracked. Swallowing difficult." Under *Helod.* 900, and later, 45m, after the appearance of an eruption, she recovered a fair degree of health and usefulness. C. E. Johnson reported to Dr. Boocock (*H. R.*, ix. 141) the relief of a woman who had many of the symptoms of the proving (and had been pronounced incurable), complaining especially of the intense coldness. She received *Helod.* 200, and the coldness disappeared almost completely. Boocock cured a case of "blue hands," remaining long after diphtheritic paralysis; and he restored two patients apparently moribund. In one case the breathing was slow, "tongue cold and slate-coloured, breath cold." The other case was that of a woman, 65. In the act of dressing, strength suddenly left her, mouth fell open, tongue and breath cold, and she was apparently dying and felt so. There was intense pain at the back of the head." *Helod.* 200 was given, as in the other case, and she made a good recovery. The weakness Dr. Boocock experienced in the proving he com-

pared to that of *Gels.*, only *Gels.* did not dry up the mouth and secretions as *Helod.* did. The modalities noted were < from cold with desire for warmth. < After sleep; at night. > From stretching.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lach., Crotal, &c.; Camph. (coldness); Arg. n., Alumina (locomotor ataxy); Ant. t. and Merc. (paralysis agitans); Gels., Con., Hdrphb.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—No inclination for exertion in any way.—Unable to confine his mind to any object.—Difficulty in remembering the spelling of simple words.—In spite of very severe symptoms, not alarmed; passively indifferent.—Depressed, feels very blue.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo and weakness when moving quickly.—Dizziness, with inclination to fall backward.—Giddiness and cold pressure from within skull.—Sensation of heat in head; heat on vertex.—Headache over r. eyebrow.—Pressure in head and scalp; pressure in skull as if too full; mind clear all the same.—Soreness and stiffness in occiput, extending down neck; sore spot in various parts of head.—Intense pain over l. eyebrow, through eye to base of brain and down back.—Very violent headache over r. temporal bone, as if a tumour forming and pressing within skull, whole r. side affected, producing numbness down l. side of body.—Aching at base of brain.—Sharp, digging pains.—Benumbed feeling all over head.—Burning feeling in brain; head hot and full as if not room enough in skull.—Throbbing on top of head; head sore and bruised.—Sensation of band around head.—Cold band around head.—Sensation as if scalp was drawn tight over skull.—Bores head in pillow.—Awakened suddenly with a jerking in head.—Central part of frontal bone so queer as to awaken him.

3. **Eyes.**—Itching of eyelids; lachrymation.—Weight of eyelids, difficult to keep them open.—Sight improved; astigmatism removed.

4. **Ears.**—Pressure behind l. ear; pressure in ear from within outward.—Copious flow of wax (more l.).—Ears dry and scurfy.—Ringing in ear like night-bell.

5. **Nose.**—L. nostril sore; ulcerated.—Dry, itching scurfs in nostrils.—Severe attack of sneezing (a severe chill all down back).—Fluent discharge.

6. **Face.**—Sensation of heat in face.—Flushes of heat.—Cold, crawling feeling from temple down r. cheek; from r. upper jaw to cheek.—Sensation as if pricked with points of ice.—Sensation as if facial muscles were drawn tight over bones.—Stiffness of jaw.—Dryness of lips.

8. **Mouth.**—Soreness of mouth.—Very thirsty.—Tongue tender and dry.—Tongue swollen (lasting for three months after bite).

9. **Throat.**—Dryness; parched sensation in throat.—Tingling.—Soreness of throat and tenderness to outside touch.—Stinging, sore feeling in r. tonsil.

11. **Stomach.**—Acid burning in stomach.—Immoderate thirst.

12. **Abdomen.**—Gurgling in region of spleen.—Sharp shooting pain in bowels, more on l. side.—Pain across pubic bones, extending down into l. testicle.—Stitching pains in bowels (as if filled with pins).—Woke in night

with very hard pain in bowels, l. hypogastric region.—Rumbling in bowels.—Feeling as if waist-band too tight.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Loose, copious stool, lumpy, preceded by stitches in abdomen.—Stool loose, mushy, with considerable flatus.—Bowels torpid.—Stool soft, dark, difficult to expel.—Hæmorrhoids swollen, itch and bleed.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Stitch-like pain in r. kidney while sitting; as if being drawn together; followed by prickling in fingers.—Bladder irritable, frequent urging to pass urine.—Dreamed of urinating in bed but did not; awoke and passed a large quantity very clear and bright.—Tenderness in urethra, with sensation of discharge.—Urine not as free as usual, muddy.—Intermittent flow, as if obstructed by calculus.—Urine, specific gravity, 1010; greenish yellow, fetid (like decaying fruit).

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Erection; but felt too tired for coition.—Coitus prolonged, with great enjoyment and large flow of semen.—Intensely cold penis and testicle; tip like a piece of ice; with gluey discharge.—Pain and enlargement of l. testicle.—Pain under pubes and along penis.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Slight, hacking cough, with pain in l. scapula.—Fulness in chest, requiring an effort to inflate the lungs.—Oppressed for breath from least exertion.

18. **Chest.**—Sharp stitch through r. nipple to inside of r. arm.—Cold feeling in r. lung.

19. **Heart.**—Pressure at heart.—Coldness at heart as if being frozen to death; cold from within outward.—Twitches about heart as if difficult for blood to get in or out.—Tingling around heart.—Trembling and coldness around heart.—Oppression around heart.—Beating of heart felt all over body.—Heart bounds as if it had not room, whole body vibrates.—Sticking pains, shooting from l. to r.—Stitches in heart.—Soreness in heart, more under l. nipple.—Pulse, 56–72; full and jerky.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiff neck; aching in bones of neck.—Painfulness of upper neck.—Coldness across scapulæ.—Chill in back from base of brain to buttock.—Pain in back; intense pain in lumbar muscles awakening him (with stitches in intestines).—Aching in r. kidney; stitch pain in r. kidney.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Numbness of r. arm and hand with trembling.—Tingling in arms and hands.—Tingling in palm of l. hand and along fingers.—Drawing in l. hand, followed by tingling and prickling.—Pains in hands, if holding anything for some time.—Trembling of hands.—Hands blue, cracked, and rough.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Numb feeling around and down l. thigh.—Pain in l. thigh and calf as if bruised.—Numb feeling down r. leg.—Coldness extending from knee to calf.—Coldness of legs and feet.—Boring, sharp pain on tibia of r. leg.—Sensation of tight band around l. ankle.—Trembling of limbs.—Jerking of limbs.—Tingling and burning of feet as if recovering from being frozen.—Burning in feet, preventing sleep, had to put them out of bed.—Sensation as if walking on sponge or as if feet swollen.—Staggering gait.—Tendency to turn to the r. when walking.—When walking lifts feet higher than usual and puts down heel hard.

24. **Generalities.**—Startled easily.—Trembling, tired feeling; very

weak and nervous.—Fainting.—Intense aching in bones and all parts of body.—Trembling of l. side; hands shaky.—Trembling can be controlled by effort of will.—Trembling along nerves, in limbs (mainly thighs and arms), when in bed, often strong enough to wake him.—Sometimes when quietly reading trembling will seize him shaking body so as to prevent reading (or writing); for a few seconds at a time.—The poison goes like lightning through the system, causing agony from head to foot.—Though paralysed, every muscle and bone is the seat of pain.—Pains proceed from part bitten to head and back.—Great emaciation and lingering death.—A condition like galloping consumption.—Limb affected shrivels.—All secretions dried up.—Stretching relieves pains in muscles and limbs.—Stitch pains going from l. to r.—Numb sensations.—Weak, giddy, making it difficult to stand.—"Blind staggers"; the animal bitten turns round in a circle and dies in twenty minutes.—Unable to balance myself.—Movement does not increase the pain.—Throbbing all over body.—Startled, trembling condition on slight noise.—Bone pains.—Great swelling of bitten limb; intense pain; gangrene.

25. **Skin.**—Itching of skin as from insects.—Skin of hands very rough, cracked.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness, but inability to sleep.—Restless sleep; awakens at 3 a.m.—Vivid dream about giving a lecture in spite of feeling prostrate.—Dreamed of the lizard.—Dreamed of urinating in bed, but did not; awoke and passed a large quantity. (This dream with consequent free micturition was repeated two nights in succession.)—Dreams repeated the same night.—Awakened from sleep by jerking in head; trembling of limbs; pain in lumbar muscles.—Awakened by feeling a cold sensation creeping down body and legs; in a very cold, clammy sweat, lasting till morning.

27. **Fever.**—Internal coldness; as if being frozen from within outward.—Cold waves ascend from feet, or go downward from base of brain.—Severe chill ran down back.—Cold rings around body.—Sensitive to cold; shrinks from exposure.—Feeling of heat in head and face, some headache over r. eyebrow.—Hot flushes and burnings in head and along spine.—Feet very hot; heat throughout body; soon passing off, followed by arctic coldness.—Cold, clammy sweat.

Helonias.

Helonias dioica, Pursh; H. lutea, Ait.; Chamœlirium luteum, Gray; C. Carolinianum, Willd.; Veratrum luteum, Linn.; Ophiostachys virginica, Delile. False Unicorn, Devil's Bit, Blazing Star. *N. O.* Melanthaceæ. Tincture of the root. Triturations of the resinoid Helonin.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Amenorrhœa. Anæmia. Breasts, affections of. Chlorosis. Debility. Diabetes. Dysmenorrhœa. Impotence. Kidneys, pains in. Leucorrhœa. Lochia, prolonged. Menopause. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia. Pruritus vulvæ. Rheumatism. Splenalgia. Sterility. *Uterus, affections of.*

Characteristics.—*Helonias*, like *Aletris*, to which it is a botanical ally, and with which it has been often confounded (both have been

called "Unicorn plant," or "Unicorn root," "Star Grass," and "Blazing Grass," or "Blazing Star"), is a uterine remedy of great power. It has an extensive range of action, as its provings show, but the organ predominantly affected is the uterus. It has been called with justice a "uterine tonic," and one of the keynote indications for its use is a "consciousness of the womb," and relaxation of uterine ligaments, misplacements, and prolapse have been removed by *Helon.* Marvin A. Custis (*Am. H.*, xi. 594) reports a case in point: "Mrs. L——, 28, has two children, both living. Has prolapse of uterus, ulceration of cervix, dark, offensive leucorrhœa. Her system is worn out and her expression one of great distress. Is irritable, finds fault with every one, and cannot bear contradiction. Restless, wants to move around, as she feels better when mind and body are employed." There was severe backache and a sore and heavy feeling in the womb; in fact, as she said, she was always "conscious of her womb." *Helon.* 30 every three hours for two days, and then every night, was prescribed, with a warm water injection night and morning. At the end of three weeks the leucorrhœa had almost ceased, the womb was in the first position, and she "forgets that she has such an organ." The mental symptoms of *Helon.* are very marked, and the extreme depression, gloom, and irritability of this case are characteristic of the remedy. One of the provers had a preliminary feeling of *wellness* before being plunged into a mental hell. It is specially suited to nervously run-down females, easily fatigued by any work, who complain of a tired backache, a *tired feeling* extending into the limbs. Some of this passes off after commencing to work. This looks rather like the *Rhus*: "< on commencing to work, > after working a little;" but it is not the same, for in the case of *Rhus* the relief comes from a limbering up of *stiff joints.* The backache is in the lumbar region, just over the kidneys, or else in the sacrum. The kidneys themselves, especially the right, are the seat of pain, and then the urine is generally scanty. S. A. Jones found *Helonin* turned an alkaline urine acid; increased the amount of urea; increased the amount of urine secreted. He considers this to be the result of a condition of debility, *venous paresis,* the result of previous arterial tonic contraction. *Helon.* produces irritation in mucous membranes; sore mouth; irritable stomach; burning and scalding when urinating; but the most intense effect is produced in the vaginal mucous membrane. L. L. Danforth treated Mrs. W., who had intense pruritus, vulvar and vaginal, for several weeks: "She could tear the flesh out" it was so intense. There was vulvo-vaginitis, the labia and adjoining skin being red and swollen, and covered with thin, white, curdy deposits. Further examination showed, pouring from a congested cervix, a thin albuminous leucorrhœa, evidently the cause of the pruritus. It coagulated on the vagina, forming small curds covering the mucous membrane of vagina and vulva. *Helon.* ϕ on tablets speedily relieved. The relation of the remedy to the climacteric period is indicated in the provings by alternate sensations of heat and cold. "A sensation as if a cool wind streamed up the back of the legs along the gastrocnemii muscles to the popliteal space" was noticed by one prover who had before had a burning, or warm numbness, in the legs, most marked in the knees,

"seeming to begin at the tendo Achillis of each leg, and very marked over the region of each gastrocnemius." "Every movement of the arms occasioned a chill, which seemed to radiate from the solar plexus all over the body." Burning sensations are common. A patient to whom I gave it in the 6th had "burning-sinking at the epigastrium" half an hour after each dose. Motion < almost all symptoms, but > numbness of the feet, and the profound debility. > By mental diversion. The chest is sensitive to the air; toothache is < in a warm room; and warm, moist air < toothache. Touch <: cannot bear the least pressure of the dress (on breasts, nipples, kidneys, &c.)

Relations.—Alet. and Lil. t. are closely allied botanically and medically with Helon. Helon. *antidotes* the prolapse of Lil. t. and the mental depression of Kali brom. In general it is a close analogue of Pulsat., in its local and general symptoms. *Compare also:* Sep.; Pic. ac. (tired aching and some burning in back and legs); Pallad. (tiredness; soreness; irritability); Plat. (indurated uterus); Nat. m., Agn., and Caust. (aversion to coitus); Eup. purp., Chi., Ferr., Hydrast., Senec.; Act. r. (uterine symptoms and gloom; Nat. hyperchlor. (sodden condition of uterus); Pip. meth. (> by diverting mind).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Dull, inactive.—Always better when doing something, when the mind is engaged.—Desire to be let alone; conversation unpleasant.—Depressed mood.—Dull, gloomy.—Irritable; cannot endure the least contradiction or receive any suggestions in relation to any subject.—Fault-finding.

2. **Head.**—Pain in head is < by stooping, and attended by increased vertigo.—Fulness and pressure in the forehead or vertex; < or renewed when thinking thereof.—At 2.30 p.m. dull heat and pressure in vertex as if skull were too full.

6. **Face.**—Pale, earthy.—Sallow, having an expression of suffering.

8. **Mouth.**—Bitter, disagreeable taste, every morning, 5 a.m., on awaking; tongue and fauces dry.—Tongue white (diabetes).—Salivation of pregnant women and teething children.—Mouth gets sore; stomatitis materna.

10. **Appetite.**—Loss of appetite, eructations, fulness, cramp, and painful congestion of the stomach.—Appetite poor, food tasteless; "bilious"; sleepy during the day.

11. **Stomach.**—Cramp-like pain in the stomach.—Burning in stomach; burning and aching in spine; eructations.—Irritable stomach, with general dropsy.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in l. side, as if in spleen, which feels as if distended, causing a dull ache.—Motion and rumbling in abdomen, as if diarrhœa would come on; cramps in the stomach.—Colic-like pains in hypogastric region, off and on all day.—Burning in the lower third of abdomen.

13. **Stool.**—Stool loose, yellow in the morning; lumps of fæces in the evening.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Constant aching, extreme tenderness of kidneys, esp. r.—Burning sensation at the kidneys; can trace their outlines by the burning.—Pain in the kidneys with albuminous urine.—Weariness, languor, weight in region of kidneys; mind dull, inactive; afternoon and evening.—Burning scalding when urinating; desire frequent and urging.—Strangury.—Involuntary discharge of urine after the bladder seemed to be emptied.—Urine profuse, clear, light-coloured; albuminous; diabetic.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sexual desire and power increased.—Erections unusually strong and frequent.—Impotence.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Loss of sexual desire and power with or without sterility.—Profound melancholy, deep, undefined depression, with a sensation of soreness and weight in the womb; "a consciousness of a womb."—Aching, dragging weakness in sacral region, with prolapsus; also at climaxis, with marked debility, profound mental gloom.—Prolapsus uteri and ulceration of the cervix; discharge constant, dark, badly smelling; flooding on lifting a weight, and on least exertion; face sallow, having an expression of suffering; great vaginal irritation; pain in small of back.—Excessive uterine hæmorrhage all through the proving; pain in back through the uterus.—Prolapsus uteri, leucorrhœa; the os protrudes externally.—Uterus low down, fundus tilted forwards; the finger passes with difficulty between the os and the rectum.—Menses too frequent and profuse in women who are feeble from loss of blood.—Flow passive: dark, coagulated, offensive.—Amenia, arising from or accompanied by disordered digestive apparatus and anæmia.—Leucorrhæa, with atony and anæmia.—Threatened abortion from atonic conditions.—Women with prolapsus from atony, enervated by indolence and luxury; feel better when the attention is engaged, hence when doctor comes; worn out with hard work, do not care for sleep; so tired, and the strained muscles burn and ache so.—Scanty menstrual flow with heaviness, languor, drowsiness, and albuminous urine.—Profuse flooding, with serous leucorrhœa, much uterine and ovarian pain; climaxis.—Labia and pudendum hot, red, swollen, burning and itching terribly; epidermis every morning falls off in thin, transparent exfoliations.—Mucous surface of labia red, swollen, covered with a curdy deposit, like aphthæ.—Threatened abortion; esp. in habitual abortion.—Albuminuria during pregnancy; great weakness, drowsiness.—Nipples sensitive, painful, breasts swollen; nipples tender, will not bear the pressure of ordinary dress.

18. **Chest.**—Chest sensitive to the air.—Aching, as if the front of chest had been compressed in a vice.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation.

20. **Back.**—Burning and heat in dorsal region, mostly between the lower half of the scapulæ; while sitting reading at night.—Back aches across the lumbar region; feels tired and weak; burning and tired aching in lumbar and sacral region on sitting down.—Pain about the upper part of sacrum and pelvis; < at night.—Pain in lower part of back, through to uterus; piercing, drawing.—Aching pain in sacrum, also down into each buttock.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Severe pains in r. hip-joint, < during motion.—Numbness of feet > by motion, only felt when sitting still.

24. **Generalities.**—Tired, weary, drowsy.—Languor, unusually tired, yet knows no reason.—Debility (diphtheria).—Over-sensitiveness to air,

< from uncovering; > in warm air.—Anæmia, atony, from prolonged hæmorrhage.—Dropsy from albuminuria, general debility, uterine atony or after uterine hæmorrhage.

25. **Skin.**—Face pale, earthy; sallow.—Epidermis (of labia) falls off thin, transparent exfoliation.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsy, heavy.—Sleepy during the day.

27. **Fever.**—Chill, seemingly radiating from solar plexus all over body, caused by motion of arms.—Flushes of heat pass over him with every movement while in a room.

Hepar.

Hepar sulphuris calcareum. An impure Sulphide of Calcium prepared by burning in a crucible the white interior of oyster shells with pure flowers of sulphur. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Abscess. Amaurosis.* Angina pectoris. *Appetite, disordered.* Asthma. Axilla, abscess in. *Beard, eruptions of.* Blepharitis. *Boils.* Breast, affections of. *Bronchitis.* Bubo. *Burns. Carbuncle.* Caries. *Chilblains.* Chlorosis. *Cold.* Constipation. *Consumption.* Cornea, ulceration of; opacity of. *Cough. Croup.* Diaphragmitis. Diarrhœa. *Ear, affections of; polypus of. Eczema.* Emphysema. *Erysipelas. Eyes, affections of. Fester, tendency to. Glandular swellings.* Hæmoptysis. Hæmorrhoids. *Headache.* Hectic. Herpes preputialis. Hip-joint disease. Hoarseness. Jaundice. Joints, *affections of. Laryngitis.* Leucorrhœa. *Lips, swollen. Liver, affections of. Lungs, affections of. Lupus.* Marasmus. Menorrhagia. *Mouth, sore.* Nipples, sore. *Ovaries, affections of. Parametritis. Pleurisy. Pneumonia.* Pregnancy, sickness of. Pruritus mercurialis. *Pylorus, affections of.* Quinsy. Rhagades. Rheumatism. *Scarlatina.* Scrofula. *Skin, affections of.* Spinal irritation. *Stye. Suppuration.* Syphilis. *Tenesmus. Throat, sore. Urticaria. Wens. Whitlow. Whooping-cough.*

Characteristics.—"Liver of Sulphur" is a name which was given by the old chemists to several sulphur compounds whose colour was supposed to resemble that of liver. Before Hahnemann's time *Hepar sulphuris calcareum*, Sulphuret of lime, was used as an external remedy for itch, rheumatism, gout, goître and scrofulous swellings. In 1794 Hahnemann proposed to use it internally to arrest mercurial salivation. A few years later it was tried (Teste thinks first by Dr. Busch of Strasburg) for asthma and pulmonary phthisis. That this was a happy inspiration Hahnemann's provings and clinical experience has thoroughly borne out. The *Hepar* of Hahnemann is not identical with ordinary sulphuret of lime, being prepared with oyster shells, instead of ordinary lime, in a special way. Neither is it identical in composition or properties with *Calcium sulphate* (Gypsum) of Schüssler. Being a chemical combination of *Calcarea carb.* and *Sulph.* it has some of the properties of both, but is very different from either, and though it is useful to compare them, *Hepar* must be studied as a separate entity. The one feature which more than any other characterises *Hepar* cases is *over-sensitiveness.* It runs throughout the remedy. "Any trouble occurring on

the skin where there is a *great sensitiveness to the slightest touch;* patient can't bear to have even the clothes touch the part, or have it touched in any way. Exanthema, like nettle-rash, sore to the slightest touch. Skin hard to heal; inflammation of; sensitive soreness of," is Guernsey's admirable definition of this feature as it affects the skin and touch. But the sensitiveness is not confined to touch, there is excessive sensitiveness to the air; patient can't bear the least draught; and if a hand accidentally gets outside the bed-clothes it brings on an aggravation; sensitiveness to noise, to odours. The mind is no less "touchy" than the body. "*Dissatisfaction with oneself and others;* dreamy, atrabilious mood, *a sort of ferocious spleen, as though one could murder a man in cold blood* (even in persons who are generally of a merry and benevolent disposition)." This is from Teste, who says he has removed these symptoms with *Hepar*. Irritable and angry, feels inclined to kill any one who offends him. Another instance of the sensitiveness of *Hepar* is in relation to pain: the slightest pain causes fainting. There is also irritable heart. The sensitiveness to cold air is more to the *dry* cold air of *Acon.* and *Bry.* This distinguishes it from *Nat. sulph.* in asthma, which has < from damp cold (*Nat. sulph.* is Grauvogl's typical *hydrogenoid* remedy); and also fixes its applicability in croup. *Hepar* croup is accompanied with rather loose cough, with wheezing and rattling. Cough as if mucus would come up but it does not. The time of the *Hepar* croup is early morning (*Acon.* in evening). The least breath of cold air < the cough, or any uncovering. Another feature of *Hepar* is the sensation of a splinter or fish-bone in the throat. In quinsy with throbbing pain, where suppuration is imminent, *Hepar* is indicated. Throbbing, stabbing pains, with general rigor are characteristic. The relation of *Hepar* to the suppuration process is very marked. It meets the hectic condition generally and the process locally. I once cured with *Hep.* 6 a case of axillary abscess with a large collection of pus. The whole was absorbed without breaking. In an article published in *Minneap. Hom. Mag.*, ii. 292, L. P. Foster distinguishes between *Hepar*, *Calc. sul.*, and *Kali sul.*, in their action on tissues. *Kali s.* acts on the epidermis; *Hepar* on lymphatic glandular system, skin and respiratory mucous membrane, *Calc. s.* acts much as *Hep.*, only more deeply. *Hep.* acts on abscesses before they open, *Calc. s.* after. Foster cured a lady with *Calc. s.*, high, of "several large ulcers in the gluteal region 3 in. in diameter and ¾ in. deep, exposing the bone." The pain ceased immediately, and the cure was completed in two months. *Calc. s.* is suited to quinsy after it breaks, *Hep.* before. In this connection it may be well to speak of the relation of *Hep.* to *Mercurius*. Hahnemann's instinct led him to see in *Hepar* an antidote to mercurial poisoning, and it remains still the chief antidote, whether to the effects of massive doses or to over-action of the potencies. *Silic.* and *Merc.* are inimical, but if *Hepar* is given as an intermediary no unpleasant effects will occur. It follows *Merc.* when this ceases to help, or has aggravated, in rheumatism, quinsy, boils and suppurations. In a case of eczema pudendi in a young girl, 11, three months after puberty, the parts red and itching, *Merc.* was given and the whole body became covered with the rash; *Hep.* was then given and removed all

immediately. "Sweats day and night without relief." It antidotes the sensitiveness of *Merc.* to atmospheric conditions. In the old days of mercurialisation one of the chief things to be avoided by a patient under the "course" was exposure to chill. *Hepar* has this same sensitiveness to chill and liability to take cold from every exposure. Coryza, nose swollen and sore to the touch, especially inside the alæ. Boring at root of nose with catarrhal symptoms or headache is characteristic. Croupous inflammations of throat, respiratory organs, bowels and kidneys—the inner as well as the outer skin, in fact. The ulceration of the skin is peculiar. Guernsey thus describes it: "Ulcers with bloody pus; with sour-smelling pus; stinking pus; putrid ulcers; with redness around; with little pimples around—ten, twelve, or even as many as fifty may surround the large ulcer, and the ulcer sometimes spreads by the little pimples joining in. Painful; painful at the edge; suppurating; with pain as if sore; difficult to heal; inflamed; itching; looking like a lump of lead with a hole in it; cancerous ulcers." "Smelling like old cheese" is very characteristic of *Hep.* ulcers and discharges. The itching of *Hep.* is noteworthy; it occurs in connection with jaundice. It has cured cases of pruritus especially when of mercurial origin. In the respiratory organs there are suffocative attacks of breathing (in croup the child *chokes in its coughing spells* and there is much rattling). It meets many cases of asthma and whooping-cough. Respiration with mucous rattle; expiration in the morning, none in the evening; cough with expectoration during the day, none in the night (in croup no expectoration at night but only in the daytime—with the suffocative coughing spells; low, weak voice (Guernsey). There is a semi-paralytic condition of the rectum and bladder somewhat like that of *Alumina.* The stools are passed with great difficulty even when clay-like and soft. Fetid stools with a sour body-smell in children. Sour stools are also very marked in diarrhœa; and this may be noted along with the desire of *Hepar* for acid things. Micturition is impeded; obliged to wait awhile before the urine passes, and then it flows slowly for many days. Never able to finish urinating; it seems as if some urine always remains behind in bladder. Urine drops vertically down. The urine is very acrid. There are complaints during micturition and after. Nocturnal emissions. Escape of prostatic fluid at any time, and at stool. Affections of the sexual organs occurring on the right side. *Hepar* is one of the great antipsorics. In his "Medicine of Experience" Hahnemann speaks of the itch-like eruptions caused by *Hepar* and its corrective properties in wool-worker's itch. It is suited to: The psoric, scrofulous, diathesis. Debilitated subjects. Great tendency to suppuration. Strumous, outrageously cross children. Torpid, lymphatic constitutions; persons with light hair and complexion, slow to act, muscles soft and flabby. Slow, torpid constitutions with lax fibre and light hair; great sensitiveness to slightest contact of ulcers, eruptions and parts affected. (These conditions differ from the *Sulph.* type: lean, stoop-shouldered; unclean-looking, aversion to warmth.) The symptoms are: < in the night; on awakening; when blowing the nose; from cold in general; in cold, dry weather; on single parts of the body getting cold; from getting the skin rubbed off; on

uncovering the head ; from surgical injuries in general ; from lying on the painful side ; from daylight ; from pressure from without ; from abuse of Mercury ; during sleep ; when swallowing, particularly when swallowing food (parts are so tender) ; while urinating ; in clear, fine weather ; in dry weather ; in the least wind. Symptoms are : > from wrapping up the head ; from warmth in general ; the air being warm ; in damp and wet weather ; from wrapping up the body warmly ; by eating (a comfortable feeling after eating is very characteristic). There is marked periodicity in *Hepar :* every day ; every four weeks (attack of paralysis) ; every four months (scabby eruptions on head) ; every winter (whitlows) ; spring and autumn, bilious attacks. The bends of the elbows and popliteal spaces are affected by *Hep.* In eye affections patient likes to have them covered *lightly.* The following case was cured by *Hep.* after *Sul.* and *Calc.* had failed. Pustular ophthalmia of left eye, > keeping eye closely covered with some soft fabric, < *mornings,* > as day advanced. Pimples surround affected eye.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Acet. ac., Bell., Cham., Sil. *It antidotes :* Metals, and especially mercurial preparations, Nit. ac., Calc., Iod., Kali iod., Cod-liver-oil. It removes the weakening effects of Ether. *Compatible with :* Aco., Arn., Bell., Lach., Merc., Nit. ac., Sil., Spo., Zinc. *Complementary to :* Calend. in injuries. *Compare :* In > from warmth : Ars., Calc., Nux v., Nux mos., Pso., Sil., Mag. m. In aversion to be washed : Ant. c., Clem., Rhus, Sep., Spi., Sul. In aversion to be touched : Ant. c., Ant. t., Cin., Sil., Thu. In irritable heart : Cact., Pho. In suppuration : Sil., Luet. (succession of abscesses), Calc. s., Merc. Every little scratch suppurates : Merc., Cham., Sil., Lyc. Cries during cough : (Arn., before and after ; Bell. after). Sharp splinter or fish-bone sensation : Arg. n., Nit. ac., Sil., Fl. ac., Merc., Alm. Hasty speech and actions : Bell. (hasty speech, hasty drinking), Lach., Dulc., Sul. Little pimples round eye : Euphras., Phos. Croup : Aco. (Hep. follows Aco. ; Aco. is anxious, high fever, distressed breathing) ; Spo. (dry, hard cough ; little or no expectoration ; starts from sleep choking, < before midnight ; Hep. < after) ; Bro., Iod. Constipation : Alm., Bry., Nux, Nat. c. Sour stools : Mag. c., Calc., Rhe. Pains = fainting : Cham., Val., Verat. Sensitiveness of ulcers, &c. : Lach. (absence of sensitiveness, Graph.). Teste puts Hep. in his Pulsatilla group with Sil., Calc., Graph., and Phos.

Causation.—Cold, dry winds. Injuries. Mercury. Suppressed eruptions.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sadness and desire to weep.—Anguish and extreme apprehension, esp. in evening, and sometimes suggesting suicide.—Ill-humour ; dislike even to see friends.—Excessive irritability.—Vexation and passion, with hasty speech and excessive weakness of memory.—The slightest cause irritates him and makes him extremely vehement.—A sort of furious spleen as though one could murder a man in cold blood.—Anger ; would have no hesitation in killing a man who offended him, only he knows better.—Visions in the morning, in bed.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo on moving the head, as well as from the motion of a carriage, or in the evening, with nausea.—Sense of swashing in the head.—Vertigo, with loss of intellectual power, and obscuration of sight.—Headache in the morning, excited by the slightest shock (< from every contusion).—Headache at night, on moving the eyes; the forehead seems about to be torn asunder.—Pain in the head, as if a nail were driven into it.—Boring headache from without to within in r. temple; on one side of head; at root of nose, when waking from sleep; < by motion and stooping.—Pressure in the head, semi-lateral, as from a plug or dull nail, at night and when waking in the morning; < when moving the eyes and on stooping; > when rising and from binding the head up tight.—Pressure on the temples and on the vertex, with palpitation of the heart in the evening.—Tension above root of nose.—Aching in the forehead, like a boil, from midnight till morning.—Pain, as from ulceration, in the head, directly above the eyes, every evening, or else at night, in bed.—Shootings in the head, esp. after having been in the open air, and on stooping, or at night, as if the head were going to burst.—Piercing in the head, esp. at the root of the nose, every morning.—Falling off of the hair, with very sore, painful pimples and large bald spots on the scalp; sensitiveness of the scalp to contact, with burning and itching in the morning after rising (after abuse of Mercury).—Cold sweat on the head.—Cold, clammy perspiration, smelling sour, principally on the head and face, with aversion to be uncovered; < from least exercise and during night; > from warmth and rest.—Disposition to catch cold when uncovering the head.—Tuberosities on the head, with pain as of excoriation, on their being touched; > from covering the head warm and from perspiration.—Humid scabs on the head, feeling sore, of fetid smell; itching violently on rising in the morning and feeling sore on scratching.—The head is bent backward, with swelling below the larynx, with violent pulsation of the carotid arteries and rattling breathing (in croup).

3. **Eyes.**—Pain, as if the eyes were driven, or drawn back, into the head.—Painful and difficult movement of the eyes.—Heat, pressure and shootings in the eyes.—Throbbing in and about the eye.—Pressure in the eyes, as from a foreign body (sand).—Pain, as from ulceration, immediately above the eye, every evening.—Inflammation of the eyes and of the eyelids, sometimes erysipelatous, with pain as of a bruise, and of excoriation, on being touched.—Pimples above the eyes, and on the eyelids.—Specks and ulcers on the cornea.—Nocturnal lachrymation and agglutination of the eyelids.—Spasmodic closing of the eyelids (at night).—Eyes prominent.—Obscuration of the sight on reading.—Photophobia by day, and by candle-light.—The eyes ache from the bright light of day, when moving them.—Confusion of sight, in the evening, by candle-light, alternately with clearness of vision.—The objects appear to be red.

4. **Ears.**—Darting pain in the ears.—Shootings in the ears, on blowing the nose.—Detonation in the ear, when blowing the nose.—Heat, redness, and itching in the ears.—Itching of the external ear.—Discharge of pus from the ears, which is sometimes fetid.—Scabs behind and on the ears.—Hardness of hearing, with pulsations and buzzings in the ears, esp. in the evening in bed.—Increase of cerumen.

5. **Nose.**—Inflammation, redness, and swelling of the nose.—Pain, as of

a bruise, and of excoriation in the nose, on its being touched.—Burning pain, as from ulceration and scabs in the nostrils.—Epistaxis, in the morning, and after singing.—Want of, or increased power of smell.—Coryza, chiefly on one side, with roughness in the throat, inflammatory swelling of the nose, fever, or painful weariness in all the limbs.

6. **Face.**—Face yellow, with blue circles round the eyes.—Face burning, and of a deep red.—Nocturnal heat of face.—Erysipelatous inflammation and swelling of the face and cheeks, with pricking tension, and eruption of vesicles.—Drawing and tearing pains, commencing from the cheeks, and extending to the ears and the temples.—Pains in the bones of the face, on the parts being touched.—Pimples on the forehead, which disappear in the open air.—Swelling of the lips, with tension and pains on touching them.—Eruption at the corners of the mouth.—Ulcer in the corner of the mouth.—Ulceration at the commissure of the lips.—The middle of the lower lip becomes chapped. —Blisters (boils) on the lips, chin, and neck, painful on being touched.— Eruption on the face, scurfy, very painful to the touch.—Vesicles on the chin. —Shootings in the articulation of the jaw, on opening the mouth.

7. **Teeth.**—Odontalgia, with starting and drawing pains, < by closing the teeth, by eating, and in a hot room.—Looseness of the teeth.—The hollow teeth feel too long.—Swelling and inflammation of the gums, which are painful when touched.—Ulcer on the gums and in the mouth, with a base resembling lard.—The gums and mouth bleed readily.

8. **Mouth.**—Accumulation of water in the mouth.—Salivation, hawking up of mucus.—The tip of the tongue is very painful and feels sore.—Speech hoarse and precipitate.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, as if there were a peg in it, or an internal tumour.—Painful scraping in the throat, with difficulty in speaking and in swallowing the saliva.—Hawking up of mucus.—Shootings in the throat, and even into the ears, as from splinters, on swallowing, coughing, breathing, and on turning the head.—Violent pressure on the throat, with danger of suffocation.—Deglutition impeded and almost impossible, without great efforts.— Dryness in the throat.—Swelling of the amygdalæ.

10. **Appetite.**—Loss of appetite.—Bitterness of the mouth and of food. —Earth-like and bitter taste in the throat, with natural taste of food.—Violent thirst.—Unusual hunger in the forenoon.—Bulimy.—Desire only for acids, wine, sour and strong-tasting substances, or highly seasoned things.—Dislike to fat.—Desire for wine.

11. **Stomach.**—Risings, with burning sensation in the throat.—Burning in the stomach.—Attacks of nausea, sometimes with cold and paleness.— Nausea, with inclination to vomit in the morning.—Acid, bilious, greenish, or mucous and sanguineous vomitings.—Frequent and easy derangement of the stomach.—Pressure at the stomach, even after eating very little.—Pressure in stomach, as if lead were in it.—Swelling in the region of the stomach, with pressive pains.—Pressure, inflation and sensation, as if there were something weighing heavily on the epigastrium, with inability to continue seated, and to endure tight clothes.

12. **Abdomen.**—Shootings in the region of the spleen.—Splenetic stitches when walking.—Shootings in the hepatic region, esp. when walking. —Pain, as from a bruise in the abdomen, in the morning.—Cramps and con-

tractive pains in the abdomen.—Sensation of violent clawing in the umbilical region, with nausea, anxiety, and heat of the cheeks.—Cutting pains.—Pain, as from ulceration in the abdomen.—Shootings in abdomen, esp. on l. side.—Swelling and suppuration of the inguinal glands (buboes).—(Rumbling in the abdomen.)—Incarceration and difficult emission of flatus, esp. in the morning.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation; hard and dry fæces.—Difficult emission of scanty and soft excrement, with urgent want, and tenesmus.—Diarrhœa of feculent matter with cutting pains.—Whitish diarrhœa, of an acidulous smell, esp. in children.—Dysenteric evacuations, greenish, or of a clay-colour, with evacuation of sanguineous mucus.—After the evacuation, pain, as of excoriation, and sanious discharge from the anus.—Hæmorrhage from rectum, with soft stool.—Burning at the rectum.—Protrusion of hæmorrhoidal pimples from the rectum.—Perspiration at the perineum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine slow and turbid, with whitish sediment.—The urine is passed slowly, with difficulty; drops out perpendicularly.—Abundant secretion of pale urine, with pressure on the bladder.—Acrid, corrosive (corroding the prepuce), or pale and watery, or deep-red, and hot urine.—Nocturnal emission of urine.—Wetting the bed (at night).—Emission of blood after urination.—Burning in the urethra during micturition.—Stitches in the urethra.—Redness and inflammation of the orifice of the urethra.—Discharge of mucus from the urethra.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Weakness of the genital parts.—Itching of the penis (glans, frænulum).—Smarting, excoriation, and oozing, between the thigh and the scrotum.—Cancerous ulcer on the prepuce.—Painful, cramp-like, and tensive erections.—Absence of sexual desire and of erections.—Erections without energy, during coition.—Excitement of the genital parts, as if for emission.—Flow of prostatic fluid, esp. after making water, and during a difficult evacuation.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Excoriation of the vulva, and between the thighs.—Congestion of blood to the uterus.—Irritation of ovaries (l.); with swelling; and great sensitiveness.—Discharge of blood between the periods, with inflation of the abdomen.—Catamenia too long delayed, and diminished.—Leucorrhœa, with smarting at the vulva.—Cancerous ulcer on the breast, with stinging-burning of the edges, smelling like old cheese.—Itching nipples.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness.—Pain and great sensitiveness (to cold) of the larynx, with weak and rough voice, emaciation, hectic fever, and sleeplessness.—Rattling breathing (during sleep).—Swelling below the larynx.—Roughness in the throat.—Croup, with swelling under the larynx.—Pemanent pain in the larynx, < by pressure, speech, coughing, and breathing.—Weakness of the organs of speech, and of the chest, causing a hindrance to speak loud.—Cough, excited by irritation or pain in the larynx.—Titillation as from dust in the throat, inducing cough, which is deep, wheezing, with expectoration, only in the morning, of mucus, bloody, or like pus, generally tasting sour or sweet.—Cough, deep and dull, excited by difficulty of respiration.—Suffocating, violent cough, with retching.—Cough, similar to whooping-cough.—Cough after drinking.—Dry cough, in the evening, on taking cold in any part of the body, or when lying on the bed.—Cough worse from evening till midnight.—Cough caused by a limb getting cold; from eating or drinking anything cold; from cold air; when lying in bed; from talking, crying.—

Attacks of dry, rough, and hollow cough, with anguish and suffocation, often ending in lachrymation.—Barking cough.—Cough, with spitting, of blood.—Cough, with abundant expectoration of mucus.—Ringing and pain in the head during the cough, as if it it were going to burst.—Sneezing after the cough.—Bronchitis.

18. **Chest.**—Anxious, hoarse, wheezing respiration, with danger of suffocation on lying down.—Soreness in the chest.—Attacks of suffocation, which force the patient to throw back the head.—Shortness of breath.—Weakness of the chest; cannot talk from weakness.—Tenacious mucus in the chest.—Spasmodic constriction of the chest.—Frequent want to breathe deeply, as after running.—Shootings in the chest on breathing and walking.—Pimples and furunculi on the chest, with lancinations, and pain as of excoriation on the part being touched.

19. **Heart.**—Violent palpitation of the heart, with fine stitches in the heart and l. half of chest.—Irritability of the heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Swellings on the neck, painful when touched.—Violent pulsation of the carotid arteries.—Burning, shooting pain in the region of the loins.—Pain, as from a bruise in the loins, extending to the thighs.—Shootings and pulling in the back, between the shoulder-blades and in the muscles of the neck.—Stitches and rheumatic pains in the back.—Nocturnal tension in the back, on turning in bed.—Fetid sweat under the armpits.—Suppuration of the axillary glands.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain, as from a bruise, in the bones of the arm (humeri).—Arthritic swelling of the hand, of the fingers, and of the joints of the fingers, with heat, redness, and pain, as of dislocation during movement.—Skin of the hands cracked, rough and dry.—Granulated eruption on the hands and on the wrists.—Nettle-rash on the hands and on the fingers.—Cold perspiration of the hands.—Tingling in the tips of the fingers.—Itching in the palms of the hands.—Steatoma at the point of the elbow.—Easy dislocation of the fingers.—Fingers dead.—Panaris.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in the buttocks on sitting down.—Furunculi on the buttocks.—Pain, as from a bruise, on the thighs.—Painful tension in the thighs, which prevents sleep.—Frequent sudden lassitude of the limbs, when walking.—The hip-joint feels sore, as if sprained when walking.—Pain as from bruises in the knee.—Prickings in both heels.—Tingling in the toes.—Burning, stinging pain in the toes.—Swelling of the knees.—Cramps in the calves of the legs, the soles of the feet, and the toes.—Feet burning.—Swelling of the feet, and in the ankle-bones, with difficulty of respiration.—Red, rheumatic swelling in the ankle-bones, with pain, which increases at night.—Cracks in the feet.—Shootings in the corns.

24. **Generalities.**—Tearing or paralytic pullings in the limbs, esp. in the morning on walking.—Weakness in all the limbs.—Pains, as from excoriation or bruising on various places, when they are touched.—Rheumatic pains in the limbs and shootings in the joints.—Arthritic swellings, with heat, redness, and pains as from dislocation.—Swelling, inflammation, and ulceration of the glands.—Appearance or aggravation of the pains at night, esp. during the chills.—Emaciation, sometimes with anguish, irritability, shiverings in the back, redness of the cheeks, sleeplessness, &c.—Physical depression and trembling after smoking tobacco, or on walking in the open air, with heat and anxiety.—Fainting fit, esp. in the evening, from moderate pains.

25. Skin.—Erysipelatous inflammations, even with swelling and vesicles.—Yellowish colour of the skin, esp. on the face, with yellowish colour of the sclerotica, and urine red like blood.—Jaundice, with much itching.—Burning itching in the body, with white vesicles after scratching.—Nettle-rash.—Eruption of pimples and tubercles, painful to the touch.—Unhealthy skin; every injury tends to suppuration and ulceration.—Promotes suppuration.—Cracks in the skin.—Putrid ulcers, smelling like old rotten cheese, and easily bleeding, with shootings, sensation of gnawing (esp. at night), or with burning and pulsative pains.—Cancerous ulcers.—Suppurations; esp. after previous inflammations.—Panaris.—Caries.

26. Sleep.—Strong desire to sleep, morning and evening, with convulsive yawning.—Unquiet sleep, with the head turned back.—Prolonged sleep with stupefaction, as in lethargy.—Sleeplessness, caused by a great flow of ideas.—Dreams of fire, sickness, danger, guns, &c.—At night, gastric sufferings, headache, agitation, starting of the limbs, and dry heat.—Starts at night, during sleep, as from want of air, with tears and great anguish.—Wakes at night with an erection and an urgent desire to urinate.—The side on which he lies at night becomes painfully sore; he must change his position.

27. Fever.—Pulse hard, full, accelerated; at times intermitting.—Shuddering and shivering, esp. in the open air.—Shiverings, with chattering of the teeth and coldness in the hands and feet, followed by heat and sweat, esp. on chest and forehead, with little thirst.—Chill in the evening, 6 or 7 p.m.—Chilliness and heat alternating during the day, with photophobia.—Chilliness at night; in bed aggravating all the symptoms.—Bitterness in the mouth, afterwards shivering with thirst; an hour after, heat with sleep, after which, vomiting and cephalalgia.—Dry heat at night.—Flushes of heat with sweat.—Burning, feverish heat, with redness of the face and violent thirst.—Strong disposition to perspire in the daytime, on the least effort, and on the least movement.—Profuse perspiration day and night.—Perspiration easily excited through the day, esp. from exertions of the mind.—Nocturnal sweat.—Sweat in the morning.—Night and morning sweat, with thirst.—Viscid acid sweat.—Cold, clammy, or sour or offensively smelling perspiration.—Intermittent fever; first chills, then thirst, and, an hour later, much heat, with interrupted sleep.

Hepatica.

Hepatica triloba. Liver-wort. *N. O.* Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of full-grown leaves.

Clinical.—Bronchitis. Catarrh. Dyspepsia. Epistaxis. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—This is an old remedy which received its name from a fancied resemblance of its leaves to the shape of the liver. All our definite knowledge of it began with an experiment made by Dr. D. G. Kimball, who chewed the leaves every day for "a chronic irritation of the throat and lungs." A few symptoms were produced, and the symptoms he complained of were removed, notably: tickling

irritation in throat and sensation about epiglottis as of particles of food remaining. Accumulation of viscid, tenacious phlegm, with frequent hawking. Lungs became much stronger and digestion more perfect. Hale, experiencing an attack of circumscribed pneumonia, with bloody expectoration; or else, profuse, yellow, creamy, exceedingly *sweet;* some pain and constriction in right chest, tickling in fauces < by eating; or from inhalation of dust; chewed the dry leaves, and in a few days was well. *Stan., Lyc., Phos., Sul.* had all failed to relieve. Wegge, of Copenhagen, according to Hansen, confirms its value in pharyngeal catarrh, with profuse serous sputa and hoarseness. In the subjoined Schema I give both caused and cured symptoms.

Relations.—*Compare:* Stan., Cist., Caust., Pho., Sang., Rumex, Lach., Kali bi.

SYMPTOMS.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes somewhat sensitive to light; itching and smarting; slightly agglutinated in morning.

5. **Nose.**—Bloody mucus frequently blown from l. nostril for three or four days in succession.—Soreness of end of nose at entrance of nostrils.

9. **Throat.**—Rough scraping, irritative and tickling sensation in throat and fauces disappears, also sensation about epiglottis and larynx as of particles of food remaining.—Accustomed accumulation of phlegm, sometimes thick, viscid, and tenacious, inducing frequent hawking and disposition to hawk disappears.—Pharyngeal catarrh, with profuse serous expectoration and hoarseness.—An exceeding, annoying irritation of fauces (with pneumonia), tickling, itching, scraping, almost constant; < by eating or inhalation of dust (cured).

11. **Stomach.**—Digestion more perfect.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—The customary paroxysms of coughing, and somewhat abundant expectoration, mostly daily about midday, a portion of the expectoration being opaque, yellowish, of the consistence of cream, the rest mucous and frothy, disappear.—State of lungs and throat much better.—Bronchitis, with circumscribed pneumonia, sputa bloody and purulent; sputa profuse, yellow, creamy, and exceedingly sweet; some pain and constriction of r. chest; an exceedingly annoying irritation of fauces (cured).—Uncommonly free and easy expectoration.

Heracleum.

Heracleum sphondylium. "Branca ursina." *N. O.* Umbelliferæ.
Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Debility. Dyspepsia. Gout. Headache. Seborrhœa capitis. Skin, affections of. Spleen, pain in.

Characteristics.—*Heracl.* has been proved. It was found to exercise a pronounced action on the digestion, producing hunger, with inability to eat, nausea, vomiting; colic, diarrhœa, and pains in the

spleen. It also affected the sexual organs and the skin. A characteristic is "Headache with drowsiness; < on moving in open air; > tying up the head with a cloth." Exhaustion, indolence, and weakness were complained of.

Relations.—*Compare:* Con., Abies n., Cean.; in headache with drowsiness, Brucea, Ginseng, Gels., Nat. s., Nux mos., Sul.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Prostration of strength, indolence, moral depression; fits of hypochondriasis.—Ill-humour, capriciousness.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, on reading while seated.—Cephalalgia, esp. in the sinciput and occiput, with inclination to vomit, and drowsiness, esp. < on walking in open air; > by wrapping up the head.—Violent itching on the scalp, on scratching which, the fingers become greasy; much fatty perspiration on the head.

3. **Eyes.**—Lachrymation and fatigue of the eyes while reading.

5. **Nose.**—Frequent sneezing, with stitches in region of spleen.

9. **Throat.**—Pressure in the throat, as from mucus, which it is impossible to detach; accumulation of mucus, tickling roughness and scraping in the throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Bitter taste; sweet bitter risings, with regurgitation of bitter liquid; craving, with loathing and horror of all kinds of food; increased thirst; nausea; vomiting, bitter, bilious, with pains in the stomach, and much congestion in the head.—Pressure at the stomach, with nausea, or else in the scrobiculus, as from a stone (after a meal); the pains in the stomach are always accompanied by an inclination to vomit.

12. **Abdomen.**—Lancinating and pinching colics, which force the patient to writhe; pulsation and pains in region of spleen; flatus and colic, with nausea and disgusting risings.—Frequent sneezing, with lancination in the region of the spleen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stools tardy, with pressure and pain in the anus.—Slimy, fetid stools.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Drawing pain in the penis; shootings in the glans.—Itching and smarting in the scrotum; pollutions.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Transient sticking in the labiæ.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dry, hacking cough, with feeling of soreness in the chest and shooting pains.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression of the chest, with chilliness, or else with palpitation of the heart; difficulty of respiration on ascending a staircase.—Stitches in chest during inspiration; dry eruption on chest, burning after scratching.

21. **Limbs.**—Gouty tearing in the limbs.—Shooting and burning pains in the feet.

25. **Skin.**—Violent itching in the skin and moist itch-like eruption.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness, with frequent yawning and inclination to sleep in afternoon.

Hippomanes.

"A normally white, usually dark olive green, soft, glutinous mucous substance, of a urinous odour, which floats in the allantois fluid, or is attached to the allantois membrane, of the mare or cow, chiefly during the last months of pregnancy" (Hering). Trituration of the dried substance taken from the tongue of a newly-born filly.

Clinical.—Chorea. Melancholia. Prostatitis. Wrist, paralysis of; rheumatism of.

Characteristics.—The clinical experience with this remedy has been so limited, that but few characteristic indications have been made out. These, however, are peculiar: Icy coldness in stomach. Violent pain in wrists. Paralysis of wrist in morning in bed. Weakness of hands and fingers so that he cannot hold anything. A case of chorea was cured on these last symptoms. There is weakness, restlessness, melancholy. The headache is > lying on painful side, < walking in sun. Chilliness, > from being covered. A peculiar sensation is as if the head would fall forward on walking; as of a plug in the throat; as if a swelling retarded the flow of the urine. There is desire to lie down, but no relief on doing so.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Coffee. Caust. relieved the paralysis of wrist. *Compare:* Anac. (plug sensation).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Melancholy; a young man sits in the corner and does not want to have anything to do with the world.—Restlessness; must move from place to place.

2. **Head.**—Sensation of lightness in head.—Pressive pain in temples.—Headache, with giddiness, heat in head, sleepiness, yawning, thirst.—Violent headache; heaviness on vertex; when walking it feels as if head would fall forward.—Headache > when lying on painful side; < when walking in sun.—The head feels so heavy that it falls forward if he raises himself.—The hair becomes nearly dry; falling off of hair.

3. **Eyes.**—The light of the candle looks blue.—Stitches in eyes (with headache).—Painfulness of eyes when moving them, with headache.

5. **Nose.**—Sensation of coldness when drawing the air in.—Bleeding of nose in morning.

6. **Face.**—Involuntary twitching of under lip.

8. **Mouth.**—Bitter taste in mouth.—Tongue coated white, with redness of tip.—Increased secretion of saliva, with headache or sore throat.

9. **Throat.**—Painfulness of l. tonsil.—Sensation of plug in throat (l. side).

10. **Appetite.**—Desire for acids, and aversion to sweet things.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, esp. in a draught of air.—Icy coldness in stomach.—Sensation of emptiness in stomach (and head).

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Soft stool, with vomiting; discharge of pros-

tatic fluid after micturition.—Hard stool, in balls.—Spasmodic contraction of sphincter ani.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent discharge of watery urine.—Urine discharged in a small stream, with straining—it feels as if a swelling retarded it; prostatitis.—Drawing pain from anus through urethra.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sexual desire increased.—Prostatitis.—Drawing pain in testicles.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menstruation too early.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Larynx feels raw, as if air were too cold.—Tickling in throat when breathing.—Cough, barking, during sleep.

18. **Chest.**—Stitches in l. side of chest.

21. **Limbs.**—Heaviness in limbs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Left arm feels as if paralysed.—Violent pain in wrists.—Paralysis of wrist, every morning in bed.—Sensation in wrist as if sprained, esp. l.—Great weakness of hands and fingers, so that he cannot hold anything.—Formication on r. hand.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Weakness, and as if sprained, in knees.—Weakness and sensation of dryness in foot joints and soles of feet.—Cramps in soles of feet, in evening.—Cold feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Great weakness of body and mind.—Great weakness and debility, with pale face.—Desire to lie down, with no relief on doing so.—Chorea.

25. **Skin**—Itching as from flannel on skin, esp. on chest and between shoulders.

27. **Fever.**—Chill, beginning in back.—Chill, > being warmly covered in bed.—Heat in evening, with dull headache.

Hippozæninum.

Mallein, Glanderin, Farcin. The nosode of glanders or farcy. (The disease is called "Glanders" when the catarrhal symptoms are pronounced; "Farcy," when these are not noticeable, the skin being chiefly affected, with deposits in the lungs. Homœopathic preparations of both have been made. Those made from Farcy are distinguished by the letter "F.") Triturations of sugar of milk saturated with the virus.

Clinical.—Abscesses. Bed-sores. Boils. Bronchitis. Cancer. Carbuncles. Caries. Catarrh, chronic. Colds, chronic. Diphtheria. Elephantiasis. Erysipelas. Glanders. Glands, inflamed. Hip-disease. Liver, enlarged. Lupus excedens. Nasal cartilages, ulceration of. Œdema. Ozæna. Parotitis. Phlegmasia alba dolens. Phlegmon. Plague. Pustules. Putrid fever. Pyæmia. Scrofula. Small-pox, confluent. Syphilis. Tuberculosis. Ulcers. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—Of recent years *Mallein*, a toxin prepared from glanders, has taken an important place in veterinary practice of the old school as a test injection for deciding whether a horse suspected of glanders actually has the disease or not. If the horse reacts it is

concluded there is glanders. In a number of cases in which animals have reacted to the first injections, a repetition of the "test" has failed to elicit reaction, thus proving that *Mallein* is curative as well as diagnostic (*H. W.*, xxxv. 149). The nosode has been used by homœopaths, at the suggestion of Garth Wilkinson, on the phenomena of the disease as guides, and in a large number of cases involving low forms of suppuration and catarrh, malignant ulcerations and swellings, abscesses and enlarged glands; and also in conditions similar in kind, but less in severity. I have used it with excellent effect in cases of inveterate nasal catarrh and of glandular enlargement. The nasal affection may go on to ozæna, ulceration of nasal cartilages and bones. Glanders in the horse affects the lungs no less than the upper respiratory tract, causing coughs and disseminated ulcerations and deposits throughout the lungs. It has cured papules and ulcerations in frontal sinuses, pharynx, larynx, and trachæa; hoarseness; old cases of bronchitis, especially in old persons where suffocation from excessive secretion seemed imminent. Bronchial asthma. Whooping-cough. A cough commencing at Christmas and lasting till June has been cured by it.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bacillin., Avi., Luet., Variol. The serpent poisons, Aurum, Cadm. s., Kali b., Hepar, Psorin.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Fainting turns with headache.—Inflammation of membranes of brain.—Purulent collections between bones of skull and dura mater.—Scattered abscesses in brain substance.—Tubercles may appear in periosteum of skull, in dura mater, in plexus choroides.—A diffused myelitis malleosa, attributable to infiltration.—Bones of skull and face (frontal most) necrosed.—Hair loses its glisten.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes full of tears or slime.—Pupils dilated, with collapse.—Papules on choroid coat of eye.

4. **Ears.**—Tinkling sounds in ears.—Hoarse and deaf before fatal termination.—Inflammation of parotid gland.

5. **Nose.**—Swelling and redness of nose and adjacent parts, with severe pain.—Catarrh: nose inflamed with thick and tinged defluxion; tonsils swollen, fauces gorged.—Obstinate catarrh.—Discharge: often one-sided, albuminous, tough, viscous, discoloured, grey, greenish, even bloody and offensive; acrid, corroding.—Chronic ozæna.—Nose and mouth ulcerated.—Cartilages of nose become exposed and necrosed, septum, vomer, and palate bone disorganised.—Caries of nasal bones.—Checks the liability to catarrhal affection.

6. **Face.**—Maxillary gland swollen, like a distinct ball of sausage, firmly attached to the maxilla, uneven, rugged, tuberculated, mostly painless, burning only at times.—Submaxillary and sublingual glands swollen and painful at times; abscesses are formed which open externally.

7. **Teeth and Gums.**—Gums show a tendency to bleed.—Gums covered with a black, sooty deposit.

8. **Mouth.**—Act of speaking difficult.—Tongue dry, thickly covered with a black, sooty deposit.—Ulcers appear in mouth.—Buccal passages filled

with tenacious lymph and mucus.—Odour of breath putrid.—Scrofulous swelling of l. parotid gland in a child.

9. **Throat.**—Ulcerations upon velum of palate.—Swollen tonsils closing posterior channels.—Upon mucous membrane of pharynx ecchymoses, redness, swelling, eruptions, and foul ulcers.

10, 11. **Appetite and Stomach.**—Thirst excessive, esp. with diarrhœa. —Gastro-intestinal catarrh; loss of appetite, indigestion, constipation; in later stage, diarrhœa.

12. **Abdomen.**—Liver greatly enlarged, often showing signs of fatty degeneration.—Hepatitis with gangrenous and ulcerative inflammation of gall-ducts.—Spleen enlarged, filled with blood; softened and liquefied, of a greyish or dark colour; wedge-shaped abscess in spleen.—Inguinal glands swollen.

13. **Stool.**—Colliquative diarrhœa with a general cachexia and exhaustion precede the fatal termination.—Constipation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Tubercles and abscesses in kidneys.—Albumen in urine, also leucine and tyrosine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Tubercles and abscesses: of glans penis; of testicles; in kidneys.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Slimy discharge from vagina.—Uterine phlebitis.—Abortion.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Papules and ulcerations in frontal sinuses, pharynx, larynx, and trachea.—Hoarseness from the altered condition of larynx.—Bronchitis: in the worst forms; esp. in elderly persons; where suffocation from excessive secretion is imminent.—Noisy breathing; loud snoring respiration before fatal termination; breath fetid.—Cough and obstructed respiration, resulting from cicatricial contraction of mucous membrane of nose and larynx; had lasted eleven years; patient presented picture of decided cachexia.—Respiration at first partially impeded.—Cough commenced at Christmas and lasted till June.—Whooping-cough.—Patients cough severely and expectorate profusely, sputa usually bearing a strong resemblance to the discharge from the nostrils.—Tubercles, size of millet seed to a pea, of a grey, yellowish, or reddish colour.—Given in phthisis, it diminishes expectoration, abates constantly recurring aggravations of inflammation, and checks liability to catarrhal affections.—Lung disease of cattle (F.).

19. **Pulse.**—Pulse very frequent and small in volume, 110 to 120; in some cases retarded.

21. **Limbs.**—Obscure pain in limbs, most in muscles and joints.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—With sore finger, swelling of arm, phlegmonous and erysipelatous with pustules and ulcers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Hip-disease.—Psoas and lumbar abscesses (F.).—Old bad legs (ulcers).—Anasarca of lower limbs (F.).

24. **Generalities.**—Weakness, fatigue, general discomfort; they give up their business.—General prostration with considerable emaciation.—Tissues: Numerous ecchymoses in internal organs; inflammation of lymphatic vessels and swelling of glands; phlegmasia alba dolens.

25. **Skin.**—Erythema, erysipelatous or phlegmonous processes, abscesses, pustules, and ulcers are spread so extensively over surface of body that hardly any part remains free.—Malignant erysipelas, particularly if attended

by large formations of pus, and destruction of parts.—Confluent small-pox.—Ulcers have no disposition to heal, livid appearance.

26. Sleep.—Insomnia and great restlessness.—Nocturnal delirium.

27. Fever.—Frequent chilliness.—Chills and fever in cases of abscesses and ulcers.—Skin becomes cool with collapse.—Fever when a series of abscesses follow in rapid succession.—Putrid fever.—Plague.—May be tried in scarlatina, where odour of breath is putrid, buccal passages filled with tenacious lymph and mucus, tonsils greatly swollen.

Hoang-Nan.

Strychnos gaultheriana, Pierre. (Tonquin). *N. O.* Loganiaceæ.
Tincture of dried bark.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Boils. Carbuncles. Eczema, pustular. Hydrophobia. Leprosy. Paralysis. Prurigo. Syphilis. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Hoang-nan* is a plant indigenous to Tonquin, where it has a great reputation as a remedy for leprosy, hydrophobia, snake-bites, and diseases of the skin. In an article by Sir Sherston Baker (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, March 30, 1889—*H. W.*, xxiv. 371), it is stated that the *medicine* called *Hoang-nan* is a powder, and contains 1·5 parts *Alum*, 1·5 parts *Realgar*, 2·5 *Hoang-nan*. But it is added that the last is the most important, and can be employed alone. The plant belong to the Strychnos family, and contains both *Strychnia* and *Brucea*, the latter in preponderating quantity. The red dust of the bark contains the most active properties. The native method of preparing the medicine is by moistening the mixture of the three powders with a little vinegar, and forming the paste into pills of about a centimetre in diameter. When taken by a healthy person these pills produce : Fatigue, general indisposition, vertigo, tingling of the hands and feet, involuntary movements of jaw. When a person is bitten by a poisonous animal a dose of three or four grammes is administered in vinegar, and if none of these symptoms appear it is understood that the medicine is antagonised, and the dose is increased until some of the symptoms manifest themselves, when the poison is considered to be destroyed. The use of alcohol is forbidden whilst a patient is taking this medicine. Vinegar appears to modify its virulence. In animals poisoned with it tetanic convulsions always begin in the hind legs and spread all over the body. Brain, liver, kidneys, and lungs were found congested post mortem. In 1883 a proving of the drug was made by seven persons (*N. A. J. H.*, March, 1886), and a few symptoms were produced. According to Hansen, prurigo, pustular eczema in parts well supplied with sebaceous glands (face, neck, genitals), boils, carbuncles, constitutional syphilis, cancer of the glands, and general malnutrition were also met by the remedy, the dose of which is 5 to 30 drops of the tincture three times a day.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nux v., Curare, Angustura, Brucea antidys., Hydrocotyle.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Mental lassitude; indisposition to effort.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo; headache.

12, 13. **Abdomen and Stool.**—Colic and diarrhœa.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Albuminuria (in four provers).—Mucous casts (two provers).

24. **Generalities.**—It improves nutrition generally, esp. in constitutional syphilis.—Tetanic convulsions beginning in legs and spreading over body.—Glandular affections.

25. **Skin.** — Malignant ulcers; pustular eczema; boils; carbuncles; leprosy.

Homarus.

Lobster. *N. O.* Crustaceæ. Triturations of sugar of milk saturated with the digesting fluid of the lobster, a thick, reddish, offensive liquid contained in a sac situated at the back of the mouth.

Clinical.—Back, pains in. Bones, pains in. Coryza. Diaphragm, pain in. Dyspepsia. Eyes, affections of. Flatulence. Granular throat. Headache. Liver, pains in. Œdema. Paralysis, nervous. Pruritus. Sleep, disordered. Spleen, pains in. Throat, sore. Wrist, pain in.

Characteristics.—The effects of lobster on some persons and under some conditions are well known. In order to thoroughly study the effect A. M. Cushing adopted the happy idea of proving the specific lobster poison, and the result has been a very valuable addition to our armamentarium (*H. R.*, iii. 98). *Homarus* is an agent of great activity, as the subjoined symptom list will show. Persons have been known to die after eating lobster and thereafter drinking milk. Cushing put a little of the poison into warm milk, and in ten minutes it was a hard mass. Papoid soon dissolved it, but pepsin took much longer. Cushing found that milk aggravated his symptoms during the proving. "< From milk" should be a strong indication for its use. The more prominent symptoms of the proving were: Sore throat, which was quite severe, felt dry, looked much inflamed with large blood-vessels, and appeared granulated; headaches; deranged digestion; pains in back; sexual excitement; disturbed sleep. Here is a peculiar symptom not unfrequently met with in dyspeptics: "At 3 p.m., ate a plain dinner, and at 7 drank a little milk; at 12 (midnight), after a few minutes' sleep awoke *with hurried desire for stool*, and was relieved by passing a large amount of wind. After much effort passed a large, long, tenacious stool." For patients who are awakened in the night by the necessity to pass wind, *Hom.* should be the remedy. Pains were sharp and sudden, compelling him to sit down. A curious sensation was: "Felt as though could not move; on moving no pain; felt better by moving." On this indication, with others, Cushing cured a case with *Hom.* 4x. The patient had head-

ache, sore throat, loss of appetite, and when she awoke in the morning felt as if she could not move at all. On receiving *Hom.* there was a speedy restoration of keen appetite, both for food and work, and loss of headache and sore throat. Another cured case had the following symptoms: "No appetite; distress in stomach; restless sleep; *very tired in morning.*" A case of frequent "bilious spells" was also cured in a man who had had *Nux* and *Dioscorea* with only temporary relief. The symptoms generally are < after sleep; in the morning on waking; at night; on drawing a long breath; from drinking milk. > From motion; from passing wind; after eating; from inhaling cold air. L. H. Hallock relates (*Med. Adv.*, xxii. 311) a personal experience. An hour after eating a small amount of lobster salad, general pruritus commenced, worse in lower extremities, especially the calves. The itching was of a biting, burning character, not > by rubbing or scratching, almost unendurable. It lasted two hours in spite of bathing with hot and cold water, fresh and salt. No sooner had the itching abated than lips, nose, eyes began to swell, till the eyes were closed and lips almost completely inverted. Throat swollen and œdematous so that it was almost impossible to breathe; profuse salivation. Eight hours after the meal he had the appearance of a severe and protracted debauch. In twenty-four hours was as well as ever. Once subsequently he had a like experience after eating lobster.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sepia, Murex, Aster. r. Ast. fl.; in cold damp feet, Calc. c.; Lach. (< after sleep); Hydrast., Phytolacca, Pic. ac.; in < from milk, Calc. c., Chi., Con., Nit. ac., Sep. Sul., Mag. c. Æthus.

Causation.—Milk, effects of.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Frightened feeling.—Dull.—Nervous but with dread of moving.

2. **Head.**—Headache, in morning; sharp at times, mostly in temporal region, < l.—Dizziness.—Frontal pain; just above eyes, at times worse in l. temporal region; from over eyes to occiput, < l. side; sharp, over l. eye, had to scowl and rub the parts.—Pain: sharp, in temples (r.); in l. temple, and in occiput; in front part of l. temple.

3. **Eyes.**—Aching in eyes.—Aching in r. eye and above l. angle of r.—Aching in l. eye with soreness to touch.—Aching from l. side of r. eye to occiput.—Aching in l. eye when rising, later in r., as if something had been blown in the eye suddenly.—Smarting in eyes.—Aching pain in l. ball, not much affected by the light.—Lids stuck together in the morning.—Œdema of lids.—Profuse lachrymation.

4. **Ears.**—Frequent stabbing through lower lobe of l. ear, had to pinch it.

5. **Nose.**—Stinging in nasal passages.—Burning in nasal passages extending to throat after rising.—Sensation of mucus in l. nostril.—Nose stopped in morning.—Discharge from the nose; watery, from l. nostril.—Sneezed often.

8. **Mouth.**—Profuse salivation.

9. **Throat.**—Pain near l. ear; sharp, sudden, transient, in l. side of throat, occasionally extending to ear.—Smarting and redness of throat; < r. side; back of it looks as if covered with tough mucus, constant accumulation of mucus in fauces; next day throat sore and burning, looks mottled, vessels show plainly, sticky mucus in mouth and throat, smarting in throat, < l. side.—Throat dry and sore on waking; looked granulated, expectoration salt. — Irritation; of l. side. — Sore and raw feeling; burning, posterior fauces grey and covered with membrane or tough mucus, vessels show plainly where there is no mucus or appearance of deposit.—Soreness: < l. side, less on r. than posterior parts; > by cold air.—Smarting and inclination to cough > opening mouth wide and inhaling very cold air.—Pain in l. side of throat, ear, and neck, it seems to be in the muscles rather than the mucous membrane, > holding side of head with the hand.—Tingling; and inclination to cough, raised white mucus.—Burning in throat, r. side, and in œsophagus, stomach and bowels.—Œdema of throat so great he could hardly breathe.

11. **Stomach.**—Belching forth of tasteless wind in the morning.—Pain all the forenoon, with occasional hot flashes.—Sharp pain after a light breakfast.—Distress in stomach; on waking in the night, > in morning, returned in evening; before and after a light breakfast; after a plain dinner, followed by a little ice-cream; through to back, < near spine, several times during the day; around body at epigastric region before rising, extending down back to region of kidneys.—Burning in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain: in diaphragm; in hypochondria; lower part of liver; liver and spleen; in liver and spleen during the day; in liver, < evening.—Sharp pain in region of liver (in morning); in l. lobe of liver; in region of liver, < drawing a long breath; under ends of l. floating ribs after retiring, appeared to be in the spleen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Frequent transient inclination to stool during the day.—Alternate diarrhœa and constipation, changing every three or four days.—After a few minutes' sleep awoke with hurried desire to pass stool, > by passing large amount of wind.—After much effort passed large, long tenacious stool (in night).

15. **Male Sexual Organs.** — Long-continued excitement every morning; and in night.

17, 18. **Respiratory Organs and Chest.**—Difficult breathing after retiring.—Sharp pain in back side of l. lung.—Pain: through chest; in sides, in r. lung; through centre of r. lung.—Pain in centre of l. lung after retiring, and around body at diaphragm; in centre of r. lung and through to scapula.—Burning distress at right of lower end of sternum; in both sides with difficult breathing.—Intense œdema of throat rendering breathing almost impossible.

19. **Pulse.**—Pulse full, rolling.

20. **Back.**—Aching: just below diaphragm; in centre of r. scapula in morning; inside of scapula, < r.—Sharp pain at superior spinous process of l. ilium.—Sharp pain, transient, sudden, in r. side near kidney, forcing him to sit down.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Grinding pain just above elbows.—Pains: in arms

and legs; in l. arm in afternoon; just above elbows, < r.—Pain just above r. elbow seemed to be in the bone, l. forearm and wrist.—Pain in l. wrist in afternoon.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in r. thigh and leg.—Pain: in legs < above knees; in bones of l. leg after going to bed; in knees; in l. ankle; in feet, with burning.—Lame pain in r. knee.—Knees weak; < r.; < afternoon.—Knees weak and trembling.—L. foot lame through metatarso-phalangeal joints at times.

24. **Generalities.**—Pain somewhere all day; in eyes and various parts of body and limbs after retiring.—Strange feeling all over, was not dizzy, but when trying to take hold of door-knob could not do it readily, but put my hand all around it and was frightened.—Felt sick, unable to move, > moving.—Dull feeling.—Nervous feeling; but dread of moving.—Restlessness.—Weakness; < walking.—> After eating; after dinner.

25. **Skin.**—Sore pimple on l. thigh, outside.—Itching: in various parts frequently day and night; of various parts before and after retiring, > scratching, but appearing in another place.—Itching sudden, < night, < in limbs; frequent sudden darting, on various parts, < legs.—General pruritus most on lower limbs, esp. calves, burning, biting, itching, not > by rubbing or scratching, lasted two hours in spite of hot and cold bathing; followed immediately on its subsidence with œdema of lips and throat.

26. **Sleep.**—Slept in a chair (unusual) after dinner.—Restless at night.—Sleepy after retiring, so that eyes ached, but could not sleep for a long time.—Sleepless for nearly two hours after retiring; restless, had headache, pain in back, stomach and bowels.—Woke at midnight, after a few minutes' sleep, with hurried desire for stool, > passing much wind, and after much effort passed a large, long, tenacious stool.—Every night go to sleep on retiring, and in five or ten minutes wake and lie awake one or two hours.—Wakefulness in the morning, but later in the proving it was both in the first and last part of the night.—Woke early and could not go to sleep on account of pains all over, < epigastric region, back, arms, and legs, legs lame and painful as from severe exercise and cold, expected to be very lame on rising, but felt nicely.—Woke two hours earlier than usual, with dull headache, burning all ever chest, seeming to be in the pleura, aching pain through lungs to scapula, aching in back part of shoulder, outside of upper portion of scapula, pain in hypochondria, extending down back, burning pain in legs and feet, mostly below knees, so that I could not go to sleep, feet so hot that I had to put them out of bed, then the pain extended to the thighs, the pain was so severe that I felt as if I trembled all over, but think I did not; I felt as if I could not move, but on moving there was no pain and I felt better by moving, could not sleep again.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness all over so that I trembled.—Feet cold; and damp; afterwards burning.

Homeria.

Homeria collina. Cape Tulip. *N. O.* Iridaceæ. Tincture of bulbs.

Clinical.—Collapse. Constipation. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Homeria* is a violent narcotico-acrid poison very like *Colchicum* in its effects. A Malay woman, with her three grandchildren, æt. 12, 8, and 6, ate a small basinful of the bulbs with their supper (between 7 and 8 p.m.). About 1 a.m. the woman woke with severe nausea and vomiting, and found the children similarly affected. She tried to call for help, but found herself too weak to leave her bed, and when by five o'clock assistance arrived the eldest girl was found moribund and expired almost immediately. The boy of 8 died an hour later. The youngest child was found in collapse, almost insensible, cold extremities, pulse scarcely 50 and irregular, pupils much dilated. The grandmother's symptoms were similar, but lesser in degree, accompanied by constant efforts at vomiting. By using diffusible stimulants she and the child eventually recovered. Obstinate constipation prevailed.

Hura Brasiliensis.

Hura brasiliensis. Assacu. *N. O.* Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture of milky juice.

Clinical.—Blindness. Hysteria. Leprosy. Nares, affections of. Skin, affections of. Spine, pains in.

Characteristics.—The milky juice (called *Assacu* by the Brazilians) of *Hura* is as powerful as that of the better-known Euphorbians. A case of leprosy having been reported cured with *Assacu* led to its extensive use in this disease, though, as Mure (who proved it) says, without curing any others. Two of his provers had been affected with leprosy, but under homœopathic treatment they seemed to have got well. One of them during the proving had symptoms of compression of the spinal marrow with very great suffering. All the provers had symptoms of nervous excitement, twitching and irritability. The gastro-intestinal irritation of the other Euphorbians was marked in the provings. Clinical experience is needed to bring out the characteristics. Farrington gives these indications: Vesicles which are so tense that when pricked they eject their contents; sensation of a splinter under thumb-nails. The eruptions of *Hura*, he says, prefer the skin covering projecting portions of bone, or the malar bones. He compares it with *Cantharis*. Mure's provings were made with single doses of the 5th attenuation.

Relations.—*Compare:* Croton., Ricinus, Euphorb., Hura crepitans. *Antidoted by:* Camph., Opium.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Excited and oppressed as if by some misfortune.—Causeless weeping followed by laughter.—Flow of sad thoughts; imagines she will lose some one dear to her; cries every moment, and for several days past imagines she is seeing the dead person before her eyes.—Exaggerated conscientiousness.—Irritable.—Indisposed to work.

2. **Head.**—Confusion.—Dizziness.—Rush of blood to the head.—Heaviness of the head.—Numbness of the head.—Skin of forehead feels drawn tight.—Painful lancinations through the head.—Constriction in back of head.

3. **Eyes.**—Prickling and burning in eyes; sensation as if sand in them.—Eyelids red.—Inflammation of the puncta.—Vision dim.—Blindness (from touching the eye with the milk).—Sparks and zigzags before the sight when walking.

4. **Ears.**—Pain behind and in (r.) ear.—Stoppage in ears.—Loud whizzing and whistling sound in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Redness of (l.) wing of nose.—Constriction; throbbing at root of nose.—Coryza; epistaxis.—Sense of smell very acute.

6. **Face.**—Face weary-looking as after a debauch; rings round eyes.—Face dull and dark-looking with paleness mottled with red.—Face scarlet and bloated.—Heat rising to face.—Swellings on upper part of r. cheek.—Lips red.—Small pimples inside lower lip.

7. **Teeth.**—Lancinations in teeth and gums; passing to ear.—Pimples on gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue white; pain at tip.—Fleshy excrescence on inside of lips.—Clammy mouth; foul smell.—Taste: of copper; of blood; clammy; smoky.

9. **Throat.**—Irritation of throat with dryness.—Spitting of blood in morning.

11. **Stomach.**—Great hunger with pain in stomach; hunger satisfied immediately on eating.—Hunger sometimes immediately after a meal.—Qualmishness.—Stomachache; as from hunger.

12. **Abdomen.**—Frightful colic with diarrhœa and shivering.—Throbbing in l. side abdomen.—Twisting pain in l. side, or cutting all round pelvis, with very painful shooting; extorting cries.—Stitch in ileo-cæcal region < on movement.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constriction at anus.—Frequent ineffectual urging to stool.—Diarrhœa succeeded by great weakness of chest.—Stools: liquid, painless, flowing constantly; offensive, containing thread-worms.—Constipation; hard, difficult stools.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Acute pain in r. kidney while walking, with great urging to urinate.—Urine: light green; clear; deposits a white sediment.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Intolerable erections: amorous dreams with erections; lemon-coloured semen.—Weight in testicles when walking.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Pain in uterus: as if compressed; as if a sharp instrument were thrust into it; followed by lancinations in vagina.—Leucorrhœa.—Menses: scanty; eight days too early; profuse, with leucorrhœa.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dryness of glottis causing cough.—Con-

siderable yellow, thick, frothy sputa.—Sputa: rusty-coloured; foul, bloody; like milk-chocolate.—Feeling of suffocation.—Sighs and yawns much.

18. **Chest.**—Nervous shivering all over chest.—Suffocative sensation, esp. when thinking of anything that has gone wrong.—Lancinations in chest preventing deep breathing.—Throbbings in chest.—Sensation of a small ball under r. breast.—Sharp pain shifting from shoulder to l. breast.—Stitches in breasts.—Throbbing in breasts.

19. **Heart.**—Constant pain at heart, sometimes very sharp, arresting breathing.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiff-neck (r. side); least motion is painfully felt in nape.—Dislocated and tearing pain in dorsal region; on sitting down.—Severe pains in lumbar region; weakness.—Excruciating pain in lumbo-sacral region, when trying to lift a weight.

21. **Limbs.**—Weariness of limbs.—Lancinations, throbbing, rheumatic pains, numbness in upper and lower limbs.—Dislocated pains in joints.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Throbbing in finger-tips.—Pain as from splinter under thumb-nail.—Heat in nails; sensation as if part of nail had been torn off.

25. **Skin.**—Large pimples itching very much.—Pimples, painful to touch on l. cheek and eyebrows.—Small red pimples on r. cheek-bone, with smarting on r. cheek.—Cluster of pimples or vesicles on various parts.—Red vesicular pimples, the vesicles break on pressure and water squirts out with great force.—Small vesicular pimples, with itching, on ribs, arms, and all projecting portions of bones.—Itching on forehead; eyelids; chin; beard; back; legs; sleep disturbed by it.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning and drowsiness.—Nightly restlessness.—Dreams: of travelling; of swimming; of yellow water; of corpses; of assassins.

27. **Fever.**—Feet and body generally constantly cold and damp.—Heat and transient perspiration.—Flushes of heat in face.—Cold sweat on face and all over body.

Hura Crepitans.

Sand-box. Monkey's dinner-bell. *N. O.* Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture of seeds.

Clinical.—Blindness. Diarrhœa. Sore-throat. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—"The curious, rounded, hard-shelled fruits are about the size of an orange, and have as many deep furrows as there are cells, each cell containing a single flattened seed. When the fruit is ripe and exposed to a dry atmosphere, it bursts with great force, accompanied by a loud, sharp crack like the report of a pistol, for which reason it is often called the Monkey's Dinner-bell. The seeds are emetic, in a green state violently purgative, but when dry, according to Lunan, they lose this property. An oil is extracted from them, and sometimes used as a purgative, about twenty drops of it being equal in action to a tablespoonful of castor oil. A venomous

milky juice is abundant in all parts of the plant, and if it be applied to the eye causes almost immediate blindness." The *Treasury of Botany*, from which I quote the above, only recognises one species of *Hura*, *H. crepitans*. But Mure compares his *Hura* with *H. crepitans*. They are probably varieties of the same species, the properties of the milk of the two being the same. The observed effects of *H. crep.* were from eating the *seeds*. Burning in throat; vomiting and purging; suffocation; headache, were the main symptoms complained of.

Relations.—*Compare:*—*Hur. bras.*, Ricinus, Croton.; Caps. (burning in throat not > by water). *Antidoted by:* Camph., Op.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—The one who had eaten the shell with the seed was seized with violent vomiting *with headache.*

9. **Throat.**—It soon began to warm and scald his palate and throat.—Violent burning in throat.

11. **Stomach.**—If a person eats even a single kernel he is usually attacked with severe vomiting and purging within a very few minutes.—After a few hours, they experienced suffocation, nausea, violent burning in the throat, not > by water.—Those who ate the seed without the shell, only suffered from nausea and violent pain in stomach, vomiting once, and violent diarrhœa.

Hydrangea Arborescens.

Hydrangea arborescens. *N. O.* Hydrangeaceæ (or Saxifragaceæ).
Tincture of fresh leaves and young shoots. Fluid extract.

Clinical.—Bladder, catarrh of; stone in. Diabetes. Gravel. Prostatic affections. Urine, incontinence of.

Characteristics.—Like some other members of the Saxifragaceæ, *Hydrang.* has a traditional reputation as a "stone-breaking" remedy having been used in calculous diseases for many years. Dr. Nottingham, of Lansing, says (*Amer. Hom.*, November 15, 1899) that in physiological doses it produces "giddiness, oppression of the chest, and acts as a cathartic, diuretic, sialogogue, and narcotic." He used it with brilliant results in the following case: Mr. B., 71, tall, slender, dark, was exceedingly irritable and frequently subject to violent paroxysms of anger. For many years he had been accustomed to make the most reckless use of drugs, and was always requesting his homœopathic doctor to give him "something stronger." For eight years he had suffered from vesical sphincter-irritation, with dribbling of urine, severe spasms of prostate, renal catarrh, yellow sand in urine, and even small calculi. After persistent use of best indicated remedies with no effect, the fluid extract of *Hydrang.* was given, a teaspoonful every three or four hours, and the symptoms disappeared

in a remarkably short time. Cooper has also used this remedy (which, he says, is the thirstiest plant known) with good effect in diabetes, in cases presenting great thirst with abdominal symptoms and in enlarged prostate. It appears to act strongly on the neck of the bladder. Hansen adds that it is particularly useful for profuse deposits of white amorphous salts in the urine; and has arrested the tendency to formation of calculi; relieves distress from renal calculus, with soreness over region of kidneys and bloody urine.

Relations.—*Compare*:—Berb., Sabal. s., Solidago. v. a., Uva. ursi., Thlaspi b. p., Ocim. c.

Hydrastininum Muriaticum.

An alkaloid of Hydrastis canadensis. C_{11} H_{11} NO_2 HCl. Trituration of the crystals.

Clinical.—*Fibroma.* Metrorrhagia.

Characteristics.—The alkaloids of *Hydrastis* have been largely used in the old school as remedies for internal hæmorrhage. *Hydrastin.* was found to be inconvenient by reason of its irritant properties. *Hydrastinin.*, a modification of *Hydrastin.*, proved to be free from this drawback, and its use in fibroid tumours has been advocated by Dr. Burford and others in the homœopathic school. A case of central uterine fibroid tumour under my care, about the size of a large orange, and pressing on the bladder, causing bladder symptoms, was quickly reduced in size with the disappearance of all troublesome symptoms by *Hydrastinin.* 3x.

Hydrastinum Muriaticum.

Muriate of Hydrastia. C_{21} H_{21} NO_6 NCl.

Clinical.—Cancer. *Mouth, ulcer of. Ozæna.* Ulcer.

Characteristics.—This is the first alkaloid of *Hydrastis* that was isolated. Hale commends it as excellent for local applications, in the strength of about ten grains to eight ounces, stronger or weaker according to sensitiveness, in cases of aphthous sore mouth, ulcers (malignant or simple), ozæna, and generally in cases for which *Hydrastis* is being given internally. The alkaloids of *Hydrastis* deserve separate proving. Old school practitioners have used this salt largely as an internal remedy in uterine hæmorrhage.

Hydrastis.

Hydrastis canadensis. Golden Seal. Orange-root. Yellow Puccoon. *N. O.* Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of the fresh root.

Clinical.—Alcoholism. Asthma. *Cancer. Catarrh.* Chancroids. *Constipation. Corns. Dyspepsia.* Eczema impetiginoides. *Ears, affections of. Faintness.* Fistula. Gastric catarrh. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhoids. Jaundice. *Leucorrhœa. Lip, cancer of. Liver, affections of. Lumbago. Lupus.* Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia. Mouth, sore. *Nails, affections of.* Nipples, sore. *Noises in the head.* Nursing-women, sore mouth of. *Ozæna.* Placenta, adherent. Post-nasal catarrh *Rectum, affections of.* Sciatica. Seborrhœa. *Stomach, affections of.* Syphilis. Taste, disordered. *Throat-deafness. Throat, sore. Tongue, affections of.* Typhus. *Ulcers.* Uterus, affections of.

Characteristics.—The so-called root of *Hydrastis* from which the tincture is made is really a perennial underground stem, thick, knotty, and yellow. The yellow colour is very intense, and it has been used by Indians as a dye. The plant is the only specimen of its genus among the Ranunculaceæ. It grows in shady woods, in rich soil, and damp meadows. The fruit is like a raspberry, and the plant is sometimes called *Ground Raspberry* in consequence. The medicinal properties of *Hydrast.* were known to the aborigines of America. The first mention of it in medical literature is by Rafinesque (*Medical Botany*, 1828). Hale quotes him as saying that it is "tonic, ophthalmic, detergent," and that "it is said to enter into compound remedies for cancer, acting as a detergent tonic, and the Cherokees are supposed to use it in that disease." This is important as showing that the traditional reputation of the plant agrees with the results of later experience. For though by no means a specific in all cases of cancer, it is in cancer cases that *Hydrast.* has won its chief fame; and I think it may fairly be said that more cases of cancer have been cured with it than with any other single remedy. Thanks to the excellent provings that have been made by homœopaths and the careful observations of able practitioners, we are in a position to use the remedy with much greater precision than formerly. In very many cancer cases there is what has been termed a "pre-cancerous stage," a period of undefined ill-health without any discernible new growth. This stage is generally marked by symptoms of dyspepsia, and this frequently takes the *Hydrastis* type, which has been well described by A. C. Clifton. The facial expression is dull, heavy, sodden-looking; yellowish-white in colour. The tongue is large, flabby and slimy-looking; bluish-white under the fur (which is yellow, slimy, and sticky), and indented by the teeth. Eructations generally sour, at times putrid. Appetite bad, the power of digesting bread and vegetables especially weak and causing eructations. Weight at stomach, with fulness, empty aching "gone" feeling (this is a grand characteristic of *Hydrast.*, and it is *constant*, not occurring at special times like that of *Sul.*, &c.). < After a meal. The action of the bowels is either infrequent and constipated, or frequent with loose, soft, light-coloured stools. Clifton found this type of

dyspepsia occur frequently in phthisical families, and often cured it; and even in cases of actual phthisis this type is not uncommon, the loss of appetite and "goneness" being especially prominent. In dyspepsia Clifton found the tincture and lower attenuations answer best; in catarrh of nose and fauces the higher were better. Catarrh of almost all mucous surfaces is caused by *Hydrastis*—nasal catarrh, pharyngeal, bronchial, gastric, duodenal, intestinal, urethral (gonorrhœa, gleet), vaginal. The characteristic catarrh is yellow (the leading colour of the drug) or white; tough and stringy. The action on the skin is no less marked. Garth Wilkinson found it externally and internally an excellent remedy in small-pox. Eczema impetiginoides, drying into crusts and burning like fire, has been cured with an application of one part *Hydras.* ϕ to nine of glycerine. The burning was removed at once. (I once saw a woman, 60, who had been given *Hydrast.* ϕ gtt. v. in water three times a day, after a week come out in a scarlet rash, raised and nodular, exceedingly irritable, especially at night. It was on every part of the body except the face, and was worst on buttocks and elbows. It remained out a week. The patient at the same time became very ill with sickness and general digestive disorder.) The skin may be jaundiced. There is excessive sweat, especially of armpits or genitals; offensive ulcers; chancroids; fissures. The female genital organs are very much affected: Metrorrhagia, leucorrhœa, pruritus vulvæ, scirrhus of uterus; of breasts; sore mouth of nursing-women; sore nipples. Weiss gave a woman, 31, who had had adherent placenta in several confinements in succession, *Hydrast.* 3x three drops daily from the fourth month during her last three pregnancies, and each terminated without adherent placenta. Four other cases of habitual adherent placenta were successfully treated in the same way. There is much backache of severe character in connection with many of the *Hydrast.* conditions. Sometimes it awakens patients in the night. Like many other "yellow" medicines, it has a marked action on the liver, causing jaundice and liver enlargement. Cases of cancer of the liver have been reported cured by it. Fulness, goneness, and constipation are the leading indications. The constipation of *Hydrast.* is a leading feature of the pathogenesis. There is torpor of the bowels; stools lumpy, covered with yellowish tough mucus; with the constipation continual pain in head, bad taste in mouth. *Hydrast.* has been a good deal used in bronchial catarrhs with the characteristic tenacious secretion. In one case an over-dose brought on a characteristic attack of asthma (*H. W.*, xxxiv. 293). The dose was gtt xx of the liquid extract, and Miodowski, who reported the case, thought there was pulmonary œdema secondary to cardiac weakness induced by the drug. It is worthy of note that most remedies which powerfully act on the skin will also cause an asthmatic state. The symptoms generally are < at night. Skin symptoms are < from warmth; from washing, &c. The catarrhal symptoms are < from harsh, dry winds; out of doors. Rest >; motion <. There is < by touch; clothing feels uncomfortable about groins. Pressure > many symptoms.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Sul. (head symptoms and sciatic pains). *It antidotes:* Merc. and Chlorate of potass. *Compare:* Am. m.,

Ant. c., Kali. bi., and Puls. (mucous membranes); Alo., Collins., Sep., Sul. (lower bowel); Berb., Dig., Gels., Lyc., Pod., Merc. (gastro-duodenal catarrh, involving bile ducts); Nux v. (gastric catarrh of alcoholism); Merc. cor., Euphras. (nasal catarrh); Hepar (syphilitic ozæna, after abuse of mercury or iodide of potash); Ars., Bapt., Con., Condur., Kreas., Phytol. (cancer of breast); Chi. (intermittent); Strychn. (spinal cord); Chel. (cancer of breast; liver affections); Sang. (burnt sensation on tongue); Kali bi. (hair sensation); Ars., Aur. mur., Hydrocot., Ant. t., Bapt., Thuj.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Forgetful; cannot remember what he is reading or talking about.—Irritable; disposed to be spiteful.—Gloomy, taciturn, disagreeable.—Moaning with occasional outcries from pain.—Depression; sure of death and desires it.

2. **Head.**—Feeling as if intoxicated; headache; weakness.—Dull, heavy frontal headache over eyes; catarrhal.—Sharp cutting in temples and over eyes; < over l.; > from pressing with the hand.—Dull frontal headache, with dull pain in hypogastrium and small of back.—Severe frontal headache; as if brain being pressed against frontal bones.—Vertex headache every other day, commencing at 11 a.m., with nausea, retching and anguish.—Dull heavy pain in occiput (l.)—Aching in cerebellum, first r., later l. side.—Myalgic headache in integuments of scalp and muscles of neck.—Eczema on margin of hair in front; < coming from the cold into a warm room; oozes after washing.—(Seborrhœa sicca).

3. **Eyes.**—Profuse secretion of tears; smarting and burning of eyes and lids.—Lids agglutinated; blepharitis marginalis.—Opacity of the cornea.—Ophthalmia; catarrhal; scrofulous, with or without ulceration; thick mucous discharge.—Dark greenish-yellow conjunctiva.

4. **Ears.**—Roaring in the ears; like machinery.—Pain in r. ear; it disappeared and was followed immediately by fulness in forehead and pain over l. eye.—Sharp pain back of r. ear passing to shoulder.—Otorrhœa, thick mucous discharge (fetid).—Partial stoppage of Eustachian tube.—Throat deafness.

5. **Nose.**—Tickling, like a hair in r. nostril.—Constant discharge of thick white mucus; frontal headache.—Secretion runs more from posterior nares, thick and tenacious.—Coryza watery, excoriating; burning, smarting and rawness in nose (more r. nostril); discharge scanty in room, profuse out of doors; rawness in throat and chest.—Sneezing, with fulness over eyes, dull frontal headache, pain in r. breast and down arms.—Air feels cold in nose.—Nosebleed, l. nostril, with burning rawness; followed by itching.—Soreness of cartilaginous septum, bleeding when touched; inner edge of r. ala sore and thickened.—Ozæna, with bloody, purulent discharge.

6. **Face.**—Expression weary, dull, skin pale, or yellow-white.—Erysipelatous eruption following flushes of heat.—Aphthæ on the lips.—(Epithelial cancer of lip.)—Tenacious mucus hangs in shreds from mouth.

8. **Mouth.**—Taste flat; peppery.—Tongue swollen, shows marks of teeth; coated white or with a yellow stripe.—Tongue as if burned or scalded, later a vesicle forms on the tip.—Excessive secretion of thick, tenacious

mucus.—Stomatitis after mercury or chlorate of potash; nursing-women or weakly children; peppery taste; tongue as if burned or raw, with dark red appearance and raised papillæ.—(Cancer of tongue.)—(Tumour in hard palate, painful to touch, hard, somewhat elastic, disposed to bleed and discharge offensive matter; climacteric.)

9. **Throat.**—Uvula sore and relaxed.—Throat dry; raw; sore; in morning on waking, felt most on coughing.—Hawking of yellow, tenacious mucus from posterior nares and fauces, rawness of fauces.—Ulcers in the throat, esp. after mercury.—(Cancerous ulcers on l. side of throat, inside.)

10, 11. **Appetite and Stomach.**—Indigestion from atony of the stomach, esp. in old people.—Bread or vegetables cause acidity, weakness, indigestion.—Eructations of sour fluid.—Vomits all she eats, except milk and water mixed.—(Cancer.)—Faintness at the stomach; sinking, gone feeling, with continued violent palpitation of the heart, preceded by dull aching pains.—Marasmus.—Acute, distressing cutting pains.—Chronic gastric catarrh; ulceration.—Carcinoma, with emaciation, goneness.

12. **Abdomen.**—Torpor of the liver, with pale, scanty stools.—Liver atrophied.—Jaundice, with catarrh of stomach and duodenum.—Burning in region of navel, with "goneness," faintness in epigastrium.—Loud rumbling, with dull aching in hypogastrium and small of back; < moving.—Cutting, colicky pains, with heat and faintness; constipation; > after passing flatus.—Cutting in hypogastrium, extending to testicles, faintness after stool.—Sharp pain in the cæcal region.—Sharp pain in region of spleen, with dull pain and burning in stomach and bowels.—Dull dragging in groins, cutting pain extending into testicles.—Pains in the groins as if he had strained himself; clothing uncomfortable.—Griping pains with the stools.—Intestinal catarrh, followed by ulceration.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Fetid flatus.—Stool (profuse) light coloured, soft, acrid; greenish.—Soft stool, followed by faintness.—Stool lumpy, covered with (yellow) mucus; constipation.—Torpidity, no desire for stool.—Obstinate constipation; with dull headache; sinking sensation; with "dyspeptic cough."—Constipation aggravated by cathartic medicines.—During stool: smarting burning pains in rectum.—After stool: burning and smarting in rectum; long-lasting pain in rectum; hæmorrhoids and fainting; exhaustion.—Proctitis.—Hæmorrhoids; costive; even a light hæmorrhoidal flow exhausts.—Fistula ani.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Dull aching in region of kidneys.—Urine smells decomposed; increased and of neutral reaction.—Catarrh of bladder, with thick, ropy mucous sediment in urine.—Dysuria; suppression; incontinence.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Debility after spermatorrhœa.—Gonorrhœa, second stage, thick yellow discharge.—Gleet, debility; copious, painless discharge.—Dragging in r. groin to testicle; thence to l. testicle, thence to l. groin.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Aching pains in small of back at climaxis; uterine affections with debility and digestive disorders.—Hot watery discharge from uterus.—Leucorrhœa: tenacious, ropy, thick yellow.—Ulceration of the os, cervix, and vagina; leucorrhœa; debility; prolapsus uteri.—Os uteri very tender.—Uterine hæmorrhage; menorrhagia and metrorrhagia, with fibroid tumours; at menopause.—Pruritus vulvæ, with

profuse leucorrhœa; sexual excitement.—Lancinating pain in breast extending up to shoulder and down arm.—(Cancer of breast, pains like knives thrust into part.)—Hard, irregular tumour of l. breast, nipple retracted, glands in axilla enlarged and painful, cachectic appearance.—Sore-mouth of nursing women.—Abraided, cracked and sore nipples of nursing women.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Scraping in larynx.—Dry, harsh (rattling) cough from tickling in larynx.—Laryngeal and bronchial catarrh.—Bronchitis of old, exhausted people; thick, yellow, tenacious, stringy sputa.—Phthisis; with goneness in stomach, emaciation, loss of appetite.

18. **Chest.**—Rawness in throat and chest.—Rawness, soreness, and burning in chest.—Asthma and œdema of lungs.—(Cancer of r. lung.)

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Palpitation with faintness.—Palpitation, pain shooting from chest to l. shoulder with numbness of arm; irregular and at times laboured action; < lying either side; feeling of immediate suffocation on attempting to lie on l. side.—Heart agitated.—Violent long-continued palpitation in morning.—Pulse slow during the chill.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Muscles of neck feel sore.—Tired aching across small of back and in limbs; knees ache; > by walking about.

21. **Limbs.**—Limbs tired, ache, with coryza.—Shifting pains in r. arm and leg, then l. leg.—Irritable, indolent, or scrofulous ulcers on the legs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain from head to shoulders, with aching in both, more l.—Rheumatic pains in elbow, forearms, r. shoulder, and first finger of l. hand.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sharp shifting pain in l. limb, from middle of thigh down to middle of leg.—Pain from r. hip to knee, while walking.—Legs feel weak; knees weak; aching.—Aching in sole of l. foot; no relief from change of position.—Atonic ulcers on the legs.

24. **Generalities.**—Faintness, goneness.—Weakness, physical prostration.—Frequent sudden attacks of fainty spells, with profuse cold sweat all over.—Mucous membranes: secretions increased, tenacious, ropy; erosions.—Muscles greatly weakened; atony.—Small wounds bleed much.—Marasmus.—Scrofulous and cancerous cachexia.—Cancers hard, adherent, skin mottled, puckered; cutting like knives in mammæ.—Pressure of hand relieves the head.—Clothing feels uncomfortable about the groins.

25. **Skin.**—Jaundice, dark greenish-yellow colour.—Skin dark purplish hue, with heat and tingling, < from motion.—Hot, dry skin, with fever.—Burning heat and itching in skin.—Hyperidrosis: excessive sweat of axillæ and genitals; offensive.—Erysipelatoid rash on face, neck, palms, joints of fingers and wrist, with maddening burning heat, later skin exfoliates; pains < at night.—Nettlerash ("hives"), < from scratching, < at night.—Scarlet raised nodular eruption, excessively irritable, < at night, over whole body except face, most on backs of elbows and on buttocks, preceded by feeling of illness, vomiting and general digestive disorder; lasted a week.—Fissures round mucous outlets.—Infantile intertrigo.—Variola; all stages; itching tingling of the eruption; face swollen; throat raw; pustules dark; faintness and great prostration.

26. **Sleep.**—Awakened by backache and dull pains in navel and hypogastric region.—Dreams wearisome, restless sleep.—Difficulty in awaking.

27. **Fever.**—Chill morning or evening; chilliness, esp. in back or

thighs, with aching; pulse slow.—Heat in flushes.—Great heat of whole body.—Constant dull burning pains all the evening.—Gastric, bilious or typhoid forms of fever, with gastric disturbances, jaundice and great debility following.

Hydrocotyle Asiatica.

Indian Pennywort (India and South Africa). *N. O.* Umbelliferæ.
Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—*Acne rosacea.* Constipation. *Elephantiasis arabum.* Favus. Gangrene after amputation. Gonorrhœa. Gout. *Ichthyosis.* Leprosy. Leucorrhœa. Liver, contraction of. *Lupus.* Neuralgia orbitalis. Skin, affections of. Syphilis. *Uterus, follicular inflammation of.* Vagina, pruritus of.

Characteristics.—*Hydrocot.* has been long known as an Indian remedy. Boileau was the first to use it as a remedy in leprosy. It has been tested pathogenetically and clinically, and its place has been fairly well defined. The skin and the female generative organs are the chief seats of the drug's action; though the liver, the nerves, and the mucous membranes are also powerfully acted upon. A great variety of skin affections have been cured with it; acne, eczema, pemphigus, lupus, copper-coloured eruption; papular eruption on face; intolerable itching in various places. Auduit (*H. R.*, IX. 434) cured this case: Girl, 20, weak and sickly-looking, since childhood troubled with glandular swellings, for eight years had lupus exedens of nose. (Her mother had coppery eruption on face.) On right of nose was a button the size of a sixpence covered with a thick crust covering yellow pus mixed with blood. Margins irregular and livid. Five other buttons size of lentils near root of nose both sides. *Hydroc.* was given in 6, 3, ϕ, and 18th potencies in succession, with intermissions, and completely cured in five months. Other indications are: Stomatitis, aphthous and syphilitic. Irritation of the neck of the bladder; increased secretion of urine. Heat and itching in vagina. Weight in uterus. Granular ulceration. *Hydrocotyle* acts on the male sexual organs also, causing weight in the "male uterus," the prostate gland. Gouty and rheumatic disorders. Affections of the trigeminus nerve. Bruised feeling in all the muscles. A patient of mine who was taking *Hydroc.* for eczema with advantage complained of persistent dreaming all the time he was asleep; and an unpleasant mouth on waking in the morning.

Relations.—*Compare:* Hydrast. (lupus); Fer. pic. (lupus); Hura (leprosy); Thlaspi b. p., Fraxinus (uterine affections); Mitchella, Eu. purp., Apis, Hydran. (irritation of neck of bladder).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Gloomy thoughts.—Misanthropy.—Inclination for solitude.—Indifference.—Gaiety (reaction).—Loquacity (reaction).

2. **Head.**—Vertigo; with torpor.—Congestion of blood to the head; heaviness.—Painful drawing in almost all cranial nerves.—Neuralgic pain in external frontal nerve.—Intense pain with some swelling in posterior part of skull.—Occiput acutely sensitive, esp. to touch.—Constriction of back part of skull and integuments.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes look unsteady.—Injection of palpebral conjunctiva.—Pricking in eyes.—Vision dim; dazzling.

4. **Ears.**—Pain in l. internal meatus auditorius.—Throbbing in r. ear; ringing in (l.), with stoppage.—Confused noise in l.; blowing sound.

5. **Nose.**—Swelling of nose.—Tickling; < l. nostril.—Feeling as before bleeding.—Stoppage of nose.—Coryza; dry.—Bleeding.—(Lupus exedens of nose).

6. **Face.**—Intoxicated expression.—Intermittent pain in l. cheek-bone.

8. **Mouth.**—Whitish spots on l. upper and under sides of tongue.—Impediment in speech.—Redness of velum palati, with pain on swallowing, < by food.—Hyperæmia of buccal mucous membrane.—Saliva increased.—Taste insipid or bitter; unpleasant in morning.

9. **Throat.**—Tonsils red.—Pricking in pharynx.—Disorder of constrictor muscles of pharynx.—Œsophagus dry and rough; burning and pricking in œsophagus.

11. **Stomach.**—Loathing of food.—Anorexia; then strong appetite.—Aversion to tobacco-smoking.—Eructations frequent; acid.—Nausea.—Swelling of stomach.—Contraction; cramplike pain.—Sensation as if gases collected into a ball.—Anxiety in region of stomach.—Heat in stomach region spreading out like a bar.

12. **Abdomen.**—Borborygmi in different parts.—Flatus.—Violent contractions of intestines.—Pain; every five minutes; < transverse colon.—Constriction.—Sensation as if all organs were in motion.—Pain in upper part of liver.—Obstruction in hepatic region.—Heat in hypogastrium.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Weight in rectum.—Burning in anus.—Itching in anus.—Ineffectual desire for stool.—Stools dry, dark.—Stools increased.—Stools easier.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Slight formication in kidney.—Irritation of neck of bladder.—Constriction of bladder.—Frequent desire to urinate.—Irritation of urethra.—Urine increased.—Urine becomes brown on cooling.—Urine turbid, without sediment.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Drawing in spermatic cords, < l.—Scrotum relaxed.—Impotence.—Indifference to intercourse.—Feeling of weight in prostate gland.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Vulva, vagina and cervix red.—Heat in bottom of vagina; pricking and itching at its orifice.—Leucorrhœa increased. Pain in ovarian region.—Weight in uterus.—Pain in whole uterus, esp. l. side.—Severe labour-like pain in uterus and appendages.

17, 18. **Respiratory Organs and Chest.**—Pricking in vicinity of glottis.—Dryness of windpipe; of ventricles of larynx.—Voice weak.—Speaking soon fatigues.—Irritation of air-passages.—Difficult expectoration of bronchial mucus.—Breath short.—Oppression of chest, which suddenly ceases and then returns at longer or shorter intervals.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Cardiac spasm.—Constriction of heart; with

quiet and regular pulse, or with a few separate beats in certain arteries, or with hot flushes in different parts of the face.—Irregular beating of heart.—Pulse stronger and fuller.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Renewal of old rheumatic pains in l. rhomboid, < pressure.—Bruised pain in loins.—Obstruction in region of kidneys, with heaviness.

21. **Limbs.**—Contractions of forearms and legs.—Irresistible inclination to stretch.—Pain in all joints; < l.; pain in all muscles.—Sensation as if hot water ran through marrow of bones.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Weariness in all muscles of shoulders.—Crampy numbness of r. forearm, hand, and fingers.—Pain in finger-joints.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Gait unsteady.—Inability to stand.—Sharp pains in hips.—Weariness in muscles of thighs, with crampy movements in calves.

24. **Generalities.**—Bruised feeling in all muscles; on waking.—Wandering pains in muscles of chest and legs.—Drawings in several muscles.—Malaise.—Weariness (with depression, heaviness, and dulness); dull feeling throughout the system generally; and unfitness for everything.

25. **Skin.**—Spots almost circular, with raised scaly edges.—Yellowish spots on legs.—Erysipelatous redness.—Red points on eyelids, l. side of neck and both hands.—Red spots, covered with whitish scales, on l. side of neck.—Lilac-coloured spot, shaped like an ear, on sole; the skin over it is depressed, and walking is painful.—Erythema on face, neck, back, chest, arms, and thighs; with much itching; with copious sweat.—Miliary eruptions on neck, back, and chest.—Sudamina on abdomen.—Papules on face.—Pustules on chest.—Pricking on different parts.—Itching in several places; itching at tip of nose (in one who had chilblain there every year).

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning and stretching.—Sleepiness; in the daytime.—Heavy, dreamless sleep.—Persistent dreaming all the time he was asleep; mouth in unpleasant state in morning.

27. **Fever.**—Shivering in afternoon.—Cold hands and feet, with general condition resembling precursory stage of fever, without alteration of pulse.—Sensation of coldness in forearm, hand, l. foot, and leg; > by rubbing, but returning when the rubbing ceased.—Febrile movements.—Heat: of skin; in bones of leg; in l. tibia; in face in flushes; in different parts of face in flushes, esp. temporal regions.—Profuse sweat.

Hydrocyanicum Acidum.

Prussic Acid. HCN. One measure of the dilute acid of B.P. to two measures of rectified spirit makes the 1st centesimal dilution; rectified spirit for all above.

Clinical.—*Angina pectoris. Asthma.* Cholera Asiatica. Colic (horses). Convulsions. Dyspepsia. Epilepsy. Hemiplegia. *Hiccough. Labour, convulsions in. Stings.* Stomach, catarrh of. Sunstoke. *Tetanus.* Uræmic convulsions. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—The pathogenesis of *Hcyan. ac.* is mainly composed of symptoms observed in poisoning cases and clinically verified,

but it has also been proved by Joerg and his pupils. *Hcn.* is one of the deadliest and most rapidly acting of poisons. Hence its applicability in cases of critical intensity, such as the collapse stage of cholera, when it supervenes on sudden cessation of all discharges; convulsions during severe attacks of illness. It acts powerfully on the cœliac ganglia, causing intestinal cramps and colics. Convulsions and paralysis are the leading notes of the medicine's action. In the convulsions the body is stiffened and thrown back; cramp in nape of neck is very characteristic; breathing comes in paroxysms; jaws set; foaming at mouth; face flushed, bluish tint. A. H. Croucher cured a boy, 3½, of convulsions. First attack occurred six months previously. His father's sister had died of epilepsy. Before the fits came on he could walk well, but could not afterwards. The fits occurred at intervals of about three weeks when a succession of them occurred, each lasting about five minutes, during two or three days. During the intervals between the fits he would generally scream. In the morning on awaking, patient cried out, then convulsions occurred; body and limbs convulsed, eyelids twitched but remained open, eyeballs turned up and to right. Seemed quite unconscious. *Hcn.* 2x, one drop three times a day, increased afterwards to two drops and continued for a fortnight. No more convulsions, but three months later a rash developed all over him.—The characteristic blue tint of *Hcn.* is apparent after death in some poisoning cases: livid spots on limbs; nails violet. In one case there was a brilliant violent hue all over. The tetanic spasm of *Hcn.* is persistent and tonic, and has none of the reflex excitability of the *Nux* state. *Hcn.* acts most powerfully on the muscles of face, jaws, and back; the risus sardonicus is pronounced; lividity; frothing. It acts on the medulla and through the vagus nerve on heart and respiration. The breathing is irregular and gasping. The heart is greatly disturbed; blueness and coldness of surface; pulse feeble, imperceptible. The patient clutches at the heart as if in distress. The prostration of *Hcn.* is profound: drinks roll audibly into the stomach. It cured a boy of four of fever who had this symptom: "when swallowing a teaspoonful of liquid it sounds like water rolling into an empty barrel." Paralysis attacks first the lower, then the upper limbs. A dry tearing cough < at night is among the symptoms of *Hcn.;* and it relieves a similar cough often met with in consumptives. For it must not be imagined that the remedy is only of use in desperate cases of acute illness; it answers to its minute individual symptoms just as truly as does *Camph.*, but it is only those who know the drug in the higher as well as the lower attenuations who will be able to profit by a knowledge of these. "Feels as if a cloud were going over his brain," is a symptom Cash removed with *Hcn.* in a case of sunstroke. There is much disturbance of the digestion, which is < after eating. The headache is < at night and the vertigo < in the open air. Coldness is a great feature with the remedy, marble coldness within and without. Blue tinge of the skin is also characteristic.

Relations.—The closest analogues are Camph., Lauro., and Amygd. It is *antidoted by:* Camph., Coff., Ipec., Nux, Op., Ver. *Compare:* Camph. (cholera, coldness); Helod. (coldness); Cicut.

(spinal cord ; cramp in nape) ; Con. (paralysis spreading from below upward) ; Œnanth. (epilepsy) ; Lauro. (dry tickling cough ; Lauro. has also a cough with jelly-like sputa dotted with bloody points) ; Lach. ; Tabac. (asphyxia) ; Hell., Solania (paralysis of lungs and heart) ; Nux (tetanus, but of different type).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Depression ; discouragement.—Anguish and oppression ; anguish in the pit of the stomach ; fear of imaginary ills.—Very great irritability ; sadness ; peevish temper ; incapacity for labour.—Inability to think ; memory enfeebled ; aversion to all mental fatigue.—Could not remain in middle of road when a vehicle approached even at a considerable distance ; was forced, as it were, against his will, to stand aside without waiting for it to come nearer (after recovery from poisoning).

2. **Head.**—Head confused and weighty ; giddiness with sinking of the body ; giddiness, sometimes with a feeling as of intoxication.—Dulness of the senses, sometimes with apparent wavering of objects, and of a veil before the eyes, with difficulty to stand on rising from a stooping or sitting posture ; symptoms < in the open air.—Vertigo, sometimes with staggering, the patient feels as though something moved in the air and drew him along with it, or else as if everything revolved about him.—Feels as if a cloud were going over his brain (cured in a case of sunstroke).—Cephalalgia with vertigo ; stunning cephalalgia, dull pain in the forehead, beginning at the temples.—Head heavy and stupid.—Headache, only at night.—Pressive cephalalgia in the forehead, or else at the occiput to the l. towards the forehead.—Violent headache in sinciput and occiput, from vertex to forehead and orbits of the eyes ; in the side of the head (r. or l.) esp. in vertex and forehead ; at different parts of the head.—Tension in frontal region.—Shootings in the head, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes half open ; reversed ; protruding from the head ; immoveable ; difficulty to move the eyeballs.—Pupils dilated and immoveable ; insensible to light.—Eyelids wide open, immoveable, as if paralysed ; spasmodic quivering in the upper eyelids.—Dimness of sight ; cloudiness and mist (gauze) before the eyes ; amaurotic blindness.

4. **Ears.**—Aching in the interior of both ears ; sometimes with roaring (buzzing) and ringing.—Hardness of hearing.

5. **Nose.**—Smarting in the upper part of nostrils.—Dilation of the alæ nasi, which have a bluish tint.—Dryness of the nose.

6. **Face.**—Puffing of the face ; oval visage ; visage wears a look of age ; pale and bluish ; complexion earthy and grey.—Expression of beatitude in the countenance.—Contortion of corners of mouth ; trismus ; frightful contraction of the facial muscles.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of mouth.—Augmented secretion of saliva.—Tongue coated, sometimes white, afterwards dark and dingy ; contraction at the root ; sensation of coldness on the tongue ; burning at the tip of the tongue ; paralysis and stiffness of the tongue, which often protrudes from the mouth ; loss of speech.—Pains in the palate ; inflammation of the palate.

9. **Throat.**—Spasms in the back part of the throat, and the œsophagus.

—Scraping in the throat, and in the gullet; painful scraping in the throat; heat in the throat and in the œsophagus; burning in palate, throat, and œsophagus; inflammation of the throat, and of the œsophagus.

11. **Stomach.**—Taste: sweetish; fetid, acrid, and irritating; much gas in the mouth, with taste of prussic acid.—Anorexia, repugnance to food.—Adypsia, with heat throughout the body; ardent thirst.—Loathing, inclination to vomit; vomiting of a black liquid.—Pains in stomach; sensation of coldness in stomach, sometimes with lancinations; pressure and squeezing in pit of stomach, with great oppression.—Fluids enter stomach with gurgling noise.—Great sinking at pit of stomach.—Spasmodic contractions in the stomach.—Heat and burning in stomach.—Inflammation of the stomach and intestines.—Pulsative pain in the precordial region.

12. **Abdomen.**—Coldness of the whole abdomen (with stitches), sometimes alternated with burning.—Rumbling and borborygmi in the abdomen; flabby inflation of the abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Involuntary stools.—Involuntary stools, hiccough, and great prostration.—Sudden cessation of all discharges.—Cholera sicca.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Retention of urine; frequent emission of urine; copious emission of an aqueous urine, pale or a pale yellow, depositing a turbid cloud.—Urine with sediment thick and reddish.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Burning in the urethra.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Painful scraping and burning in the larynx; inflammation of the larynx; sensation of swelling of the larynx; constriction of the throat; tickling in the larynx, sometimes lancinations and draggings; roughness and hoarseness of the voice.—Loud voice.—Frequent coughing, caused by smarting (pricking) in the larynx and trachea.—Hæmoptysis.—Respiration rattling, groaning, slow, very difficult, with mucous rale.—Difficulty of respiration by reason of the lancinations in the larynx.—Want to breathe deeply.—Respiration profound, frequent, and stertorous.—Anxious respiration.—Paralysis of the lungs.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression of the chest, asthma, sometimes painful.—Feeling of suffocation, with severe pains in the chest.—Great oppression and constriction of the chest.—Sharp pains in the chest.—Aching in r. side of chest.—Lancinations in the l. side, below inferior cartilage of sternum or thereabout, in the chest, on breathing deeply.

19. **Heart.**—Pains and pressure in the region of the heart.—Palpitations of the heart.—Irregular movements of the heart; feeble action of the heart.—(Angina pectoris; sudden outcry; long fainting spells; suffocation with torturing pains in chest; irregular, feeble heart-movements.)

24. **Generalities.**—Speedy failing and weakness of the limbs, esp. of the thighs; extreme weakness and weariness; nervous weakness.—Spasms; spasms at the back; spasms of face and jaws; convulsions.—Paralysis of inferior extremities, afterwards of the upper ones; loss of sensation, then stiffness of the parts; trembling and staggering, immobility, insensibility; stiffness of the body.—Cataleptic attacks; great flexibility of the limbs; pulsations of the heart become slower, weaker, less appreciable, until lethargy supervenes; diminution of vital heat.—Muscles of back and face principally affected.—Activity of the senses stimulated; internal feeling of ease; gentle languor with sensation of agreeable weariness.—Dulness of the senses, and

insensibility to external influences; disappearance of all pain; insensibility; loss of consciousness; wandering of the senses; shivering and lassitude.

25. **Skin.**—Itching in various places, esp. between the chin and lips.—Small red pustules on hip; burning itching vesicles on upper extremities, and neck.—Dryness of the skin.—General pallor with a bluish tint.—Varicose ulcers on legs.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent yawning, sometimes with shuddering and spasm of the skin.—Drowsiness, sometimes uncontrollable, or else after a meal; heavy sleep in the morning; continued inclination to sleep; coma vigil; somnolency.—Wakefulness; to sleep is difficult, almost impossible; frequent awakening.—Lively dreams, without connection; anxious, disquieting dreams, dreams of death.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness; frequent shudderings, esp. after midnight or in the morning; shivering, with yawning or with thirst.—Coldness of the limbs; sensation of cold internally and externally.—Coldness within and without.—Fever, shivering, afterwards burning heat; heat in the head, with coldness of the extremities, heat and sweat over the whole body, in the afternoon; general febrile agitation, with intense excitement; heat, at intervals, and irregular motion of the heart.—During the shivering, giddiness and vertigo; during the shudderings, mist before the sight.

Hydrophobinum.

Lyssin. The nosode of rabies. Trituration of sugar of milk saturated with the saliva of a rabid dog. Triturations might also be made of Pasteur's strongest virus.

Clinical.—Bubo. Clairvoyance. Convulsions. Corns, pains in. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Fever. Hair, oiliness of. Headache. Hydrophobia. Hypersensitiveness. Landry's paralysis. Leucorrhœa. Lyssophobia. Mania. Nervousness. Neuralgia. Œsophagus, stricture of. Paralysis. Pregnancy, convulsions of; toothache of. Respiratory paralysis. Salivation. Satyriasis. Sciatica. Sunstroke. Tetanus. Ulcers. Uterus, prolapse of. Vaginismus. Wounds, too rapid healing of.

Characteristics.—Hering was the first (1833) to prove, and to suggest the employment of this nosode in medicine; and of late years it has become notorious through the experiments of Pasteur. Pasteur's method of administration is very different from that employed by homœopaths, but he is working on homœopathic lines in seeking to neutralise a virus in the system by introducing a modification of the same virus. His experiments led him to produce the rabic poison in a highly intensified form in the spinal cords of rabbits. He then modified its intensity in different degrees by exposure to air for a longer or shorter period. Patients who come to the Institute are inoculated first with the least potent, and later with the most potent "vaccin," after which they are pronounced "cured." The "cure" is, however, extremely uncertain, as the degree of susceptibility to the poison is unknown in any case, and

many hundreds of the patients subjected to the inoculations have died of the disease. Pasteur's first method was admitted to be too strong, and was soon modified; a number of patients having died from the inoculations. One of these cases I investigated, and the symptoms were sufficiently striking to deserve recording. The patient was Arthur Wilde, of Rotherham, aged 29, and I received the account from his mother, who nursed him through his illness. He had been bitten severely by a man suffering from hydrophobia, and was persuaded, much against his wish, to go to Pasteur. This he did a few days after the bite, returning on October 19, 1886, after undergoing the course. On Saturday, October 30, he complained of a pricking sensation below the ribs in the right side, in the part where the injections had been made. Pressure relieved the pain somewhat. That evening he vomited, and the vomiting continued, and he became very prostrate. On Monday the prostration was intense, vomiting continued; restless; skin cool, perspiring; quite conscious. The spots where the inoculations were made were dark and livid. Twitching occurred every few hours, sometimes more violently than others; most marked on the abdomen. From Monday through Tuesday he was making a peculiar loud noise, something like a waggoner driving horses, "bis" "whoo," though he had never had to do with horses. He seemed completely helpless. On Tuesday night vomiting ceased and he began to froth a great deal. Early on Wednesday morning he began to talk thick. His breathing, which had been peculiar all through—he would hold his breath for a long time when making the noise and then breathe rapidly for a few breaths—became very bad at 3 a.m. on Wednesday. He died shortly after 12, having been apparently conscious to the end though unable to speak for the last hour. The frothing had increased up to the time of his death and he seemed to choke with it. This case was paralleled by that of Goffi, an attendant at St. Thomas' Hospital, who was bitten by a cat and sent to Pasteur. On his return he was taken ill, and his case was at first diagnosed as Landry's paralysis, but finally proved (by experiments made with his spinal cord) to be "paralytic rabies," the result of inoculation. It was after the occurrence of these and similar "accidents" that the intensity of the "vaccins" was reduced. It would be well to have as an alternative preparation, *Hydrophobinum Pasteurianum*, obtained from Pasteur's vaccin, to meet conditions similar to these. The pathogenesis of *Hydrob.* is made up partly of symptoms observed in rabid animals and human patients, but chiefly of symptoms developed in the provings. The remedy has been pretty extensively used in practice, not only in cases of hydrophobia, but in many disorders in which the keynote symptoms have been present. These are: Exquisite sensitiveness to breath of air; to bright objects, especially the surface of water; to sounds, and most of all to the sound of running water. Even the *thought* of it is enough to bring on an aggravation or a convulsion. Cases of dysentery with pain and tenesmus on hearing water running from a tap have been cured with *Hydrob.* Cannot bear heat of sun. Thirst, with inability to swallow. Copious viscid saliva. A great variety of mental disturbances occur. Rapid

speech and impatience are very noticeable. The mental irritability is as great as that of the senses and dangerously violent temper is developed. The irritation is further shown in the sexual organs. Suffocating feelings were experienced by several persons. Sighing, and sighing respiration. The effects of bites of non-rabid dogs have been removed by this nosode. *Hydrob.* is a close analogue of many of the animal poisons, especially *Laches.*, and I have no doubt when clinically developed it will prove to be equally important. Marked symptoms appear in every part of the body and mind. Many symptoms are < by stooping; by motion generally. Sensitive to any changed position. Bending head backward > pain in neck. Throws head back when sneezing. Heat of sun <, it is unbearable. Hot steam directed to bitten place > burning pain in it. > Turkish bath. Damp warm air oppressed him. Sensitive to least breath of air; air of agreeable temperature feels cold. Slightest draught <. Cold air > headache. < From slightest touch; from riding in carriage. [In the Schema, the symptoms observed in cases of the disease are marked (R), those observed in Pasteur cases (P), the rest are the symptoms of the provings with some clinical additions.]

Relations.—The remedies most closely related to Hydrob. are those which have cured cases of the disease—Bell., Stram., Hyo., Fagus, Agave, Laches., Canth., and the animal poisons generally. Lachesis is a very close ally (< from sun; bluish discoloration of wounds; irritability; < warm, damp air; from touch and pressure; though the late evolution of the symptoms of Hdphb. contrasts with the lightning-like rapidity of snake-venom effects). *Compare also:* in ascending paralysis, Gels., Con.; in respiratory paralysis, Solania, Bell., Dulc.; in sexual excitement, Canth., Pic. ac., Graph.; in intolerance of sun, Gels., Glon., Nat., Lach., Apis; in effects of carriage-riding, Coccul.; desire to urinate on seeing running water, Canth., Sul.; convulsions from dazzling light, Stram.; consciousness of womb, Helon.; viscid saliva, Epipheg., Hydras.; hurried speech, Hyo.; in coldness, Helod. *It follows well:* Tabac. (headache); Arg. n. (uterine disease); Stram. (neuralgia). *Is followed well by:* Nat. m.

Causation.—Dog-bites.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Loss of consciousness sometimes at an early stage, but not generally until a short time before death (R.).—Does not hear or see persons around him (R.).—Memory for single words much improved.—Thoughts of something terrible going to happen come into his mind against his will; feels impelled to do reckless things, such as throwing a child, which he carries in his arms, through the window.—They appreciate the formidable character of the disease and speak frequently with a remarkably quick and sharp articulation of the impending fatal results (R.).—During the tranquil intervals, responded correctly to questions put to him, recognised those around him, and with a presentiment of impending death, begged them to pray for him and not leave him alone (R.).—Most commonly the mental faculties are in a superior state of excitement, shown by quick perception, amazing acuteness of understanding and rapidity with which they answer questions (R.).—It

seems to her as if two entirely different trains of thought influenced her at the same time.—During convulsions, mental illusions and hallucinations; in intervals of consciousness mental faculties are retained (R.).—Imagine that they are abused, and energetically defend themselves against attacks and insults, which in reality are products of their own fancy (R.).—Fancies he is blown at by several persons, some of whom are not present (R.).—Thinks he is a dog or a bird, and runs up and down, chirping and twittering, until he falls down fainting (R.).—Strange notions and apprehensions during pregnancy.—Insane ideas enter his head; for instance, to throw a glass of water, which he is carrying in his hand, into some one's face, or to stab his flesh with the knife he is holding, and the like.—(Mania spermatica in stallions.)—Inclination to be rude and abusive, to bite and strike.—A strong and uncontrollable impulse to do certain acts; to spring at and bite any moving object that came within reach; dog (R.).—Lament with great anxiety their inability to relieve thirst which afflicts, and by various contrivances endeavour eagerly to drink (R.).—Break out of their stables furiously and run or jump over ditches and fences (sheep).—Not afraid of dogs, but dislikes to see them because their sight renews her fear (lyssophobia, after bite by non-rabid dog).—Exhilarated, felt as if he had received joyful intelligence.—Ill-humour.—Hypersensitiveness of all the senses.—On a watch held to scrobiculum he sees the hour and minute hands (R.).—He says he can see hands on dial plate of church clock (R.).—He could hear what was spoken in next room, and counted coppers in a room below him (R.)—Linen dipped in sugar water, put on pit of stomach, gives a sweet taste in mouth (R.).—Copper, if in his room, makes him restless and full of pains (R.).—Sometimes he would control inclination to stool by a strong effort of will, but effort caused much nervous irritation.—Attacks of nervous headache become awful and insupportable if he hears water run out of a hydrant.—When he hears water poured out, or if he hears it run, or if he sees it, he becomes very irritable, nervous; it causes desire for stool and other ailments.—The mere sight of a drinking vessel containing water is intolerable; they turn away their faces, shriek out loud, beckon anxiously with hands to have water removed, for voice and breath fail (R.).—Thinking of fluids of any kind, even of blood, brings on convulsions.

2. **Head.**—Peculiar lightness in head; lightness after nausea.—A slow vacillation or wavering of the head, from something being loose in upper part of head.—Rush of blood to head: while lying down; from chest upward, with toothache; during pregnancy; when rising.—Maddening outward pressing pain in forehead; he presses his head against the wall.—Beating, throbbing headache; most severe in r. temple and above r. eye; each bone feels shattered and sore; from temple to temple.—Violent headache, most in temples and forehead, < during day and from stooping and stirring about.—Frequent pressure on vertex, as if a cast, which fitted top of head, was pressing it down.—Headaches from bites of dogs, rabid or not.—In rare cases serous effusion in opaque subarachnoid tissue and lateral ventricle, and also increased adherence of membranes of brain to convolutions (R.).—At noon slight headache, lasting all day.—Burning aching from l. side of occiput down neck.—Violent headache and backache.—Irritable headache, touching head makes it ache; very sensitive scalp.—Hair which is usually dry has become very oily.—Scalp feels contracted and pinched.

3. **Eyes.**—Sensitive to light.—Sight of water : agitation ; renews idea of pain ; causes convulsions (pregnancy).—False vision, dulness of sight, together with dilatation of pupils, sometimes actual blindness.—Vision much impaired or absent ; lasts twelve hours.—Clairvoyance.—Pain in small spot over r. eyebrow, < writing.—Eyes are wild, rolling, staring and livid (R.).—Swelling of eyelids after bite of dogs (cured in sheep).—Extreme ulceration of eye, lids closed and puffed up by pus (in sheep).

4. **Ears.**—Conversation in vicinity of patient may throw him into a most violent agitation (R.).—Hearing water poured out in next room makes him very irritable and nervous.—Clairaudient.

5. **Nose.**—Strong odours may start spasms.—The greatest sensibility to smell of tobacco ; tastes snuff while box is one foot distant.—Frequent sneezing, mostly early in morning or late in evening, as if a coryza would begin ; also when looking at something bright, and from every little dust.

6. **Face.**—Both jaws feel stiff ; tingling in cheek-bones.—Gnawing and crawling sensation in (r.) zygoma.—Facial muscles become variously contorted, countenance changes its aspect frequently.—Face sweat : with sensation of heat ; with flushes.—The jawbones feel sore ; aching in lower jaw.—Masseter muscles not affected by spasms.—Lower jaw stiff and painful ; with inclination to yawn ; with headache ; imagines he cannot open his mouth.—Spasms with froth before mouth (R.).

7. **Teeth.**—Grinding of teeth.—Toothache and other complaints during pregnancy, with internal ebullition of blood from chest to head ; head feels as if filled with air to bursting.

8. **Mouth.**—Difficult, incorrect speech (stricture of throat).—Tongue coated with foam (R.).—Pricking sensation under tongue.—Ranula returns periodically, with dryness of mouth, < in afternoon, soreness when chewing ; with hæmorrhoids and constipation.—Feeling of coldness in mouth, like essence of peppermint.—Severe pain passing from mouth upward through head and down into neck.—Tough, short frothy phlegm in mouth (horse).—When vomiting ceased, frothing at the mouth began and was so excessive as nearly to choke him (P.).—Frothed at mouth, attempted to spit out with much difficulty (before death).—Saliva more viscid, constant spitting, feeling of general malaise.—Entire mucous membrane of mouth and pharynx was of an equally distributed pink without any swelling.

9. **Throat.**—Slight redness of palate and throat, with spasm of œsophagus and difficult speech.—Sore throat, as after swallowing red pepper.—Cooling sensation in œsophagus.—Sore throat, constant desire to swallow ; much saliva and feeling as if beaten.—Periodical spasm of œsophagus, continual painful inclination to swallow without being able to swallow anything ; constriction is most severe when taking water into mouth, if he tried to swallow it forcibly, he had burning and stinging in the throat, cough and retching which forced fluid from his mouth ; difficult speech.

10. **Appetite.**—Voracious appetite ; swallowed wheat without chewing.—Excessive desire for salt.—Abnormal cravings during pregnancy.—Aversion to fat food and drink ; there remains a long greasy aftertaste, < after mutton.—Warm drinks, such as milk, soups and wine, are more easily taken than water.—Inability to take solid food, or else it is consumed with greatest difficulty.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea: with giddiness, headache and pale face after diarrhœa; food does not taste right; and loss of appetite in evening; 10 to 11 p.m.—Gagging when he forcibly attempts to swallow water, forces it out of his mouth.—Nausea and vomiting after diarrhœa.—Vomiting of food; of fluid while drinking, followed by faintness; of what was eaten at supper, at night in sleep.—Vomiting throughout three days, with prostration and restlessness; when vomiting ceased frothing began and nearly choked him (P.).—Great oppression in stomach, has to open her clothes.

12. **Abdomen.**—A pressing pain: in r. side, near last ribs, with breathing; in hypochondria, after quick walking.—Painful throbbing as if an abscess was forming in region of spleen, but very deep in, exact locality is half-way between median line and outline of l. side; it lasted eight days; with it departed remnant of a similar affection in this locality, against which eleven years of allopathic treatment had proved of no avail.—Tearing from l. hyphochondriac region to r.—General soreness in whole of lower abdomen.—Rigidity of muscles of abdomen.—Pain in both groins; in r., two small kernels under skin, very painful.—Inguinal glands very much swollen, they pain for two hours.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Tenesmus during and after stool.—Dysenteric stools with tenesmus; renewed as soon as he hears or sees water run.—When in the morning some water was poured out from pitcher into basin, pain and desire to stool returned.—Diarrhœa: with much pain, most during day, eighteen hours after dose, lasting twenty-four hours, with pain in lower part of bowels; < in morning; followed by nausea as if she would have to vomit; attended with violent pains early in morning; after stitches in side.—Stools of bloody mucus.—Involuntary stools.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine too scanty and high-coloured (cured in a case of camp diarrhœa).—Constant desire to urinate on seeing running water; urinates a little at a time.—Prostatic juice passes after urinating.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Lasciviousness: after eating, with feeling of weakness in parts; with erections in afternoon.—Strong erections, without sexual excitement or thoughts, in evening, while undressing in a cold room.—Sexual indifference with erections, even during act of coition, which is perfectly performed.—Increased sexual desire (dropsy of spine with sheep; hydrophobia of sheep).—Priapism, with frequent seminal emissions.—Satyriasis in a stallion; hot breath streamed from nostrils.—Semen is discharged too late or not at all during coition.—No emission during coition, but afterwards semen escaped unconsciously in sleep.—Glans is dry and sticks to foreskin.—Hydrocele.—Atrophy of testicles; testicles diminish in size, first l. then r.—Complaints resulting from abnormal sexual desire.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Pain in l. ovarian region, uneasiness there.—Increase of uterine sensitiveness, conscious of having a womb.—With a painful sensitiveness of womb, slight degree of prolapsus, so that after any considerable physical effort there would be a strong conviction that it was prolapsed.—Any change of position that would tilt or rotate os uteri would cause much pain.—Prolapsus uteri of seven years' standing.—Severe leucorrhœa, with pains in back and lower part of bowels, sore vagina.—Sensitiveness of vagina rendering coition quite painful.—Weakness in back, with copious catamenia.—During pregnancy: strange notions, desires or cravings; rush

of blood from chest upward; toothache, backache and other complaints; great sense of bearing down; intense pain from inflammation of os and cervix (formerly treated with caustic); great soreness in lower part of back and bowels.—Spasms excited whenever she attempts to drink water, or if she hears it poured from one vessel into another; sight or sound of water affects unpleasantly, even though desiring water (puerperal convulsions).—Since cessation of lochia a severe leucorrhœa; pain in back and lower part of bowels; soreness of vagina.—Both breasts swollen when waking in morning, she can hardly get up; three mornings in succession; same swelling of breasts at night when opening her dress.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice altered in tone; tones much suppressed; hoarse; rough; harsh and weak (last stage); shrill, inarticulate sounds; shrill sounds of utmost despair, or occasioned by violent expirations; very shrill and piercing bark, changing near its termination into a distressing, continuous howl (dogs).—Epiglottis crisp and dry (R.).—Sighing, with pain in heart.—Dyspnœa: with flatulency, cough and rattling in chest; with sighing, groaning respiration; from cardiac pain; < lying down.—Oppression in breathing before a severe suffocative attack, induced by spasmodic contractions of respiratory muscles, combined with spasmodic, alarming constriction of pharynx.—Breathing during paroxysm gasping, irregular and usually quite rapid, often with decided dyspnœa.—Breathing peculiar; held for a time, and then a few rapid breaths (P.).—Frothed at the mouth very much; almost choked with it (P.).

18. **Chest.**—Chest and abdomen feel expanded; expanding chest seems to invigorate him, though it usually fatigues.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Stitches in heart from ringing of church bells.—Stitches in heart, < when walking; they would kill him if they continued.—Heart had for three months not been free from a sticking, drawing, squeezing pain, result of an attack of rheumatism and cold, together with a palpitation and difficulty of breathing.—Violent pain in heart, as if it would burst or had needles running into it.—Pain in cardiac region, to which he is subject, is < half an hour after the dose, but much > in several days.—Heart palpitated violently and felt as if it was coming up into throat; drank several mouthfuls of water, which relieved.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pressing in neck and up back of head.—Backache and headache.—Considerable pain in lower part of back, with soreness felt through to pubic region.

21. **Limbs.**—Weight and heaviness of legs and shoulders.—Severe twitching in arms and legs, much resembling chorea.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Cramp in arms.—The pain up arm was followed by cramps and drawing in back and limbs of bitten side.—Weakness in arms.—Right arm becomes so heavy and inactive that writing is too great an exertion, and he allows arm to drop.—Hand trembles so much he can scarcely write.—Hands numb, with headache.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Feeling as if hip bones would slip out of their sockets, > by resting hands on hips.—A pressive pain in r. hip bone, goes from there to middle of sacral bones.—L. hip aches in bone.—Along l. sciatic nerve a dull pain, returning periodically; < when rising from sitting.—Twitching in legs.—Weakness in legs when going upstairs.—Each dose he

had taken made him feel as if he was getting corns on every toe, his real corns felt remarkably well and did not pain him at all.

24. Generalities—Drawing from neck to forehead, immediately followed by sparks before eyes and vanishing of sight; red face; involuntary grinding of teeth; second attack; the first was felt in head after washing in morning; seven days after bite of mad dog (*Bellad.*, three doses, *Hyos.* interpolated once a day).—Acute ascending paralysis (Landry's disease) diagnosed in early stage (P.).—Bitten by a mad dog in sixth year in several places; became somnambulistic ten years after.—Severe nervous twitches in whole body all day.—Twitching of muscles throughout entire body (R.).—Twitching of tendons with tendency to general convulsions (R.).—Prostration beyond description (P.).—Twitching every few minutes; sometimes more violently than others; most marked in abdominal walls (P.).—Makes a peculiar noise like a waggoner driving horses (P.).

25. Skin.—Quick tendency of the wound to heal (the same in leprosy).—Biting, itching in various parts of body, < by scratching.—Bluish discoloration of bitten place (after *Laches*).—Pustules on forehead; around inflamed eye; on finger (after bite).—Malignant ulcers from bite of a dog.—Red scar from bite of a dog.—Dark, livid-marks where inoculations were made; pricking sensation in them, causing him to continually press his side, which relieved temporarily (P.).—Cancerous sores.

26. Sleep.—Inclination to yawn, with stiffness of lower jaw.—Frequent yawning without sleepiness, particularly when hearing others yawn.—Insomnia; sleepless in spite of narcotics (R.).—Starting in sleep, afternoon.—On waking is morose, inclined to be angry.—In morning, after exciting dreams, much fatigued, feels tired in sacrum and back.—On awaking from siesta numbness in head.

27. Fever.—Paroxysms of intense coldness with pain in spine.—Chilly feeling, more down r. (bitten) arm.—Became cold in bed at 3 a.m., although covered with four blankets; lasted about one hour.—Chills intermixed and followed by heat and cold sweat.—Cannot bear heat of sun.—Fever every evening, commencing at dusk and lasting until bedtime (midnight).—He feels the pulse beat through the body; from time to time there is a surging through throat into head, like a slow wave.—Sensation of heat felt internally and externally through entire body, no external warmth, it forces perspiration out on face as from weakness, and is accompanied by lassitude and aching in legs.—Restless, skin cool, perspiring, quite conscious (P.).—At 9 p.m. a dripping warm perspiration from whole r. hand, from wrist to nails; afterwards hands and fingers stiff, she can hardly bend them (R.).—Skin covered with a clammy sweat (last stage) (R.).—Skin moist, even covered with sweat; during spells, limbs cold and livid.—Much better after perspiring.—(A number of cures of hydrophobia have been reported from forced perspirations, and esp. from prolonged and repeated use of the Turkish bath. This is known as the Buisson treatment, from Dr. Buisson who originated it.) —Intermittent fever.

Hydrophyllum Virginianum.

Virginian Waterleaf. *N. O.* Hydrophyllaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant in flower.

Clinical.—Eyes, inflammation of. Rhus poisoning.

Characteristics.—The Hydrophyllaceæ are nearly allied to the Borages. They grow among moist, shady rocks, and they derive their name from the circumstance that in spring a small quantity of water is held in the cavity of each leaf. The older writers speak of *Hydrophyl. v.* as an antidote to *Rhus* poisoning. The only homœopathic experience on record is that of Dr. Hoyt, of Indiana, which is recorded by Hale. Ten minutes after gathering a cluster of the beautiful blue flowers, Hoyt noticed his eyes began to water and burn, with slight itching. By the time he reached home he was suffering severely, eyelids swollen, sclerotics fiery red, some sensitiveness to light. The symptoms continued through afternoon and evening and kept him awake some time. In the morning, the lids were agglutinated and eyes sensitive to light. The burning and smarting were less, but lachrymation remained, and it was a week before the eyes were quite right. Later on Dr. Hoyt tested the remedy in one case of catarrhal inflammation of the eyes, which it cured "like magic." It needs further proving that it may have its position defined. It should prove to be a good adjunct to *Euphrasia.*

Hyoscyaminum.

Hyoscyamine. A crystalline alkaloid of Hyoscyamus Niger. C_{17} H_{23} NO_3. Trituration or solution of the sulphate and hydrobromate. (A non-crystallisable alkaloid, Hyoscine, is also used in medicine in the form of the hydrobromate.)

Clinical.—Ciliary neuralgia; spasm. Delirium. Fevers. Mania. Nervousness. Paralysis agitans. Sleeplessness. Spinal sclerosis. Throat, sore. Typhus fever. Vision, disordered.

Characteristics.—*Hyos. sul.* is a very powerful poison obtained from *Hyos. nig.* It is sometimes used by occulists in place of *Atropine* to dilate the pupils for the purposes of ophthalmoscopic examination, and like *Atropine* it has the property of causing dryness of the mouth and fauces in some cases. Two cases have been recorded in which, whilst dilating the pupil, it caused intense boring pain in the eyes from cramp of the ciliary muscle. Dr. H. A. Hutchinson, who took gr. ¼ of *Hyos. sul.*, became flushed, arteries throbbing, lost power of co-ordination, fell into a comatose sleep, pulse 138, respiration 36, temperature 106° F., entire relaxation of voluntary muscles, except

occasional spasmodic movement of arms and legs. The *hydrobromate of Hyoscine*, gr. $\frac{1}{45}$, in solution, caused in a tall, robust lady, of 33: Numbness of body and limbs, dry throat, dim vision, flushed face, rambling talk, dilated pupils.—No specific differences between the two alkaloids have been observed. The majority of the symptoms of the Schema are the effect of the *Sulphate*, which was extensively proved by Harley. *Hyos. hydrobro.* 3x trit. has been reported curative in a case resembling paralysis agitans after excessive use of alcohol and tobacco; and in highly excitable, nervous children who have been frightened. The *hydrobromate of Hyoscyamine* is credited with relieving the tremors (right side) in a case of paralysis agitans, the curative effect having followed instillation of the alkaloid into the eye for another purpose. With the 4x attenuation of Merk's, *Hyos. hydrobro.*, Delameter relieves the tremors of disseminated sclerosis.

Relations.—*Compare*:—Hyos. nig., Bell., Atrop., Stram.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Delirium violent, failed to recognise his family, saw animals about him, next day remembered nothing that had passed except the dreams of animals.—Wakeful, quiet, and usually pleasing delirium, with illusions of sight; or great sleepiness, and when aroused lapsing into dreamy sleep, broken by occasional mutterings and jerking of limbs.—Clear when engaged in conversation, but dreamy when undisturbed, eyes wide open, he reached to an object on the table and looked about on the floor, when questioned said that he thought something had dropped from the table, and that the walls appeared to move; afterwards quiet, but meddlesome when not engaged in conversation, grasping at objects, attempting to remove them before the hand reached them; when left alone he lapsed into forgetfulness and dreamy, meddlesome delirium, picking at objects; having reached them after unsuccessful efforts he fumbled with them till he dropped them, then on attempting to pick them up lost his balance; when aroused he rubbed his hand, gaped, answered readily, a remark excited a risibility which he could not restrain, and occasionally the suppressed chuckle burst into a hearty laugh.—Dulness, heaviness.—Difficulty in concentrating thoughts.—Coma, with relaxation of voluntary muscles, except occasional spasmodic movements of arms and legs.

2. **Head.**—Headache; congestion of head and face, violent throbbing of carotids with every impulse of heart.—Drunkenness, nausea, and vomiting.—Giddiness: with staggering on rising from a seat; with staggering on walking; weight across forehead.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes suffused; sclerotic and conjunctiva injected.—Eyeballs restless.—A most intense boring pain in eyes (an hour after instillation, probably due to cramp of ciliary muscle).—Pupils dilated; and insensible.—Vision misty; letters run together, can read fine print only at distance of a yard; double vision.—Yellow vision.—Vision perverted as to colour and size; she thought some pills in a box were larger than others; inability to read unless the print was within two or three inches of the nose.

6. **Face.**—Face flushed and hot; esp. cheeks.—Heavy look.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue: dry and brown; at centre; also with clamminess of rest of mouth; hard; and rough, except margins.—Hard and soft palates

dry and glazed, afterwards tongue and palates covered with a sticky, acid, offensive secretion, as after *Belladonna*.—Tongue and throat so dry that articulation was indistinct.—Forepart and margins of tongue wet with acid secretion.—Dryness of mouth; except gums.—Mouth: clammy and moist, exhaling an offensive odour; suddenly moist; sensation of mastic in it.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness of throat: with moisture of mouth; of pharynx; with difficult swallowing.

11. **Stomach.**—Vomiting during the coma.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urging, dysuria, and discharge in a feeble dribbling stream, partial retention (urine contained Hyoscyaminum).—Urine changed from high-coloured to glaucous green; from acid to alkaline and opalescent on boiling; and on standing a deposit of triple phosphates, the specific gravity increased.—Urine pale, specific gravity decreased.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dry, tracheal cough.—Rapid respiration.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Heart's action excited and rapid.—Pulse increased in rapidity, force, and volume; then slow; then decreased in rapidity, force, and volume.—Pulse rapid; then slow and soft.—Pulse slow; and at first increased in force and volume.

21. **Limbs.**—Limbs jerking occasionally, and fidgety.—Inability to walk.—Inability to rise from his chair or walk without assistance, and as he sat, twitching now and then of the extensors of the legs, so as to advance the foot with a little jerk.—Weakness of legs; of feet, so that I could only walk by fixing eyes on the ground.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning; and sighing; and tired feeling.—Sleepiness.—Either wakeful or excessively somnolent; sleep broken by mutterings and slight jerking of the limbs.

27. **Fever.**—Heat of skin with dryness.—Pulse 138, full and hard; respirations 34 to 40; temperature 106 F.

Hyoscyamus.

Hyoscamus niger. Henbane. *N. O.* Solanaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Angina pectoris. Bladder, paralysis of. *Bronchitis.* Chorea. *Coma vigil. Cough. Delirium tremens.* Diarrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. *Enteric fever.* Epilepsy. Epistaxis. *Erotomania. Eyes, affections of.* Hæmoptysis. Hæmorrhages. Hiccough. Hydrophobia. *Hypochondriasis.* Lochia, suppressed. *Mania.* Meningitis. *Mind, affections of.* Neuralgia. Night-blindness. Nymphomania. *Paralysis.* Paralysis agitans. Parotitis. *Pneumonia.* Puerperal mania. Rage. *Sleep, disordered. Stammering.* Tetanus. Toothache. Urine, retention of. Vision, disorders of.

Characteristics.—*Hyoscyamus* ("Hog-bean") is nearly allied to *Belladonna* botanically, and in pathogenetic action the two drugs are much alike in their main features. But when examined closely their differences are sufficiently well marked to render their distinction easy. Though sometimes growing near rivers, *Bell.* flourishes

best in a chalky soil. *Hyo.* is found growing on old rubbish heaps, near ruins, on roadsides, and sometimes by the seashore. The flower of *Bell.* is of a dull, purplish brown ; of *Hyo.* a dirty yellow, with claret-coloured streaks. *Bell.* is a smooth plant, whilst *Hyo.* is densely covered with thickly woven hairs, and by a sticky, heavy-smelling exudation. A case of poisoning by *Hyoscyamus* seeds, put into soup instead of celery seeds, communicated to the *Times* (May 14, 1892), by Mr. F. Mackarness, one of the sufferers, gives a good general idea of the drug's action. "About ten minutes after taking the soup I began to feel quite dizzy, and could hardly swallow the food I was eating, which tasted as if it was nothing but dust and ashes. At the same time my wife became so faint that she asked me to help her up to her room at once. This I did with some difficulty, having to hold on to the bannister with one hand while I supported her with the other. At the same time, also, our sight became blurred, our mouths and throats parched, and we began to feel cold. I tried in vain to get warm by sitting over the drawing-room fire, but only felt intensely drowsy. . . . When Dr. Martin arrived I had great difficulty not only in getting up to receive him, but in making him understand what had happened, so indistinct was my articulation. However, from the dilatation of our eyes, the parched condition of our tongues, and the state of our pulse (my wife's having gone up to 140), he, of course, saw that we had been badly poisoned, and prescribed drastic remedies which saved us probably from very serious consequences ; for even the next day our sight was still defective, and my wife's hands were slightly paralysed." Dr. W. S. Mills communicated to *N. A. J. H.*, November, 1899, an experience of his own. A patient had objected to the taste of water in which *Hyo.* ϕ had been mixed, so Dr. Mills took a teaspoonful just to taste it. "A few moments later I found that it produced a queer feeling throughout the body. I felt as though without weight, as though I walked through and on air. My head felt light. I had an insane desire to laugh and shout. It was only by the utmost use of my will-power that I could keep myself from doing something ridiculous. Even when I forced myself to think of my position of responsibility as medical attendant on this very sick man, and the absolute necessity of keeping my wits about me, it was hard for me to restrain my hilarity. I can liken the condition only to one of mild hilarious intoxication—a 'funny drunk.' I knew I was silly, but I could not help it. To keep myself from losing my dignity before the nurses and the family, I locked myself in the bathroom for a few minutes and made faces at myself in the mirror." The condition passed off in half an hour. These two experiences, brief as they were, cover a large share of the ground occupied by *Hyo.* The delirium of *Hyo.* is more of the low, muttering type, whilst that of *Bell.* tends to be violent and furious. *Hyo.* also has fits of ungovernable rage, but the violence is not so sustained as that of *Bell.* The face of *Bell.* is red, of *Hyo.* pale or bluish. *Hyo.* corresponds to a greater variety of cases of melancholia than *Bell.*, and here one great characteristic is "suspicion," so frequently met with in cases of insanity or of those on the borderland. A patient of mine, a clever lawyer, suffering from nervous breakdown, had had to

abandon his business entirely some time before he came under my care. He had improved considerably, when I heard from his wife in the country that he had had a kind of a fit, and became cold and senseless, his face working much. After that he fell asleep, and had another attack an hour and a half later. After this he was suspicious, and said that his wife was poisoning him. I sent a single dose of *Hyo.* 1m, to be given in food or in drink without his knowing. It was repeated once a week. He began to improve forthwith, and in a few months was perfectly restored to health; though some other medicines were given later on. In this case there was an additional indication for *Hyo.* in the working of the muscles of the face. Twitching is one of the grand characteristics of *Hyo.* "Every muscle in the body twitches, from the eyes to the toes," clonic spasms: twitching of groups of muscles; spasms in general; with unconsciousness. Another feature of the *Hyo.* insanity is uncovering. This is not because the patient feels too warm (for *Hyo.*, like the other Solanids, is a chilly remedy), but because they will not remain covered: nymphomania; lascivious mania; lies naked in bed and chatters. There are violent outbreaks in the delirium of *Hyo.*, but they cannot be kept up (as are those of *Bell.*), on account of the weakness. *Hyo.* corresponds to the typhoid state: tongue dry and unwieldy, sensorium so clouded that if the patient be aroused to answer he falls back into a stupor again. The sight is disordered; sees things too large or too near and grasps at them; picks the bed-clothes and mutters. Twitchings, subsultus tendinum, and picking at the bed-clothes. Teeth covered with sordes. Involuntary passage of urine and fæces. When influenza takes the typhoid form it often finds its remedy in *Hyo.* (I rapidly cured a boy in whom influenza attacked the meninges of the brain with pains in the head, especially forehead, piercing to the brain.) Parotitis with metastasis to brain. *Hyo.* is suited to many pulmonary conditions. The characteristic cough is < on lying down, almost completely removed by sitting up, < at night, < after eating, drinking or talking. Cough from elongated uvula. The drowsiness of *Hyo.* has another side in restlessness. The patient lies awake for hours; children twitch in sleep, cry out, tremble, and awake frightened. *Hyo.* is one of our best remedies in toothache, having well-defined symptoms. It is also an ancient domestic remedy for toothache, the application being peculiar. A penny is made hot in the fire, and when taken out a pinch of Henbane seeds is dropped on it and fumes come away. A wineglass is inverted over it, and this is soon filled with the fumes, and applied to the mouth, when the fumes are inhaled. The popular idea is that the fumes expel the "worms" of toothache, but, as Lauder Brunton has shown (*H. W.*, xxv. 286), the supposed "worms" are the embryos of the seeds forcibly expelled on the rupture of the seed coats by the heat. *Hyo.* 30 is one of the most useful remedies in restlessness and sleeplessness. *Hyo.* is suited to nervous, irritable, excitable, sanguine people; to light-haired people. The symptoms of *Hyo.* are < by touch; the abdomen is sore to touch; < evening and night; < lying down; < from cold and cold air. > From sitting up; motion; walking; warmth. < From mental affections; jealousy; unhappy

love ; approaching menstruation ; commencing menstruation ; during menstruation.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Vinegar, Citric acid, Bell., Chi., Stram. *It antidotes :* Ether, Bell., Stram., Merc. *Is followed well by :* Bell., Puls., Stram., Ver., Phos. *Follows well :* Bell., Nux, Op., Rhus. *Compare :* Suppression of lochia, Nux, Secal., Con., Col., Pul. ; loquacity, Stram., Lach., Op., Cup., Ver. ; gossiping, babbling, Ver. (religious subjects, Ver.) ; difficult swallowing of liquids, Hydrob., Bell., Caus., Con., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Pho. Convulsions from fright or worms, Cin. Every muscle of the body twitching, Nux (but Nux retains consciousness, Hyo. has unconsciousness) ; cough < lying down, Dros. ; (> lying down, Mang., Fer.) ; cough < at night, after eating, drinking, talking, singing, Dros., Phos. ; hæmoptysis of drunkards, Nux, Op. ; meningitis, Bell. (Bell. has < from shaking head ; from sitting with head bent forward ; Hyo. has > from both) ; tickling cough > in warm air, Rumex ; convulsions, spasms, twitchings, Cic. v., ; chorea, Stram., Ver., Agar ; jealousy, Apis, Ign. ; waves through head, Act. r. ; mania, Stram. (Stram. has desire for light and company, Hyo. aversion to both ; Stram. uncovers whole body, Hyo. especially the genitals ; sexual mania, Grat., Calc. ph. ; Stram. sees objects—mice, dogs, &c.—rise from every corner and come towards him) ; sees ghosts and demons, Plat., Kali bro. ; fears being poisoned, Glo., Rhus, Kali bro., Bapt. ; hiccough, Ign. (Ign. after emotions, Hyo. after abdominal operations) ; spasms, twitchings, Ign., Tarent. ; levitation, Phos. ac., Sticta pul., Hyp. ; fits of ungovernable rage, Staph. Teste puts Hyo. in the Mur. ac. group with Viol. od. He also puts it in the Bell. group.

Causation.—Jealousy. Lochia, suppressed. Milk, suppressed.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Melancholy.—Melancholy from unfortunate love, with rage or inclination to laugh at everything.—Anthropophobia.—Suspicious.—Anguish and fear.—Fright followed by convulsions and starts from sleep.—Desire to run away from the house at night.—Fear of being betrayed or poisoned.—Disposition to make a jest of everything.—Loquacity.—Talks more than usual, more animatedly and hurriedly.—Jealousy ; with rage and delirium.—Unfortunate love with jealousy, with rage and incoherent speech.—Peevish and quarrelsome humour.—Rage, with desire to strike and to kill.—Stupor, with plaintive cries, esp. on the slightest touch, and complete apathy.—Loss of memory.—Delirium without consciousness ; does not know anybody, and has no wants (except thirst).—Loss of consciousness, with eyes closed, and raving about business.—Delirium tremens, with clonic spasms ; unconsciousness and aversion to light and company.—Delirium, sometimes with trembling, and fits of epileptic convulsions.—Delirium, sees ghosts, demons, &c.—Wandering thoughts.—Perversion of every action.—Mania, with loss of consciousness ; or with buffoonery and ridiculous gestures.—Lascivious mania, and occasional mutterings ; uncovers his whole body.

2. **Head.**—Confusion and heaviness of the head.—Vertigo, as from

intoxication, or with obscuration of the sight.—Attacks of cerebral congestion, with loss of consciousness and snoring (with delirium ; answering all questions properly ; pupils dilated).—Headache, as from concussion of the brain.—Congestion of blood to the head ; red, sparkling eyes ; face purple-red ; < in the evening.—Pressive and numbing pain in the forehead, esp. after a meal.—Headache as if brain shattered and shaken, when walking.—Pressive, stupefying headache, esp. in forehead, occurring in alternation with needle-like stitches, particularly on l. side.—Forehead feels as if screwed inward.—Sticking in head over r. eye, when coughing.—Violent throbbing headache, waking him at night ; with throbbing carotids.—Headache in base of brain.—Brain feels as if loose.—Constrictive obstruction in the forehead.—Sensation of fluctuation, or of commotion in the brain, esp. on walking.—Heat, and tingling in the head.—Inflammation of the brain, with unconsciousness ; heat and tingling in the head ; violent pulsation in the head, like waves ; the head shakes ; < from becoming cold and after eating, > by bending the head forward (stooping) and from heat.—Hydrocephalus, with stupor ; the head is shaken to and fro ; sensation of swashing in the head.—Heat of the head, with general coldness of the body, without thirst.—Liability to catch cold in the head, principally from dry, cold air.—Headache, alternately with pain in the nape of the neck.—Waving or shaking of the head from one side to the other ; with loss of consciousness and red sparkling eyes.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes downcast and dull.—Eyes red, fixed, convulsed, and prominent.—Spasmodic movement of the eyes.—Redness of the sclerotica.—Swelling of the eyelids.—Strabismus.—Staring, distorted eyes.—Contortion of the eyes.—Quivering in the eye.—Spasmodic closing of the eyelids.—Inability to open the eyelids.—Pupils dilated.—Dimness of sight.—Myopia, or presbyopia.—Errors of vision.—Diplopia.—Objects seem to be much larger than they are in reality, or else of a red colour.—Objects have coloured borders, chiefly yellow.—Nocturnal blindness.—Weakness of sight, as from incipient amaurosis.

4. **Ears.**—Buzzing in the ears.—Hardness of hearing, as if stunned.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis.—Cramp-like pressure at the root of the nose and the zygomata.—Dryness of nose.—Nostrils sooty.—Loss of smell.

6. **Face.**—Face : cold, pale bluish, or puffed and blood-red.—Face flushed, excited ; bloated ; dark-red.—Twitching of muscles of face.—Distorted, bluish face, with mouth wide open.—Cramp-like pressure on the cheek-bone.—Dryness of the lips.—Cramps in the jaw.—Lock-jaw.—Heat and redness of the face.

7. **Teeth.**—Pulsative and tearing pains in teeth, from cheek to forehead, esp. after a chill in the cold air, or in the morning, and often with congestion of the head, heat and redness of the face, swelling of the gums, and spasms in the throat.—Toothache driving to despair ; in sensitive, nervous, excitable persons ; causing spasmodic jerks of fingers, hands, arms, and face muscles.—Teeth feel too long.—Toothache < from cold air, morning.—Dentition.—Pulsating toothache, as from inflammation of the periosteum.—Painful drawing in a single tooth, here and there, as if a tooth were becoming pithy.—Toothache during sweat.—Tearing in the gums, with buzzing and sensation as if the teeth were loose.—Clenching of the teeth.—Grating teeth.—Teeth covered with mucus.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness in the mouth.—Salivation of a salt taste.—Sanguineous saliva.—Foam at the mouth.—Fetid exhalations from the mouth, perceptible to the patient.—Heat and numbness of the tongue, as if it had been burned.—Tongue dry, and loaded with a brownish coating.—Redness of the tongue.—Utters inarticulate sounds.—Paralysis of the tongue.—Loss of speech.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness and burning heat of the throat.—Stinging dryness of fauces.—Constriction in the throat, and inability to swallow liquids.—Elongation of the uvula.

10. **Appetite.**—Loss of taste.—Bulimy, with violent thirst, with inability to swallow.—Thirst with drinking but little at a time.—Dread of drinking.—Hiccough, esp. after a meal (with spasms and rumbling in the abdomen).—After a meal, headache, intoxication, great anguish, and sadness.—After drinking, convulsions.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, on pressing the epigastrium.—Bitter eructations.—Retching and vomiting, with cutting pains which extort cries.—Vomiting and retching after coughing.—Aqueous vomiting, with vertigo.—Vomiting of mucus (sanguineous) and of blood, of a deep red, sometimes with convulsions, choking, pains in the pit of stomach, great exhaustion, and coldness in the limbs.—Vomiting of aliments, immediately after a meal, and sometimes with violent pain at the pit of the stomach.—Cramps (colic) in the stomach in periodical attacks, and > by vomiting.—Painful sensitiveness of the epigastrium to the touch.—Inflammation of the stomach, with burning pain.

12. **Abdomen.**—Dull pains in the hepatic region.—Abdomen tight, inflated, painful when touched.—Cramp-like pains in the abdomen, and cuttings, sometimes accompanied by vomitings, pains in the head, and cries.—Shootings in the umbilical region, on walking and breathing.—Pain, as from excoriation in the abdominal muscles, on coughing.—Spasms and rumbling in the abdomen, with hiccough.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—Frequent want to evacuate, with scanty and unfrequent relief.—Watery diarrhœa.—Painless diarrhœa.—Mucous diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa of lying-in women.—The stool is small in size.—Involuntary evacuations, from paralysis of the sphincter ani.—Hæmorrhoids; profusely bleeding.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Retention of urine, with pressure in the bladder.—Retention of urine in child-bed.—Frequent want to make water, with scanty emission.—Urine copious and clear, like water.—Involuntary emission of urine, as from paralysis of the bladder.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Increase of sexual desire, lascivious; exposes his person.—Impotence.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Lascivious, uncovers sexual parts.—Lascivious furor, without modesty.—Excited sexual desire without excited fancy. — Catamenia more abundant. — Suppression of the catamenia. — Suppressed lochia.—Spasms of pregnant women, esp. during parturition. — Puerperal fever. — Metrorrhagia, of a bright-coloured blood. — Metrorrhagia, the blood pale, with convulsions.—During the catamenia, delirium, flux of urine, sweat and convulsive trembling.—Before the catamenia, hysterical cramps and fits of laughter.—During the menses, convulsive trembling of the hands and feet; severe headache; profuse perspiration.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Catarrh, with accumulation of mucus in the larynx and in the trachea, rendering the speech and the voice indistinct.—Constant cough when lying down, which ceases on rising up.—Fits of coughing, as in the whooping-cough.—Cramp-like cough at night, esp. when lying down, sometimes with redness of the face, and vomiting of mucus.—The cough is < at night (after midnight), when at rest, during sleep, in the cold air, from eating and drinking.—Dry, shaking, sobbing cough, with pain, as of excoriation, in the abdominal muscles.—Dry, spasmodic cough at night (in old persons) from continuous tickling in the throat (as if the palate or uvula were too long).—Greenish expectoration with the cough.—Cough, with expectoration of blood, and convulsions.—Violent spasmodic cough; short consecutive coughs, caused by a tickling sensation in the throat, as if some mucus were lodged in it; during the day, expectoration of saltish-tasting mucus, or of bright-red blood, mixed with clots.—Hæmoptysis, blood bright-red with spasms.—Hæmoptysis of drunkards.

18. **Chest.**—Slow, rattling breathing.—Oppression, and embarrassed and rattling respiration.—Pressure on r. side of chest, with great anxiety and shortness of breath, on going up stairs.—Spasms in the chest, with shortness of breath, which forces the patient to bend forward.—Shootings in the sides of the chest.—(Inflammation of the lungs.)

19. **Heart.**—Pressure, tightness, and anxiety in precordial region.—Oppression of heart with transient stitches.—Tearing, sticking in heart.—Violent stitch in precordial region.—Soreness in spots to l. of nipple alternating with stitches.—Soreness, tightness of heart region.—Heart's action violent; tremulous; irregular.—Palpitation, unable to move body without greatest anxiety; apprehension of suffocation, or swooning; unquenchable thirst in morning; frequent copious discharge of limpid urine.—Pulse: full, hard, strong; rapid, intermitting; slow, small; scarcely perceptible.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Tettery spots on the nape of the neck.—Pains in the back, and esp. in the lumbar region, with swelling of the feet.—Lancinations in the loins, and shoulder-blades.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Trembling of the arms and of the hands, esp. in evening, after movement.—Painful numbness and stiffness of hands.—Swelling of hands.—Fists clenched, with retraction of the thumbs (in convulsive fits).—Carphologia (picking of the bed cover or of the face).—Fingers look and feel too thick.—Hands slightly paralysed.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Painful cramps in the (anterior part of the) thighs, and calves of the legs, which contract the legs.—Gangrenous spots and vesicles on the legs.—Stiffness and lassitude in the joint of the knee.—Coldness and swelling of the feet.—Contraction of the toes when walking and ascending.

24. **Generalities.**—Incisive tearing, and dull pulling in the limbs and joints.—Limbs, cold, trembling and numbed.—Convulsive movements and shaking of some of the limbs, or of the whole body, sometimes on making the slightest effort to swallow liquid.—Spasms and convulsions (with watery diarrhœa).—Jerking of the feet and of the hands.—Epileptic fits, sometimes with bluish colour and puffing of the face, involuntary emission of urine, foaming at the mouth, drawing back of the thumbs, sensation of hunger and of gnawing at the pit of the stomach, eyes prominent, cries, grinding of the teeth, &c.—Epileptic convulsions, alternately with attacks of cerebral conges-

tion (apoplectic fit).—Convulsions resembling St. Vitus' dance.—Convulsions, with cries, great anguish, oppression of the chest and loss of consciousness.—After the epileptic convulsions, profound sleep, with snoring.—Uncommon sinking of strength.—Fainting fits (repeated attacks).—Great weakness and debility.—Sensation of levitation; as if walking on and through air.—Paralysis.—Jerking of the tendons (subsultus).—The majority of, and the principal symptoms, manifest themselves after eating or drinking, as well as in the evening.

25. **Skin.**—Skin dry and rough.—Hot, dry, brittle skin.—Miliary eruption.—Eruption of dry pimples, like confluent small-pox.—Brownish (or gangrenous) spots on the body, from time to time (as in typhus).—Frequent, large furunculi.—Spots and gangrenous vesicles on different parts.—Rash from the abuse of *Belladonna*.—Bleeding of ulcers.

26. **Sleep.**—Somnolency, like coma vigil.—Retarded sleep, or sleeplessness caused by excessive nervous excitement, or by great anguish, sometimes with convulsions and starts.—Nightly sleeplessness.—Child sobs and cries in sleep without waking.—Profound, comatose sleep, with convulsions and involuntary movements of the limbs, esp. the hands.—When sleeping, carphologia; or smiling countenance; or starts with fright.

27. **Fever.**—Shuddering from head to foot.—Burning heat of the body, and esp. of the head.—Fever, with fits of epilepsy, great weakness, flames before the eyes, and congestion in the head, quartan or quotidian type.—Pulse quick (full hard), with swelling of the veins (arteries).—Universal coldness over the whole body, with heat of face, ascending from the feet.—Nightly coldness, extending over the back from the small of the back.—Heat in the evening, with thirst (congestion of blood to the head), and putrid taste.—Debilitating perspiration during sleep.—Cold, sour-smelling perspirations.—Perspiration, principally on the legs.

Hypericum.

Hypericum perforatum, H. perfoliatum. St. John's Wort. *N. O.* Hypericaceæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—After-pains. Asthma. Bites. Brachial neuralgia. Breast, affections of. Brain, concussion of. *Bruises.* Bunions. Compound fractures. Corns. Coxalgia. Diarrhœa. Gunshot wounds. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Hydrophobia. Hypersensitiveness. *Impotence.* Labour, effects of. Meningitis. Mind, affections of. Neuralgia. Operations, effects of. Panaritium. *Paralysis.* Rheumatism. Scars. Sciatica. Spastic paralysis. Spinal concussion. Spinal irritation. Stiff-neck. Tetanus. Ulceration. Whooping-cough. *Wounds.*

Characteristics.—The leaves of various species of *Hypericum* are sprinkled with pellucid dots and black glands which contain an essential oil. These, which are most conspicuous in *H. perforatum*, have evidently given the signature which has led to the chief use of the plant in medicine, namely, as a remedy for wounds or perforations of the integuments. The leaves, moreover, are lance-shaped. The

leaves of *H. androsæmum*, commonly called Tutsan (*toute saine*), were applied to fresh wounds from olden time. The word *Hypericum* means "sub-heather" (ὑπό and ἐρείκη), indicating its manifest relation to the heaths, which at once leads us to think of *Ledum*. The proving of *Hyp.* by Müller and others is very complete and brings out the relation of the drug to wounds and their consequences and also its applicability in maladies of other kinds. Crawling sensations in hands and feet; they felt fuzzy; sticking in them as from needles. Tearing, rheumatic, shaking pains; paralytic weakness. One of the provers had on waking at 4 a.m. a feeling as though she were suspended and not lying in bed, at another time as though she were lying very heavy in bed. The former condition has led to cures in effects of accidents attended with the sensation "as if being lifted high into the air; and great anxiety lest she should fall from this height." The particular kinds of wounds for which *Hyp.* has been found of signal service are wounds of parts rich in nerves, brain, spine (spinal irritation from falls), coccyx, finger-ends; wounds from stepping on nails, or any punctured wounds. The characteristic of the *Hyp.* wounds is that they are very sensitive to touch (*Led.* punctures are not particularly sensitive). W. J. Guernsey (*H. P.*, x. 475) relates the following case: A boy, nine, was bitten by a pet rat on the first finger of left hand. Nothing particular was observed at the time, but some time after, he became ill, and when Dr. Guernsey was called his state was alarming. The boy could talk with great difficulty; teeth firmly locked; conscious; neck so stiff the head could scarcely be moved. There was *more tenderness about the wound than the appearance would indicate.* Hence *Hyp.* was preferred to *Led.* It was given (8 p.m.) in the 500th, dissolved in water, at first every fifteen minutes; later every two hours. At 3 a.m. there was improvement, he fell asleep, and the next morning was practically convalescent. *Hyp.* is called for in nervous depression following wounds; effects of shock, fright and mesmerism. Ulceration and sloughing of wounds. Hard, dry, yellow crusts form on healing wound. Bunions and corns when the pain is excruciating. Not only is the pain sense exalted, there is exaltation of the senses of hearing and smell. Violent labour-pains and after-pains. Tympanitic distension of abdomen, cutting pains. Gilchrist says *Hyp.* 3x, given at intervals of twenty minutes for twelve hours or longer, seems to control perfectly the pain following laparotomy. But it must not be thought that *Hyp.* has no sphere outside wounds and their effects. Like *Arnica* it has many uses in the respiratory sphere. It has cured asthma < in foggy weather; the attacks were > by copious expectoration. Whooping-cough < 6 to 10 p.m. Tightness of chest; stinging < on moving. Summer diarrhœa with eruption. Palpitation and local congestions, with or without hæmorrhage and nervous depression, following wounds. Roehrig (*H. R.*, xii. 40) considers *Hyperic.* externally and internally the nearest thing to a specific in bleeding piles. He gives it to pneumonia patients who have piles; it cures the pneumonia and prevents the arrest of the flux, always a dangerous symptom in these cases. Ussher (*H. W.*, xxvii. 500) confirms this; "pain, bleeding and tenderness" are his indications. "It seems to suit the plethoric, with great soreness." He uses the

IX. Toothache > lying on affected side and keeping quiet. *Hyp.* is sensitive to cold: < in cold air; in damp; in fog. The hacking cough is < from heat as well as by cold air. All symptoms < by least exposure. < From touch.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ars. (weakness or sickness on moving); Cham. (pains in face). *It antidotes:* Effects of mesmerism (Sulph.). *Compare:* Aco., Cham., Coff. (exalted sensitiveness); Arn., Calend., Led., Ruta, Con., Bellis, Staph., Al. cep. (wounds); Hydrob., Lach. (bites); Nux (tetanus); Gels., Lathyrus; spastic paralysis.

Causation.—Fright. Bites. Wounds. Shock.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Makes mistakes in writing; omits letters; forgets what she wanted to say.—Talks wildly in night after 4 a.m. while asleep; apprehensive; gasped for breath.—Mental excitement as after drinking tea.—Weakness of memory.—Great nervous depression following wounds.—Irritable.—Removes consequences of fright and effects of shock.

2. **Head.**—Great heaviness in the head.—Confusion, vertigo, and heaviness.—Tearing stitches in the brain.—Buzzing sensation in vertex at night as if something living were in brain.—Pulsation, heat and burning in the vertex (afternoon).—Sensation in the forehead as if touched by an icy cold hand.—Sensation as if the head became elongated.—Headache, extending into zygoma or cheek.—Headache, with sore eyes, after a fall.—Hair moist, rest of body burning hot.

3. **Eyes.**—Sticking through (r.) eye.—Burning stinging in tarsi.—Stye on l. lower lid.

4. **Ears.**—Sticking through (r.) ear in evening.—Itching in r. meatus.—Sensitiveness of hearing during menses.

5. **Nose.**—Pain in bridge of nose on rising.—Sore within nose; itching; continually picking it.—Dryness of nose; with sneezing; of l. nostril with crusts in it.—Smell very acute.

6. **Face.**—Hot and bloated.—Tension in the cheek.—Tearing in cheek; in l. zygoma.—Eruption around mouth and on r. ear.—Yellowish green scabs with cracking and moisture.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of the lips and mouth.—Dry, burning heat in mouth.—Tongue: coated white; or dirty yellow.—Taste: insipid; of blood.—Thirst, with feeling of heat in mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation as of a worm moving in throat.—Hot risings in œsophagus after a fright, or with anxious feelings.

11. **Stomach.**—Great thirst.—Desire for warm drinks.—Eructation on drinking water.—Desire for wine; pickles.—Appetite increased morning and evening.—Pressure at the stomach on eating but little.—Nausea and inclination to vomit.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sticking in the stomach; in r. hypochondrium.—Tympanitic distension of abdomen; relieved by a stool.—(Effects of laparotomy).

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Loose, bilious, yellow stools evening or morning.

—Summer diarrhœa with eruption.—Diarrhœa driving out of bed in morning. —Very unusual severe urging.—Constipation; violent tenesmus, with discharge of a hard little ball; with nausea.—Rectum feels dry, morning.—Hæmorrhoids.—Burning, biting, and feeling of dryness in rectum.—(Piles, with much pain, bleeding, and great soreness.)

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Nightly urging to urinate, with vertigo.—Desire to urinate, with violent tearing in the genital organs.—Swelling and hardness of female urethra, with burning soreness and sensitiveness.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses too late; headache; sickening pain in abdomen; sensitive to noises.—Tension in region of uterus, as from a tight bandage.—Leucorrhœa.—After-pains after instrumental delivery.—Scirrhus of breast from injury.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness; Scraping and roughness in larynx, upper part of pharynx and nares in foggy weather.—Asthma < in foggy weather.—Frequent dry hacking cough; short, barking cough.—Whooping-cough, < 6 to 10 p.m.

18. **Chest.**—Anxiety in chest in forenoon, with short breath.—Stitches in the chest, below the breasts.—Stitches from within outward, through l. breast and sternum, < from motion.—Pressure and burning in the chest.—Tightness in the chest.—< In foggy weather.—(Pneumonia in persons who have piles.)—Stinging in l. chest, < when moving.

19. **Heart.**—The heart feels as though it would fall down, in the evening. —Palpitation.—Pulse rapid and hard.—Local congestions and capillary erethism, with or without hæmorrhages and great nervous depression, following wounds.

20. **Neck and Back.**—After a fall, slightest motion of arms or neck extorts cries.—Cervical vertebræ very sensitive to the touch.—Consequence of spinal concussion.—Violent pains and inability to walk or stoop, after a fall on the coccyx.—Aching pain and sensation of lameness in the small of the back.—Stitches in the small of the back.—Lies on back jerking head backward.

21. **Limbs.**—Cannot walk, from affection of the spine.—Feeling of weakness and trembling of all the limbs.—Sensation of lameness of the l. arm and r. foot.—Articular rheumatism (knees mostly), much effusion, muddy urine.—Rheumatism of small joints.—Numbness and crawling in the limbs, hands, and feet.—Hands and feet feel fuzzy.—Compound fractures.—Affections of joints.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Stitches on the top of the shoulder at every inspiration.—Flying pains in r. shoulder.—Neuralgia and paralytic pain in l. upper arm.—Tension in both arms and in the hands.—Numbness in l. arm, > by rubbing.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sensation as if the l. foot was strained or dislocated.—The feet feel pithy, as if pricked with needles.—Fearful sharp pain in knees, could hardly touch them.—Coxalgia after confinement.—Sciatica, rheumatism; from injury.—L. leg numb, cold while sitting.—Effects of running nail or pin into foot.—Feet much swollen.

24. **Generalities.**—Consequences of shock or fright.—Prevents lockjaw from wounds in soles, in fingers, and in palms of the hands.—Convulsions from blows or concussions.—After a fall, slightest motion of arms or neck

extorts cries.—Flesh sore, feels bruised all over.—Injuries to parts rich in sentient nerves, esp. fingers, toes, and matrices of nails.—Mechanical injuries, wounds by nails or splinters in the feet, needles under the nails, squeezing, hammering; of the toes and fingers, esp. the tips of the fingers; when the nerves have been lacerated, wounded, torn, with excruciating pains.—Lacerations, when intolerable, excruciating pain shows nerves are severely involved.—Next to the nervous tissues, the joints are affected.—Sensation as of being lifted up high into air.

25. **Skin.** — Smarting eruption, like nettle-rash, on the hands. — Painful scars in tissues rich in nerves.

26. **Sleep.**—Constant drowsiness.—Spasmodic jerks in arms or legs on going to sleep; twitchings.—Dreams: with activity, travelling; vivid; distressing.—At 4 a.m. talks nonsense in sleep, distorted staring eyes, throbbing arteries.—Wakes 4 a.m. with sense of levitation.—On awaking: weary, > by noon; feels refreshed; bowels distended.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse hard, accelerated.—Shuddering over the whole body, with desire to urinate.—Heat, with delirium; wild, staring look; hot head; throbbing of the carotids; bright-red, bloated face; moist hair on the head; burning heat of the skin; great oppression and anguish.

END OF VOL. I.

UNWIN BROTHERS, THE GRESHAM PRESS, WOKING AND LONDON.