

SUPPLEMENT

TO

Malcolm and Moss' Regional and Comparative

MATERIA MEDICA.

A VERY CONVENIENT ARRANGEMENT
OF THE MOST

Characteristic Symptoms

OF

Four Hundred and Twelve Homœopathic Remedies, as Given by
Hahnemann, Hering, Guernsey, Hale, Hoyne,
Hughes, Jones, Burt,

AND

Two Hundred Other Homœopathic Physicians in
All Parts of the World.

BY

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PRICE, IN GOOD FLEXIBLE LEATHER, \$1.50.

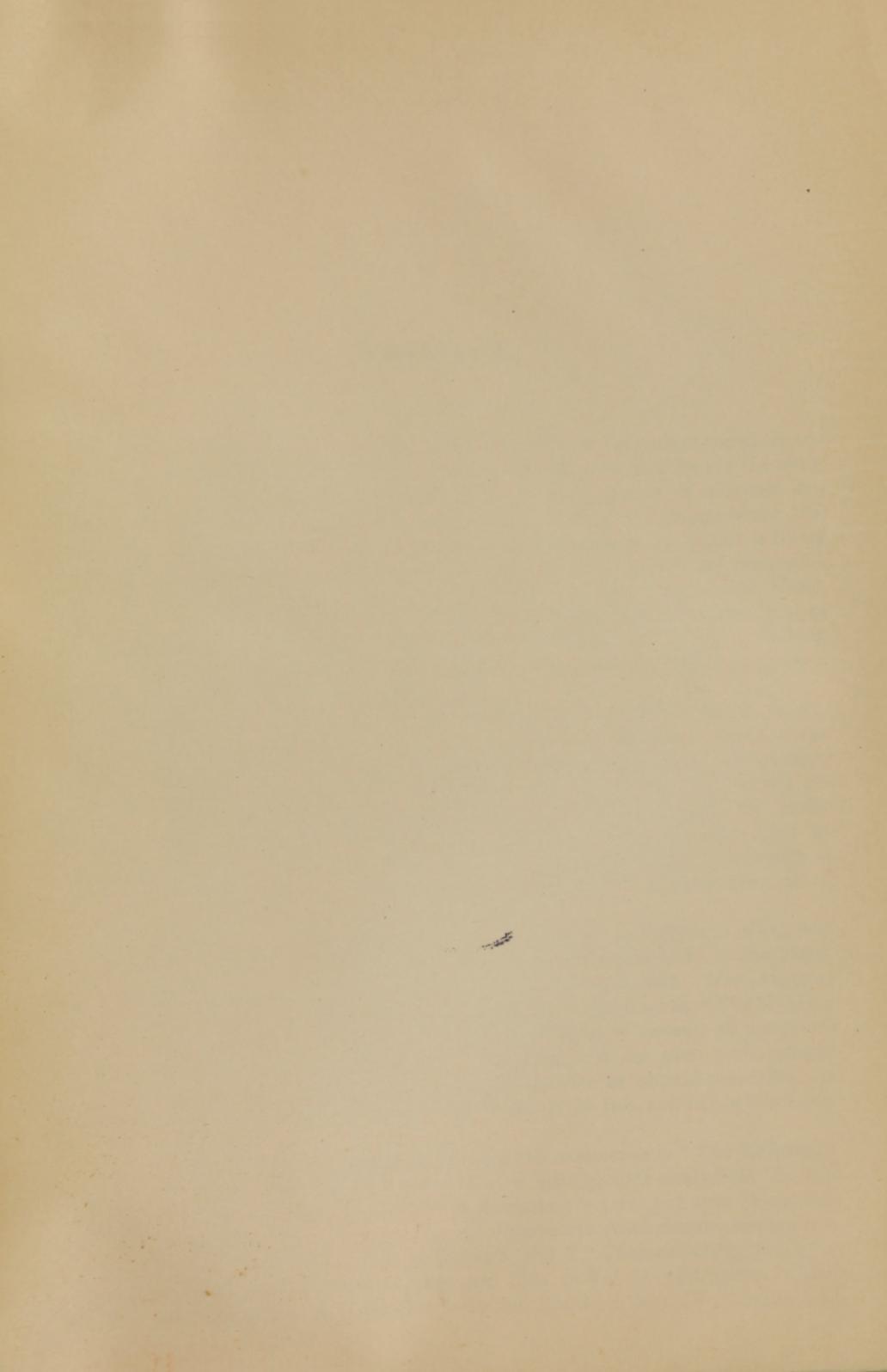
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PREFACE.

The true Homœopathic physician should prescribe for his patient the medicine whose symptoms, as recorded in the Homœopathic Materia Medica are the nearest like those of his patient. It therefore becomes a matter of extreme importance to him that he be able to find the symptoms of his patient in the Materia Medica as easily and rapidly as possible, for if he cannot do this he is likely to prescribe frequently from memory or from "guess." To this end the symptoms of the remedies have been grouped under some forty-two Rubrics, as Mind, Head, Eyes, Ears, etc. This arrangement helps the physician to find symptoms, just as boxes labeled alphabetically, help the postmaster to find letters rapidly. Nothing can assist the Homœopathic physician in making good prescriptions so much as a good arrangement of the Materia Medica.

In Malcolm and Moss' Regional and Comparative Materia Medica, we believe we have improved upon the old arrangement, and the improvement is one that will assist the physician in more rapidly finding the symptoms of his patient. We have not only grouped the similar symptoms of each remedy, as in the old arrangement, but we have grouped the similar symptoms of all the remedies. If the first step in grouping, taken by Hahnemann, was good, the second step must be equally good. If it was a good arrangement to group the similar symptoms of each remedy, it must also be a good thing to group the similar symptoms of all remedies.

In the old arrangement the remedies are placed in alphabetical order, and the action of each remedy is given upon all parts of the human body, in one place, and the symptoms of all the remedies are given on the same plan. Now, suppose the doctor has a case of eye disease, and suppose he looks it up in "The Guiding Symptoms," a work of ten volumes. He will be obliged to consult all those volumes, and all those remedies from A to Z. He must look up what each remedy has about the eyes, or if he misses one it may be the one he should prescribe. It is similar with all other diseases. It will take hours to do this, and hence it will not be done.

But, suppose he should attempt to look up the same case in "The Reference Hand Book," Allopathic. Here he would find a still greater confusion. In this great work of eight very large volumes, the diseases are arranged upon the alphabetic plan. He would find Accommodation, Amaurosis, Anchylopsis, Asthenopia, Astigmatism and Cataract scattered through Vol. I; Conjunctivitis, Hemioptia, Hypopyon, Pterygium, Lachrymal Gland and Lids in Vol. II; Glaucoma, Hypermetropia and Ophthalmia in Vol. III; Iritis and Pupils in Vol. IV; Cornea and

Retinitis in Vol. V; Sclerotica and Strabismus in Vol. VI; Amblyopia in Vol. VII; Meibomian Glands in Vol. VIII and other diseases of the eye scattered about in like manner through the eight large volumes.

The Regional plan removes the confusion and absurdities of both these great works. If "The Guiding Symptoms" had been arranged upon this plan, Vol. I would probably have contained the symptoms pertaining to Mind, Sensorium and Head; Vol. II would contain those devoted to Eyes, Ears and Nose. The [same arrangement would have simplified and improved the "Reference Hand Book." The eye would then be treated of in one volume, and its diseases and parts could be arranged alphabetically. The Regional arrangement is so obviously an improvement that all medical works must soon be constructed on that plan. It is the only plan that can bring order out of confusion, and doctors will find this out by experience.

The difference between a *Materia Medica* and a *Practice of Medicine* is that the former takes as its pivotal point a medicine, a drug, and discusses what diseases it is likely to cure, whilst the latter takes as its pivotal point a disease and considers all the medicines likely to cure it. The *Regional and Comparative Materia Medica* combines the two. In the first part of every chapter is given the *Symptomatology*; this is the *Materia Medica*. At the end of each chapter is the *Repertory*; it is the *Practice of Medicine*. In the former the medicines are arranged alphabetically, and in the latter the diseases are so arranged. It differs from the ordinary practice of medicine in that it only gives a list of the names of the medicines to be used, and refers the student to the *Symptomatology* for the symptoms, whilst in the *Practice of Medicine* the symptoms are given after the name of each medicine. In the *Practice of Medicine* there is an endless repetition of symptoms. The same symptoms are given from five to ten times in the treatment of the various diseases. No such useless repetition of symptoms occurs in the *Regional and Comparative Materia Medica*. There the symptoms are given in one place, and the only repetition is that of the name of the remedy in the *repertory*. This is simpler and better, and gives the same information in a cheaper and smaller book. The *Regional and Comparative Materia Medica* is therefore not only the best arrangement of the *Materia Medica*, but it is the most convenient and the best work, so far as it goes, on the *Practice of Medicine*. It makes the most convenient *Comparative Materia Medica* and the most compact and convenient *Practice of Medicine*.

The Supplement is arranged on the same plan as the work of which it is the supplement, and contains about one-eighth the reading matter, but is printed in smaller type and has about double the words to its page. It contains about 412 remedies, 200 of which are not in the original work, which contains 260 remedies, about fifty of which are not in the Supplement. The two books contain about 460 remedies. The Supplement explains itself and will give the reader a good idea of the value of the larger work, and this is the reason it is sent to the doctors for examination. We believe it will be found a very convenient book for hasty reference.

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Explanations and Abbreviations.

Numbers appearing in the Symptomatology refer to the same remedy in the chapter whose number is quoted, thus, in Berberis aq., chapter 3, is the number 33; by turning to Berberis aq., in chapter 33, the reference will be found. Numbers in Roman character refer to the advertising pages.

The names of about 200 physicians are quoted in the Supplement, and for the sake of brevity only the initial of many of them are given. The following is a list of such names:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Abbreviations.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Allen, T. F.,	A.	New York.
Barlow, S. B.,	B.	New York.
Bell, J. B.,	J. B. B.	Augusta, Me.
Bœricke & Tafel,	B. & T.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Buck, J. D.	J. D. B.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett, J. C.	J. C. B.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Convers, J. F.	J. F. C.	Bogota, U. S. C.
Cushing, A. M.,	C.	Springfield, Mass.
Eichler, G.,	E.	Germany.
Franklin, E. C.,	E. C. F.	St. Louis, Mo.
Frazer, T. R.,	T. R. F.	Edinburgh, Scotland.
Gentry, W. D.,	W. D. G.	Chicago, Ill.
Gray, W. B.,	W. B. G.	Richmond, Va.
Guernsey, H. N.,	G.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hahnemann, S.,	S. H.	Leipsic, Germany.
Hale, E. M.,	H.	Chicago, Ill.
Hempel, C. J.,	C. J. H.	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Hering, C.,	Hg.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hoyne, T. S.,	H.	Chicago, Ill.
Hughes, R.,	R. H.	London, England.
Jones, S. A.,	J.	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Lillienthal, S.,	L.	New York, N. Y.
Lippe, A.,	A. L.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ludlam, R.,	L.	Chicago, Ill.
Majumdar, P. C.,	P. C. M.	India.
Malcolm, J. G.	J. G. M.	Hutchinson, Kan.
Morgan, M.,	M.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Raue, C. G.,	R.	Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAPTER I—MIND.—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Aconitum. Has no affection for anybody.

Agnus Cast. There is no use of doing anything, as I shall die after a while.

Ammonium Mur. Consequences of grief. Delirium tremens, gr. 30 to dose.

Arsenicum. Mania a' potu, furious cursing and raving, attempts to escape.

R. Hears voices and sees animals after taking alcohol, even in small doses. Consoling words displease and excite cough. Guison.

Aurum Mur. Thoughts of suicide with feelings of desperation which incline

one to jump from a height, to throw himself down in bed violently, to dash himself into a chair, in derangements of the uterus, and in pregnancy.

Avena Sat. Inability to keep the mind on any one subject. 33.

Baryta Carb. Fear or dread of the presence of others; imagines himself criticized or laughed at, which causes great unhappiness. Dwarfish delicate persons, mentally and physically so; backward children, cannot group ordinary ideas. Aversion to strangers; symptoms are aggravated by the sight of them.

Bovine. Anæmia of the brain, causing general weakness and failure of memory, hysterical irritability, inability to direct himself to work, constant headache relieved by lying down, vertigo, aggravated by the least exertion, fainting fits, general pallor and anæmia, constant nausea and vomiting of food. One dram doses every two hours relieved after everything else failed iv.

Bryonia. Intolerance of noise.

Calcarea Fluor. Looks upon the darkest side of life; gloomy, avaricious, fear of poverty. Shannon.

Calcarea Phos. Talking debilitates. Chorea from worms or fright. G.

Cantharis. Delirium when alcohol or brandy has been taken.

Cimicifuga. Delirium tremens, θ or ix.

Cina. Exceedingly unamiable; nothing seems to please the child; will not lie down without crying; it must be rocked, carried or dandled upon the knee constantly day and night; the mother and nurse are worn out taking care of it. G.

Coffea. She is in a complete state of ecstasy; one of the best remedies for irritability; wakeful on this account, G. Nervous affections of old ladies, L. All senses more acute; reads fine print easier; hearing, taste and touch acute, especially, also an increased sense of slight passive motion, Hg.

Electricity. Melancholia; Gal., p. p. to foot bath; n. p. No. 3, to nape of neck and up and down the spine; 5to 8Ma., 20 min., every two days, or head breeze, 15 min., every two days. Hypochondriasis, Gal., similar treatment. Insanity and Hysterical spasms, Stat. xiii.

Gelsemium. Sudden hysterical spasms, Palpitation of the heart, numbness of the extremities. Hysteria with spasms and palpitation and nervous excitability.

Hyoscyamus. Laughter, 23.

Ignatia. Amiable disposition if feeling well; every little emotion disturbs her, Hg.

Lycopodium. Haughty when sick, mistrustful, peevish; comprehension difficult; don't understand anything one says; weak memory, G.

Mesmerism. A. L. believed that, in many cases, where the indicated remedy failed the patient should be mesmerized slightly before giving the medicine. This is particularly the case with the giving of Phosphorus in lung complaints where the patient is sinking rapidly and is greatly debilitated.

Moschus. Hysterical spasms with fainting; crying one moment and the next bursting out into uncontrolable laughter.

Murex Pur. Where there is depression of spirits; a sort of hypochondria prevails as the characteristic—carcinoma uteri, G.

Naja. After awaking in the morning he imagines he hears voices quarreling.

Natrum Carb. Forebodings, 7.

Natrum Mur. For cases of shock with threatened death, resort should be had to transfusion, 24.

Nux Vom. Irritability; sullen, keeps his eyes shut; does not wish to speak, or have anything to do with any one, G. Longs to sit down, ill-humored and obstinate, resisting the wishes of others.

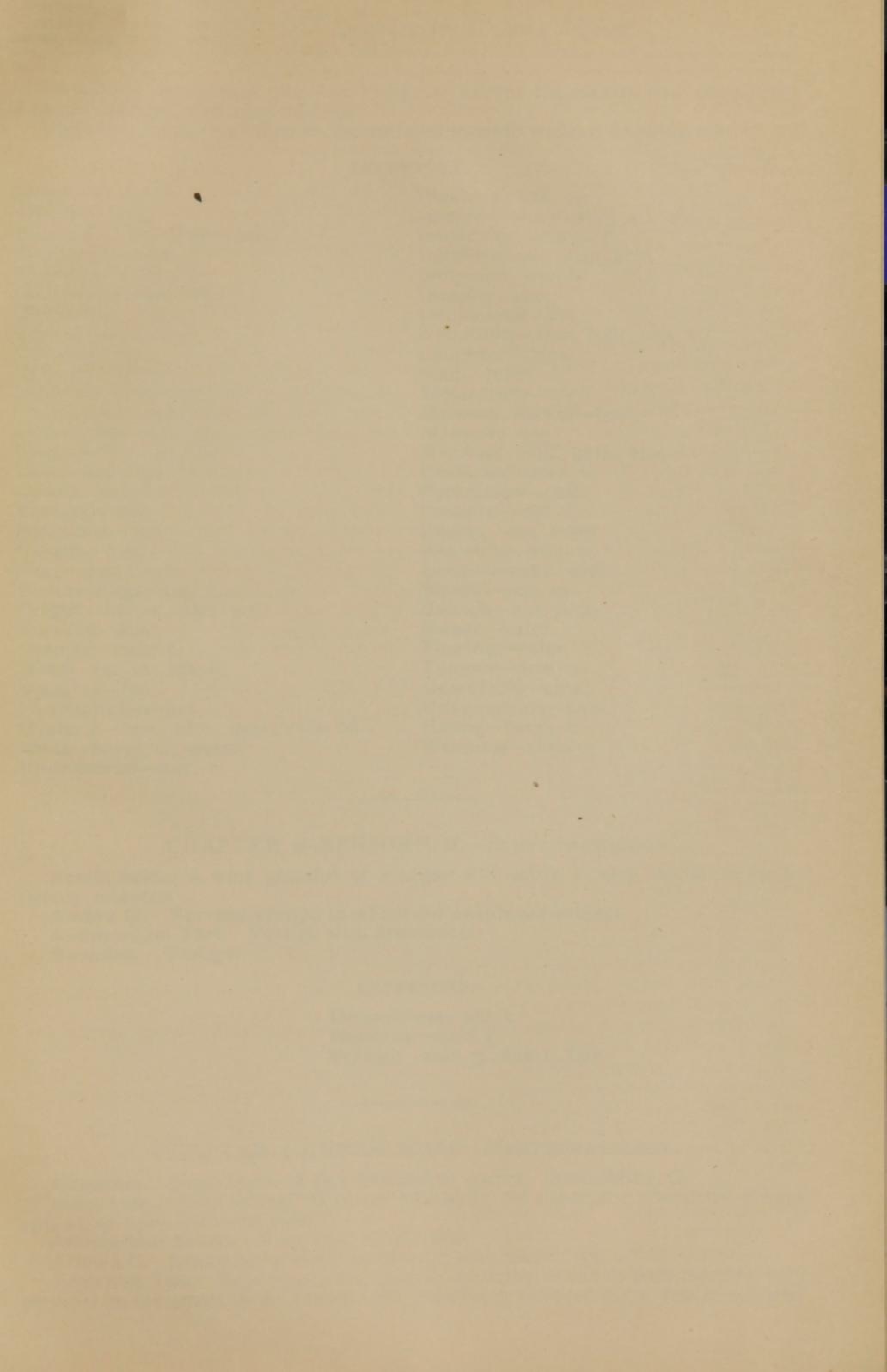
Opium. Traumatic delirium, Phelan. Convulsions, or the head hot, and twitching around the mouth. Continually thinks he is not at home; face purplish and swollen.

Passiflora. Troy uses it in delirium tremens in teaspoonful doses, θ .

Phosphoric Acid. Indifferent to things which used to interest most, G.

Staphysagria. Throws things away indignantly, or pushes them away on the table. Indignation about things done by others, or himself; grieving about the consequences; continual concern about the future.

Stramonium. All sorts of strange and absurd ideas, such as that she is double, and is lying crosswise.



Valeriana. Symptoms are like Pulsatilla, except the mental, and the patient is raving, tearing, swearing mad, G.

Viola Od. Hysterical women are inclined to weep without knowing why.

REPERTORY.

Affection—acon.	Illusions—ars., op.
Amiable—ign.	Imaginations—baryt. c., naja.
Anæmia of the brain—bov.	Imbecility—æthus. c.
Avaricious—calc. f.	Indifference—phos. acid.
Aversion—baryt. c.	Indignant—staph.
Comprehension—lyc.	Insanity—elec.
Consoling—ars.	Intolerance—bry.
Crying—cina. mos.	Irritability—bov., coff., nux. v.
Cursing—ars.	Laughter—Mos.
Delicacy—baryt. c.	Mad—veler.
Delirium Tremens—am. m., ars., canth., cim. r., op., pass. i.	Melancholy—elec.
Depression—mur. p.	Memory, loss of—bov.
Desperation—aur. m.	Mistrust—lyc.
Disturbed—ign.	Nervous—coff., gels., mos.
Dread—baryt. c.	Obstinate—nux. v.
Ecstasy—coff.	Perception—coff.
Emotions—ign.	Poverty—calc. f.
Escape—ars.	Raving—ars., veler.
Fear—baryt. c.	Resisting—nux. v.
Forebodings—nat. c.	Sensitiveness—coff.
Fright—calc. c., calc. p.	Shock—natr. m.
Furious—ars.	Suicide—aur. mur.
Gloomy—calc. f.	Swear—valer.
Grief—am. m., staph.	Tearing—valer.
Haughty—lyc.	Temper—acet. a.
Hydrophobia—ars.	Unamiable—cina.
Hysteria—bov., elec., mos., vola. od.	Unconscious—mos.
Ideas—baryt. c., stram.	Happy—baryt. c.
Ill-umhored—nux. v.	Weeping—viola o.

CHAPTER 2—SENSORIUM.—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Acetic Acid. A wine glassful of vinegar will sober a very drunk person in twenty minutes.

Ambra G. Nervous vertigo to which old people are subject.

Antimonium Tart. Vertigo with drowsiness.

Bovine. Vertigo.

REPERTORY.

Drowsiness—ant. t.
Nervous—amb. g.
Vertigo—amb. g., ant. t., bov.

CHAPTER 3—INNER HEAD.—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Ailanthus. Some forms of sick headache; stupor. insensibility, G.

Aluminum. Semi-lateral affections of head; old rheumatic affections always appearing upon the same side, G.

Ammonium Brom. Neuralgic headaches.

Aranea D. Sensation of swelling of head and hands. 33.

Asclepias Tub. Sick headache, pain or piercing in one or both temples, with pressure in the stomach or bowels, the pain being relieved for a few minutes by

the escape of flatus, sometimes accompanied by nausea and vomiting of bile, Moss.

Aurum Brom. H. gives it for headaches with neurasthenia, 3x to 6x.

Belladonna. Headaches better from hair hanging down; worse if put up.

Berberis Aq. B. & T. recommend it for bilious headache and for pimples on the face, in drop doses of θ .

Bovinine. Headache, 1. 23. iv.

Caldarea Carb. Chronic headache depending upon brain fag; the pain is dull, worse mornings; the head is often cold, R. H.

Calcarea Phos. Can't hold the head up; nurse is obliged to support it. Burning heat on top of the head which runs down to the toes. Hyperæmia of the brain. Meningitis involving the bony structure of the spine. Headache accompanying uterine troubles. Desire for salt meat and potatoes.

Camphora. The second best remedy for cerebro-spinal meningitis, Phelan.

Cannabis Ind. The best of all medicines for sick headache $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. doses. To prevent the attacks, exercise regularly, pushed to the point of fatigue, is infallible.

Cannabis Sat. Neuralgia of long standing, sympathetic of uterine disorders, showing itself in menorrhagia, menstrual headaches, etc., R. H.

Causticum. Old neuralgic headaches.

Chionanthus V. H. gives it for headaches with neurasthenia, 2x. Sick headache, cures many old, chronic cases of periodical headaches of the very worst type; pain chiefly over the eyes, in the forehead, left side worse; eye balls exceedingly painful; bilious sick headache, also menstrual sick headache, and pressure over the root of the nose.

Cocculus Ind. One of the best remedies for the cerebral form of sick headache, where the vomiting is plainly secondary, R. H.

Coffea. Headache, as if the head would fly to pieces, aggravated by noise and light, G.

Crotalis Hor. Blinding pain in the right temple, extending through to the left temple and over vertex to occiput, causing vomiting which does not relieve. As soon as headache is over the patient can go about work as usual.

Electricity. Apoplexy, Far.; secondary current; from medium wire coil; No. 3 to p. p. to base of brain; No. 1 on n. p. over motor points of nerve supplying affected muscles; a mild current 5 to 15 min. daily. Do not begin treatment until two or three weeks after stroke. Hæmorrhage and Hemicrania, Gal. and Stat. Neurasthenia, Stat., head breeze 20 min. daily, followed by Stat., induced current 10 min., one p. to feet, the other a roller, over parts. xiii.

Epiphegus. For sick headache brought on by exertion, shopping or any flurry event in the lives of women. Neurasthenia, nervous headache, 3x.

Gelsemium. Sensation as of a band drawn tightly around the head above the ears. A sensation of soreness in the scalp and brain. Nervous headache, coma, overwhelming headache; orbital or infra-orbital neuralgia, when periodical, and neuralgias everywhere of a periodical character, B.

Geranium Mac. In habitual sick headache it should be tried when other remedies fail.

Glonoine. The great characteristic symptom is headache, better from uncovering the head. Violent headache with menses, increasing with motion; has to tie the head up, cold feet, A. L. Can't bear any heat about the head; can't walk in the sun without an umbrella; can't bear the heat of the stove; type setters' head troubles, G. It is a capital remedy for disturbances of the intercranial circulation which obtains in the menopause, and for that which often results from menstrual suppression, R. H. Hyperæmia of the brain from excess of heat or cold, Mossa.

Graphites. Burning round spot on top of head. Congestion of head with roaring in the ears of young people.

Guarana. Sick headache, one of the best remedies.

Hydriodic Acid. Nocturnal headache, especially in syphilitic subjects; also intense and constant headache in a patient suffering from pyæmia. x.

Hydrozone. In abscess of the brain where we cannot thoroughly wash the pus out of the tortuous canals without injuring the tissues, hydrozone injected at a su-

perforal point will follow the pus and throw it out in a foaming mixture. Inject small quantities and wait until the foaming ceases, i.

Ignatia. Nervous headache when the eyes are involved, more generally one eye with burning lachrymation. Pressure in eye from within outwards.

Iris Ver. Sick headache where the pain is preceded by a film before the eyes. Headache in the forehead and eyes, more in the right side, with distressing vomiting of sweetish substances; in some fevers where there is stomach derangement and prostration.

Kali Bi. For chronic cold in the head, no remedy equals it.

Kali I. Congestion of the brain from habitual catarrh of the nose.

Lachesis. Headache from suppressed or delayed discharges, as also from ovarian and uterine diseases, Gardiner.

Leptandria. Sick headache where the tongue is furred.

Naja. Menstrual sick headache; pain in the left orbital region extending back to occiput preceded and followed by nausea and vomiting. Intermittent.

Nux. Vom. Headache, better from having it wrapped up. Sick headache brought on by wine, coffee, close mental application or sedentary habits, commences in the morning, increases through the day, milder in the evening with dimness of vision, sour, bitter vomiting, constipation, worse from noise and light, in the open air, and after eating, G.

Onosmodium. Ivens cured a patient of headache of ten years' standing. Constant, dull headache chiefly in the left eye and in the left temple. At times it was so sharp as to be almost unendurable. Pain not aggravated by light, noise or the use of the eyes, but always worse on lying down, and in the dark. Glasses gave some relief, but Onos. cured.

Opium. The best and oftenest indicated remedy in cerebro-spinal meningitis, zoc, Phelan.

Phosphorus. Neuralgia of the head when it must be kept warmly wrapped up night and day, G. Hemisrania, the forehead or occiput is swollen; touching the swollen part causes the most excruciating pain, Hg.

Psorinum. Chronic headache aggravated at every change, in the night, while sleeping. She is awakened with pain, Wesselhøft. Aversion to having the head uncovered, wearing a fur cap in the hottest weather.

Pulsatilla. Semi-lateral headache, bad taste in the mouth, in the morning and without thirst, with nightly diarrhoea and scanty urination, G.

Sanguinaria. Sick headache, pain commences in the back of the head, rises and spreads over the head, and settles down over the right eye, with nausea and vomiting; has to be in the dark and perfectly still, Hg. Pain in the back of the head and neck, over the top of the head and running down into the forehead, either alone or with some other trouble.

Sarsaparilla. Shooting pains from above the right ear to the root of the nose, A. E. F.

Sepia. Beating in the head, in the occiput; coldness of vertex.

Silicia. Hemisrania, the pain is increased by motion, noise, and especially by stooping; one or both eyes are generally involved, R.

Spigelia. Hemisrania; the pain is increased by motion, noise and especially by stooping; one or both eyes, one generally, involved, R.

Staphysagria. Sensation of a round ball in the forehead, sitting firmly there even when shaking the head.

Sulphur. Burning, hot distress on top of head, one of its most prominent symptoms.

Theridion. Suddenly in the morning, pressing pain over the left eye, aggravated by the slightest motion or talking; at the same time sickness of the stomach, with retching, better from drinking warm water, bowels open, with flatulence after which the head is worse. Throbbing over the left eye and across the forehead, also, slight pain in the right eye with sick stomach, particularly on rising from a reclining position, like sea-sickness, H.

Veratrum Alb. Sick headache in which diuresis forms a crisis, Frost.

Zincum. Impending paralysis of the brain. Hydrocephalus, R. H. Chronic sick headache, weakness of sight, sticking in the right eye. It is only indicated in

cerebral affections connected with the exanthemata, where the *vis medicatrix natura* is too weak to throw the poison to the surface. Cerebral exhaustion with mental and physical depression from anæmia of the brain.

REPERTORY.

- Abscess of brain—hyd. and glyc.
 Apoplexy—elec.
 Cold in head—kali. bi.
 Congestion—glon., graph., hep. sul., kali i.
 Hold head up, can't—calc. c., calc. p.
 Hydrocephalus—zinc.
 Meningitis—calc. p., camph., opi.
 Neurasthenia—am. br., elec., chion., epiph.
 Pains—aur. brom., can. i., coff., graph.
 Aches—bov., chion. v., guar., hydr. ac., lach., tereb., ther. c.
 Bilious—berb. aq., chion. v.
 Burning—calc. p., graph., hep. s., ign., sul.
 Chronic—calc. c., chion. v., kali. bi., onos., psor., zinc.
 Dull—calc. c., onos.
 Hemicrania—elec., phos., sil., spig.
 Menstrual—calc. p., can. s., chion., glon., lach., naja.
 Nervous—am. br., epiph., gels., ign., sil.
 Neuralgia—am. br., can. s., caust., gels., phos.
 Nocturnal—hydr. ac.
 Periodical—chion., gels.
 Piercing—ascl. t.
 Pressive—ascl. t. chion., therid.
 Rheumatic—alum.
 Semi-lateral—alum., puls.
 Shifting—ail.
 Shooting—sars.
- Sick—ail., ascl. t., cann. i., chion., cocc., epiph., ger. m., guar., iris, lept, naja, nux. vom., sang., ver. a., zinc.
 Sticking—zinc.
 Throbbing—therid. c.
 Violent—glon., kali i.
- Parts—
 Bones—calc. p., hep. s., hyd. and glyc.
 Brain—calc. c. calc. p., gels., glon., hydr., hyd. ac., zinc.
 Cerebrum—cocc., sil., zinc.
 Forehead—chion., iris., phos., sang., staph., theri. c.
 Nerves—sil.
 Occiput—naja., phos., sepia.
 Root of Nose—chion., sars.
 Scalp—gels.
 Side, left—alum., naja., onos., therid. c.
 Side, one—alum., puls., spig.
 Side, right—iris.
 Skull—kali i.
 Spinal cord—sil.
 Temples—ascl. t., crot., onos.
 Top—calc. p., graph., sang., sul., ver. a.
 Vertex—crot., sepia.
 Pyemia—hydr. ac.
- Sensations—aran. d., gels., staph.
 Band—gels.
 Coldness—calc. c., sepia.
 Syphilis, from—hydr. ac.

CHAPTER 4—OUTER HEAD.—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Calcarea Carb. Head and upper part of body sweat profusely.

Calcarea Fl. Cephalhæmatoma; growths on the bones of the head. Enlargement and swelling of the parietal bones of the new-born.

Calcarea Mur. Moist porrigo, 2x., in aqueous solution, R. H.

Calcarea Phos. Non-union of bones after fracture, especially in old people. The head feels cold and is cold to the touch; headaches; scrotulous ulcers on the top of the head; impetigo of the scalp; itching black scurfs.

Cantharis. Scabs on the scalp; enormous dandruff.

Causticum. Tinea capitis occurring in the occipital region, McFarlin.

Chamomilla. Warm sweat on the head, wetting the hair, sour smelling sweat on the head during sleep.

Electricity. Baldness; stat., head breeze 15 min. daily, or gal., No. 3 on n. p. to head; p. p. in hand, 5 to 8 Ma., 10 min. three times a week. Superfluous hair gal., a fine bulbous pointed steel needle in No. 107 to n. p.; No. 3 on p. p. laid near the patient; use 5 Leclanche cells, or 4 acid types; pass needle into hair follicle; then have patient place hand on No. 3; grasp hair with forceps and when it comes out with almost no traction the work is done. xiii.

Helleborus. Forehead drawn in folds, and covered with cold perspiration, G.

Heper Sul. Pustules on the scalp that secrete a quantity of humor with glandular swellings. Drury gives it for dry eruptions of the scalp.

Hydrozone. Dandruff can be cured by repeated applications of it to the scalp after washing well with good vegetable soap. Then rinse well with lukewarm water. It prevents the falling off of the hair.

Iris. For tinea capitis, eczema and pustular eruptions, especially of the scalp.

Lappa Maj. Eczema capitis, 2x or 3x, and apply on retiring, the following :

℞ Lappa, ꝑii, Glycerine, ꝑi, Aq. dist, ꝑiv, Mix.

For pimples and eruptions on the face, acne, use the root; after softening in water, apply end of root to eruption, Davidson. Grayish, white crusts on the head, hair gone; swollen badly, tinea capitis.

Rhododendron. Drury gives it for moist eruptions of the scalp.

Silicia. Much perspiration about the head in children, characteristic. Sanguineous tumors of the head of new-born children, Goullon.

Staphysagria. Scald head, yellow scabs, smells badly, itches very much, also on the face, G.

Sulphur. Small vesicles on top of head, filled with limpid fluid. Itch a great deal, and form dry, yellow or brown crusts.

Vinca Min. Bald spots covered with short, woolly hair. Hair falls out in single spots; white hair grows thereon; spots on the head oozing moisture; hair matting together, Martin.

REPERTORY.

Cephalhæmatoma—calc. f.	Eruptions—hep. s., iris, lap. m., rhod., rhus. t., staph.
Cold—kali bi.	Pimples—lap. m.
Enlargement of Bones—calc. f.	Porriigo—calc. mur.
Parts—	Pustules—hep. s.
Bones—calc. f., calc. p.	Scabs—canth., staph.
Forehead—hell.	Scald head—staph.
Hair—elec., vinca min.	Scales—canth.
Baldness—elec., vinca min.	Spots—vinca min.
Falling out of—hyd. and glyc., lap. m., vinca min.	Sweat—calc. c., cham., hell., sil.
Gray—vinca min.	Tinea Capitis—caust., iris, lap. m.
Occiput—caust.	Vesicles—sul.
Scalp—Acne—lap. m.	Top of head—sul.
Crusts—lap. m., sul.	Sensations,—cold—calc. p.
Dandruff—canth., hyd. and glyc.	Tumors—sil.
Eczema—lap. m.	Swelling—hep. s., lap. m.

CHAPTER 5—EYES.—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Apis. Styes, especially of the left lid, G. Redness and swelling, with stinging, burning pains in the eyes, eyelids, ears, face, lips, tongue, throat and tonsils.

Argentum Nit. To prevent ophthalmia neonatorum in the new-born child drop into its eyes, first, a 4 per cent. solution of muriate of cocaine, then a 2 per cent. solution of arg. n., R. H. B. A true specific in ophthalmia neonatorum, G.

Arsenicum. Trachoma, with intense burning pain, R. Burning pain in eyes; lids spasmodically closed, secretion of thin, very acrid fluid from the eyes. Conjunctive, a dark, violet color.

Aurum Mur. A large, bony tumor on the left eye, with boring aching pains, worse at night, H.

Boric Acid. Ophthalmia neonatorum. Carefully wipe away all pus with absorbent cotten, then drop in a 4 per cent. solution of the acid, then wipe again, and do this as long as any pus is seen. Repeat the treatment every half hour during the day, and every hour at night. After this cleansing apply to the edges of the lids a salve of the bi-borate of soda, grs. 4 to vaseline ꝑi.

Bovinine. Corneal ulcers. Apply locally, and also give it internally. Pale gums and conjunctiva with general anæmia.

Bromine. It is most useful in fistula lachrymalis, A. L.

Calcarea Carb. It is often indicated in treatment of diseases after sulphur, if pupils incline to dilate, Hg.

Calcarea Fluor. In cataract, cures many cases; opacities of the cornea; conjunctivities, also kali chlor.

Calcarea lod. Conjunctivitis. Ulcers of the cornea.

Calcarea Phos. Amaurosis and cataract; conjunctivitis; haziness of the cornea; ulcers of the cornea. Photophobia. Veil before the eyes.

Calendula. Everything looks yellow.

Causticum. Sudden and frequent loss of sight, with sensation of a film before the eyes. Cataract with inclination to rub the eyes, R.

Cineraria Maritima. Haigh reports a number of wonderful cures of Traumatic Cataract with it. He applied locally one drop, θ , 4 or 5 times daily, and gave the indicated homœopathic remedy internally. It cures in from one to four months.

Cimicifuga. Persistent pain in the eyeballs without redness.

Conium. Scrofulous ophthalmia where there is photophobia, 2x.

Crotalis, H. Hæmorrhagic conditions of the retina, especially if there is evidence of great blood disorganization, as in Bright's disease.

Electricity. Atrophy of optic nerve. Paralysis of ocular muscles. Stricture of lachrymal duct, Gal. Conjunctivitis and trachoma (M. E.), No. 37 made of copper to p. p., apply to granular surface No. 3 to n. p. in hand, apply until membrane assumes a greenish color; use cocaine xiii.

Gelsemium. Photophobia where there is no inflammation or any other visible trouble, but tired feeling and pain on looking to one side, 30c.

Glycerine. Read uses it with success where boys get gunpowder-injuries in their eyes. He drops in pure glycerine and then applies a compress of the same. It removes the powder.

Guarea. Chemosis, pterigium; has given some satisfactory results, θ .

Hamamelis. Extravasation of blood in the eyes.

Hepar Sul. Scrofulous ophthalmia when disorganization and ulceration is present, Burt. Chronic catarrh of conjunctiva in sympathetic forms, with infraction of the meibomian glands and purulent secretion in scrofulous subjects, R.

Hydriodic Acid. It stays the progress of cataract, and often causes decided improvement of sight in this disease. Red-eyed children, those having recurrent granular lids, with repeated attacks of mild conjunctivitis. Exophthalmic goiter, with all its nervous symptoms. Brilliant cures of bad cases are reported, x.

Hydrozone. Ophthalmia, catarrhal conjunctivitis, blepharitis, purulent conjunctivitis, ophthalmia neonatorum and granulated lids. These diseases are all caused by the entrance into the eye of a specific poison, composed of living germs of vegetable origin and known as bacilli. Hydrozone is one of the most powerful medicines for the destruction of these germs or microbes, and does it with no injury to the eye. Use formula No. 6, p. i, one or two drops in corner of eye, on retiring, or oftener if necessary, j.

Jubannia. Cataract. E. T. Allen uses it locally and internally and applies electricity. Claims to cure many cases.

Lachesis. Presbyopia after scarlet fever, intraocular hæmorrhage of all kinds.

Lycopodium. Cataract after typhus or suppressed menses. Copious discharge of pus from the eyes; the lids are puffed up by pus from beneath, the conjunctiva looking like a piece of raw flesh, R.

Mercurius. In frequent relapses of conjunctivitis, swelling of upper lid, partial ptosis and partial ectropion, R.

Mercurius Bijod. Chalazæ on lids. Apply salve, mer. bij. gr. i, vaseline ζ i. Mix. Keep lid a little red with it. The same treatment for styes, J. G. M.

Mercurius, the Yellow Oxide of. It is now used by oculists all over the world in the form of an ointment. It is used in nearly all kinds of inflammations, both acute and chronic, and especially in scrofulous inflammations. It should be prepared with great care.

Mercurius Precip. Rub. Used locally in old cases of ectropion as a salve, gr. i., vaseline, ζ i.

Natrum Carb. Flickering before eyes, etc., 7.

Natrum Mur. Excessively sore, red, disgusting eyelids, R.

Nitric Acid. When ulcers on the cornea threaten to destroy it. Lids swollen,

hard, livid ; a copious, yellow discharge, running down the cheeks ; region of the eye painful to touch, R.

Oleander. Can only see objects when looking at them sideways, Phelan,

Phosphorus. Deprivation of sight with dilatation of the pupils, and darting pains in the eye balls, Hg. Cataract. Rub phosphorated oil on the forehead and drop it in eye, Fariguol.

Phytolacca. Profuse lacrymation of both eyes, especially when looking intently at any object, if only for an instant. Enlargement of the meibomian glands, and adhesion of lids on awaking in the morning. Conjunctiva injected and red. Von Tagen.

Plumbum Acet. In passive congestion of lids with large, soft granulations ; apply locally.

Ratanhia. Pterygium. R. H. cured three cases with it ; it also cures twitching of the eyelids.

Rhus Tox. Catarrhal ophthalmia with granulation of the lids, with involuntary closing of the eyes, and difficulty of opening of them. A most efficacious remedy in violent inflammation, conjunctivitis of right eye, R. H.

Secale. Partial paralysis of the ciliary muscles which render it difficult or impossible to read or see any length of time, R. H.

Spigila. Ciliary neuralgia when the sharp, shooting pains radiate from the eye in every direction, A.

Staphysagria. In sympathetic forms of chronic, conjunctival catarrh ; with inflammation of the meibomian or ciliary glands, R. Koch cured a stratioma with it after it had been twice cut off the lid, but had returned. Six weeks' treatment cured.

Sulphur. Inflammation of the eye without discharge, or discharge of pus ; inflammation of the lids and edges of the lids, ciliary glands and glands in dyscratic patients, with no reaction, R. Hamp claims to have cured twenty cases of amaurosis with it. He gives it to prevent blindness in the 3x, and for a long time. It never fails. Cataract from left to right after cutaneous eruptions, especially itch, R.

Symphatum. Sensation as if the lids slipped over a round lump, or a spasmodic closing of the lids, Hg. Much pain in the eyes after a contusion, or a knock with an obtuse body, or when babies hurt their mother's eyes.

Tellurium. Scrofulous inflammation of the eyelids, especially the upper, or when the left upper is worse, with lachrymation itching and pressure of the lids, T. S. H.

Terebinthina. Granulated lids, ulcers or pannus : Apply 5 drops tereb. to ℥iij glycerine, three times daily ; later once a week, Phillips.

Thiosinamine. Cataract, pannus, ectropion, keloid, Tousey and others, mix thios. 10 parts, glycerine and water each 50 parts ; should be thoroughly sterilized. Of this inject hypodermically 12 to 15 minims every three days. Others use thios., 3 grain doses. Still others give by stomach 15 grain capsules. This treatment is frequently followed by marked improvement.

Water. In many cases of ophthalmia nothing equals the prolonged and very free use of hot water applications.

REPERTORY.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Contusion—symph. | Lachrymal duct—brom., elec. |
| Discharge—ars., hep. s., lyc., nitr. a., sul. | Lens—Cataract—calc. f., calc. p., caust, hydr. ac., jub., lyc., mag. c., phos., sul., thios. |
| Extravasion—crot., ham., lac. | Lids—symph. |
| Exophthalmic Goiter—hydr. ac. | Agglutination—phyt. |
| Fistula—brom. | Blepharitis—hyd. |
| Inflammation—Ophthalmia—hyd., mer. yel. ox., staph., sul. | Chalazæ—merc. b. j. |
| Catarrhal—hyd., staph. | Congestion—plumb. acet. |
| Chronic—rhus t., staph. | Ectropion—merc., merc. p. r., thios. |
| Neonatorum—arg. n., bor. a., hyd. | Granular, Trachoma—ars., elec., hydr. ac., hyd., plu. acet., rhus. t., tereb., thios |
| Scrofulous—con., hep. s., mer. yel. ox., tell. | |
| Injuries—glycer., symph. | |

- Lachrymation—phyt., tell.
 Pains—cim. r.
 Boring—aur. m.
 Burning—apis, ars.
 Cutting—spig.
 Darting—phos.
 Neuralgic—spig.
 Shooting—spig.
 Sharp—spig.
 Sore—nat. m.
 Stinging—apis.
 Parts—
 Balls, turned upward—cim. r., glon.,
 hell., oenan., phos., ver. a.
 Strabismus—apis, cyc., hell.
 Ciliary body—sec., spig., staph., sul.
 Conjunctiva—bov., calc. c., calc. f.,
 hep. s., hyd., lach., phyt.
 Conjunctivitis—calc. f., calc. iod.,
 mer. yel. ox., calc. p., elec., hydr.
 ac., hyd., merc., rhus t.
 Cornea—Haziness—calc. p.
 Opacities—calc. f., tereb., thios.
 Pterygium—guar., ratan.
 Pustules—kali bi.
 Ulcers—bov., calc. f., calc. iod., calc.
 p., hep. s., nit. a., tereb.
 Meibomian glands—hep. s., phyt.,
 staph.
 Ptosis—merc.
 Puffed up—lyc.
 Spasmodic closure—ars., rhus. t., symh
 Styes—apis., merc. p. i.
 Swelling—merc., nit. a.
 Twitching—ratan.
 Muscles—elec.
 Nerves—elec.
 Pupils—calc. c., phos.
 Retina—crot. h.
 Side, left—apis., aur. m., mag. c.
 Side, right—rhus t.
 Redness—apis., cim. r., phyt.
 Vision—calend., olea.
 Blindness—calc. p., caust., phos., sec.,
 staph., sul.
 Photophobia—calc. p., con., gels.
 Presbyopia—lac.
 Stars, sees them—cyc.
 Sensations—caust., symh.
 Swelling—apis.
 Vanishing of—caust.
 Veil before eyes—calc. p., caust.

CHAPTER 6—EARS.—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Anacardium. Otorrhœa; discharges from the ears, Wilson.

Arnica. Deafness of one ear caused by a blow.

Calcarea Fluor. Hearing difficult from calcareous growths upon the membrana tympani.

Calcarea Phos. Purulent discharge, otorrhœa, pain in zygomatic process, dark, brown ear-wax, pimples on ear. Aching, rending, tearing, pressing behind and below the ears.

Crotalis Hor. Stuffed feeling in ears; right worse; sensation as if hot wax were trickling out, Garrison.

Elaps. Useful where there are illusions of hearing; buzzing, crackling deafness; otalgia of right ear; discharge which leaves a green stain; black wax; discharge smells like herring brine; nostrils plugged with dry mucous, Garrison.

Electricity. Labyrinthine deafness; gal., No. 31, loosely packed with cotton saturated with a weak solution of kali i., the wet cotton protruding from the distal end of E., n. p.; No. 3 p. p. to sternum; 5 Ma. 10 min. 3 times a week. Stricture of eustachian tube; gal., No. 77 on n. p., introduce into tube until stricture is engaged; No. 3 to n. p. in hand; 3 to 5 Ma. until probe passes stricture. xiii.

Formaldehyde. Catarrh of the eustachian tubes. 7.

Graphitis. It restored hearing lost after scarlet fever, and of fourteen years standing, with offensive discharge from the ears, and moist rash on the face. It was given high.

Hydrozone and Glycozone. In inflammation and purulent disease of the ear no remedy acts so well as hydrozone. It checks the suppurating process in the delicate structure of the ear with absolute certainty, and with no injury to the parts. In chronic cases of otorrhœa inject morning and evenings 8 to 10 drops of warm hydrozone, full strength and after a few minutes apply a little absorbent cotton saturated with glycozone. In cases not chronic, R̄ No. 5, page i. should be used. Then dress with pure glycozone. i.

Kali. iod. Earache with threatened meningitis. 30c.

Lachesis. Catarrhal deafness with roaring and buzzing accompanying left-sided ovaritis, Garrison.

Mercurius Dul. Otorrhœa, with perforation of membrana tympani, following measles or scarlet fever, Gatchall.

Mercurius Prot lod. Sharp, throbbing pains from within outward, deep in the left ear, Burt.

Petroleum. Chronic, fetid discharge from the ear, very difficult to cure. Particularly indicated in diseases of the ears, mucous membranes and joints. Impaired hearing, a large quantity of thick or thin wax which is dry or hard and of a brown, red color, R.

Phosphorus. For dullness of hearing of old people, mop membrana tympani with a weak oleaginous solution of it.

Skookum Chuck. Reed reports a case of otitis media of seven years standing cured with it. There was a profuse, ichorous, cadaverously-smelling discharge. After many other medicines failed it was cured by Skoo. c. in two weeks. The lake water was given internally and locally.

Terebinthina. In earache with threatened meningitis, 2x to 12x.

Verbascum Thaps. Deafness or pain in ears. Mullein oil is prepared from this remedy and is exceeding useful in ear troubles. Houghton says: "It is useless in catarrhal inflammation, but is excellent in cases of dermatitis, exfoliation after furuncle, chronic suppurative disease of the tympanum, or accumulation of detritus after perforation. It throws out a great amount of detritus and has a very beneficial effect."

REPERTORY.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Color—elaps. | Throbbing—merc. p. i. |
| Eruptions—calc. p. | Parts— |
| Hearing—Deafness—arn., elaps., elec., graph., ver. t. | Auricles—skoo. c. |
| Dullness—calc. f., phos. | Behind ears—calc. p. |
| Illusions—elaps, lach. | Eustachian tubes—elec., formal. |
| Inflammation—hyd. and glyc., skoo. c. | External—skoo. c. |
| Otorrhœa—anic., calc. p., elaps, graph., hyd., lach., merc. dul., petrol., skoo. c. | Mastoid process—calc., p. |
| Fetid—elaps., graph., petr., skoo. c. | Membrana tympani—calc. f., merc. dul., phos., verb. t. |
| Green—elaps. | Middle ear—skoo. c. |
| Purulent—calc. p., elaps, hyd. and glyc., ver. t. | Side, left—merc. p. i. |
| Pains—elaps, ver. t. | Side, right—elaps. |
| Aching—calc. f., calc. p., kali i., tereb., ver. t. | Tympanic membrane—calc. f., merc. dul., phos., ver. t. |
| Otalgia—elaps. | Zygomatic process—calc. p. |
| Pressing—calc. p. | Pimples—calc. p. |
| Rending—calc. p. | Sensations—crot. h., elaps., lach. |
| Sharp—merc. p. i. | Illusions—elaps. |
| Tearing—calc. p. | Stuffed feeling—crot. h., crot. h. |
| | Wax—calc. p., elaps., petrol. |

CHAPTER 7—NOSE.—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

- Aconitum.** Cramp, or sensation of pressure at the root of the nose.
- Allium Cepa.** Constant, watery discharge from the nose which excoriates the lip. Catarrh with epiphora, smarting of eyes, sneezing, etc.
- Alumnia.** Profuse, yellow nasal discharge; ulceration, ozæna, S. B. B.
- Ammonium Brom.** Cough, coryza and cough. Eichler began all cases of coryza and cough with it in 2x, three times daily. Seldom needed anything else.
- Ammonium Carb.** Winter catarrhs when the sputum is slimy with specks of blood.
- Arsenicum.** Scabs in the nostrils which when removed leave the nostrils raw and bloody until other scabs form, worse in cold weather.

Asclepias Tub. In catarrh with frontal headache, and sticky, yellow discharges, 3x.

Aurum Mur. Affections of the palate and nasal bones, especially if resulting from syphilis; nightly bone pains when suffering is so great that the patient is in despair and does not care to live. Knobby tip of nose.

Baryta Carb. Diseased condition of the posterior nares, especially if the patient be troubled with frequent epistaxis.

Borax. Ozæna. For spray use: Borax \mathfrak{v} ., glycerine \mathfrak{xxvii} ., aqua \mathfrak{ij} . Mix. Use two or three times daily.

Bovinine. Acute and chronic nasal catarrh. Spray the parts with the following solution: Bovinine, \mathfrak{viii} ., common salt, \mathfrak{ij} ., aqua, pint i. Mix. Then spray immediately with peroxide of hydrogen. Bovinine should also be given internally to improve the general health. In bad cases the parts should first be cleansed with the following solution, which is called thiersch: Salicylic acid 1 part, boric acid 8 parts. Mix. Of this put one dram to one quart of aqua dis. Remove all polypoid growths and touch up sore points with pyrozone. Then apply bovine as above every two hours, and follow it with the peroxide of hydrogen. iv.

Bryonia. Epistaxis, especially just before the menses, or in pregnant women just before the time for the menses to appear.

Calcarea Fluor. Copious, offensive, thick, greenish-yellow discharge from the nose. Osseous growths in the nose, Shannon.

Calcarea Phos. Chronic catarrh in scrofulous children. Takes cold in the head easily, Ozæna scrofulosa.

Carbo Veg. Epistaxis. Macomber reports fourteen cases in which he cured eleven with car. v., 30c.

Causticum. Nasal polypi, 2x, Luyties.

Chelidonium Maj. Fan-like motion of the alæ nasi, Berridge.

Collinsonia Can. Chronic catarrh, 39.

Corralium Rub. Trickling of mucus from the posterior nares into the fauces, Burt.

Electricity. Catarrh (M. E.) No. 65, made of copper and used unipolar; No. 3 n. p. at some distance; 15 Ma; 5 min., three times daily. Epistaxis; gal., and M. E. Hypertrophy of inferior turbinated bones. Nasal spurs of septum, and stricture of nasal duct. xiii.

Formaldehyde. Affections of nose, ear, larynx. Yalcorta puts a 5 per cent. solution in a carfe, and has his patient shake the bottle and inhale the medicine. Does this two or three times daily for five minutes; cures acute laryngitis in from seven to twenty-four hours. It is also very useful in nasal catarrh and catarrh of the eustachian tubes, into which it should be injected.

Hydriodic Acid. Nicholson claims to have the best success with this remedy in the treatment of catarrh.

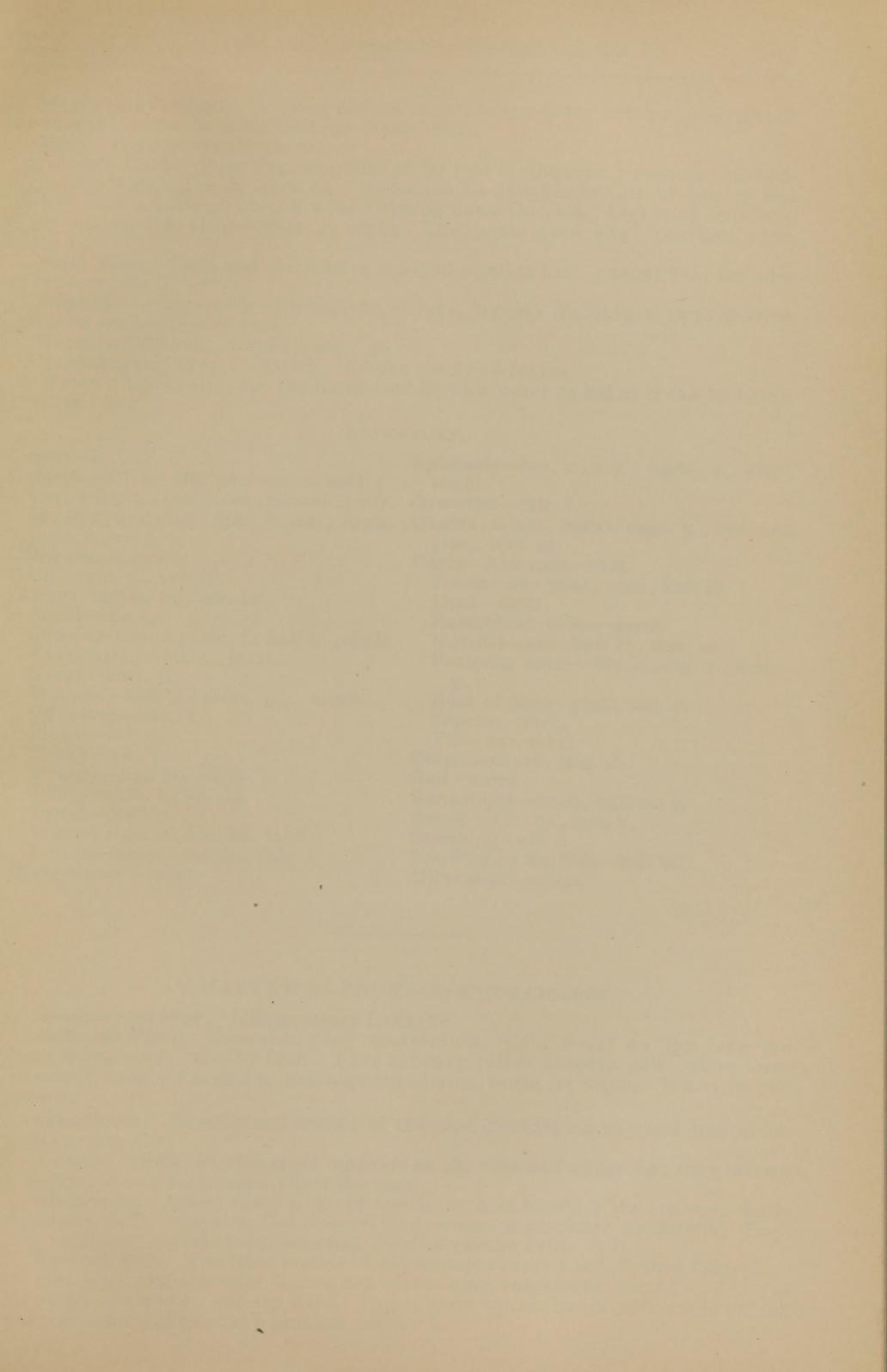
Hydrozone and Glycozone. Catarrh of nose and throat. Ozæna. These diseases are due to microbic poison and are best treated with hydrozone and glycozone, as they are capable of destroying all pathogenic germs. The nasal passages and throat should be sprayed with \mathfrak{R} No. 1, or No. 6, page i. In ozæna or putrid catarrh, the nose and throat should be sprayed morning and evening with \mathfrak{R} No. i., page i., and after a few minutes apply to the parts with a camel's hair brush pure glycozone. After spraying with hydrozone the patient should sniff it up gently. i.

Kali Bi. Caries of the bones of the nose. Profuse mucus discharge from the nose; at first it is clear water, lastly, like tough mucous, finally, the nostrils become filled with hard elastic plugs, clinkers, R. H. Sniffles of infants, especially in fat, chubby, little babies, G. For chronic cold in the head it has no equal, R. H. 3.

Lachesis. The watery discharge relieves the headache which returns if the discharge stops, Garrison.

Lemna Minor, Catarrh, Ozæna, Polypi. Cooper gives it for these affections and where the sense of smell is poor, and nostrils never clear, θ to 3x.

Mercurius. Dirty nosed children, acrid nasal secretion, the nose being red and excoriated, G.



Mercurius Protiod. A great deal of mucus in the nose ; much of it descends through the posterior nares into the throat, Burt.

Naja. Autumal catarrh, 26.

Natrum Carb. Squinting sensation at the root of the nose ; constant forebodings when walking in the open air. Sensation as though the calf of the leg was pierced with a knife and blood were dripping down the calf. Lightning and flickering before the closed eyes at night. The joints give way ; constant stumbling. G.

Nux. Vom. Food and drink have a putrid smell to her ; cannot bear the odor of tobacco, G.

Silphium. In catarrh with copious, stringy, mucous discharges, 1x to 3x trituration of the pulverized root.

Skookum Chuck. Catarrh, etc., 40.

Verbasicum Thaps. Catarrh. Smoke the dried leaves.

Water. Epistaxis ; use the nasal douche with water as hot as it can be borne. J. G. M. v.

REPERTORY.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Caries —kali bi. | Epistaxis —bar. c., bry., carb. v., elec., water. |
| Catarrh —all. c., am. br., am. c., ascl. t., bov., calc. p., coll., elec., formal., hydr. ac., hyd. and glyc., lem. m., naj., silph., skoo. c., verb. t. | Growths —calc. f. |
| Clinkers —kali bi. | Ozæna —alum., borax, calc. p., hyd. and glyc., lem. m. |
| Cold —calc. p., kali bi. | Parts —Alæ nasi—chel. |
| Coryza —amm. br., am. br. | Bones —aur. mur., elec., kali bi. |
| Acrid—merc. | Duct —elect. |
| Copious—alum., calc. f., kali bi., silph. | Eustachian tubes —form. |
| Excoriating—all. c., merc. | Nostrils —ars., kali bi., lem. m. |
| Green—calc. f. | Posterior nares —bar. c., cor. r., merc. p. i. |
| Mucous—kali bi., merc. p. i., silph. | Root of nose —acon., nat. c. |
| Offensive—calc. f. | Septum —elec. |
| Plugs—kali bi. | Tip —aur. mur. |
| Sticky—asc. t. | Polypi —caust., lem. m. |
| Stringy—kali bi., silph. | Red —merc. |
| Thick—calc. f., kali bi. | Sensations —acon., natrum c. |
| Tough—kali bi. | Smell —lem. m., nux. v. |
| Watery—all. c., kali bi., lach. | Sneezing —all. c. |
| Yellow—alum., ascl. t., calc. f. | Snuffles or Sniffles —kali bi. |
| Dirty Nosed —merc. | Ulceration —alum. |

CHAPTER 8—FACE.—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Ammonium Mur. Inflammatory faceache.

Calcarea Phos. Brownish, dirty complexion. Cold sweat on the face, the body being cold. Earthy face. Face coppery, full of pimples, pale, sallow face. Yellowish face. Faceache, neuralgo-rheumatic, worse at night. Warts on the mouth.

Causticum. Burning and itching of the face, discharging an acrid fluid which forms crusts, G.

Cicuta. Thick, whitish scurf appears on the chin and upper lip ; they secrete a dampness and sometimes affect the nose.

Electricity. Acne ; Gal. ; p. p. to lesion ; n. p. in hand ; 5 Ma. 10 min. daily. Paralysis, Gal. ; Freckles, Gal. ; insert fine needle, n. p., under epidermis ; No. 3 p. p. in hand ; two to three seconds ; four Leclanche cells. xiii.

Ferrum Met. The least motion or exertion produces a red, flushed face, G.

Hot Air. Hollander, of Berlin, has cured lupus vulgaris by forcing a stream of air at 300 degrees F. into the part. This is done by an instrument made for the purpose, and makes many brilliant cures. ii.

Hydrocotyle. Franklin cured five cases of lupus non-exidens, giving them internally 6x, and applying 1x locally.

Hydrozone. Acne. Open the pimples; apply hydrozone and then glycozone. Freckles and moths; apply to the colored surface a solution of one ounce of borax to one quart of water; after it dries apply repeatedly to the spot pure hydrozone, allowing it to dry between applications; as soon as dry apply glycozone. Repeat morning and evening till cured. Then use hydrozone and glycozone once or twice a week for some time. i.

Kali Bi. Flushes of the face during the climacteric period, Hg.

Mercurious. Pimples on the face with a bluish-red halo, without itching.

Mercurious Protoid. Soreness of the bones of the face, with headache, Burt.

Natrum Hyposulphite. Good in the so-called liver spots, locally and internally.

Spigelia. Neuralgia, especially where there is great soreness and can scarcely bear a touch; affections of the eyeball, eyelids and optic nerve; sees strange things, firey, G.

Sulphur Iod. Use its ointment for acne of the face, Ringer.

Thuja. Lupus, 30c, and externally apply 3x. Cures in from nine to eighteen months.

REPERTORY.

Complexion—Color.	Pimples—calc p., hyd. and glyc., merc.
Brown—calc. p.	Scurfs—cic.
Coppery—calc. p.	Spots—natrum hyposulphite.
Red—ferrum.	Expression—Flushes—ferr., kali bi.
Dirty, white—calc. p.	Pains—Aches—am. m.
White—calc. p.	Burning—caust.
Cold—calc. p.	Neuralgiac—calc. p., spig.
Eruptions—Acne—elec., hyd. and glyc., merc., sul. iod.	Sensitive—spig.
Cancer—hydro. ac., zinc.	Sore—merc. p. i., spig.
Crusts—caust.	Paralysis—elec.
Discharge—caust., cic.	Parts—Bones—merc. p. i.
Freckles—clec., hyd. and glyc.	Chin—cic.
Liver Spots—natram hyposulphite.	Lips—cic.
Lupus—hot air, hydro. c., thuja.	Sensations—caust.
Moths—hyd. and glyc.	Sweat—calc. p.
	Warts—calc. p.

CHAPTER 9—LOWER FACE.—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Arsenicum. It has cured a good many cases of cancer of the lip.

Arum Tri. Raw, bloody surface; may be on the lips, buccal cavity, nose, etc. There is great itching with this rawness, so that children will often pick and bore into the surface, though by so doing they cause great pain, and they scream. G.

Calcarea Carb. Chewing motion of jaws in scrofulous children when asleep.

Rhododendron. Cancer of the left upper lip.

Sanguinaria. Cancer of lip. 40.

Terebinthina. For lock-jaw pour it, θ , into wound hot. It gives instant relief.

REPERTORY.

Pains—Raw—arum. t.
Parts—Buccal Cavity—arum. t.
Jaws—calc. c.
Lock-jaw—tereb.
Lips—ars., arum. t., rhod., sang.
Cancer of—ars., rhod., sang.

CHAPTER 10—TEETH AND GUMS.—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Ammonium Carb. Toothache can generally be relieved by saturating a wad of cotton with aqua ammoniæ, and putting it in the cavity of the tooth.

Arsenicum. Dentition, nightly restlessness, diarrhœa with undigested food and emaciation, G.

Belladonna. Grinding of the teeth with moaning; mouth very dry, relieved for a short time by rinsing with cold water.

Bovine. Pale gums with general anæmia. iv.

Carbolic Acid. For toothache, prepare a colloidion of it and apply in cavity.

Chamomilla. Teething children, dry cough, restless at night, hot, wants to drink; moaning, quick, rattling breathing, jerking of the limbs, or startling of the whole body. Convulsions.

Electricity. Toothache. Fill cavity with absorbent cotton, saturated with a solution of cocaine; apply No. 39 p. p., No. 3 to cheek; 8 to 10 Ma.; 5 min. xiii.

Hydrozone. Alveolar abscess and abscess of the inferior maxilla. Necrosis and caries of the teeth. Looseness of the teeth. Diseases of the teeth may be local or constitutional, may be caused by lack of cleanliness and care, or may arise from constitutional taint, or from the use of mercurius as a medicine. No medicine is so useful in preventing or curing disease of the teeth from local causes as hydrozone. After brushing the teeth and opening any abscess wash the mouth with R. No. 2, page i. Laceration, inflammation and ulceration of the gums. i.

Kali Chlor. Gums inflamed and very sensitive, bleed frequently, sometimes salivation; very fetid breath, Burt.

Lachesis. Periodontitis, and especially in abscess, and pain in filled teeth; often causes the latter, Garrison.

Mercurius. The gums bleed and are inclined to ulcerate about the teeth, G.

Mezerium. Very violent neuralgic pains about the teeth or face, especially in the left bone, running toward the ear, also in the teeth at night.

Rhododendron. Toothache that ceases suddenly, beginning again in a few hours, G.

Staphysagria. Teeth turn black or show dark streaks running over them; gums ache.

REPERTORY.

Pains—Aches—am. c., carb. a., elec., rhod, staph.	Ulcerate—hyd. and glyc., merc.
Neuralgiac—mez.	Maxilla—hyd.
Sore—kali. chlor.	Teeth—cham., staph.
Violent—mez.	Caries—hyd and glyc.
Parts—Alveola—hyd.	Convulsions when teething—cham.
Gums—hyd and glyc.	Dentition—ars., cham.
Abscess—hyd. and glyc., lach.	Filled—lach.
Bleed—kali. chlor., merc.	Grinding of—bell.
Inflamed—hyd., kali. chlor.	Loosening of—hyd. and glyc.
Pale—bov.	Necrosis—hyd and glyc.
Sensitive—kali. chlor.	Periodontitis—lach.

CHAPTER 11—TONGUE, TASTE, SPEECH.—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Arsenicum. Tongue, blue-black or brown.

Baptisia. Dark, violet tongue in any disease.

Calcarea Phos. Bitter taste at the setting in of the catamenia. Taste and smell foul. Flabby, sweetish taste.

Crotalis. Tongue, scarlet-red or brown and swollen, Hg.

Cuprum Met. The strongest indication is a strong, metallic taste in the mouth, G.

Electricity. Aphasia. Gal; p. p. over third frontal convolution; n. p. on opposite side of neck; 3 to 5 Ma., 5 min. xiii.

Iris V. Gums and tongue feel as if covered with a greasy substance.

Kali Chlor. Burning, stinging blisters on the tongue and buccal cavity, Burt.
Kali Cyanicum. Turrell reports three cases of cancer of the tongue cured with it.

Ledum. Musty, mouldy taste after coughing, causing nausea and loss of appetite, Kafka.

Mercurius. Rarely give it when tongue is dry. Swelling of the tongue which is covered with a whitish, thick, tenacious coat that is detached in the shape of little skins, S. H.

Mezerium. Burning in the tongue, extending to the stomach.

Nux. Vom. Putrid taste low down in the fauces, when hawking up mucus, G.

Rhus Tox. Tongue with blebs or blisters on the point, Wood. After the first mouthful has no appetite, G.

Terebinthina. Tongue sore, glossy, burning like fire. 12.

Ustilago M. Prickling sensation in the tongue, with a feeling as if something was under the roots of the tongue pressing upward. Slimy, coppery taste.

Valeriana. Tongue thickly coated, with taste as of rancid tallow.

Veratrum Vir. Tongue coated white, yellow or brown with red streaks in the center, in any disease.

Yucca. King gives it for sallow, yellow face and tongue; tongue takes the impress of the teeth.

Zinc. Bitter taste in the fauces, mostly at night when belching with liver complaint, Hg.

REPERTORY.

Aphasia—elec.

Blisters—kali chlor., rhus. t.

Cancer—kal cyan.

Coating—merc, tersh., valer., ver. v.

Color—Black—ars.

Blue—Blue-black—ars.

Brown—ars, crot. t., ver. v.

Dark—bapt.

Red—crot. h, ver. v.

Streaked—ver. v.

Violet—bapt.

White—merc., ver. v.

Yellow—ver. v., yucca.

Dry—merc.

Pains—Burning—kali chlor., mez., tereb.

Sore—tereb.

Parts—Buccal—kali chlor.

Fauces—nux. vom., zinc.

Sensations—iris, ustil. m.

Stomatitis—iris.

Swollen—crot. merc.

Taste—valer.

Bitter—calc. p., zinc.

Coppery—ust. m.

Flabby—calc. p.

Foul—calc. p.

Metallic—cupr. m.

Mouldy—led.

Putrid—nux. vom.

Slimy—ust. m.

Sweetish—calc. p.

Speech—Aphasia—elec.

CHAPTER 12 MOUTH AND GLANDS.—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Aconitum. Burning sensation in the mouth along the œsophagus to the stomach.

Antimony Crud. Sore, cracked and crusty corners of the mouth.

Arsenicum. Mouth must be moistened frequently.

Borax. Aphthæ so tender it prevents the child from nursing; Aphthous stomatitis.

Bovine. Stomatitis. Thrush. Glossitis. Wash the mouth frequently with a bovine solution, as given in Chap. 7, and follow it by peroxide of hydrogen. Give bovine internally. iv.

Calcarea Carb. Mumps on the right side.

Calcarea Phos. Sub-maxillary glands swollen, sore. Swollen lips with burning pain.

Causticum. Aphthæ of the mouth of children and others; almost never fails.

2x, Moss.

Hydrastis. Stomatitis materna.

Hydrozone. Stomatitis; wash the mouth frequently with R̄ No. 2, page i.

Kali Bi. Mumps on the right side, A. L.

Kali Chlor. Follicular ulcers on the inside of lips and dorsum of the tongue. Mouth full of saliva; glands enlarged and tender, and cachetic conditions of the whole system, Bart.

Lachesis. Mumps on the left side. Metastatic parotitis.

Lycopodium. Collection of water in the mouth, "mouth waters," anything moving from right to left, G.

Mercurius. Salivary glands very much swollen with excessive secretion of saliva, and breath extremely fetid.

Murcurius Sol. Hahn. The best local application for ulcers in the mouth or tongue, 2x, dry powder, Holcombe.

Mezerium. Collection of water in the mouth, "mouth waters," G.

Myrica. Stomatitis with spongy gums, fetid mucus, mouth has an adhesive coating, difficult to loosen, A. E. F.

Nux. Vom. Sensation as if the uvula was too long, is bluish and inflamed.

Rhus Tox. Metastasis of mumps from the left parotid to the right testicle, Fisher. Corners of the mouth ulcerated and sore or chafed around the genitals, R.

Sanguinaria. Roundish or oval, whitish raised patches on the mucus membrane on the nose, mouth, prepuce and anus

Sulphuric Acid. Aphthæ appears very painful, and the child is very weak, echymosis, G.

Terebinthina. Swelling of glands from scarlet fever; cover them up with oiled silk smeared with it. Stomatitis. Stomatitis materna, extending from the mouth to the anus. Tongue very sore, red and glossy, burning like fire, immense tympanites. Stools copious, watery, greenish, very fetid; fainting after each stool.

Veronica Becabungua. Specific for nursing sore mouth, and sore mouth of children, L.

REPERTORY.

Aphthæ —borax., caust., sul. a.	Oesophagus —acon.
Cracked and Crusty —ant. c.	Side, left—lach.
Dry —ars.	Side, right—calc c., kali bi.
Glossitis —bov.	Uvula—nux. v.
Mumps —calc. e., kali bi., lach., rhus. t.	Patches —sang.
Pains —sul. a.	Saliva —kali chlor., merc., myr. c.
Burning—acon., calc p., tereb.	Sensations —acon., nux. v.
Sore—ant. c., calc. p., rhus tox., tereb., veron. bec.	Stomatitis —borax, bov., hydras., hyd.
Parts —Corners of—ant. c., rhus. t.	Swollen —calc. p., merc., terb.
Glands—calc. c., calc. p., kali bi., kali chlor., lach., merc., rhus t., tereb.	glyc., myr. c., tereb., veron. b.
Lips—calc. p., kali chlor.	Thrush —bov.
Mucous membranes—sang.	Ulcers —kali chlor., merc. sol., Hahn., rhus. t.
	Waters, Mouth Waters —lyc., mez.

CHAPTER 13—THROAT.—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Alcæ. Thick lumps of tough mucus from the throat, in appearance like the characteristic stool, G.

Apis. Diphtheria with debility at the beginning; the pseudo-membrane assumes at once a dirty, grayish color, puffiness around the eyes; numbness of feet and hands. Left-sided diseases.

Argentum Nit. Clergyman's sore throat, R. H.

Arnica. Clergyman's sore throat, Grauvogl.

Arsenicum Everything swallowed seems to lodge in the œsophagus which feels as it closed and nothing would pass, R.

Baptisia. Stuch as from a splinter in the right side of the throat.

Baryta Carb. The best remedy to prevent suppuration of the tonsils, R. H.

Belladonna. It ceases to be of use when the angina is ulcerative with little redness, or when true constitutional diphtheria appears, R. H.

Bovine. Pharyngitis. Tonsilitis. Spray the parts with a bovine solution

as given in chapter 7, and follow with peroxide of hydrogen. In diphtheria spray in the same manner frequently, and give bovine internally. iv.

Bryonia. Sore throat, worse turning the head, or touching the throat; sticking pains, rheumatic, very characteristic.

Calcarea Fluor. May be used in diphtheria when the disease from bad treatment extends to the larynx. Tickling in the larynx from elongation of the uvula.

Calcarea Phos. Chronic swelling of the tonsils. Diphtheria, to reduce the fever limit the inflammation of the throat. Fauces and uvula red and swollen. Warm drinks do not hurt. Thick, yellow phlegm drops from the posterior nares at night.

Calcarea Sulph. Diphtheria of the soft palate, fauces is much swollen. Tonsillitis, if discharge of pus is anticipated, Shannon.

Capsicum. Very painful sensation in the throat when coughing, with stitch in the neck of the bladder, G. One of the best gargles in diphtheria to remove false membrane, Burt.

Chlorine. Laryngismus stridulus. 25.

Collinsonia. Chronic catarrh. 39.

Crotalis. Chronic sore throat, swelling and redness of right tonsil, or in diphtheria if epistaxis is present and persistent, Garrison.

Cubeba. False membrane thick and dark, principally in the larynx, as in croup. Use massive doses, θ .

Elaps. Spasms and constriction of the pharynx and œsophagus, food and liquids are suddenly arrested, and then fall heavily into the stomach. Spasms followed by paresis.

Ferrum Mur. Rinse the mouth well with water, and remove mucus with a dry swab, then apply with soft brush, \mathcal{R} Tr. Ferri Chlor., Nitric Acid Dil., aa. Mix. This saved thirty-two cases of diphtheria out of thirty-three. Medical Record.

Formaldehyde. Acute laryngitis. 7.

Guaicol. Sore throats. Use it with equal parts of glycerine, locally.

Heloderma Hor. Paralysis after diphtheria, 30c or higher. 35.

Hepar Sul. Strumous enlargement of the glands, especially where these can only be cured by suppuration, especially the tonsils. 31, R. H.

Hydriodic Acid. Exophthalmic goiter, 5, 31. Sore throat with violent coryza and hoarseness. Enlarged tonsils; it is regarded as the very best remedy, x.

Hydrocyanic Acid. On swallowing liquids they gurgle and roll audibly from the œsophagus into the bowels; very characteristic.

Hydrozone and Glycozone. Follicular pharyngitis, chronic coryza and stomatitis are all benefited by frequent applications of glycozone. Sore throat, angina tonsillitis, quinzy, etc. Spray the affected parts copiously and frequently with \mathcal{R} No. 1, page i. Diphtheria is at first a local disease, propagated by a contagious virus which is an albuminous substance, containing large numbers of bacilli. Hydrozone, acting upon this virus, changes its nature by coagulating the albumen. The medium in which the germs exist is changed and rendered unfit for their abode and development. Relieved of the deadly poison the animal cells recover their vitality, and health is restored. In doing this hydrozone has no deleterious effect upon the proximate animal cells, as do other powerful antiseptics. The affected parts should be sprayed or gargled with \mathcal{R} No. 7, page i. In bad cases hydrozone may be applied pure with a camel's hair brush i.

Irsis. Burning, smarting sensation in the throat, with feeling of enlargement, like a burning cavern. Dry, injected, bright-red color. Spasms of the pharynx on swallowing. Salivation.

Kali Iod. Chronic angina faucium with ulceration of the velum palati, in scrofulous subjects, Burt.

Lac Caninum. Harrison claims the right side is most affected, and that the child is cross, angry and frightened.

Lachesis. Throat greatly swollen externally and internally, discharge from the nose and mouth of an intensely fetid and excoriating fluid; fauces covered with diphtheritic membrane; pulse quick and small; extremities mottled and livid; swallowing almost impossible, H. Great sensibility to the slightest touch even of the bed clothes, Hg. Old chronic sore throats; throat may not be very sore, but a great quantity of mucus will stick there and occasion much hawking

and spitting to no purpose; it will stick and cannot be forced up or down, G. Tonsillitis, quinsy, pharyngitis, laryngitis, either acute or chronic. Diseases associated with blood changes, erysipelas, carbuncle, gangrene. Usually the throat is of a deep, bluish-red hue, Garrison. Spasms of throat and œsophagus if the result of alcohol and tobacco habits; the key note sudden cessation of the spasms, Harrison.

Lycopodium. Sensation when swallowing as if the head opened, and pain shooting down the abdomen. When sitting up pain shoots through the head, Martin.

Mercurius Protiod. Pseudo-membranes located upon the tonsils, tongue, uvula, velum palati, pharynx, or some portion of the alimentary canal, L. May perhaps be a case of quinine diphtheria, but it is certainly the best remedy in diphtheritic sore throats so common in winter. In diphtheria the deposits are of a limited extent, of feeble organization, transparent, pellicular, albuminous and easily detached, L.

Muriatic Acid. Dark, bluish-red fauces, 40.

Naja. Pharyngo-laryngeal inflammation, with dark-red color of the fauces, and spasmodic, irritable cough, rawness of larynx and trachea, spasms of the œsophagus, swallowing nearly impossible.

Phytolacca. Sore throat with aching pains in the back of the head, back and limbs, with high fever, R. H.

Pyrogenium. Diphtheria, patches on both tonsils, breath offensive, high fever, tongue thickly furred, headache, aching in limbs. Cured rapidly by it, 6x.

Silicia. Sensation of a hair in the throat.

Sulphur. Insufflation of the flowers of sulphuris, the true specific for malignant diphtheria, Sultz. Diphtheria with large, yellow deposit all around the posterior wall of the pharynx, G. Sore throat with great burning and dryness; soreness begins in the right side and goes to the left, Hg.

Tarantula Cub. Ferrioly claims it will cure diphtheritic fever in its highest forms, with delirium, as quickly as aconite cures acute fever, and the case rarely needs any other medicine.

Valeriana. Sensation as of something warm rising in the throat, arresting breathing. Feels a sensation as of a thread hanging down the throat with a tickling deep in the throat, G.

Veratrum Vir. In quinsy, apply locally, θ .

Viola Tri. A great deal of phlegm in the throat, causes hawking at 11 a. m.; worse when walking in the air, Pehrson.

REPERTORY.

Catarrh—coll.
Color—apis., iris., lach., merc. p. i., naja.
Coryza—hydr. ac., hyd. and glyc.
Croup—cubeb.
Deposits—apis, caps., cub., lach., merc. p. i., sul.
Diphtheria—apis., bell, bov., calc. f., calc. p., calc. s., caps., crot. h., elec., fer. m., helo. h., hyd. and glyc., lach., merc. p. i., pyrog., sul., tar. c.
Discharge—lach.
Dry—iris., sul.
Exophthalmic Goiter—hydr. ac.
Hawking—lach., viol. t.
Inflammation—calc. p., naja.
Mucus or Phlegm—viol. t.
Lumpy—alœ.
Offensive—lach.
Thick—alœ, calc. p.
Tough—alœ.
Yellow—calc. p.

Pains—caps.
Aching—phyt.
Angina—bell., hyd. and glyc., kali i.
Burning—iris, sul.
Rawness—naja.
Rheumatic—dry.
Shooting—lyc.
Smarting—iris.
Sore—arg. n., arn, bry., crot. h., guaiac., hydr. ac., hyd. and glyc., lach., merc. p. i., phyt., sul.
Stiching—bap., bry., caps.
Paralysis—helo. h.
Parts—Fauces—calc. p., calc. s., kali i., lach., naja, mur. ac.
Glands—hep. s.
Larynx—bry., calc. f., chlor., cubeb., form., lach, naja.
Oesophagus—ars., elaps, hydro. ac., lach., naja.
Palate—calc. s.

Pharynx—bov., elaps, hyd. and glyc., iris., lach., merc. p. i., naja., sul.	Quinsy—hydr. ac., hyd. and glyc., alch., ver. v.
Posterior nares—calc. p.	Sensations—ars., bapt., bry., calc. f., caps., elaps., iris, lyc., sil., valer., ver. v.
Side, left—apis.	Hair—sil., valer.
Side, right—bapt., crot. h., lac. can., sul.	Sensitiveness—lach.
Tonsils—baryt. c., bov., calc. p., calc. s., crot. h., hep. s., hydr. ac., hyd. and glyc., lach., merc. p. i., phyt., pyro.	Spasms—elaps, iris, lach., naja.
Trachea—naja.	Suppuration—bar. c., calc. s., hep. s.
Uvula—calc. f., merc. p. i.	Swallowing—hydro. ac., iris, lach., lyc., naja.
Velum—kali i., merc. p. i.	Swollen—calc. p., calc. s., crot. h., lach.
Patches—pyro.	Ulcers—kali chlor., kali i.

CHAPTER 14—APPETITE AND THIRST.—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Bovine. Case of loss of appetite; inability to sleep; gastro-intestinal disturbances; dull headache; easily fatigued; complexion waxy; gums and conjunctiva pale. This condition had lasted more than two years in spite of treatment. She was put upon a nutritious diet and fresh air, bovine every two hours, from a teaspoonful at first to a tablespoonful afterwards. Cured. iv.

Bryonia. Longing for a warm drink, and improved by it. Canine hunger, demanding food often, but little at a time, A. E. F.

Hydriodic Acid. Improves the appetite. x.

Natrum Mur. Feeling of great hunger, as if the stomach were empty, but no appetite, G.

Plantago Maj. Is used with good success to cure the tobacco habit, and is probably the best, Farrington.

Rhus Tox. After the first mouthful has no appetite.

Silicia. Water tastes badly; vomits after drinking; hunger, but cannot get the food down, G.

Staphysagria. Extreme hunger, even when the stomach is full of food, G.

Sulphuric Acid. Loss of appetite and much debility, G.

Zincum. Very greedy when eating; cannot eat fast enough, from canine hunger, G.

REPERTORY.

Appetite—Hunger—bry., natr. m., sil., staph., zinc.	Water disagrees—sil.
Improves—hydr. ac.	Desires—Tobacco—plant m.
Loss of—bov., rhus. t., sul. a.	Warm drinks—bry.
Satiated easily—rhus tox.	Sensations—nat. m.

CHAPTER 15—EATING AND DRINKING.—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Sulphur. Drinks much, but eats little, A. L.

CHAPTER 16—NAUSEA AND VOMITING.—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Aconitum. The substance vomited seems to pour out as from a pump in great profusion deluging everything. 19

Amygdalus Persica Cortex. Vomiting of infants, pregnant women, morning sickness, a very valuable remedy. The child vomits all its food, and may have

diarrhœa; also, vomiting of blood; hæmorrhage from the bladder and nervous headache.

Amyl Nitrate. Hiccough. Governor Winans, of Michigan, after failure for four days with other remedies, was cured with this.

Arsenicum. Vomiting during stool. 17.

Bovinine. Dewey reports a case of irritability of the stomach not helped by any medicine. Bovinine acted charmingly. Shaw cured a very obstinate case of vomiting of pregnancy by using injections of bovine, a tablespoonful in a teacupful of boiled starch every three or four hours. The rectum should be washed out twice daily with salt water while feeding per rectum. iv.

Carbolic Acid. Hysterical vomiting of every meal, immediately after swallowing it; years standing, Garaway. Vomiting of pregnant women, with frontal headache, great irritability, T. S. H.

Cocculus. Seasickness where the affection is from cerebral irritation

Coffea. Burning sour eructations, or violent spasmodic eructations, with rising of the ingesta, Teste.

Colchicum. Nausea and disgust from the smell of food being cooked, or when food is mentioned or being thought of. She complains of nothing.

Crotalus Hor. Hæmatamesis and intestinal hæmorrhage, following acute affections and due to blood changes. 37.

Cucurbita. Intense nausea followed by vomiting immediately after eating, has been cured by it.

Cuphea Viscos. Vomiting of undigested food, 20.

Digitalis. Motion produces vomiting and faintness. Smell of food excites violent nausea, with clean tongue, thirst for water, and absence of fever, G.

Electricity. Vomiting of pregnancy, (F.); long, fine wire; secondary; rapid interruption; No. 3 p. p. to epigastrium; No. 3 n. p. to back; 5 to 10 min. each morning. xiii.

Eupatorium Perf. Vomiting of a green liquid, several quarts at a time, with frequent green, watery stools, cramps and terrible thirst, Gray.

Geranium Mac. Vomiting of blood. 17.

Gummi Gutt. Violent vomiting with purging and fainting, Burt.

Hydrozone and Glycozone. Vomiting of pregnancy. Take two teaspoonfuls of glycozone in a wineglassful of warm water immediately after eating. It gives immediate relief. i.

Iodium. Empty eructations from morning to evening, as if every particle of food was turned into air, G.

Ipecacuanha. Constant and continual nausea.

Jatropha Cur. Vomiting watery, albuminous matter. 20.

Kreosotum. Sympathetic vomiting, where the irritation starts from some other organ than the stomach.

Leptandria. Diarrhœa with nausea and vomiting.

Marum Verum Teuc. Vomiting of large quantities of dark green masses in spells; constant hiccough, which is attended each time with a pain in the back.

Moschus. Splendid in hiccough, Burt.

Nux Vom. Belching of wind, which is difficult; they want to belch but a kind of œsophageal constriction prevents it, G.

Podophyllum. Bilious vomiting. 18.

Pulsatilla. Nausea and vomiting. 17.

Salicylic Acid. Putrid eructations, 3x.

Secale. Copious vomiting of a mixture of a thick, black, pitchy, bilious or slimy matter, G.

Silicia. Nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, if her menses previously had been always accompanied by palpitation of the heart, G.

Theridion. Nausea increased to vomiting during vertigo, on closing the eyes, Hg. 18.

Tobacum. Nausea and vomiting with constipation. 20.

Veratrum Alb. Vomiting during stool.

Water. Vomiting of pregnancy. 24. v.

REPERTORY.

- Eruclatations.**
 Belching—nux. v.
 Burning—coff.
 Empty—iod., nux. v.
 Putrid—sal. a.
 Sour—coff.
 Spasmodic—coff.
 Violent—coff., gum. g.
- Hiccough**—amyl. n., mos. mar. v. t., mos.
- Nausea**—colch., cucur., dig., puls., therid., tabac.
 Constant—ipec.
 Intense—cucur., dig.
 Pregnancy—amyg. p. c., sil.
 Seasickness—cocc.
- Vomiting**—acon., cucur., dig., elec., puls., sec., therid., tab., ver. a.
 Albuminous—jatr. c.
 Bile—pod., sec.
- Black—sec.
 Blood—amyg. p. c., crot. h., ger. m.
 Dark—mar. v. t.
 During stool—ars., cucur., eup. perf., lepc., ver. a.
 Food—amyg. p. c., carbol. a., cuph. v.
 Green—eup. perf., mar. v. t.
 Hysterical—carbol. a.
 Immediately—carbol. a., cucur.
 Infants—amyg. p. c.
 Morning—amyg. p. c.
 Pithy—sec.
 Pregnancy—amyg. p. c., bov., carbol. a., elec., hyd. and glyc., sil., water.
 Slimy—sec.
 Sympathetic—kreas.
 Thick—sec.
 Undigested Food—cuph. v.
 Violent—gum. g.
 Watery—jatr. c.

CHAPTER 17—STOMACH.—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Argentum Nit. After taking any kind of fluid it appears as though it were running straight through the intestines without stopping, G.

Arsenicum. Acute gastritis, painful vomiting of grass-green solids or fluids after eating or drinking. R. Antidote to arsenical poison: The recently prepared hydrated oxide of iron in its moist or palpy state. Give it in teaspoonful doses to children every five to ten minutes. Give at least twelve times as much of it as has been taken of the poison.

Asafoetida. Greatly relieves gastric and abdominal sufferings, especially if accompanied with pulsation in the epigastrium.

Asclepias Tub. Dyspepsia, fullness, pressure and weight in the stomach from one to four hours after eating; flatulence, especially of stomach, follows each meal.

Baryta Carb. Pain in stomach to small of back before the menses, G.

Bovine. Gastric catarrh, Gastritis, Gastric ulcer, Cancer, Dilation, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia. Bovine gives complete rest to the stomach with perfect nutrition. The addition of peroxide of hydrogen is often of great advantage especially where there is foul odor. Dose 10 drops to $\frac{3}{4}$ i of lime water. iv.

Carbo Ani. Weak, sore, empty feeling in pit of stomach, G.

Carbo Veg. The excessive accumulation of gas in the stomach and bowels is its great characteristic.

Cimicifuga. Sense of faintness in the epigastrium, very characteristic, R.

Collinsonia. Chronic catarrh, 39.

Cornus Flor. Indigestion and distressing heartburn. General debility from loss of fluids and night sweats, H.

Electricity. Atonic dyspepsia, F.; n. p. to stomach; p. p. to back. Gastralgia, F. and G.

Geranium Mac. In hæmatemesis, ulceration of the stomach, it is one of the best.

Gratiola. Dyspepsia. Tessier gives it with excellent results in some forms of dyspepsia where there is much distention of the stomach.

Homarus. Dyspepsia, distress in the stomach, with or without sore throat, C.

Hydroic Acid. Improves digestion. x.

Hydrozone. Chronic dyspepsia, Gastric ulcer, Gastritis. These diseases are caused by the disturbing influence of pathogenic germs, causing fermentation of the food in the stomach. The food, instead of digesting, sours and passes through

a process of decomposition in which large quantities of gas are formed, causing great disturbance of the digestive organs and leaving the system un nourished. Hydrozone destroys the pathogenic germs without injury to the parts and cures these diseases. The patient should take \mathcal{R} No. 11, page i, half an hour before meals, and then two teaspoonfuls of glycozone in a wineglass of water immediately after meals. This treatment will destroy the last vestige of those germs and the mucous membrane of the stomach will become healthy and perform its function properly.

Ignatia. All cases of cardialgia in women, the first remedy, Jahr.

Kali Bi. Pressure and burning in the stomach, also ulcer of the stomach.

Lavage Tube. Should be used for catarrh and dilation of the stomach. *Dyspepsia.*

Magnesia Phos. Spasmodic cardialgia and gastrodinia.

Nux Vom. Cardialgia in males of all ages. Jahr. Flatulent distention after eating or drinking. Hg. Very sick at the stomach. "If I could only vomit I would be so much better." Very dyspeptic, much excited by coffee, spirituous liquors or highly seasoned food, G.

Pulsatilla. Sensation as if some of the food had lodged undigested above the stomach, Bæhr. Gastric disturbances from rich food; she cannot sit long at a time, must walk about to relieve her pains. Disordered stomach; nausea and vomiting, repugnance of food, colicky pains in the abdomen, and dizziness from looking up, G.

Rhus Tox. Dyspeptics often complain of trembling in the stomach, G.

Robina. Gastric ulcer. Fisher says it is the only remedy he has found to relieve the acid vomiting in cancer of the stomach. It also cures acid dyspepsia.

Valeriana. Spasms of the stomach in lymphatic, hysterical females. Acts like a charm.

Zincum. Sudden oppression of the stomach; she has to loosen her clothes, G.

REPERTORY.

Cancer—bov., robin.	Oppressive—zinc.
Catarrh—bov., coll., lavage tube.	Pressure—ascl. t., kali bi.
Digestion—asaf., corn. f., hydr. ac., puls.	Sore—carb. an.
Dilation—bov., carb. v., lavage tube.	Parts, Epigastrium —asaf., cim. r.
Distention—ascl. t., grat., nux v.	Pit of—carb. an.
Dyspepsia—ascl. t., bov., elec., grat.,	Sensations —arg. n., puls., rhus tox.
hom. hyd. and glyc., lavage tube.,	Empty—carb. an.
nux v., puls., rhus t., robin.	Fullness—ascl. t.
Flatulence—ascl. t., carb. v., nux v.	Faint—cim. r.
Gastritis—ars., bov. hyd. and glyc.	Trembling—rhus t.
Pains—asaf., baryt. c., puls.	Weak—carb. an.
Burning—kali bi.	Weight—asc. t.
Cardialgia—ign., mag. p., nux v.	Spasmodic—mag. p., valer.
Colicky—puls.	Ulceration—bov. ger. m., hyd. and glyc.,
Distress—asaf., corn. f., hom., puls.	kali bi., robin.
Gastralgia—bov., elec., mag. p.	Vomiting—ars., puls.
Heartburn—corn. f.	Weakness—carb. an.

CHAPTER 18—HYPOCHONDRIA—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Apis. Dropsy from liver complaint. 19.

Apocynum. Congestion and enlargement of the liver. 19.

Aurum Mur. Chronic hepatitis; disposition to suicide; aversion to exercise; feel stupid.

Bovine. Jaundice. Biliary calculi. Congestion or abscess of the liver. Can er or atrophy of the liver. Sclerosis. iv.

Calcarea Phos. Dropsy after liver complaints. Hardness, pressure and soreness in the right side. Throbbing in the right hypochondrium; better after belching or passing wind.

Calendula. Gall stones, where everything looks yellow, Cooper.

Carduus Mar. An excellent remedy for affections of the liver, spleen and kidneys, brought on by the abuse of alcohol, 5 drops to dose, *θ*.

Ceanothus Am. Enlargement and induration of the spleen from malaria.

Chelidonium Maj. Pain in the whole region of the liver, relieved by eating, G. Gall stones.

Dioscorea. Hepatic colic, best remedy.

Electricity. Jaundice, F., No. 52 n. p., covered with wet towel, to feet; No. 3, to whole surface. Cirrhosis of liver, general, F., or interrupted, gal. p. p. to liver. Enlargement of spleen; Stat. Draw sparks from region of spleen, gal., one p. to stomach, and the other to back. xiii.

Hot Air Baths. Bilious troubles; jaundice; torpidity and inactivity of the liver. I took cold and became deeply jaundiced; took acon., bry., merc., pod., and sul., also natrum sul. But after nearly one month I still represented the gold standard. I then took a hot air bath on going to bed and two days later took another on going to bed. The yellowness all disappeared as if by magic. It has acted equally well in other cases of jaundice, J. G. M.

Hydriodic Acid. Sclerosis of the liver, with hæmoptysis; cured promptly. Enlargement or amyloid liver. x.

Lachesis. Ascites, 19.

Liatriis Spic. Holmes has cured two cases of dropsy with it after other medicines failed; one was due to enlarged liver and spleen from malaria; the other to almost total suppression of the urine.

Lycopodium. Pain in liver, 19.

Mercurius. Inflammation of the liver.

Mercurius Protiod. Enlargement and engorgement of the liver, torpor of the liver or spleen during fevers, particularly those of a typhoid type, Cook.

Natrum Phos. Liver complaints with torpidity of the bowels and emaciation; color simulating those of tuberculosis.

Natrum Sul. Sensitiveness of the region of the liver to pressure.

Nux Vom. Sense of stricture and tightness around the hypochondriac region.

Oleum Olivæ. Gall stones. Give it in half pint doses.

Phosphorus. Malignant jaundice; should never be forgotten, R. H.

Plumbum. Jaundice where the face, sclerótica and urine are yellow; vomiting after retiring at night; very restless at nights and much exhausted, G. Great liver remedy, Bæhr.

Podophyllum. Biliousness with nausea and giddiness; bitter taste and risings; tendency to bilious vomiting and purging with dark urine, R. H.

Ptelia Trif. Leonard's key note for it is "weight, aching, distress in hepatic region; dull pain, heaviness; better by lying on the right side; turning on the left causes a dragging or pulling, as if the liver was pulling on its ligaments."

Taraxacum. All affections of the liver, darting pains in the outer parts, G.

Theridion. A very old case of pain in the region of the liver with nausea and vomiting; nausea increased on closing the eyes; also on gazing steadfastly on an object. Cured with it.

Water. In catarrhal jaundice, Searls gives large injections of water at 50 degrees F., twice daily. v.

REPERTORY.

Dropsy from—apis, calc. p., lach., liat. s.

Pains—chel., lyc., ptelia, therid.

Aching—ptelia.

Darting—tarax.

Distress—ptelia.

Dragging—ptelia.

Pressure—calc. p.

Pulling—ptelia.

Soreness—calc. p.

Throbbing—calc. p.

Parts—Hypochondria—calc. p., nux v.

Liver—card. m., nat. p., plumb., ptelia.,

tarax.

Abscess—bov.

Alcohol—carduus.

Amyloid—hydr. ac.

Atrophy—bov.

Bilious—hot air., pod.

Cancer—bov.

Cirrhosis—elec.

Colic—dios.

Congestion—apoc., bov., hot air.

Engorgement—merc. p. i.

Enlargement—apoc., hydr. ac., liat.,
merc. p. i.

Gall stones—bov., calend., chel., ol. o.

Hardness—calc. p., hot air.	Torpor—hot air., merc. p. i.
Inflammation, hepatitis — aur. mur., merc.	Side—calc. p.
Jaundice—bov., elec., hot air., phos., plumb., water.	Spleen—Enlargement of—cean., elec., liat., merc., p. i.
Sclerosis—bov., hydr. ac.,	Induration—cean.
Sensitive—nat. s.	Sensations—nux v., ptelia.

CHAPTER 19—ABDOMEN—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Aconitum. Incarcerated hernia with bitter taste and bilious vomiting. Sharp shooting in the whole abdomen, which is very tender to the touch, G.

Aluminum. One of the best remedies when the complaints appear only on the left side of the abdomen, whatever the complaint may be.

Apis. Passive congestion and enlargement of the liver, one of the primary causes of the ascites, leading to cardiac dilatation and kidney inaction. Urine contains small amount of albumen, but gives no true evidence of Bright's disease. It is all-sufficient in such cases, B. & T.

Arsenicum. Intense burning sensation, as from coals of fire, usually in the abdomen, G.

Belladonna. In affections of the cæcum and its appendages, ulceration of Peyer's glands in typhus with delirium. In peritonitis or enteritis, with or without suppuration, it becomes of the first importance, if the cæcum is the principal region attacked, A. E. F. Troubles in the inner, lower belly, very characteristic, G. Infantile colic, the patient bends backward and pains appear and leave suddenly.

Bovinine. Intestinal indigestion, Colic, Enteritis, Typhlitis, Appendicitis. Give bovine, and the general nutrition will be maintained by the passive absorption of food. This will give the digestive organs a rest, and a cure can then be effected with appropriate remedies iv.

Bovista. Colic, causing the patient to bend double, with red urine, relieved by eating, G.

Calcarea Phos. Bellyache at every attempt to eat; large abdomen of children, G. Incipient tabes mesenterica.

Cannabis Sat. Jerks and pushes in the abdomen, as though a living being was there G.

Chamomilla. Severe colic; abdomen distended like a drum. Wind passes off in small quantities, G.

Collinsonia. Chronic catarrh. 39.

Echinacea. Appendicitis. Acts almost as a specific; θ , five drop doses, every half hour to two hours.

Electricity. Spasm of diaphragm, hiccough; gal. and Far. xiii.

Hydrozone. In appendicitis, open the abscess and inject hydrozone, and thoroughly sterilize the pus cavity, then remove the appendix and use hydrozone. Many a patient now dead could have been saved in this way. Psoas abscess can be treated successfully in a similar manner. i.

Iodine. Tabes mesenterica with rapid emaciation, night sweats, slow fever, laryngeal cough, diarrhoea, R. H.

Ipecacuanha. Distressing feeling in the abdomen, as though the stomach were hanging down relaxed. Nausea with distention of the abdomen and dryness of the throat. After vomiting inclination to sleep, Hg.

Jalapa. It quickly relieves the bellyache of children, S. B. B. Painful diarrhoea of infants, with violent restlessness and crying, Nanning.

Lachesis. Ascites from enlarged liver, spleen or heart; worse from least touch, or feeling as if ulcerated, A. E. F.

Lycopodium. Much borborygmus, in the left hypochondrium. Constant sense of fermentation in the abdomen, like a pot of yeast working; pain or other trouble in the region of the liver with rumbling in the left hypochondrium. A great deal of noisy flatus in the abdomen, especially in the right hypochondrium.

A constant fermentation, producing loud, croaking sounds. Cutting pain across the hypochondrium from right to left, G.

Oleum Olivæ. Appendicitis. Give it in large doses and continually.

Plumbum. Gastralgia with sensation as though the abdomen and back-bone met. Excellent liver remedy; left side of abdomen generally, G. Colicky pains proceeding from the spine call for it, Bæhr.

Rheum. Colic in children, much worse by uncovering a leg or arm, C. G. R. Much colic with very sour stools, G. Colic before stool, Temple.

Senna. Infantile colic, where the little patient is full of wind, G.

Sepia. Paralytic affections of pelvic and abdominal visera.

Stannum. Pressure on the abdomen relieves the pains when the child is crying with colic. Relief is at once obtained by carrying it with its abdomen resting upon the point of the nurse's shoulder, G.

Terebinthina. Immense tympanites. 12, 20.

Thuja. A terrible distressing pain occurs in the left iliac region when riding or walking; she must lie down to get relief; the same pain occurs during the menstrual period, and extends to the left groin. Violent burning and pricking pains in the rectum. Dwyer injects the specific tincture for the cure of hernia with great success. Cured eight out of eleven cases and helped the others. He injects ℥ss every twelve to fourteen days. The patient takes the recumbent position and the hernia is kept in place by an elastic bandage.

Verbascum T. Hæmorrhoids; affections of the inner naval region; obstruction from induration of stool. Want of perspiration, G.

REPERTORY.

Abscess—echin., hyd.	Appendicitis—bell., bov., echin., hyd., ol. o.
Ascites—apis. lach.	Cæcum—bell., echin., ol. o.
Borborygmus—lyc.	Diaphragm—elec.
Catarrh—coll.	Groins—thuja.
Distention—cham., ipec.	Hypochondria—lyc.
Enlarged—calc. p.	Ilium—thuja.
Fermentation—lyc.	Inguinal—thuja.
Enteritis—bell., bov.	Intestines—bell., bov.
Flatulence—ham., lyc., senna.	Liver—apis., lach., plumb.
Hæmorrhoids—verb. t.	Mesentery—calc. p., iod.
Hernia—acon., thuja.	Peritoneum—bell.
Hiccough—elec.	Peritonitis—bell., ipec., plumb.
Indigestion—bov.	Peyer's glands—bell.
Pains—stann.	Rectum—thuja.
Aches—calc. p., jalap.	Side—alum., lyc., plumb.
Burning—ars., thuja.	Spleen—lach.
Colic—bell., bov., bovis., cham, jal., plumb., rheum., sen., stann.	Umbilicus—verb. t.
Cutting—lyc.	Paralysis—sepia.
Distressing—ipec., thuj.	Psoas Abscess—hyd. and glyc.
Gastralgia—plumb.	Sensations—can. sat., ipec., lach., lyc., plumb.
Pricking—thuj.	Sensitive—acon., lach.
Sharp—acon.	Typhlitis—bov., tereb.
Shooting—acon.	Tympanites—tereb.
Parts.	
Appendix—bov., echin., hyd. and glyc., ol. o.	

CHAPTER 20—STOOL AND ANUS—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Æsculus. Aching, swelling, and rigid hardness of rectum with constipation. Large hæmorrhoids block up the rectum, with not much hæmorrhage. An intolerable burning, itching pain, with a feeling of fullness in the anus. Constipation of little children.

Æthusa. In malignant summer-complaints, stool light-yellow, liquid with tenesmus and drowsiness, key note.

Aloe. Discharge of shreds of membranous material after protracted, chronic diarrhœa. A hard stool may be passed involuntarily and fall unnoticed by the patient. G. Violent tenesmus, with stools of bloody water. Faintness during and after stool, Burt.

Alumina. Frightful hæmorrhage from the bowels accompanied with urination in typhoid fever or dysentery. R. Straining of infants at stool. Constipation with only one stool a week, and that may be soft.

Ammonium Carb. Bleeding piles, very good, two doses will often cure, S. B. B.

Ammonium Mur. The hard and costive feces are often covered with a hard, glaucous mucus, S. L.

Antimonium Crud. Copious hæmorrhage from the bowels, accompanying solid feces. For a long while bleeding piles.

Apocynum. Hall gives the decoction for obstinate constipation; teaspoonful doses cures.

Arnica. Dysentery and low fevers with depression of the vital forces.

Arsenicum. Painless diarrhœa, stools acrid, stinking, undigested; vomiting during stool, very characteristic 40.

Arsenite of Copper. Spasmodic pains in bowels; green stools; screams, convulsions, and threatened collapse; stools watery and serous, with prostration; intense thirst, restlessness, violent vomiting and cramps. Give no food until the danger symptoms are passed, but give hot water.

Asclepias Tub. Catarrhal dysentery with rheumatic pains.

Bismuthum. In summer diarrhœas as soon as water reaches the stomach it is gulped up again, Hg. Summer-complaint of children with vomiting, prostration, warm surface, flatulence, white tongue, cadaverous stools, desire for company. G.

Bovinine. Fissures of anus. Dilate the sphincter muscles thoroughly and then dress with bovine tampon to which is added glycerine. Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, Constipation. Wile reports a case of cholera infantum where a baby was kept alive by dropping one drop of bovine on its tongue every fifteen minutes. iv.

Calcarea Carb. Chronic diarrhœa; clay-like stools, R. H. A copious, watery, sour-smelling diarrhœa; the surest indication, Bæhr.

Calcarea Fluor. Fissured anus. Itching of the anus from pin-worms; piles.

Calcarea Phos. Diarrhœa in emaciated children. Removes the disposition for worms in anæmic or weakly persons. Fissures of the anus in children. Offensive pus with stools. Very offensive stools. White, mushy stools; polypi of the rectum or uterus.

Capsicum. Flatulence; give it θ , 3 or 4 drops.

Carbo Veg. Unceasing emissions of flatulence by the rectum, G.

Causticum. No remedy has aggravation of the anus symptoms so prominently. G.

Chaparro Amorgosa. Bell says it is considered almost a specific for chronic diarrhœa by physicians in Mexico.

Chininum Ars. Simple, uncomplicated diarrhœa. Godschall gives 3x trit. with more satisfaction than anything else.

Cicuta. Violent hiccup in cholera, R. H.

Cina. Stool with ascarides, maw-worms, short, thick worms, G.

Collinsonia. Constipation and hæmorrhoids from congestion of the lower bowels, especially in the latter months of pregnancy, a precious remedy, R. H. Great value in cardiac diseases where hæmorrhoids and constipation are prominent symptoms.

Cuphea Viscosissima. Cholera infantum where it arises from the acidity of milk or food; vomiting of undigested food or curdled milk, with frequent, green, watery, acid, stools. Child fretful and feverish; can retain nothing on the stomach; also dysenteric stools, small, frequent, bloody, with tenesmus and much pain, with sleeplessness; give θ , 5 drops in half a glass of water, teaspoonful every 1 to 3 hours, A. A. R.

Cuprum. Black stools, painful, bloody with tenesmus and weakness, H.

Echinacea. Dangerous diarrhœa of typhoid fever.

Elaterium. Chills and fever with squirting diarrhœa, G.

Electricity. Constipation; Far. or gal., No. 33, p. p. in rectum; No. 1, p. p., moved over abdomen. Chronic diarrhœa, general Far. or gal., No. 53, covered with chamois skin to p. p. in rectum, No. 3 to ileo-cæcal valve. Fissures of anus, gal.; Fistula, gal.; Hæmorrhoids, gal.; inject 1-16 gr. cocaine in tumor. Then clamp with No. 91 to p. p. and No. 92 to n. p. till tumor turns an ashy white hue. Intestinal paralysis, gal.; No. 85 in rectum n. p.; No. 3 p p over abdomen. Stricture of rectum, gal.; see ch 6. Ulceration of rectum, M. E. xiii.

Ferrum Met. Obstinate diarrhœa, composed of slime and undigested food; stools painless, excoriating and exhausting, G.

Hydrastis. Excoriations of anus; use cerate or glycerole.

Hydriodic Acid. It keeps the bowels perfectly regular and normal in action, and improves the general health. x.

Hydrophobinum. The desire for stool was immediately caused when he heard or saw running water, A. L. Profuse, watery stools, from six to twenty a day, with pain in the bowels, worse in the evening, H.

Hydrozone. Ulceration of the rectum. Phagedenic chancre. Fistula in ano, piles, chronic constipation, diarrhœa, cholera infantum, dysentery. To cure ulcers and sores of the rectum and anus they must be treated as similar conditions are elsewhere. That is, they must be rendered aseptic; pathogenic germs must be destroyed. Surgical treatment may be required in such cases, but in addition to that the diseased parts must be kept clean and free from pathogenic germs, and this must be done by medicines which will not injure the living animal cells. To do this nothing can be better than to inject \mathcal{R} No. 9, page i, and then dress the parts with absorbent cotton saturated with glycozone. Do this from one to three times daily. In dysentery, cholera infantum and diarrhœa, a spoonful of \mathcal{R} No. 4, page i, should be taken three or four times daily. i.

Ignatia. The evacuation of the feces is difficult because of a seeming inactivity of the rectum; cannot make a violent effort to expel them without danger of eversion and prolapsus of the rectum, D.

Ipecacuanha. Stools poured forth from him with a gush, as if forced from him by the wind; very offensive, exactly like yeast, Jahr. Stools of blood and mucus, with continued nausea and much tenesmus, or stools, like black, fermented, frothy, like molasses.

Jalapa. Watery, sour diarrhœa, especially in infants, with restlessness and crying, nausea and vomiting, with griping pains in the bowels and watery diarrhœa, Burt.

Jatropha Cur. Diarrhœa, cholera, etc. When a loud noise is heard like the gurgling of water coming out of the bung hole of a barrel, during the fecal discharge, G. Watery diarrhœa, suddenly gushing out; vomiting large quantities of watery, albuminous matter; rumbling in abdomen. Useful in early stages.

Kamala. Given for tape-worm.

Kreosotum. Constipation in cachetic, delicate children.

Lachesis. Hæmorrhage from the bowels in typhoid fever; flakes of decomposed blood, having the appearance and form of perfectly charred wheat straw, with portions more or less ground up. A never failing key note. Give it high, G. Constipation with spasmodic constriction of anus.

Leptandria. Chronic diarrhœa, especially if worse afternoon and evening, Burt. Diarrhœa and nausea, faintness, vomiting and a severe, constant pain in the region of the transverse colon, Bell.

Lobelia. In chronic, watery diarrhœa, use the acetate tincture, θ .

Lycopodium. Fermentation, flatulence. 19.

Magnesia Carb. Crumbling of the stool as soon as it passes the verge of the anus.

Mercurius Cor. Dysentery with dysuria. Sensation as if the bowels fell to the side on which one is lying. Cured nine cases on this symptom alone, Macomber.

Mercurius Sol. or Viv. Black stools with great epigastric oppression, sinking, etc., H. Ascarides creep out of the anus and can be seen on the perineum and buttock at night in bed. A sick, painful feeling comes on just before stool. Diarrhœa when there is slime, rarely when there is not.

Mercurius Sulph. Diarrhœa early in the morning ; the stool bursts out in a hot stream of yellow matter, A. E. F.

Muriatic Acid. It is sure to be the remedy if the anus be very sensitive, either with or without hæmorrhoids ; exceeding tenderness of the anus. She cannot bear the least touch, not even the sheet. Large protruding piles, bluish, black and exceedingly sensitive and painful. Hæmorrhoids very tender to touch after confinement, G.

Nabalus Albus. Chronic diarrhœa. Briry gives it when there is aggravation in the morning, after breakfast ; stools profuse and hot on passing.

Naphthalin. In dysentery, with much tenesmus and pain, which nothing relieves. Dose, three to five grain capsules three or four times daily. Diarrhœa of typhoid fever or consumption.

Natrum Mur. In cases of extreme exhaustion and threatened collapse resort should be had to transfusion. 24.

Natrum Phos. Children's summer diarrhœa.

Nitric Acid. Bowels move, causing much pain ; stools hard and lumpy, G.

Nux Mos. Diarrhœa, undigested, or like chopped eggs with loss of appetite and sleepiness, in summer with children.

Nux Vom. Constipation, with constant urging in the rectum for a stool which never comes, or a small portion may be passed, leaving a sense as though a little lump was left in the rectum which was yet to come away, H. Habitual constipation of large and difficult stools with frequent urging to stool. Kirby cured a case of chronic diarrhœa of years standing, discharge frequent, painful, debilitating, and at night ; gave one dose of nux. v. 30c., and followed it by one dose of sulphur 30c.

Paulina Sorbilis. Martin gives as the key note of this remedy ; profuse, green slimy, and colorless stools. Under it the color returned and baby recovered.

Petroleum. Hunger immediately after stool. Pomery cured more cases of dysentery with this remedy than with any other.

Phosphorus. Darting and shooting in the rectum, especially with children causing them to cry out ; worse nights, worms. They put their hands to the seat, and show by various signs where and what the matter is, G.

Platinum. The stool is discharged with difficulty, seeming to stick to the anus, G.

Podophyllum. Diarrhœa during detention, worse evenings, and forenoons, restless, drowsy state, half closed eyes, constant moaning, rolling of the head from side to side ; red, hot and flushed cheeks ; head sometimes perspires during sleep. Much thirst for large drinks ; little appetite, gagging, Deck. Diarrhœa and disenteric stools ; pain preceding evacuation, relieved by pressure. Miller gives prolapsus ani, particularly following parturition, accompanying exhausting, frequent stools, worse mornings. Flatulence during detention, with green, sour stools in the morning, G.

Pulsatilla. Discharge of blood and mucus during stool ; pallid countenance and disposition to faint, with bad taste in the mouth mornings.

Ratanhia. Itching of the anus.

Resorcin. In summer complaint of children with vomiting.

Rheum. Children with sour-smelling stools, straining before stool which is finally voided with ease. Infants cry much with colic, 19.

Rhododendron. Diarrhœa with tearing pains down the legs ; at every stool the pain streaks down the legs, which are powerless.

Rhus Glab. Fetid flatus.

Rhus Tox. Dysentery where stools are jelly-like and odorless. Chapman cured such a case with it.

Ricinus. Aphthous diarrhœa ; anus inflamed, greenish-yellow, grass-green, slimy and bloody stools ; frequent, griping pains, tenesmus ; mouth dry, fever, emaciation ; somnolence ; ill-fed children, H.

Sabina. Constipation, difficult and painful stools, painful from back through to the pubes, G.

Senna. Infantile colic, where the little patient is full of wind, G.

Slag. Dreadful, anal, itching piles and constipation in scrofulous subjects with bloated abdomen. Cures as if by magic, B. & T. 34.

Sulphur. Stool passes involuntarily when coughing. In children, when their bowels are regular, but who suffer much pain at every passage. The first effort

to stool is often very painful, compelling the patient to desist, G. Diarrhœa some hours after midnight, driving out of the bed in the morning, Hg. Flatulence moving like the arm of a fœtus; rumbling through the abdomen, mostly in the sigmoid flexure, A. E. F. Diarrhœa, especially when there is the red line about the anus and the patient can't wait, must go immediately; the desire is felt especially in the morning. Both the flow of urine and feces are painful to the parts over which they pass, G. Sore, excoriation, exudations and itching of the anus. Key note, Burt.

Sulphuric Acid. Sensation of trembling all over the body without trembling, G.

Tabacum. In summer complaint the discharges look like sour milk; thick, curdled, part water, yellow mixed with green, either with or without vomiting, sunken eyes, dark underneath the eyes, sickly look, C. Dudgeon found it, 3x, act like a charm in the constipation of women. In one case there was nausea and vomiting, in another there were clay-colored stools.

Terebinthina. Worms, with foul breath, choking sensation in the throat, dry, hacking cough, vertigo. Enterocolitis with frequent and exhausting stools; worse from 12 a. m. to 12 p. m., with red, glossy tongue; much tympanites, no pain. Enterocolitis with hæmorrhage and ulceration of the bowels, especially epithelial degeneration. 12.

Thuja. During an attempt to stool the pain in the abdomen and anus is so severe that she has to desist; she cannot pass the stool; the suffering in the anus is much increased during motion, G. Frequent, small discharges from the anus sometimes involuntary, either like pitch or dry, brittle or granular, Hg. In prolapsus ani, or redundancy of anal tissue; use it locally in suppositories, or apply in glycerine, or in hypodermic injections, Howe.

Trillium Pend. Chronic diarrhœa of bloody mucus, Coe.

Veratrum Alb. Constipation produced by very cold weather; also constipation of babies. Very exhausting diarrhœa, especially weak after every stool, with cold sweat on forehead, G. θ or 3x.

Verbascum Thaps. Hæmorrhoids; affections of the inner anal region, obstructions from induration of stool. Want of perspiration, G.

Water. In summer complaints of children give plenty of hot water, and no food until danger-symptoms are passed. Flush the colon with water at 98 F. Use water with a teaspoonful of common salt to pint of water, especially if there are symptoms of collapse. 24. v.

REPERTORY.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Acid—cuph. v. | Constipation—æsc. h., alum., am. m., apoc., bov., coll., elec., hyd. and glyc., lach., nux v., sab., slag., tab., ver. a. |
| Acrid—ars. | Chronic—hyd. and glyc., nux v., tab. |
| Blood—alum., ant. c., ipec., lach., puls., tereb. | Infants—æsc. h., kreas., nat. p., pod., ver. a. |
| Bloody—aloe., cuph. v., cupr. ricin., tril. | Large Stools—nux v. |
| Borborismus with—jatr. lyc., (ch. 19), sul. | Urging with—nux v. |
| Catarrhal—ascl. t. | Convulsions with—ars. of cop. |
| Cholera—jatr. | Copious—calc. c. |
| Cholera Infantum—Summer Complaint—æth. c., bism., bov., cuph. v., hyd. and glyc., jatr., nat. p., nux. m., resor., tab., water. | Cramps with—ars. of cop. |
| Collapse—ars. of cop., nat. m., water. | Crumbling—mag. c. |
| Colic with—rheu., senna. | Curdles—tab. |
| Color. | Diarrhœa—bov., calc. c., calc. p., chin. ars., echin., elec., hyd. and glyc., jal. jatr., merc. cor., merc. s., naph., nux m., pod., rhod., sul. |
| Black—cupr., ipec., merc. | Aphthous—ricin. |
| Clay—calc. c., tab. | Children—alum., bism., calc. p., jal., nat. p., nux m., pod., rheu. |
| Green—ars. of cop., cuph. v., paul., pod., ricin., tab. | Chronic—aloe., calc. c., chap. a., elec., lept., lob., nabal., nux v., tril. |
| White—calc. p. | Copious—calc. c. |
| Without—paul. | Dentition—pod. |
| Yellow—æth. c., merc. sul., ricin., tab. | |

- Obstinate—ferr. mur.,
 Squirting—elater.
 Difficult—ign., nux. v., plat., sab.
 Drowsy with—aeth. c., nux. m., pod.,
 ricin.
 Dysentery—alum., arn., ascl. t., bov.,
 cup. v., hyd. and glyc., merc. cor.,
 naph., petr., pod., rhus t.
 Emaciation with—calc. p., ricin.
 Excoriating—ferr. m., hydras, sul.
 Exhausting—ferr. m., nat. m., nux. v.,
 pod., tereb., ver. a.
 Faintness with—aloe, lept., puls.
 Fermented—ipeec., lyc.
 Flaky—lach.
 Flatulence—bism., caps., carb. v., ipec.,
 lyc., pod., rhus. g., senna., sul.
 Forcible—ipeec., jatr., merc. sul.
 Frequent—cuph. v., pod., ricin., tereb.,
 thuj.
 Frothy—ipeec.
 Granular—thuj.
 Gushing—ipeec., jatr.
 Hard—aloe, am., m., nit. a., verb. t.
 Haste—sul.
 Hæmorrhage—see blood and bloody.
 Hiccough with Cholera—cic.
 Hot—merc. sul., nabal.
 Involuntary—aloe., sul., thuj.
 Lienteria—ars., cuph. v., ferr. m., nux., m.
 Like Various Things—ipeec., jatr., lach.
 nux. m., plat. rhus t., sul., tab., thuj.
 Liquid—aeth., c.
 Lumpy—nit. a.
 Membraneous—aloe.
 Moaning with—pod.
 Mucus—am., m., ipec., puls., tril.
 Mushy—calc. p.
 Nausea with—ipeec., jal., lept., tab.
 Noisy—jatr.
 Paralysis with—elec., ign.
 Profuse—hydroph.—puls.
 Prostration with—ars of cop., bism.
 Purulent—calc. p.
 Restless with—ars. of cop., jal.
 Screams with—arsen of cop.
 Serous—ars. of cop., ascl. t.
 Slimy—ferr. mur., merc., paul., ricin.
 Small—cuph., v. nux. v., thuj.
 Smell—
 Cadaverous—bism.
 Offensive—calc. p., ipec.
 Sour calc. c., cuph. v., jal., pod.,
 rheum.
 Stinking—ars.
 Without Smell—rhus. t.
 Solid—ant. c.
 Stricture with—elec.
 Sudden—jatr., sul.
 Watery—aloe., ars. of cop., calc. c., cuph.
 v., hydroph., jal., jatr., lob., rhe., tab.
 Vomiting with—ars., ars. of cop., bism.,
 cuph. v., jal., jatr., lept., resors., tab.
- Pains.**
- Aching—aesc. h.
 Burning—aesc. h.
 Colic—rheum., sen.
 Darting—phos.
 Gripping—jal., ricin.
 Painful—cuph. v., hydroph., jal., lept.,
 naph., nit. a., merc. cor., nitr. a.,
 nux. v., pod., rhod., sab., sul., thuj.
 Painless—ars., ferr. mur.
 Rheumatic—ascl. t.
 Shooting—phos.
 Soreness—sul.
 Spasmodic—ars. of cop., coff., naph.
 Tearing—rhod.
 Tenesmus—aethus. c., aloe, alum.,
 cuph. v., cupr., ipec., naph., nux. v.,
 rheum., ricin.
- Parts.**
- Anus—calc. f., calc. p., caust., hydras.,
 hyd. and glyc., mag. c., merc., mur.
 ac., ricin., sul., thuj.
 Chancre—hyd. and glyc.
 Constriction—lach.
 Excoriations—hydras., sul.
 Exudation—sul.
 Fissures—bov., calc. f., calc. p., elec.,
 hyd. and gly.
 Fistula—elec., hyd. and glyc.
 Hæmorrhoids—Piles—aesc., am. c.,
 calc. f., collin., elec., hyd. and glyc.,
 mur. a., slag., verb. t.
 Bleeding—am. c., ant. c.
 Inflamed—ri in.
 Paralysis—elec.
 Prolapsus—ign., pod., thuj.
 Sensitive—mur. a.
 Cæcum—elec.
 Colon—lept., tereb.
 Epigastrium—merc.
 Intestines—coll., elec., jal., tereb.
 Rectum—aesc. h., calc. p., coll., elec.,
 hyd. and glyc., ign., nux. v., phos.
 Sigmoid flexure—sul.
 Umbilicus—verb. t.
- Sensations hydroph., merc. cor., merc.,
 nux. v., sul., sul. a., tereb.
 Fullness—aescul.
 Itching aesc. h., calc. f., calc. p.,
 ratan., slag., sul.
 Swelling—aesc.
 Thick—tab.
 Ulcers—elec. hyd. & glyc., tereb.
 Weakness during—cupr.
 Worms—calc. f., calc. p., cina. kam.,
 merc., phos., tereb.

CHAPTER 21—URINARY ORGANS—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

- Acetic Acid.** Apply hot cloths wrung out of vinegar and water to the region of the bladder after parturition for retention of urine.
- Adonis Vernalis.** Bright's disease, delirium, scanty, high-colored urine, of light specific gravity. A. says it is most valuable in cardiac dropsies, θ two drop doses.
- Alumina.** Corroding urine. 23.
- Apis.** Absence of thirst and scanty urination. 19.
- Apocynum.** Ascites. 19. 37.
- Arnica.** Gravel.
- Arsenicum.** Paralysis of the bladder; no desire or power to urinate; seems to have lost all power to control urination, especially after parturition, greenish urine. R.
- Arsenicum Brom.** (Clement's). Diabetes mellitus. 4 drops θ , twice daily.
- Baptisia.** Stools, urine and sweat, all exceedingly fetid.
- Benzoic Acid.** Urine dark-brown, urinous odor being highly intensified on first passing, very characteristic. In old people when a highly colored urine dribbles away, partly from the irritation it causes, and partly from want of power on the part of the bladder to retain it, R. H. White sediment in the urine, Hg.
- Berberis Aq.** Stitching, recurring, crampy pain; thick mucus and bright red mealy sediment, McCurtain.
- Bovine.** Congestion of Kidneys, Albuminuria, Nephritis, Pyelitis, Uræmia, Renal Colic, Cystitis. iv.
- Bovista.** Colic with red urine, relieved by eating, G.
- Calcarea Phos.** Purulent blennorrhœa of the bladder; shooting in the neck of the bladder. Violent pains in the bladder and neighboring parts, prostate; with weak stream of urine. Diabetes mellitus when the lungs are involved. Dark urine, warmer than usual, penetrating odor. Diaper is stained yellow. Difficulty of preventing the escape of the urine. Dropsy after kidney disease. 18.
- Calcarea Renalis Preparata.** It is reputed to cure renal calculi, gravel, and also to clear the tartar from the teeth.
- Calcarea Sulphide.** Diabetes mellitus; give $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. θ , three times daily for six weeks.
- Camphora.** Stranguria, if not relieved by urinating, especially if caused by cantharis, Burt.
- Cannabis Sat.** Tearing pain along the urethra while urinating, in a zigzag direction, G.
- Cantharis.** Urine dribbles very slowly, flaky, pus, reddish, bloody, G.
- Chamomilla.** Urine like pus, flow interrupted, flows and stops, or only flows in a very slight stream. Frequent pressing toward the uterus, like labor pains, with desire to urinate, passing large quantities of pale urine, G.
- Chenopodium.** Yellow, foaming urine. 28.
- Chimaphilla.** Chronic renal and vesicle affections, with an enormous amount of thick, ropy, mucous sediment in the urine; some times it is mixed with blood or pus.
- Cina.** The urine turns milky after standing a little, G.
- Copaiva.** Bloody urine with constant urging to urinate and tendency to chordee.
- Crotalis.** Albuminuria, hæmaturia if dependent on blood changes. Nephritis due to infectious diseases with hæmorrhages; in uræmia evidence of blood poisoning; paralytic and convulsive symptoms; retinitis, general symptoms of rapid disorganization of the blood.
- Cubebæ.** Frequent urination in school girls about graduation time and of a nervous character, Sutherland.
- Digitalis.** The frequent desire to urinate is always worse at night.
- Electricity.** Spasms of bladder, Far. Bright's disease, general Far. Diabetes, general Far. With central gal. Stricture of urethra; gal, see ears. Incontinence of urine. Enuresis, Far. and gal. Polypus of female urethra use galvanocautery snare. xiii.
- Eryngium Aq.** Strangury, θ , one drop every hour.
- Euonymus.** Albuminuria. Holcombe gave it with good results in several cases, with headache, chronic catarrh and dyspepsia.

Eupatorium Purp. One of the best remedies in gravel. Albuminuria, diabetes, incontinence of urine, 30 to 60 drops fl. ex. in gin., S. B. B. Stranguria, with enlargement of the prostate gland; make a tea of it and take in large quantities, excellent. Urinary calculi.

Guaiaicol, Carbonate of. In diabetes; small doses.

Helleborus. Urine after settling looks like coffee grounds, G.

Hot Air Baths. Albuminuria. They relieve congestion of the kidneys, as of the liver, 18, and other glandular inflammations. ii.

Hydriodic Acid. It is the ideal antiseptic of the genito-urinary tract. No remedy equals it in pyelitis or chronic cystitis. It is also by far the best remedy for enlarged prostate. It also cures chronic nephritis and renal colic. It is regarded as specific in the non-specific urethritis and all inflammatory diseases of the urinary organs.

Hydrozone. Catarrh of the bladder. Cystitis. Suppurative diseases of the kidneys. Chronic catarrh of the bladder may occur in either male or female, and is characterized by pains in the hypogastric region, frequent micturition with much tenesmus. The urine contains a white or yellow sediment which is often purulent. In the acute stage, called cystitis, the symptoms are similar but more severe. In both, the mucous membrane of the bladder is in a state of inflammation, and is infested with pathogenic germs. The treatment consists in rendering the bladder aseptic by the frequent injection of \mathcal{R} No. 4, page i. followed by injections of \mathcal{R} No. 8, page i. In cases where the irritation and inflammation of the kidneys is due to gravel, constitutional treatment will also be required. i.

Juniperus Vir. Dysuria, burning, scalding, cutting pains in the urethra when urinating; tenesmus vesica; constant urging to urinate; chronic vesical catarrh. H.

Kali Bi. Urine alkaline andropy, McCurtain.

Kali lod. Enuresis at night, in scrofulous children. In cystitis, 1-50 gr. doses.

Kali Perm. Diabetes mellitus.

Lobelia. Deep red urine with copious red sediment, G.

Lycopodium Clav. Copious sediment, in lithic acid gravel.

Mercurius. Intense itching, which is made worse by the presence of urine remaining on the parts after urinating. It has to be washed off.

Mezereum. Urine with red flakes which float upon the top of the urine, G.

Moschus. Diabetes, profuse urination, great thirst, emaciation, perfect loss of sexual desire, and sugar in the urine. Has made some good cures of diabetes, Burt.

Nasturtium Aq. Bright's disease with dropsy; a domestic remedy of value.

Natrum Mur. Albuminuria after diphtheria, A. E. F.

Nitric Acid. Extremely offensive urine; great key note, Burt. Spooner cured a case of blue-colored urine, very offensive, with it.

Nux Vom. Nocturnal enuresis; urinates very often, bloody urine. Frequent urination. She passes little and often with much burning, G.

Plantago Major. Highly recommended for incontinence of urine.

Plumbum Met. Much trouble with the urine, not being able to pass it apparently from want of sensation to do so. The will cannot effect it, as if from paralysis, G.

Pulsatilla. When going to urinate there is a sensation as if it would gush away and they can scarcely wait, after urination spasmodic pain in the neck of the bladder, extending to the pelvis and thighs. Wetting the bed, especially of little girls. Region of the bladder very sensitive to pressure, G. After exposure to cold deposit of a slimy sediment which sticks to the vessel, McCurtain. Enlarged prostate gland.

Rhus Aromatica. Gray regards it as a sovereign remedy in diabetes mellitus, and it has been found useful in enuresis, 5 to 10 drops, θ .

Sambucus. Milky urine, thick and white. 27.

Sarsaparilla. Much pain at the conclusion of urinating, almost unbearable with women, Hg. Deposit in urine like gray sand.

Saururus Cernuus. Phares gave it with success for many years for cystitis with strangury. Dose 20 to 30 drops, θ .

Saw Palmetto. Adolphus regards it as almost specific for prostatic troubles of old men, also on testicles and appendages, and difficult urination.

Senega. Frequent urination with greenish tinge, depositing a cloudy sediment.

Solidago Verga Aureus. Cures patients who have been obliged to use the catheter for years. Gucken gives it for the following symptoms: Pains in the kidneys, region of the kidneys painful to pressure; feeling of enlargement and tension in the kidneys, also pain in the kidneys extending forward to the abdomen and to the bladder, dysuria. Difficult and scanty urination. Bright's disease; urine dark, red-brown with thick sediment; stone and gravel; albumen, blood or slime in the urine. Urine dark with sediment of phosphates, slightly sour, neutral or alkaline. Urine with numerous epithelial cells, with gravel or tripple phosphates, or phosphate of lime.

Squilla. Dropsy with profuse discharge of urine; may or may not be too frequent, G.

Staphysagria. Irritable bladder in pregnant women when dependent on disturbed nerve centers; neuralgic pains, especially in pelvic organs. It also acts well with old men with irritable bladder. Give it low.

Stigmata Maydis. Congestion of kidneys, dysuria, excessive urination, chronic diseases of the kidneys and bladder, Bright's disease, acute and chronic. Must be prepared from the green corn silk. B. & T.

Syzgium Jambolanum. It has been used with considerable success in diabetes mellitus, lessening the amount of urine, and the amount of sugar. Use the seeds only, powdered, 10 grs. 3 times daily. The active principle of this drug is called "Enlexing," and B. & T. believe it to be superior to all known remedies in the treatment of diabetes.

Thiosinimin. Pennover gives it successfully for enlarged prostate gland.

Thlapsi Bursa Pastoris. Uric acid, sand, and brick dust sediment in the urine. When the system is loaded down with uric acid, especially in the kidneys, causing ascites and general dropsy, this remedy causes the removal of the sand and its effects.

Uranium Nit. Gravel. Give it low.

Uva Ursa. Slimy urine or slime passes with blood; painful dysuria with frequent but difficult discharge of thick, ropy urine, with a strong, pungent odor, Hall.

Verbascum Thaps. Cushing says it always cures constant dribbling of the urine. Incontinence of urine; scalding.

Vesicaria. Nephralgia, without fever. Nephritis, after aconite. Cystitis, acute and chronic. Retention of the urine. For all these diseases vesicaria is an important remedy and should never be forgotten, 10 drops, θ , to dose.

Water, Distilled. The use of distilled water in urinary troubles is often of greater benefit than drugs of any kind. This especially in dysuria. v.

Zinc. Constant urging to pass water; only when sitting and leaning backward can he discharge some; much sand in the urine, Hg. Sitting with legs one over the other and bending forward and cannot make water but very little, and still he feels as if his bladder would burst, G.

REPERTORY.

Antiseptic—hydr. ac.

Micturition.

Dribbles—benz. a., canth., verb. t.

Dysuria—jun. v., saw. p., solid v., stig. m., uva. v., vesic., wat. dist., zinc.

Frequent—cubeb., dig., elec., hyd. and glyc., nux. v., seneg., uva. u., wat. dist.

Hasty—puls.

Incontinence—Enuresis—elec., eup. purp., kali i., nux v., plan. m., puls., rhus a., verb. t.

Interrupted—chamo.

Little and often—apis, nux v.

Retention—acet. a., ars., sold v., vesic.

Strangury—camph., eryng., eup. purp., saur. c., water dis.

Stream—calc. p., cham.

Urging—calc. p., cham., copai., hyd. and glyc., jun. v., puls., zinc.

Pains—hyd. and glyc., sars., solid. v. a.

Burning—jun. v., nux v.

Colic—bov., bovist, hydr. ac.

Crampy—berb aq.

Cutting—jun. v.

Labor—like—cham.

Nephralgia—vesic.

Neuralgic—staph.

Recurring—berb. aq.

Scalding—jun. v.

Shooting—calc. p.

Spasmodic—puls.

Stitching—berb. aq.

Tenesmus—hyd. and glyc., jun. v.

Tearing—cann. s.

- Violent—calc. p.
- Parts.**
- Bladder—calc. p., elec., hyd. and glyc., jun. v., puls., solid., staph., zinc.
- Blennorrhœa—calc. p.
- Catarrh—euony., hyd. and glyc., jun. v.
- Chronic—chim., hydr. ac., stig. m.
- Congestion—stig. m.
- Cystitis—bov., hydr. ac., hyd. and glyc., kali i., saur. c., vesic.
- Irritable—staph., water dis.
- Neck of—calc. p., puls.
- Paralysis—ars., benz. a., crot. h., plumb.
- Spasms of—elec.
- Tender to touch—puls.
- Kidneys—apoc., hyd. and glyc., solid. v.
- Acites—apoc., thlap. b. p.
- Bright's disease—adon. v., elec., nast. aq., sol. v., stig. m.
- Chronic—chim., stig. m.
- Congestion—bov., hot air, stig. m.
- Dropsy—adon. v., calc. p., nast. aq., squill., thlaps. b. p.
- Nephritis—bov., crot. h., hydr. ac., hyd. and glyc., vesic.
- Suppurative disease—hyd. and glyc.
- Prostate—calc. p., eup. purp., hydr. ac., puls., saw. p., thios.
- Ureters—Pyelitis—bov., hydr. ac.
- Urethra—cann. s., elec., hydr. ac., jun. v., vesic.
- Sensations**—puls., solid. v., zinc.
- Urine.**
- Acid—sol. v. a.
- Albuminous—bov., crot. h., euony., eup. purp., hot air, nat. m., sol. v.
- Alkaline—kali i., sol. v.
- Bloody—canth., chim., copai., crot. h., nux v., sol. v., uva u.
- Color.**
- Blue—nit. a.
- Dark—calc. p., sol. v.
- Dark Brown—benz. ac., sol. v.
- Green—ars., seneg.
- High—adon. v., benz. a.
- Milky—cin.
- Pale—cham.
- Red—bovist., canth., lob., sol. v.
- White—samb.
- Yellow—calc. p., chenop.
- Corroding—alum.
- Diabetes—ars. brom., calc. p., calc. sulphide, elec., eup. purp., guaiac., kali perm., mos., rhus a., syzyg.
- Excoriating—merc.
- Flakes—canth., mez.
- Foaming—chenop.
- Like various things—cham., hell., samb.
- Odor.**
- Fetid—bapt.
- Offensive—nit. a.
- Penetrating—calc. p.
- Pungent—benz. a., uva u.
- Strong—uva u.
- Urinous—benz. a.
- Quantity.**
- Copious—lyc.
- Large—cham., stig. m.,
- Profuse—mos., squill, stig. m.
- Scanty—adon. v., apis, sol. v.
- Scalding—verb. t.
- Thick—samb., uva u.
- Sediment.**
- Blood—chim.
- Calculi—calc. r. p., eup. purp., sol. v.
- Cloudy—senega.
- Color.**
- Brick dust—thlaps. b. p.
- Brown—benz. a.
- Gray—sars.
- Milky—cina.
- Red—berb., lob.
- White—benz. a., hyd. and glyc.
- Yellow—hyd. and glyc.
- Copious—lob., lyc.
- Epithelial cells—sol. v.
- Gravel—arn, calc. r. p., eup. purp., hyd. and glyc., lyc., sol. v., uran. n., wat. dis.
- Mealy—berb. aq.
- Mucus—berb. aq., chim.
- Phosphates—sol. v.
- Purulent—calc. p., canth., cham., chim., hyd. and glyc.
- Ropy—chim., kali bi., uva u.
- Sandy—thlap. b. p., sars., zinc.
- Sensations—merc., puls., zinc.
- Slimy—puls., sol. v., uva u.
- Specific gravity—adon. v.
- Thick—berb. aq., chim., samb., sol. v., uva u.
- Uræmia—bov., crot. h.
- Uric acid—thlaps. b. p.

CHAPTER 22—MALE ORGANS—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Avena Sativa. B. & T. say it is unsurpassed for victims of sexual weakness, with great debility, palpitation, insomnia, haggard looks. Give it θ , 15 to 16 drops, twice daily. 35.

Bellis Perennis. Masturbation, the best remedy for evils resulting from this vice.

Bovinine. Anæmia with impotence, the result of excesses, was cured by using bovine one month, iv.

Caladium Seq. Weakness of sexual power; coldness of sexual parts, G.

Calcarea Phos. Chronic gonorrhœa in anæmic subjects. Swelling of the testes. Sexual desire increased or diminished.

Cannabis Ind. Many doctors prefer it to cann. sat. in gonorrhœa.

Cannabis Sat. Gonorrhœa in the second stage. Great swelling of the prepuce, approaching to phymosis, E. C. F.

Chinum Bi Sulph. It is used by some doctors as an injection for hydrocele, 5 grs. to one dram of water. Draw the urine off first and then inject. It is also used as an injection for hernia.

Cinnabaris. Very red looking ulcers; nodes; very angry looking chancres, G.

Copaiva. Holcombe gave for gonorrhœa 1 to 2 drops in an ounce of alcohol, of this 5 drops three times daily. Locally, plumb. acet. and morphia acet. aa grs. iv to aqua $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. Mix.

Corrallium Rub. Very painful chancres, G. A combination of syphilis and psora, Hg Red, flat ulcers of the glands and inner surface of the prepuce with secretion of yellow ichor.

Digitalis. Spermatorrhœa, nocturnal emissions, 1 gr. of 2x of digitaline. Give it always in the morning, never in the evening, Bæhr.

Dioscorea. Emissions during sleep without erections or dreams; also erections with amorous dreams.

Echinacea. Gonorrhœa. Use it locally and internally.

Electricity. Chancroids; gal.; M. E. No. 37 made of copper to p. p., apply to lesion; No. 3 n. p. to some point; apply until there is deposit of oxychloride of copper, causing a green hue. Gleet, gal.; No. 103 copper sound, one that will easily pass the meatus to p. p.; introduce full depth in the urethra; n. p. No. 3 to abdomen. Hydrocele, galvano-puncture. No. 58 to n. p., in scrotum, No. 96 p. p. to thigh. Increase current to 40 Ma, 5 min. Orchitis, gal.; pass current through part. Hypertrophy of prostate, gal. No. 21 e. to n. p., introduce to prostate; No. 3 to lumbar spine; also, galvano-cautery, and M. E. Spermatorrhœa, gal. No. 21 to n. p., in prostatic urethra, No. 66 to p. p. to small of back. xiii.

Erythroxyton Coca. Ghosh recommends it in satyriasis in men, from self abuse.

Eucalyptus. Gonorrhœa, gleet. 40.

Ferric Phos. Chronic gonorrhœa.

Hamamelis. Orchitis with pain and swelling of the testicles.

Hydriodic Acid. It is found to be far superior to kali iod. in the treatment of syphilis, as it is borne much better by the stomach and is more pleasant to take. Manley says it is the ideal way of exhibiting iodine. In syphilis when improvement comes to a stand still, then this acid will start it up again. It is the remedy after mercury has exhausted its powers in syphilis. It is unsurpassed in tertiary syphilis. It may be used until the metallic taste becomes pronounced, when we know that iodism is at hand. x.

Hydrozone. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis, Enlargement of the prostate gland. Gleet is simply chronic gonorrhœa, and gonorrhœa is the result of infection by pathogenic germs. The treatment consists of ridding the urethra of these germs, and keeping it free from them and from inflammatory products until nature has time to restore the mucous membrane to a healthy condition. Urethritis, when not the result of infection with the germs of gonorrhœa will readily yield to the same, or similar treatment. Enlarged prostate gland usually takes on a low degree of inflammation which causes difficulty and pain on urinating, and the formation of pus. In addition to other treatment, the parts must be kept aseptic and clean. The patient should frequently inject for all these diseases R_x No. 3, page i. It may be necessary to use a soft rubber catheter attached to a syringe so that a half pint of the solution can be injected into the bladder and allowed to remain there for a half hour or longer. i.

Hyoscyamus. Chordee. 3x.

Iodium. Hydrocele. Helmuth recommends to try first, the injection of Churchill's iodine, 10 drops, into the sac without drawing off the water, and do nothing else until this fails. It generally cures.

Jacaranda. Used very much in South America for syphilis. from θ to 2x: very

useful in blennorrhœa and chancroids. May be used in syphilis after mercury, Convers.

Kali Bi. Spermatorrhœa from irritation of the spinal cord, with paralytic symptoms.

Kali Perm. In buboes, aspirate the pus out and inject the sac with k. p. 10 gr. to $\frac{3}{4}$ of water.

Mercurius. Collection of smegma, a whitish substance, behind the glans penis. Erections of little boys all night, causing emaciation, constant pulling and tearing at the prepuce at night caused from itching, G.

Mercurius Cor. Gonorrhœa. 1 part to 4,000; inject 4 times daily after urinating.

Mercurius Protiod. The standard remedy in secondary syphilis, 2x, Burt. Enlargement of inguinal glands and testicles during gonorrhœa and lues, Cook.

Moschus. Loss of sexual desire. 2i.

Mygale Lasidora. Said to be excellent in chordee.

Natrum Sulph. Gonorrhœa, 2x or 3x every two hours. If not better in 24 hours give one dose of thuj 30c, and then resume nat. s. This treatment cures a majority of cases, Grauvogl.

Nux Vom. Spermatorrhœa with sexual dreams, and nocturnal emissions, the best remedy, Burt.

Origanum. A specific against sexual passion and the habit of masturbation, especially for girls, 4x.

Pinus Can. A specific for injection in gonorrhœa, 1 part to 3 of water, Harrison.

Plumbum. (Goulard's extract.) Apply to buboes under pressure of a truss.

Rana Bufo. Masturbation. 35.

Salix Nigra. Acute gonorrhœa with much erotic trouble, and chordee with irritation; excessive venereal desire; satyriasis; it will act like a charm, θ , 30 to 60 drops to dose

Sandalwood Oil. Gonorrhœa, 15 to 30 drops, θ , 3 times daily.

Saw Palmetto. Adolphus regards it as almost a specific for prostatic troubles of old men, also for troubles of testicles and appendages and difficult urination. Dose 5 to 10 drops, θ . It reduces the enlarged prostate and increases sexual activity. Throbbing, aching, dull pains in prostate with discharge of prostatic juice; weakened sexual power; loss of thrill; orchialgia. Epididymitis; orchitis.

Stillingia Sylv. Syphilitic rheumatism, when aching pains run down the arms and legs, more in day time than at night. first in the right side then in the left. The pains are of a most severe, aching character, and run down the arms and legs, Phelan.

Tarantula Cuba. An Indian doctor in Mexico has a wide reputation for the cure of syphilis. This is his chief medicine.

Thlapsi Bursa Pastoris. Roberts regards it as the best remedy in seminal emissions, 5 to 7 drops to dose, θ .

Thuja Occ. Hydrocele. Park Davis recommends this remedy as the best injection for hydrocele. Draw the water first, then inject the fluid extract; it gives no pain and is very successful. Howe, for this, uses specific thuja., θ , and warm water, equal parts, injects as above. Seminal emissions. Roberts regards it as the best of all medicines to control this discharge, 5 to 7 drops, twice daily.

REPERTORY.

Anæmia—bov., calc. p.	Parts.
Blennorrhœa—jacar.	Glans—merc. p. i.
Buboes—kali perm., merc. p. i., plumb.	Penis.
Coldness of Parts—calad. s.	Chancres—cinnab., corr. r.
Dreams—diosc., nux v.	Chancroids—elec., jacar.
Emissions—dig., dios., nux v., thlap. b.	Chordee—hyos., mygal., salix. m.
p., thuj.	Erections—dios., merc.
Hydrocele—chin. b., elec., iod., thuj.	Glans—corr. r., merc.
Impotence—bov.	Phymosis—cann. s.
Nodes—cinn.	Prepuce—cann. s., corr. r., merc.
Pains.	Smegma—merc.
Aching—saw p., still.	Prostate—elec., hyd. and glyc., saw p.

- Testicles**—calc. c., merc. p. i., saw p. **Masturbation**—bell. p., eryth. c., orig.,
 Epididymitis—saw p. rana b.
 Inflammation—orchitis—elec., ham., **Sexual Desire.**
 merc. p. i., saw p. Excessive—orig., salix. m.
 Pain—ham. Increased—calc. p.
 Swelling—calc. p., ham. Lessened—calc. p., mos., saw p.
Urethra—hyd. and glyc. **Satyriasis**—eryth., salix. m.
Gleet—elec., eucal., hyd. and glyc. **Sexual Power**—aven. s., bov., saw p.
Gonorrhœa—calc. p., cann. i., can. **Spermatorrhœa**—dig., elec., kali bi.,
 s., copai., corr. r., echin., eucal., nux v.
 ferr. p., hyd. and glyc., merc. c., **Syphilis**—corr. r., hydr. ac., jacar., merc.
 merc. p. i., nat. s., pin. c., salix., p. i., still., tarant. c.
 sand. o., thuj. **Thrill**—saw p.
Urethritis, non-specific—hyd. and **Ulcers**—see chancres.
 glyc. **Weakness**—aven. s., calad. s., saw p.
Whites—merc. p. i.

CHAPTER 23—FEMALE ORGANS—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Æsculus. In uterine displacements, pain across the sacro-iliac symphysis, more or less constant with feeling as if the back would give way at that point, causing great fatigue when walking. Throbbing in the abdominal and pelvic cavities, especially the latter, in uterine troubles, very characteristic. Leucorrhœa with lameness in the back, across the sacro-iliac symphysis, and hence much fatigue from walking even a little ways, G.

Agnus Castus. Gonorrhœa with absence of sexual desire.

Alumina. After menses she is so weak in body and mind that a little exercise prostrates her. Bearing-down pains as if everything would fall through the vagina. During menses corroding urine is passed night and day, G.

Ammonium Carb. Debility during menses; must lie down.

Antimonia Tart. Leucorrhœa of watery blood, liable to occur in paroxysms, worse when sitting.

Arnica. Cannot walk erect on account of a bruised feeling in the uterine region, G.

Asafœtida. Hysteria, hysteralgia, and uterine affections, wasted and dried up breasts of milk.

Aurum Muriaticum Natrum. In displacements of uterus. Use at the same time locally on pledgets of cotton, alum Zii to Ziii to quart of water.

Baryta Carb. White, albuminous leucorrhœa, with a sensation as if warm water was flowing down, G. Especially suited to dwarfish women with scanty menstruation and troublesome weight about the pelvis in any position, Burt,

Borax. White leucorrhœa, as thick as paste, H, No desire for coitus.

Bovine. Case of chronic ulceration of cervix uteri, cured by thorough aseptic means, and dressing frequently with bovine, to which was added iodoform. In cases of anæmia from too profuse menstruation, bovine sustains the patient's strength until a cure can be effected by proper treatment. i. iv.

Calcarea Carb. The least excitement may cause the return of profuse catamenia, G. The main medicine for hystericky women during the climacteric, if they had not been married, or if they had no children, but had had copious catamenia, Gross. In deranged menses, excessive menstruation with goiter; bi-monthly menses with dysmenorrhœa; too frequent menses with leucorrhœa; continued roaring in the ears.

Calcarea Fluor. Hard lumps or knots in the breasts.

Calcarea Phos. Nymphomania before the catamenia. Black and clotted menstrual flow. Labor-like pains before and during the menses. Clitoris erect after urination with strong sexual desire. Cream-like whites in the afternoon. Polypus of the uterus. Prolapsus in debilitated persons. Uterine displacements with rheumatoid pains. Swelling of the labia and external parts on awaking.

Calcium Carbide. Etherage uses it for cancer of the womb. He cures it first, then puts a piece of the carbide in the cavity of the cancer, then packs with

iodoform gauze. Does this every three days until it is healed up. Guinn uses acetylene gas for cancer, gonorrhœa, etc.

Calendula. ζ i to ζ ii each of glycerine and water. Of this mixture take a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of tepid water; use as an injection for simple ulcer of the womb.

Capsicum. Amenorrhœa. Disordered menstruation with a pushing or sticking sensation in the left ovarian region, G.

Carbo Ani. Numbness and languor of the thighs, particularly during the menses. Malignant ulceration of the uterine cervix with foul discharges. Violent pressing in the loins, in the small of the back and thighs during the menses. The menstrual function seems to exhaust her so she is hardly able to speak. Menses followed by great exhaustion. Uterine hæmorrhage when there is much affection of the glands. Watery, burning leucorrhœa, particularly when walking, G.

Chionanthus Virg. Menstrual headaches. 3.

Cimicifuga. Infra-mammary pain in unmarried women, R. H.

Cocculus. Menstrual colic, the pains are of a sharp spasmodic, irregular character, G. And especially if below the umbilicus. Convulsions from suppressed menses.

Coffea. Aversion to coitus among women, it is so painful. Profuse menstruation with excessive sensitiveness of the organs, and voluptuous itching, G.

Colocynthis. Removes enlargement of the ovaries. Ovaritis after abortion, where the whole abdominal contents are involved, with stiches in the ovaries, colic, diarrhœa, pressure in the abdomen, suppression of the lochia. Chronic ovaritis, L.

Crocus. Black, stringy discharge from the uterus, with rolling and bounding in the abdomen, as from a fœtus, G.

Dulcamara. Always as a forerunner of the catamenia, a rash appears on the skin, with extraordinary sexual excitement during the rash and catamenia.

Elaps. Hæmorrhage of the blackest blood; hence, dysmenorrhœa with black blood; black blood between menses; menses every two or three weeks; dreams about dead persons; flushes of heat; climacteric.

Electricity. Amenorrhœa; gal. cur., p. p. to lumbar region; n. p. to uterus. Cancer of cervix uteri; catarrh of cervix. Dysmenorrhœa. Endo-metritis. Hæmatocele. Hvsteria. Leucorrhœa. Menopause. Menorrhagia. Metritis. Ovaritis. Salpingitis. Subinvolution. Stricture. xiii.

Eucalyptus. Leucorrhœa. 40.

Ferrum Met. Previous to menses she has a stinging headache, ringing in the ears, and discharge of long pieces from the uterus; menses remit a day or two and then return, G.

Ferrum Phos. In vicarious menstruation when the patient begins to expectorate blood.

Fraxinus Amer. Enlargement of the uterus, 10 to 15 drops θ , three times daily. B. & T.

Graphites. No remedy gives such satisfaction in ladies who have scanty and delayed menstruation, with constipation and inclined to obesity, Burt.

Hamamelis. Cutting, tearing pains in ovary, which is swollen and very tender, Burt. Ovarian disease which is accompanied with much swelling and tenderness, G.

Hepar Sulph. Pruritus vulva; intense irritation of the external labiæ, which are puffed, hot and red, itch and burn terribly, H.

Hydriodic Acid. It is an important remedy in syphilis, tubal disease, leucorrhœa and membranous dysmenorrhœa. It causes tissue metamorphosis, or change, and this combined with its antiseptic action upon an organ like the uterus causes the disappearance of fibroid tumors and other abnormal conditions. It also has a soothing effect upon the nerves supplying the uterus, relieves congestion and pain, and restores the parts to a normal condition. x.

Hydrozone. Leucorrhœa, Vaginitis, Metritis, Endo-metritis, Ulceration of Cervix Uteri, Cancer and Gangreen of the Uterus, Chronic Endo-metritis and Uterine Ulcer, Pelvic Abscess, Cellulitis, Recto-vaginal Fistula, Gonorrhœa. These diseases have a common origin. They are caused by the existence of pathogenic germs. Some of them may require constitutional treatment, and some of them surgical, but all of them require aseptic treatment for the comfort and

cure of the patient. This can be done best by frequent local applications of *R*. No. 1, page i, or, in many cases, No. 2, or No. 10, page i, will be found valuable. The application of pure glycozone, or glycozone diluted with c. p. glycerine is often of great value. i.

Hoscyamus. Lascivious furor, without modesty; she wishes to uncover and expose herself. Loud laughter at the approach of the menses with convulsive trembling, G.

Iodium. Weakness during the menses, particularly when going up stairs, G.

Kali Bi. Pruritus of the vulva arising from irritation of the uterus and ovaries, or any hyperæsthesia of the veins of that locality; no remedy can equal it, H,

Kali Carb. Menses too profuse and too late.

Kali Perm. Amenorrhœa, the best remedy, 3x trit.

Kreosotum. Voluptuous itching deep in the vagina. Leucorrhœa with much debility, particularly of the lower limbs; it may be mild or acid, causing much itching. In cancer of the whole mamma, hard, bluish-red and covered with little scurfy protuberances. Her hæmorrhages seem to pass into a corrosive, ichorous discharge, and then freshen up again and go on. Always chilly at the menstrual period, G. Leucorrhœa in general, especially if very fetid, putrid and exhausting.

Lachesis. In females who never get well from the change of life. "Have never felt well from that time" May have unnatural unwell periods. Left ovary swollen, with tensive, pressing, stitching pains; inability to lie on the right side on account of sensation of something rolling over to that side, G. Acute pelvic cellulitis and peritonitis, at climacteric, also chronic endo-metritis and metritis. Uterine fibroids and polypi. It acts as a resolvent, especially in defective involution. Vaginismus, L.

Lappa. Prolapsus uteri. Morley cured three cases with it; the trouble disappeared in a few months under this drug.

Lilium Tig. Uterine prolapsus, with bearing down feeling and a pressure as if to have a passage from the bowels.

Mercurius. Prolapsus of the vagina, with sensation of rawness, worse at night. During every menstrual period, anxiety, red tongue with dark spots and burning, salty taste in the mouth, sickly color of the gums and teeth set on edge.

Moschus. Violent sexual desire with intolerable titillation in the genital organs. Menses too early and too profuse.

Muriatic Acid. Stitches and pain in the vagina. Leucorrhœa with exceeding soreness of the anus, either from piles or from fissure. Uterine ulceration, putrid discharge, very sensitive and attended with sense of weakness. Menses too early and too profuse, with exceeding sore hæmorrhoids which some times itch intolerably. G.

Murex Purp. Sore pain as of a cut in the uterus, or violent pain in the right side of the uterus, extending to the chest in dysmenorrhœa, G.

Naja. Ovarian neuralgia, accompanied by palpitation of the heart and cramp-like pains in the left ovary, with whitish leucorrhœa; languor and fatigue. Dysmenorrhœa with headache, shooting in forehead: pains in eyeballs, necessitating frequent rubbing; stimulants aggravate.

Natrum Mur. Chlorosis, chronic cases, cachectic individuals, with dead, dirty skin; frequent palpitation with fluttering of the heart, oppression and anxiety of the chest. Leucorrhœa, where a syphilitic taint is the basis of the affection. Flesh-colored, greenish cherry-brown, fetid leucorrhœa. Much itching of the vulva, with pimples on the mons veneris. At menstrual nisis sweet risings from the stomach and the spitting of bloody saliva. In females whose menses delay and decrease more and more, and every morning they awake with violent headache. Small blisters on the orifice of the urethra and inner surface of the hood, forming chancre-like sores. Leucorrhœa, consisting of mucus which can be drawn out. The inguinal glands are sympathetically affected with the leucorrhœa, G.

Nitric Acid. Menorrhagia or metrorrhagia of young girls.

Nux Mos. Suppression of the menses from exposure to the wet, with severe pains in the abdomen, Frost. Menorrhagia, blood thick and dark with such as have had the catamenia very irregular.

Nux Vom. Catamenia a few days before the time and rather too copious or keeping on for several days longer with complaints at the onset which remain

after it is over. *Metrorrhagia*, labor pains, abortion or retained placenta, with sensation as if the bowels would move. Every pain during labor produces the desire to defecate or urinate, particularly the former, G.

Passiflora. *Dysmenorrhœa* with ovarian congestion. *Binnus* gives it with great satisfaction in this trouble, and in cases where nothing else but morphia would afford relief.

Platinum. Menstruation where the discharge is very abundant, thick and black like tar, and is very exhausting; spasms and screaming at every menstrual period; too seldom and too profuse; dark and coagulated blood, G.

Podophyllum. Sensation as if the genitals would come out during stool, or as if the intestines were falling down.

Pulsatilla. *Leucorrhœa* in general, thick, burning, like milk, especially in lochial discharges, where the flow looks like milk.

Rhus Tox. *Erysipelas* of the genital organs, especially of the male. Intense itching and burning of the *mons veneris*, with vesicles and stinging pains in the vagina, G.

Sabina. Suppression of the menses, followed by a thin, fetid *leucorrhœa*. In hæmorrhage, especially uterine, where the blood is fluid and red, with now and then a black clot in it. In labor, or after pains, or in *dysmenorrhœa*, or almost any kind of woman's pains where the pain runs through from the back or sacrum to the pubes, G.

Saw Palmetto. Its use causes enlargement of the mammary glands in women. Give it θ .

Secale. In almost any kind of woman's trouble, such as suppression of the menses, *dysmenorrhœa*, with long lasting, forcing pains in the uterus, pains like labor-pains, or any other female complaints, if the woman is thin, scrawny and wrinkled, it is probably the remedy. The skin is cold, but the patient does not wish to be covered. Tendency to putrescence, discharge of black blood, a kind of sanies, with tingling in the limbs and marked debility. *Leucorrhœa*, jelly-like, alternating with *metrorrhagia*. In prolapsus uteri, and excessive menstruation, G.

Sepia. In climacteric troubles, when based on portal congestion. Hot flashes, sudden accession of heat, but followed by momentary sweat and disposition to syncope. Between the menses, a peculiar, offensive perspiration, *pseudohystericus*, with a pungent, offensive perspiration in the axilla and soles of the feet. One of the most frequently indicated remedies for painful coition; contractive pains in the vagina. Labor-like pains, chiefly in the back, with a feeling as if she must cross the legs and sit close to keep something from coming out through the vagina. *Leucorrhœa*, profuse, watery, later green. Profuse, mucous *leucorrhœa*, having a fetid smell or like pus, with drawing pains in the abdomen.

Silicia. Discharge of white water from the uterus instead of menses. Increased menses with repeated paroxysms of icy coldness over the whole body.

Sulphur. Chronic hæmorrhages; she seems to get almost well when it occurs again for weeks, with weak, faint spells. Menses thick, black and so acrid as to make the vulva and thighs sore. Offensive, corrosive, ichorous *leucorrhœa*; it burns like salt, making the vulva sore, G.

Sulphuric Acid. Climacteric age, with constant flashes of heat and tremulous sensation all over the body, without trembling.

Thuja. Profuse mucous *leucorrhœa*, with long thin warts, or fig-warts, on the face or genitals. Ulcers on the internal surface of the vulva, with cramp-like pains in the vulva and perineum when rising from a seat, extending up into the abdomen, G.

Trillium. Profuse, interior hæmorrhage at the climacteric period, with prostration, vertigo, dimness of sight, and palpitation of the heart, and painful sensation sinking in the pit of the stomach, H.

Veratrum Alb. *Dysmenorrhœa*, with vomiting and purging, or exhausting diarrhœa with cold sweat.

Veratrum Vir. Puerperal peritonitis or metritis with nausea and vomiting, Burt. In the early stages of ovaritis where the lacteal and lochial secretions are suppressed, L.

Xanthoxylum. Amenorrhœa; neuralgic *dysmenorrhœa* with hysterical demonstrations. Give it θ , 10 drops to ζ i water; a teaspoonful to dose.

Water. Large injections as hot as can be borne for hæmorrhage. v.

Zincum. Never well except during the catamenia, or the menstrual flow always relieves all of her symptoms, but they return soon after the menses. A constant, distressing, boring pain in the left ovarian region, only partially relieved by pressure or during menstruation, but returns soon after the flow ceases, G. Mammæ swollen and sore to touch, and menses suppressed.

REPERTORY.

- Abscesses**—hyd. and glyc.
Anæmia—bov.
Cancer—elec., hvd. and glyc.
Catarrh of Cervix—elec.
Cellulitis hyd. and glyc., lach.
Chancre-like Sores—nat. m.
Chlorosis—nat. m.
Climacteric—calc. c., elaps., elec., lach., sepia, sul. a., trill.
Coition—borax., coff., sepia.
Dwarfish Women—baryt. c.
Fistula—hyd. and glyc.
Gangrene—hyd. and glyc.
Gonorrhœa—agnus c., hyd. and glyc.
Hæmatocele—elec.
Hæmorrhage—carb. an., elaps., kreos., sabina, sul., trill., water.
Black—elaps.
Metrorrhagia—nit. a., nux v., sec.
Profuse—trill.
Hysteria—asaf., calc. c., elec., sepia, xanthox.
Leucorrhœa—aesc. h., ant. t., baryt. c., calc. c., carb. an., elec., eucal., hydr. ac., hyd. and glyc., kreos. mur., a., nat. m., puls., sec.
Acid—kreos.
Albuminous—baryt. c.
Burning—carb. an., puls., sul.
Color.
Black—croc.
Cherry-brown—nat. m.
Cream-like—calc. p.
Flesh colored—nat. m.
Green—nat. m., sepia.
White—baryt. c., borax., naja, sil.
Corrosive—kreos., sul.
Debilitating—carb. an., kreos., plat.
Fetid—Foul—carb. an., kreos., nat. m., sab., sepia.
Ichorous—kreos., sul.
Intermits—kreos.
Like various things—plat., puls., sec.
Mild—kreos.
Mucous—nat. m., sepia, thuj.
Offensive—sul.
Profuse—sepia., thuj.
Purulent—kreos., sepia.
Putrid—kreos., mur. a., sec., sep.
Stringy—croc., nat. m.
Thin—sabina.
Thick—borax, puls.
Watery—ant. t., carb. an., sep., sil.
Lochia—coloc., puls., ver. v.
Menses—alum., am. c., caps., dulc., ferr. m., zinc.
Acid—sul.
Amenorrhœa—caps., elaps., kali perm., xanth.
Bi-monthly—calc. c., elaps.
Clotted—Coagulated—calc. p., plat., sab.
Color.
Black—calc. p., croc., elaps., plat., sab., sec., sul.
Dark—plat.
Red—sab.
Copious—calc. c., nux v., plat., sil.
Debility from—am. c.
Dysmenorrhœa—calc. c., elaps., elec., hydr. ac., murex p., naja, passif., sab., sec., ver. a., xanth.
Early—mos., mur. a., nux v.
Excessive—calc. c., sec.
Exhausting—aescl. h., carb. an., naja, plat., sec.
Frequent—calc. c.
Headaches—chion.
Intermittent—ferr. m., kreos., sul.
Irregular—nux m.
Late—graph., kali c., plat.
Like various things—plat., nat. m., sec.
Membraneous—hydr. ac.
Menopause—Climacteric—elec.
Menorrhagia—elec., nit. a., nux. m.
Profuse—calc. c., coff., kali c., mos., mur. a., plat., sil.
Scanty—baryt. c., graph., nat. m.
Stringy—croc.
Suppressed—cocc., nux m., sab., sec., zinc.
Thick—nux m., plat., sul.
Vicarious—ferr. p.
Nymphomania—calc. p.
Pains—aesc. h., alum., arn., asaf., calc. p., caps., carb. an., cocc., colo., ham., hep. s., lach., lil. t., murex p., mur. a., naja, nux m., nux v., plat., puls., rhus t., sab., sec., sep., sul., thuj., xanth., zinc.
Parts.
Clitoris—calc. p.
Falopion tubes—elec.
Genitals—mos., pod., rhus t., thuj.
Glands—nat. m.
Labia—calc. p., hep. s.
Mammæ—zinc.
Cancer—kreos.
Dried up—asaf.
Enlargement—saw p.

- Induration—calc. f.
Milk—asaf.
Pains—cimic.
Swollen—zinc.
Mons veneris—nat. m., rhus t.
Nerves—hydr. ac.
Ovaries—caps., kali bi.
Congestion—pass.
Enlargement—colo.
Neuralgia—naja.
Ovarites—colo., elec., ver. v.
Pains—colo., ham., naja, zinc.
Swollen—ham., lach.
Tender—ham.
Pelvis—aesc. h., baryt. c., hyd. and glyc., lach.
Perineum—calend., thuj.
Peritoneum—lach., ver. v.
Placenta—nux v.
Pubes—sab.
Sacro-Iliac Symphysis—aesc. h., sab.
Side—lach., naja.
Umbilicus—cocc.
Uterus—aesc. h., arn., frax. a., kali bi.
Cancer—calc. carbide, elec., hyd. and glyc.
Catarrh—elec.
Cervix—bov., carbo. an., elec., hyd. and glyc.
Congestion—hydr. ac.
Discharges—carb. an., croc. s., fer- rum. m., kreos., mur. a., sil.
Displacements—aesc. h., aur. m. n., calc. p.
Endo-metritis—elec., lach.
Enlargement—frax. a.
Fybroids—hydr. ac., lach.
Hæmorrhage—carb. an., elaps., kreos., sab., sul., trill., water.
Gangrene—hyd. and glyc.
Inflammation—Metritis—hyd. and glyc., lach., ver. v.
Involution—elec., hyd. and glyc., lach.
Polyypi—calc. p., lach.
Protiapsus—calc. p., lap. m., lil. t., sec.
Stricture—elec.
Ulcers—bov., calend., carb. an., hyd. and glyc., mur. a.
Vagina—nat. m., mur. a., rhus t., sepia.
Fistula—hyd. and glyc.
Itching—coff., kreos.
Prolapsus—merc.
Stricture—elec.
Vaginismus—lach.
Vaginitis—hyd. and glyc.
Vulva—nat. m., sul., thuj.
Pruritus—hep. s., kali bi., nat. m.
Ulcers—thuja.
Salpingitis—elec., hydr. ac.
Sensations—aesc. h., baryt. c., caps., carb. an., coff., croc. s., hep. s., lach., merc., mos., nux v., pod., rhus t., sep., sul. a., trill.
Sensitiveness—coff., mur. a.
Sexual Desire.
Absent—agn. c., borax., coff.
Extraordinary—dulc.
Lascivious—Furor—hyos.
Nymphomania—calc. p.
Strong—calc. p.
Violent—mos.
Syphilis—hydr. ac., nat. m.
Weakness—alum., am. c., iod., kreos., mur. a., sul.

CHAPTER 24—PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Aconite. The mamæ congested, burning hot, hard and distended, with little or no milk. Restores the menses of pletheric women after their suppression from any cause.

Aletris. A uterine tonic, is one of the best medicines to prevent miscarriage. Cures nausea of pregnancy.

Ammonium Carb. To prevent abscess of breasts, put ℥i of aqua ammon. to one pint of hot water and apply as hot as can be borne, from one half to two hours. Nearly always cures.

Baryta Carb. Labor-pains with violent and frequent eructations.

Belladonna. Puerperal peritonitis, at the onset; a hot steam seems to issue from the body. Inflammation of breasts in streaks or rays diverging from the center to the circumference; moles, wheels, tubercles, warts, etc., with like characteristic.

Bovinine. In post partum hæmorrhage, feeding bovine either by the stomach or rectum will save the lives of many patients. It also sustains the strength of those who endure surgical operations. 16. iv.

Bryonia. When, even from the first coming in of the milk, from catching cold

while nursing, or from abrupt weaning, the breasts become swollen, tender, knotty and painful; it will almost certainly resolve the inflammation and prevent abscess.

Calcarea Phos. Oozing from the navel of infants, G.

Calendula. Rupture of the perineum during child-birth, internally and externally, R.

Cantharis. Vomiting of pregnancy; apply a small cantharis blister over the fourth or fifth dorsal vertebra.

Carbolic Acid. Vomiting of pregnancy, 16.

Chamomilla. Milk spoiled so baby won't suck. Labor-pains make her cross; thinks the pains are so severe. Spiteful, sudden or uncivil; irritable in labor cases; snappish, very cross, G.

Cinnamomum. Uterine hæmorrhage after delivery or abortion; a few drops, θ in water; is better and safer than ergot, Wells.

Coccus. Labor-pains of a spasmodic, irregular character; has one hard pain, then several moderate ones, G.

Coffea. Labor-pains insupportable to her feelings; she feels them intensely; weeps and laments fearfully, G.

Colocynth. Suppression of the lochia. 23.

Conium. Affections of the mammæ where they are very hard, especially if they have been bruised a long time previous, G.

Cuprum Met. Cyanosis, or morbus cæruleus, G.

Electricity. After-pains; No. 3 Far. on each pole, one to lumbar region and one to abdomen. Galactorrhœa; No. 66 on n. p. between shoulder, apply p. p. to breast. Hæmorrhage; gal., post partum hæmorrhage; bipolar F; medium wire; secondary coil; 2,000 to 3,000 interruptions per minute; No. 69 to uterus; or gal. No. 99 on p. p. to uterus and No. 66 to abdomen. Inertia of the uterus, F; use bipolar e. to vagina. Fissured nipples, gal. see chap. 5. Retention of dead fœtus, F. Sterility, F; use No. 69, 5 min. daily. Abortion; bipolar, in-tra-uterine. No. 69 introduced into the uterus; F., secondary current, medium sized wire, 500 to 600 interruptions. Threatened abortion; secondary F. current; No. 68 against the cervix; No. 3 to lumbo-sacral spine. Threatened mammary abscess; gal. current; p. p. to breast; n. p. to large surface. xiii.

Erythroxylon Coca. Gosch recommends it as a remedy for nymphomania after child-birth.

Gelsemium. One of the best medicines for after-pains, R. H.

Gossipium. Retained placenta; adheres firmly to the walls of the uterus, Von Tagen.

Hamamelis. To prevent or cure abscess of the breasts; use the cerate locally.

Heat. During second stage of labor when the fœtal head presses upon the perineum, causing severe pain, the application of hot clothes will afford great relief, Ellis.

Hydrastis. Stomatitis materna, II.

Hydrozone. Vomiting of pregnancy. See pp. 16 and i.

Hyoscyamus. Nursing women will have hysteria day time; child at night; for both give hyos., Phelan. Nymphomania. 35.

Iodium. Mammæ hang down heavily and lose their fatness. Acute pain of mammæ, developed by inflammation of the uterus, they are very sore, G.

Kali Phos. Increases slow ineffectual pains, Steele.

Jacaranda. Morning sickness. 35.

Oleum Pulegii. For caking of breasts after child-birth; use locally.

Oleum Ricinus. To increase the flow of milk, give 5 drops on lump of sugar, 4 times daily; one of the very best.

Platinum. To prevent miscarriage. Some doctors call it "the sheet anchor."

Rhus Tox. For weeks after delivery, a terrible cough which seems as if something would be torn out of the chest, G.

Ruta. When the rectum protrudes from the anus after confinement or prolapsus ani every time the bowels move, G.

Secale. Hæmorrhage with spasmodic contraction, every discharge of blood is preceded by a violent, painful contraction of the uterus, or by distressing, bearing-down pains. Passive hæmorrhage; everything seems open and loose, no action, in thin, scrawny, cachectic women. She has a constant sensation of bearing-

down pains in the abdomen ; they seem to her too strong to be effective. Labor-pains are weak, suppressed or distressing, in weak, cachectic women, G. Lochia, very offensive, and thin, dirty, brown, chocolate colored ; discharge scanty or profuse, may be painless, or accompanied by prolonged bearing-down pains in thin, scrawny women, G. Moles, polypi and fibroids with prolonged, forcing pains, Burt. Wants to be uncovered and have the window open, although the room is very cold, and the surface of the body like a corpse, and still the flooding continues, Fisher.

Sinapis Alb. For pregnant women with burning in the stomach, extending up to œsophagus, throat and mouth ; mouth full of canker sores ; hot, sour eructations.

Sticta. To increase the flow of milk, Agalactia.

Sulphur. Profuse suppuration of the mammæ with chilliness in the fore part of the day and heat in the after part, G.

Symphoricarpus Racemosa. An old remedy for morning sickness of pregnancy. Give 3x.

Tabacum. During pregnancy, an insufferable pruritus and other gastric symptoms, Gross.

Telia Europa. In puerperal peritonitis when the intense soreness, profuse warm perspiration, which gives no relief, sets in, A. L.

Transfusion. Eclampsia, collapse from hæmorrhage, etc. The modern method of transfusion should be resorted to. Put two tablespoonfuls of common salt to one quart of sterilized water, then pour it in a fountain syringe ; connect the tube with the aspirating needle, and insert the needle in the mamma, when the water is running from it. The patient will soon revive, when the needle may be withdrawn. If a needle is not at hand pass the solution high up in the bowel.

Veratrum Vir. To increase the secretion of milk and prevent puerperal fever, L. In the early stages of ovaritis, and where the lacteal and lochial secretions are suppressed. Give it till it produces emesis.

Water. Vomiting of pregnancy. Page says : "Sip a few swallows of moderately hot water occasionally during the day, fasting to make short and easy work of restoring the balance of the system. Never knew this treatment to fail." v. For uterine hæmorrhage, large injections of water as hot as can be borne should always be resorted to.

REPERTORY.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Abortion—alet. f, cinn., elec., goss. | Indurated—acon., con., oleum p. |
| Abortion, threatened—elec., plat. | Inflammation—bell., bry. |
| After Child-birth—gels., rhus t., ruta. | Knotty—bry. |
| Child—calc. p., cupr. m. | Milk—acon., bry., cham., oleum ric., sticta, ver. v. |
| Cyanosis—Morbus cæruleus—cupr. m. | Nipples—elec. |
| Collapse—transfusion. | Painful—bry., iod. |
| Eclampsia—transfusion. | Swollen—bry. |
| Fever, Puerperal—telia e., ver. v. | Tender—bry. |
| Fibroids—sec. | Æsophagus—sin. a. |
| Hæmorrhage—bov., cinn., elec., sec., transfusion, water. | Ovaries—ver. v. |
| Passive—sec. | Perineum—calend., hot applications. |
| Hysteria—hyos. | Peritoneum—Peritonitis—bell., telia e. |
| Lochia—colo., sec., ver. v. | Placenta—gossip. |
| Menses—acon. | Umbilicus—calc. p. |
| Moles—sec. | Uterus—alet. f., sec. |
| Nursing—bry., hyos. | Inertia—elec. |
| Nymphomania—eryth. c., hyos. | Inflammation—iod. |
| Pains—acon., cocc., coff., elec., gels., heat, iod., kali p., sec., sinap., telia. | Polypi—sec. |
| Labor—baryt. c., cham., cocc., coff., hot applications, kali p., sec., sym. r. | Tonic—alet. f. |
| Parts. | Retention of Dead Fœtus—elec. |
| Mammæ—con., iod., transfusion. | Pregnancy. |
| Abscess—am c., bry., elec., ham., sul. | During—sin. a., tab., water. |
| Congested—acon. | Nausea—alet., jacar., symph. r. |
| Distended—acon. | Vomiting—canth., carbol. a., hyd. and glyc., water dis. |
| Galactorrhœa—elec. | Sterility—elec. |
| | Stomatitis Materna—hydras. |

CHAPTER 25—VOICE AND LARYNX—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Ammonium Caust. The very best remedy in membranous croup, when there is burning in the œsophagus, difficult deglutition, uvula covered with white mucus, hurried breathing, skin hot and dry, then moist, S. B. B.

Antimonium Tart. In croup, or any other trouble where there is a very loose, rattling of mucus in the throat-pit with every inspiration, or with cough which sounds as if there was a cupful of mucus which was about to run over.

Bromine. In croup commencing in the larynx and extending upwards; much rattling of mucus in the larynx; worse before midnight, G. Croup, exudation low down in the larynx or trachea, hoarse wheezing; no voice to speak; gasping for air; the very worst stage, S. B. B.

Calcarea Phos. Chronic catarrh with anæmia; catarrh in scrofulous or gouty constitutions, 7. Hoarseness, sore throat and hacking cough mornings.

Chlorine. Laryngismus stridulous. Dunham discovered the use of this remedy in this disease. It should be fresh, and put up in water until the gas can be noticed in the water. Of this give a teaspoonful every 10 to 15 minutes; or it may be used as a spray to the throat and larynx.

Cubeba. Croup, 13.

Euphorbium. In croup, Hirsh applies a plaster to the throat, size of a half dollar, spread with the resin of euphorbium.

Glonoine. Marshall gives it in spasmodic croup in doses of from one thousandth to one hundredth of a grain. Repeat every 5 to 10 minutes if necessary. He thinks it an ideal remedy.

Heat. Laryngitis, etc. 28.

Hepar Sul. Suffocative attacks of breathing. In croup the child chokes in its coughing spells, much rattling of mucus.

Hydriodic Acid. One of the very best remedies in croup, x.

Hydrozone. Pharyngitis, Laryngitis, Croup, Membranous Croup, Hoarseness. It is now generally believed that nearly, if not quite, all the above diseases are caused by pathogenic germs. No one doubts that this is the case in influenza and membranous croup. Hydrozone must, therefore, be looked upon as a remedy of the highest importance. As soon after contracting any of these diseases as possible, the patient should take frequent doses of \mathcal{R} No. 8, page i; also spray the parts frequently with \mathcal{R} No. 6. 27. i.

Kali Bi. Rough; hoarse voice; chronic hoarseness.

Kali Iod. Aphonia from thickening of the cricoid muscles from cold; use locally to the muscles. \mathcal{R} Kali Iod, \mathfrak{z} i to Glycerine, \mathfrak{z} ii; mix and apply with camels hair brush.

Lobelia. In croup. Give it. θ . Phelan.

Phosphorus. In the worst forms of croup, put it in oil and apply to the throat, Sauer.

Rumex. Much exudation of the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea. This is its key note, Dunham.

Sanguinaria. Nichol says it has no equal in membranous croup.

Spongia. Affections in general of the larynx and trachea, in croup, asthma, etc., where everything is perfectly tight and dry; no loose rattling sound in either breathing or cough. Dryness of the larynx with hoarse, hollow, wheezing cough. Wakes with suffocation about the larynx on falling asleep at night. Fair skin, Morgan. Inflammatory croup, loud, laborious respiration, head thrown back, S. B. B. Chronic hoarseness and croup, the voice frequently giving out when talking and singing, G.

Stannum. Using the voice produces weakness in the arms between the elbows and shoulders; then it extends over the body. In chest affections when talking, reading aloud, etc., causes very weak feeling in the throat and chest; exhausted, given out sensation and hoarseness, G.

Sulphur. Croup, Diphtheria. Give saturated solution in water, or θ by insufflation.

Sulphuric Acid. Said by some doctors to be a sure cure for croup.

Sulphur Lac. Membranous croup. Winslow, of New York, gives lac sulphur, i teaspoonful to \mathfrak{z} viii water, a teaspoonful every 15 minutes. Stir with a wooden spoon or finger. Cures every case.

Veratrum Vir. Searles says it is more valuable in croup than all other medi-

cines combined. This does not include membraneous croup, although this remedy aids Kali bi. and other remedies in controlling the fever and spasm of this form of croup.

Verbascum Thaps. Chronic hoarseness of children.

REPERTORY.

Anæmia—bov., calc. p.,	Laryngismus Stridulus—chlor., glon.
Breathing—hep. s., spong.,	Mucous Membranes—rumex.
Catarrh—calc. p.	Muscles—kali. i,
Cough—ant. t., calc. p., hep. s., spong.	Rattling—ant. t., brom.
Pains—amm. caust., calc. p.	Oesophagus—ammon. caust.
Parts.	Pharynx—hyd. & glyc.
Larynx—brom., rumex., spong.	Trachea—ant. t., brom., rumex. spong.
Croup—ammon. caust., ant. t., brom., cubeb., euphor., glon., hep. s., hydr. ac., hyd. & glyc., lob., phos., sang. spong. sul., sul. a., sul. lac., ver. v.	Uvula—ammon. caust.
Diphtheria—sul., ver. v.	Sensations—stann.
Exudation—brom.	Voice.
Laryngitis—chlor., heat., hyd. & glyc.	Aphonia—brom., kali. i., spong.
	Hoarse—calc. p., hyd. & glyc., kali. i., spong., stann, verb. t.
	Wheezing—brom., kali i., spong.

CHAPTER 26—RESPIRATION—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Aconite. Cannot breathe freely from a sensation as if the lungs would not expand. He frequently takes a deep inspiration on account of this, which is not satisfactory.

Apis. Asthma; dyspnœa worse in cold weather, G. Sensation as though he would not be able to breathe again, Wells.

Arum Maculatum. Hay fever.

Aspidospermine. Asthma. This is the remedy in the majority of cases. It seems to combine the qualities of aconite, ipecac., and ant. t.,

Blatta Orientalis. Asthma; when all other remedies fail; it cures many chronic cases, cases where the patient could not lie down or sleep for years. Ray gives it with brilliant results in nearly all kinds of asthma, in 3x to 6x.

Bovinine. Asthma, Laryngitis, Croup. Spray the fauces and tonsils with bovine solution as in Chapter 7; then immediately spray with peroxide of hydrogen, iv.

Bryonia. Panting for breath after the least exercise, 3x.

Calcarea Phos. Attacks of suffocation. Contraction of the chest and difficult breathing; better when lying down.

Carbolic Acid. Cadaverous-smelling breath, intensely bad smell from the mouth in diphtheria, Underwood.

Croton Tig. Asthma with cough, 28.

Electricity. Asphyxia, F; use No. 1 on each pole, one to nape of neck and the other at the insertion of the diaphragm. Interrupt the current by raising e, 20 to 30 times per minute. Asthma, F; strong current on opposite sides of neck. xiii.

Euphrasia. Hay fever with biting discharge from the eyes; redness, swelling and burning of the lids; one of the best.

Grindelia Robusta. Asthma, Hay Fever. Give 10 to 20 drops θ , in sweetened water to dose.

Hydriodic Acid. There are numerous cases of bronchial asthma and chronic cases of hay fever cured by it. It is Wiles' favorite remedy for all asthmatic troubles. In chronic bronchitis or chronic bronchial catarrh it has no equal. x.

Hydrozone. Asthma. Ozonized vapor should be administered 3 to 6 times daily. Charles Marchand's hand atomizer and ozonizer is the best for this purpose. This treatment will improve the condition of the patient more than any other known. The same or similiar treatment should be resorted to in bronchitis, laryngitis, hoarseness, and pharyngitis. Croup and membraneous croup, should be

treated with **R** No. 4, p.i. The patient may swallow the remedy after holding it a few minutes in the mouth; also a teaspoonful of glycozone in a wine-glass of water, 3 or 4 times daily. i.

Iodium. Asthma and cough. Hay fever. Pour some, θ . in a plate in the patient's room.

Kali Iod. Asthma of long standing and of young people that have not their growth, with rheumatic symptoms about their chest, Burt.

Lachesis. Suffocative spells of unknown origin. Asthma when it comes on soon after falling asleep. Constriction of the chest, much hyperæsthesia. Constant feeling of something in the throat.

Lycopodium. Fan-like motion of the nostrils in low fevers, and in pneumonia; very characteristic.

Manganum. Asthmatic persons who cannot lie on a feather bed, G.

Mercurius prec. rub. Suffocative fits at night on lying down; while on the point of falling asleep, must jump up suddenly. Palpitation, A. E. F.

Moschus. Nervous, suffocative constriction of the chest, R. H.

Naja. Asthma accompanying autumnal catarrh; first a flow of water from the nose, followed by sneezing which relieves for a while, when there is much difficulty in breathing, followed by another flow, Hg.

Naphthaline. Asthma or spasmodic cough.

Nicotiana. Asthma in women and children.

Opium. Continual, and sterterous breathing; very characteristic, G.

Phosphorus. Dyspnœa of old people, with weak heart.

Sambucus. Babies with "sniffles," and cannot breathe well through the nose—asthma Millari, G. Asthma with suffocative attacks of breathing; sleeps into trouble; loud respiration, with no mucous rattle.

Silicia. The best remedy for foul breath.

Spigelia. Dyspnœa, can only lie on the right side with trunk raised; the least motion produces suffocation with anxiety and palpitation of the heart, G.

Sulphur. Chronic asthma with spasm of the heart.

Veratrum Vir. As a paliative in asthma, where the respiration is extremely labored; cold sweat on the forehead and much anxiety of mind. Give it until nausea sets in; nothing equals it, Burt.

Viburnum Prun. Asthma of pregnancy.

REPERTORY.

Asphyxia—elec.

Breath, fetid—carb. ac., sil.

Breathing—acon., samb.

Asthmatic—apis, aspid. blatta., bov., crot. t., elec., grind. r., hydr. ac., hyd. and glyc., iod., kali i., lach., mang., naja, naph., nicot., samb., sul., ver. v., viburn. p.

Dyspnœa—Difficult—apis, calc. p., naja, phos., spig., ver. v.

Sterterous—opium.

Suffocative—calc. p., lach., merc. p. r., mos., samb., spig.

Catarrh—hydr. ac., naja.

Diphtheria—carb. a.

Hay Fever—arum mac., euphr., grind. r., hydr. ac., iod.

Pains—kali i.

Parts.

Bronchial Tubes—hydr. ac., hyd. and glyc.

Chest—calc. p., kali i.

Fauces—bov.

Larynx—bov., hyd. and glyc.

Lungs—acon.

Pharynx—hyd. and glyc.

Tonsils—bov.

Sensations—acon., apis, lach.

CHATER 27—COUGH AND EXPECTORATION—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Aconite. Blood-spitting; the blood comes up with an easy hawking, hemming or some coughing. Either from mental excitement after drinking wine, or exposure to dry cold air. 28.

Æthusa. Cough with stunning pains in the head when coughing, G.

Aluminium. Tearing cough, every turn of cough being accompanied by involuntary emission of urine, which reduced the patient to despair, S. B. B.

Ammonium Brom. Eichler began the treatment of all coughs, and catarrhs, with it in 2x three times daily, and seldom needed any other medicine.

Arsenicum. Cough with expectoration only during the day, salty, G.

Belladonna. Whooping cough, child cries after coughing; cough causes pain in the pit of the stomach; seems to strike there. Best remedy for common colds, with hard, dry, teasing, spasmodic cough, especially if it is worse nights.

Bryonia. Coughs hard, raises but little, which is tough, falling in a round, jelly-like lump, almost a yellow or brick shade. Pierson.

Bovinine. Whooping cough, Hæmoptysis, Bronchitis, Asthma. When the strength begins to fail give bovine. iv.

Calcarea Carb. Cough with rattling of mucus in the bronchi, worse mornings. Cough in general with expectoration of mucus, purulent, yellow, having a sour taste and an offensive smell.

Calcarea Phos. Chronic cough of consumptives, especially if they suffer from cold extremities. Dry cough with hoarseness. Yellow expectoration, more in the morning, and with cough.

Calcarea Sulphide. Burgraevs considers it the best remedy in whooping cough.

Castanea Vesca. A useful remedy in whooping cough.

Causticum. Cough, obliged to swallow what is raised, comes up far enough but cannot spit it out; this symptom in every kind of cough, G. Cough with involuntary discharge of urine, and pain in the hip.

Coffea. Continual inclination to cough. Feels exhausted after coughing. Sensation of rawness in the trachea, Teste.

Copaiva. Cough with profuse discharge of greenish mucus, Burt.

Coralium. Any kind of cough when the attack comes on with a very rapid cough, and the attacks following so closely as almost to run into each other, G. Children grow purple and black in the face.

Drosera. A harassing and titillating cough in children, not at all through the day, but commences as soon as the head touches the pillow at night, H. Very deep and very hoarse cough, especially if it gets worse at 12 at night; seems as if the patient would choke with cough. Cough following or attending measles, G.

Eupatorium Perf. Influenza. Use a decoction of the leaves; very useful.

Euphorbium. Cough almost constant, day and night, accompanied by stitches which seem to proceed from the pit of the stomach to both sides of the chest, G.

Ferrum Met. In whooping cough where the child vomits food with every coughing spell.

Geranium Mac. In hæmoptysis, one of the best.

Hepar Sulph. Rattling, choking cough, worse after midnight, G. Laryngo-tracheal catarrh, either acute or chronic, with much hoarseness.

Hydriodic Acid. In coughs where there is tough, thick, tenacious, stringy mucus, where it clings to the bronchial walls and forces the patient to great expulsive efforts. The patient becomes exhausted, The use of the acid very soon makes expectoration easier. x.

Hydrozone. Influenza or grippe, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough. It has been proved beyond all doubt that these diseases are caused by pathogenic germs. Apply to the throat and nostrils frequently \mathcal{R} No. 2, page i. The patient should swallow some of the medicine. Also use Charles Marchand's atomizer and ozonizer from 3 to 6 times daily. Use \mathcal{R} No. 2, page i, in the atomizer. Cough of any kind with copious, foul, yellow expectoration, will be helped more by inhalations of hydrozone than anything else. i.

Hyoscyamus. Specific for nocturnal cough excited by a recumbent posture and abating immediately after the vertical posture is resumed, Bæhr. Spasmodic, dry cough, always worse from lying down, relieved from sitting up, G.

Ignatia. Stitches in the hæmorrhoidal tumor during the cough, G.

Iodium. Dry, croupy cough; the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea is dry and the mucus secreted is hard and tough. Cough from tickling all over in the chest, Small. 28.

Lachesis. Cough attended with pain in the eyes; with every single cough a stitch in the hæmorrhoidal tumor. Bronchitis, when there is hyperæsthesia of the mucous membrane, and especially to external contact. Incessant cough which is spasmodic; face red as flame; worse from breathing cold air.

Lycopodium. Mostly right side, cough loose, full and deep sounding, as though the entire parenchymæ was softened; raises a whole mouthful of mucus at a time; light, rust-color, thin, stringy and easily separated, Pierson.

Magnesia Carb. Expectoration of tubercles, as big as a pea, odor very offensive, G.

Mephitæ. Whooping, or any kind of cough, which is very violent, coming on spasmodically as though the end of the spell would terminate life, G.

Mercurius. Hoarse cough with much tickling in the larynx; also a dry, racking cough, especially at night, with a distressing distention of the chest, Small.

Mercurius Protiod. Expectoration, with much difficulty, of opaque, viscid and tough substance, Cook.

Naja. Dry, teasing cough dependent on heart trouble.

Natrum Sulph. This is the remedy for influenza, since the disease is caused by an excess of water in the cellular tissue. In the sequelæ of the disease brought on by other remedies, natrum sul. is curative, B. & D.

Nux Vom. Dry cough with much soreness of the abdomen, very characteristic, G.

PheUandrinum Aquaticum. Goullon says it can in truth be regarded as a universal cough remedy.

Plumbum. Cough with sweetish expectoration.

Pulsatilla. Cough is very loose, with vomiting of mucus and nightly diarrhœa G.

Rhus Tox. Terrible cough, 28.

Rumex. Cough rough and loud; patient advanced in years, is made worse from any change of conditions, Dunham. 28.

Sambucus. Whooping cough, with worms and "pot belly," milky urine, thick and white.

Sanguinaria. Troublesome, harrassing cough, with marked inflammatory action where you are uncertain whether you are dealing with a chronic bronchitis, or an incipient tuberculosis, Holcombe.

Silicia. Cough and sore throat, with expectoration of little granules like shot, which when broken open smell very offensive, G.

Spongia. Cough, dry and sibilant, sounding like a saw driven through a pine board, each cough corresponds to a thrust of the saw, G.

Squilla. Coughs, catarrhal affections and lung troubles, with sneezing and watering of the eyes and nose. The child rubs its eyes with its hands, G.

Stannum Jodatam. Youngman gives it in lung troubles of catarrhal origin, where there is agglutination of air cells, constituting a plastic consolidation, persistent coughing, excited by dry tickling in the throat.

Sticta. Calkins uses it for cough following measles.

Sulphuric Acid. Cough followed by eructations, or regurgitations of the ingesta, Laurie,

Syphilinum. Hard, constant cough, with thick, tasteless expectoration. Dry, racking cough with slight purulent expectoration now and then, caused by a separation of rasping or scraping in the throat; always worse at night; hard cough, worse at night, when it is continuous, preventing sleep. White phlegm is expectorated. Expectoration muco-purulent, grayish, greenish, greenish-yellow, tasteless. Whooping cough, accompanied by terrible vomiting, Berridge.

Verbascum Thaps. Teasing cough on lying down, preventing sleep.

Zincum. Troublesome cough, but is relieved as soon as he expectorates, Hg.

REPERTORY.

Catarrh—amm. br., hep. s., squill., stann. iod.

Cough—æthous. c., amm. br., ars., calc. c., coff., copai., euphorb., hydr. ac., lach., plumb., sil., squill., sul. a., verb. t.

Children's—corr. r., dros., squill.

Choking—dros., hep. s.

Chronic—calc. p., hep. s.

Constant—coff., euphorb., lach., syphil.

Consumptive—calc. p., sang.

Dry—bell., calc. p., hyos., iod., merc., naja. nux v., spong., stann. iod., syphil.

Exhausting—coff., hydr. ac.

Hard—bell., bry., syphil.

Harrassing—dros., sanguin.

Hoarse—calc. p., dros., merc.

Like choking things—sil., spong.

Loose—lyc., puls.

Measles, of—dros., stict.

Morning—calc. c., calc. p.

- Night—bell., dros., hep. s., hyos., merc., syphil.
 Persistent—stann. iod.
 Racking—merc., syphil.
 Rapid—corr. r.
 Rattling—calc. c. hep. s.
 Sibilant—spong.
 Spasmodic—bell., hyos., lach., meph.
 Teasing—bell., naja, verb. t.
 Tickling—dros., iod., merc., stann. iod.
 Troublesome—sang., zinc.
 Universal cough remedies—amm. br., phell. a.
 Whooping—bell., bov., calc. sul., cast. v., ferr. m., hyd. and glyc., meph., samb., syphil.
- Cough with—**
 Emission of Urine—alum., caust.
 Hoarseness—calc. p., dros., euphorb., hep. s.
 Pains—aeth. c., caust., euphorb., ign., lach., nux v., sil.
 Vomiting—ferr. m., puls., syphil.
- Expectoration.**
 Bloody—acon., ger. m.
 Color.
 Brick—bry.
 Gray—syphil.
 Greenish—copai., syphil.
 Light—lyc.
 Rusty—lyc.
- White—syphil.
 Yellow—bry., calc. c., calc. p., hyd. and glyc., syphil.
 Copious—hyd. and glyc., lyc.
 Difficult—merc. p. i.
 Foul—hyd. and glyc.
 Granular—sil. See "Tubercular."
 Hæmoptysis—acon., bov., ger. m.
 Mucus—calc. c., copai., hydr. ac., iod., lyc., syphil.
 Odor—calc. c., mag. c., sil.
 Opaque—merc. p. i.
 Purulent—calc. c., syphil.
 Sour—calc. c.
 Stringy—hydr. ac., lyc.
 Swallows what is raised—caust.
 Tenacious—hydr. ac.
 Thick—hydr. ac., syphil.
 Tough—bry., hydr. ac., iod., merc. p. i.
 Tubercular—mag. c. See "Granular."
 Viscid—merc. p. i.
 Influenza—Grippe—eup. perf., hyd. and glyc., nat. sul.
 Bronchial Tubes—bov., calc. c., hydr. ac., hyd. and glyc., lach., sang.
 Chest—euphorb., iod., merc.
 Larynx—hep. s., iod., merc., stann. iod.
 Mucous Membranes—iod., lach.
 Trachea—coff., hep. s., iod.
 Sensations—coff., syphil.

CHAPTER 28—INNER CHEST AND LUNGS—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Acetic Acid. Brewer cures many cases of consumption by inhalations of pure acetic acid and feeding his patients peanuts.

Aconite. Left lung involved, dare not breath or cough for stitching pains. Cough almost dry, but the little that comes up is tenacious, falling in a little round lump, of a dark, cherry-red color.

Antimonium Arsenicosum. Pleurisy. Hearer and Fisher use it in left-sided pleurisy, in recent and old exudations. In desperate cases of left-sided pneumonia; not so useful on the right side. But it has acted well even on right-sided pneumonia, and on pleurisy with effusion on the right side.

Arsenicum. Acute, sharp, fixed and darting pains in the apex and through the upper third of the right lung, Gregg.

Bacillinum. Burnett and others give it for the cure of tuberculosis in the 12x to the 100c. Dose, not oftener than once a week. It is said to have cured hundreds of cases when not too far advanced.

Bovine. Empyæmia, Hydrothorax, Chronic Pleurisy, Pneumothorax, Pneumonia, Phthisis, Tuberculosis. The Bovine Company reports numerous cases cured of consumption by the use of bovine and appropriate remedies. iv.

Calcarea Calcined. Wood gives it for cancer and consumption. He bakes oyster shells in an oven and scrapes off the calcined or white portion, triturates it, and gives his patient from 5 to 10 grains daily.

Calcarea Phos. Phlegm rattling on the chest, also during dentition. Profuse sweat in phthisis, cold extremities, obstinate pain in the lower part of the left lung and in the left hypochondrium.

Chelidonium. Pneumonia of the right side where there is a great deal of mucus, G. The strongest characteristic is very severe pain in the inner lower angle of the right shoulder blade, running into the chest, G.

Croton Tig. A grand remedy for inflammation of the right lung. Drawing pain through the left pectoral region into the back. Asthma with cough which produces the pain.

Elaps. Trouble is mostly in the right lung. Hæmoptysis of black blood, the characteristic color; pleuritic and stitching pains in the right lung; cannot lie on the right side.

Electricity. Angina pectoris, gal.; No. 96 to p. p. apply to sternum; No. 3 to n. p. over lower cervical vertebra. Increase the current gradually. xiii.

Gallic Acid. Marcy has cured many cases of consumption with the *ix.* Had cavity in left lung; was well in eight months.

Guaiacol. In pleuritic effusion; mix with glycerine and tincture of iodine and apply locally.

Heat. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Grippe, Pleurisy, acute and chronic. Heat bran as hot as possible in a bake-pan in the oven, then put enough in a flour sack so that when the mouth of the sack is rolled over and pinned, and the bran spread out, it will be about two inches thick. Place it under the patient's back, have it reach from the neck down to the loins. Fold a quilt and put under the hips to make the patient comfortable. Change the sack every 20 minutes. This heats up the back and the sympathetic nerve centers and rouses them to action, J. G. M.

Hydriodic Acid. In acute and chronic bronchitis, with cough as noted in chapter 27. It increases the expectoration and makes it easier, and by its antiseptic action it assists in cleansing the bronchial tubes. One doctor reports 23 cases of pneumonia successfully treated with it. In chronic pleurisy, and sequelæ of acute pleurisy, it has been of the greatest value, causing the absorption of the effusion and restoring the patient to health. Its antiseptic properties make it a very valuable remedy in la grippe and its sequelæ and especially where the patient complains of a pricking sensation in the hands or feet. Dr. Manley gives it to scrofulous, tuberculous and syphilitic patients previous to surgical operation upon them. x.

Hydrozone. Consumption, Phthisis, Tuberculosis of the lungs, if taken in the early stages of the disease. It has been proved that this disease is caused by pathogenic germs, known as bacillus tuberculosis of Koch. This germ is instantly destroyed by inhalations of hydrozone. For these inhalations use *R* No. 6, page i. Empyema, or a collection of a purulent fluid in some cavity of the body, and particularly in the pleura; open the sack and by means of a double current, hard rubber catheter, inject into the cavity *ʒii* of pure hydrozone. When the accumulation of pus or serum is great the hydrozone should be injected twice each dressing. This should be done once or twice daily and finish up by injecting *ʒii* of glycozone and insert a drainage tube. i.

Ichthylol. Fränkel extols it in tuberculosis in insipient stages. Give 10 to 20 drops in equal quantities of water 4 times daily. Use mint to disguise the taste.

Iodium. In phthisis pulmonalis with constant tickling and inclination to cough, in the trachea and under the sternum, expectoration of transparent mucus streaked with blood, morning sweats, emaciation, wasting fever, rapid pulse, diarrhœa, and in women amenorrhœa, R. H.

Lobelia Inf. In pneumonia, give it in drop doses every 15 or 20 minutes. Cuts the disease short. Feeling of a band about the chest, with irritable desire to cough, Boocock.

Mercurius Cor. In bronchitis when there are severe cutting pains in the larynx; fauces dark-red, tightness across the chest; can hardly breathe, especially if the fauces are involved.

Mercurius Sulph. Has relieved hydrothorax when all other means failed, A. L. Millefolium. Hæmoptysis and other hæmorrhages from violent exertion. Hæmorrhages from all parts of the body. In last stage of dysentery; give it low.

Natrum Arsenicosum. Has been employed with success in advanced consumption with night sweats, hectic flush, racking cough, greenish expectoration and emaciation.

Natrum Salicylicum. Chronic apyretic pleurisy with effusion. Paliakoff cured five cases out of six with it. After giving it three or four days suspend it as long.

Phosphorus. The very best remedy for pneumonia with nausea, S. B. B. Pain in the chest when coughing, relieved by external pressure.

Ranunculus Bulb. Pleurodynia, R. H.

Rhus Tox. Tickling under the sternum that excites cough. Pain in the chest, often rheumatic, made worse by using the arms, as in making a bed, sweeping, etc. Terrible cough which seems as if it would tear something out of the chest. Axillary glands when the swelling is very deep and hard, G.

Rumex. Clavicular raw pain just under each clavicle while hawking mucus out of the throat, G. Sense of excoriation behind the sternum, Dunham. Cough with pain behind the middle of the sternum, Temple.

Sanguinaria. Pulmonary abscess, R. H.

Sepia. Frequent sensation as if a knife were thrust into the top of the left lung, then turned around, with pain streaking through the shoulders, H. N. M.

Sulphur. Chest troubles where there is a sensation of heat in the chest. Much rattling of mucus in the lungs; cough worse mornings. Sensation of heat in the chest or heat anywhere with troubles of sudden and frequent flashes of heat all over the body, G.

Tuberculinum. Many cures of consumption with it are reported and by numerous doctors. Wilson reports a case where improvement set in in one week, and in four weeks the patient had gained twelve pounds. His treatment was tuberculine 12x with an occasional dose of calc. c., 6x.

REPERTORY.

Breathing—crot. t.
Cancer—calc. c.
Cough—acon., crot., hydr. ac., iod., lachnan., nat. ars., phos., rhus. t., rumex.
Effusion—ant. ars., guaiac., hydr. ac., nat. salic.
Empyæmia—bov., hydr. ac., hyd. and glyc.
Expectoration—acon., hydr. ac., iod., nat. ars.
Hæmoptysis—elaps., mill.
Hydrothorax—bov., merc. sul.
Influenza—Grippe—heat, hydr. ac.
Mucus—Phlegm—calc. p., chelid., sul.
Pains—acon., ars., chel., crot. t., elaps., elec., merc. cor., phos., ranunc. b., rhus. t., rumex.
Parts.
Axilla—rhus. t.
Bronchia—heat, hydr. ac., merc. cor.
Chest—calc. p., chel., crot. t., merc. cor., phos., rhus. t., sul.
Clavicles—rumex.
Fauces—merc. cor.
Glands—rhus. t.
Hypochondria—calc. c.

Larynx—heat, merc. cor.
Lungs—ars., calc. p., lach., sang., sul.
Consumption—acet. a., bov., calc. calcined, gallic a., hyd. and glyc., nat. ars., tuberc.
Phthisis—bov., calc. p., gallic a., hyd and glyc., iod.
Pneumonia—ant. ars., bov., chel., crot. t., heat, hydr. ac., lob., phos.
Pneumothorax—bov.
Tuberculosis—bacil., bov., heat, hydr. ac., hyd. and glyc., ichth.
Pleuræ—ant. ars., bov., elaps., guiac., heat, hydr. ac., hyd. and glyc., nat. salic., ranun. b.
Scapulæ—chelid.
Side, left—acon., ant. ars., calc. p., sepia., sul.
Side, right—ant. ars., ars., chel., crot. t., elaps.
Sternum—elec., iod., rhus. t., rumex.
Tra-hea—iod.
Sensations—hydr. ac., iod., lob., rhus. t., rumex., sepia., sul.
Sweat—calc. p., iod., lachnan., lob., nat. ars.

CHAPTER 29—HEART AND PULSE—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Adonis Vernalis. A valuable heart tonic; acts somewhat like digitalis; heart beats feeble, slow and irregular, with dizziness and partial loss of consciousness and tendency to faint after over-exertion. Dropsy from cardiac disease. Give it θ .

Antimonium Arsenicosum. Hearer and Fisher regard it as one of the principal remedies in pericarditis and left-sided pleurisy with effusion, and left-sided pneumonia; also pericarditis with effusion.

Antimonium Tart. In organic heart affections, where the substance of the heart is affected, pulse very rapid, Allen.

Apis. Disease of the heart with restlessness and dropsical swellings of the lower extremities, which look white, G, 19.

Apocynum. Dropsy from liver or heart trouble. 19.

Arnica. Sensation as if the heart was grasped by an iron band; hypertrophy of the heart from over-exertion; fatty heart; cough from heart disease.

Avena Sativa. Palpitation of the heart. 22. 35.

Bovine. In diseases of the heart where the patient becomes weak and anæmic, nothing equals bovine. iv.

Cannabis Sat. Sensation as if drops were falling from the heart. Breathing is interrupted by sharp, cutting, shooting pains in the region of the heart.

Collinsonia. Heart disease with hæmorrhoids and constipation. 20.

Convularia Majolis. Valvular insufficiency with general dropsy. Dose, 10 to 30 drops, θ .

Cratægus. Chronic cases of heart disease with extreme weakness. The heart action very feeble and irregular, with extreme dyspnœa. Hands and feet cold, with general anasarca. Cardiac murmurs. Give 10 drops θ .

Crotalis. Acute, infective endo-carditis; angina pectoris; of more use than lachesis, Garrison.

Heloderma. Belden gives it for heart failure, with excessive coldness. 35. 37.

Hydriodic Acid. Fatty degeneration of the heart, and for obesity in general. x.

Lachesis. Acute, infective endo-carditis; cardiac hypertrophy; arterio-sclerosis, which may be followed by gangrene; hydropericardium; smothering sensation after falling asleep, must rise from recumbent position, Garrison.

Latroectus Mactans. S. A. Jones gives it in angina pectoris. 3x.

Naja. To quiet chronic nervous palpitation; to aid in the restoration of a heart recently damaged by inflammation, and assuage sufferings of chronic hypertrophy and valvular disease, it is ranked as the chief remedy. R. H. Garrison says it has a more distinct action on the heart than either crotalus or lachesis. Heart troubles depending on anæmia and other disorders. Depression and lowness about the heart. Sensation as though a hot iron had been run into the heart and a heavy weight put on it. Hypertrophy of the heart; angina pectoris; dry, teasing cough from heart trouble.

Natrum Mur. Affections of the heart and region of. Intermittent beats, palpitation and enlargement, G.

Nitric Acid. Holmes gives it when the heart and pulse intermit and heart failure is threatened, 30c to 200c.

Spigelia. Affections of the heart, especially if the whole left side was sore from the affection; purring as of a cat, G.

Veratrin. For palpitation of the heart, 4x.

REPERTORY.

Beating of Heart—

Feeble—adon. v., cratæg.

Intermittent—nat. m., nit. a.

Irregular—adon. v., cratæg.

Palpitation—aven. s., naja, nat. m., veratrin.

Breathing—cann. s., cratæg., lach.

Carditis—naja.

Cough—arn., naja.

Chronic Heart Troubles—cratæg.

Dropsy from—adon. v., apis, apocyn., conv. m., cratæg.

Effusion—ant. ars.

Endo-carditis—crot. lach.

Failure helod. h., nit. a.

Fatty—arn., hydr. ac., nit. a.

Hypertrophy—arn., lach., naja, nat. m.

Heart Disease—coll., cratæg., nat. m., spig.

Murmurs—cratæg., spigelia.

Pains—cann. s., crot. h., latr. m., naja, spig.

Parts.

Arteries—lach.

Lungs—ant. ars.

Pericardium—ant. ars.

Valves—conv. m., naja.

Organic Disease—ant. t., apis, conv. m., cratæg., naja, nat. m., spig.

Pulse—Rapid—ant. t.

Sensations—arn., can. s., lach., naja.

Weakness from Heart Disease—bov., cratæg.

CHAPTER 30—OUTER CHEST—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Calcarea Phos. Burning in the pit of the stomach. Tumor in the left male mammary gland.

CHAPTER 31—BACK AND NECK—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Calcarea Carb. Excessive menstruation with goiter. See page ix.

Calcarea Fluor. Lumbago from sprains, worse after rest and relieved after moving about a little, and from warmth. Pains compel motion, relieved by motion. Cervical glands are indurated and of stony hardness.

Electricity. Goiter; gal.; Cataphoresis; No. 113 with pad of cotton saturated with strong solution of kali iod. to n. p.; No. 1 on p. p. to opposite side of growth. Or, gal.; electrolysis; No. 105 with three to ten needles to n. p.; plunge into enlarged gland; No. 96 to p. p. over shoulder blade. Locomotor ataxia; gal.; No. 96 p. p. to spine; No. 66 to sternum; gradually increase the current; or stat. full length of spine, followed by head breeze. Or Gal. bath. Myelitis; gal.; No. 3 over area of lesion; No. 3 on sternum; reverse current every half minute. Or gal.; No. 3 to p. p. nape of neck; No. 3 to n. p. to lumbar spine; reverse three times during a sitting. Torticollis, Far. and Gal.; use these currents on alternate days, and on the side opposite the disease. Spinal meningitis, Gal.; No. 3 to p. p. to occiput; No. 3 to n. p.; labile to full extent of spine. xiii

Hepar Sulph. Swollen tonsils and hard, glandular swellings of the neck, G.

Hot Air. Backache, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Crick in the Back. ii.

Hydriodic Acid. It is regarded by many doctors as being the best of all remedies for the cure of goiter and exophthalmic goiter. It is also held to be one of the best medicines in the treatment of myelitis. In lumbago there is no better medicine. It is also very highly recommended in Pott's disease. x.

Iodum. The chief remedy in treatment of goiter. See page ix.

Nux Vom. Complaints of the back, small of the back, lumbago, rheumatism, etc., where the patient cannot turn over, must rise up to turn over. Something seems to be in the back which prevents turning, G.

Passiflora. Pains in the head, running down the back, producing coccydinia and sacral neuralgia.

Plumbum Met. Chronic meningitis, when the paralyzed parts soon fall away in flesh and the limbs are painfully contracted, S. H.

Rhus Tox. Glands about the neck, especially if they are swollen or inflamed with red streaks, as in scarlet fever. When one stoops he cannot straighten up without help, may result from an old sprain or sudden creak, G.

REPERTORY.

Exophthalmic—Goiter—hydr. ac.	Parts.
Goiter—calc. c., elec., hydr. ac., iod.	Coccyx—passif.
See page ix.	Glands—calc. f., cist., hep. s., rhus. t.
Inflammation—rhus t.	Sacrum—passif.
Locomotor Ataxia—elec.	Small of—nux. v.
Meningitis—elec., plumb.	Spine—plumb. m.
Myelitis—elec., hydr. ac.	Thyroid Gland—See page ix.
Pains—calc. f., hot air, hydr. ac., nux. v.,	Tonsils—hep. s.
passif., rhus. t.	Pott's Disease—hydr. ac.
Paralysis—plumb.	Swollen—hep. s., rhus. t.
	Torticollis—elec.

CHAPTER 32—EXTREMITIES—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Calcarea Phos. Inflammatory rheumatism, rheumatic pains after getting wet.

Camphora. Cramps with neither thirst, nausea, vomiting nor diarrhœa, R.

- Hot Air.** Arthritis, synovitis, rheumatism. See pages ii and 39.
Ledum. Rheumatism of small joints.
Natrum Carb. Joints give way. 7.
Rhododendron. Weakness of joints, G.
Secale. Dry gangrene of the extremities, the parts are dry, cold, hard and insensible, of a uniform black color, and free from fetor, Hempel.

REPERTORY.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Arthritis —hot air. | Parts —Joints—led., natr. c., rhod. |
| Gangrene —secale. | Synovitis —hot air. |
| Pains —calc. p., camph., hot air, led. | Weak —rhod. |

CHAPTER 33—UPPER LIMBS—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

- Ammonium Carb.** Whitlow. Before the skin is broken do the finger up in absorbent cotton and then soak it occasionally in am. c.
Baryta Carb. Cystic tumors, particularly if on the wrist.
Calcareo Phos. Hands go to sleep, become numb. Gouty nodosities on the condyles. Pimples on the back of the hands and on the wrists.
Fluoric Acid. Panaritium. Give the 30c or 200c internally and apply a solution of R fluor ac. \mathfrak{z} i to water \mathfrak{z} i, mix; keep moist continually, Burt.
Hot Air. Arthritis, rheumatism. 39. ii.
Hydrozone. For chapped hands apply glycozone at night. i.
Hypericum. For punctured wounds, and intense pain.
Magnesia Carb. Pain in the top of shoulder joints, generally left side, which prevents raising the arm, G.
Nitric Acid. White spots on nails. Hirsh always succeeds by painting the diseased parts with the fuming acid. Whitlow, before the skin breaks paint the finger with the fuming acid.
Rhus Tox. Aching of the left arm with disease of the heart, R.
Ruta. Weeping sinews; bursitis.
Terebinthina. Whitlow. Do the finger up in cotton and keep it soaked in tereb.

REPERTORY.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Arthritis —hot air baths. | Joints —hyper., mag. c. |
| Bursitis —baryt. c., ruta. | Nails —nit. a. |
| Pains —hot air. mag. c., rhus t. | Shoulder-Joints —mag. c. |
| Panaritium —amm. c., fluor. a., nit. a., tereb. | Side, left —mag. c., rhus t. |
| Parts. | Sinews —baryt. c., ruta. |
| Arm —rhus t. | Wrists —baryt. c., calc. p., hydr. ac. |
| Condyles —calc. p. | Sensations —calc. p. |
| Fingers —hyperic. | Tumors —baryt. c. |
| Hands —calc. c., gels., hyd. and glyc. | Weeping Sinew —baryt. c., ruta. |
| | Wounds —hyper. |

CHAPTER 34—LOWER LIMBS—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

- Agaricus.** Chilblains itch and burn intolerably, and are red; very valuable, G.
Apis. Phlegmasia alba dolens, with high fever, restlessness with no relief from change of position, and a whitish, clear appearance of the affected limbs.
Bovinine. It is particularly useful in chronic ulcers of the leg. Curette thoroughly, then render aseptic with thiersch, chap. 7, and apply bovine with iodoform or peroxide of hydrogen in it. Do this frequently. iv.
Calcareo Carb. Children who cannot walk, and have no disposition to walk, and will not put their feet down, G.

Calcarea Phos. Children don't learn to walk; flabby, emaciated children; great desire to nurse all the time, G. Coxarthrocace, third stage, stops further progress of the disease. Hygroma patellæ in anæmic subjects. Chronic swelling of the knees. Pains in the bones, especially in the shin bones. Ulcers on the malleoli, edges callous, ichor putrid. 27.

Electricity. Bunions. Stat.; sparks ten min. daily. Chilblains; Gal.; M. E. moisten part with salt water and apply a copper e., p. p. to part; No. 3 n. p. any place. Corns; Gal.; place foot on No. 52, covered with a wet towel to n. p., No. 33 covered with chamois, p. p. to corn; use cocaine. Paraplegia; Gal.; see locomotor ataxia, 31; also Gal. baths. Sciatica; Gal.; No. 96 to p. p. on lumbar spine, No. 3 p. p. labile along the course of the nerve. Or Stat.; induced current in the same way. xiii.

Ginseng. Sciatic and chronic rheumatism. Give 5 to 20 drops, θ , in water three times daily. 39.

Glonoine. In sciatica, give 2x, one drop three times daily.

Graphites. Burning swelling of the feet, G.

Hot Air Baths. Arthritis, rheumatism, gout, injuries to joints. 39. ii

Ledum. Hard, sore callosities on the foot after an injury, Phelan. A severe pain in the right knee, extending upwards to the hip joint, comes and goes suddenly and is aggravated by motion, Fisher. Punctured wounds with threatened lock-jaw, Phelan. Stings of insects.

Marum Verum. Ingrowing toe-nails with ulceration, especially the great-toe; better moving.

Nitric Acid. Ingrowing toe-nails, where the nail seems to have grown into the flesh, but really has not, G.

Polus Australis. The remedy for ingrowing toe-nails; give it 30c.

Rhus Tox. Swelling of feet in warm weather, without organic disease.

Ruta. Sciatica, bruised sensation; pain seems in the marrow of the bone, as if it were broken. Patient must walk about constantly to relieve the pain. Complains he cannot stand it to walk so; gets no sleep on this account, Martin.

Secale. Dry gangrene, especially if the right side, beginning on the toes and running up the limb, G.

Sepia. Sciatica. Kunkel has given it in left-sided sciatica with much success, 30x to 200c.

Syphilinum. Carr cured a case of several winters' standing of intense, cold pain in both legs, left worse, with it in mm and cmm, each one dose, six weeks apart.

REPERTORY.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Arthritis—hot air baths. | Knees—calc. p., led. |
| Bunions—elec. | Malleoli—calc. p. |
| Collosities—led. | Nails—mar. v. t., nit. a., pol. a. |
| Chilblains—agar., elec. | Sciatic Nerve—elec., gens., glen., ruta, sepia. |
| Corns—elec. | Side, left—sepia, syphil. |
| Coxarthrocace—calc. p. | Side, right—secale. |
| Gangrene—secale. | Tibia—calc. p. |
| Gout—hot air. | Toe-Nails—mar. v. t., nit. a., pol. a. |
| Hygroma Patella—calc. p. | Toe, great—mar. v. t., nit. a., polus a. |
| Ingrowing Toe Nails—mar. v., nit. a., polus a. | Phlegmasia Alba Dolens—apis. |
| Injuries—hot air, led. | Sciatica—elec., gins., glon., sepia. |
| Pains—agar., graph., led., ruta, syphil. | Rheumatism—gins., hot air baths. |
| Paraplegia—elec. | Stings of Insects—led. |
| Parts. | Swelling—calc. p., graph., rhus t. |
| Bones—calc. p., ruta. | Ulcers—bov., calc. p., mar. v. |
| Hip-Joints—led. | Walk—calc. c., calc. p. |
| Jaws—led. | Wounds—led. |
| Joints—graph., hot air, led. | |

CHAPTER 35—NERVES—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Aconitum. Great and sudden sinking of strength with great alarm. Most frequently indicated for sudden appearing and violent inflammation, especially if occurring in cold weather.

Argentum Nit. Gross thinks it the best remedy in chorea.

Arsenicum. Neuralgia; the pains are burning, with agony and great restlessness, often intermittent, worse during rest, and at night, relieved by exercise.

Atropia Sulph. Convulsions of children. Give 6x.

Aurum Brom. Neurasthenia with bad headache. Give 3x.

Avena Sativa. Nervous exhaustion, general debility, nervous palpitation of the heart, insomnia, inability to keep the mind fixed on any one subject, especially when any of these troubles are due to nocturnal emissions, masturbation, over-indulgence in sexual intercourse, and the like. It is one of the best remedies for the morphine habit. Give it θ , 15 drops four times daily in hot water.

Belladonna. The ointment is in general a useful anti-spasmodic.

Borax. Connor considers it of more use in epilepsy than any other remedy.

Bovinine. Chorea, Epilepsy, Spasms, Fits, Convulsions, Fainting. These affections are nearly always the result of bad nutrition—starved nerves. Neurotics are nearly always lean, thin anæmic persons. Bovinine will help them. i. iv.

Bromium. Great debility and nervous prostration, remaining long after all other morbid symptoms have disappeared.

Calcarea Phos. Epilepsy in scrofulous subjects, and in persons growing too fast, attacks every three weeks; spasms all clonic and on the left side; diarrhœa and unconsciousness frequently occur after eating. Suppression of the menses from bathing followed by epileptic spasms. Rheumatic paralysis. Numb from unpleasant news. Unnatural yawning.

Camphora. One of the main remedies in shock. Highly useful in sudden collapse during exhausting diseases; it quickens the pulse, dissipates delirium and induces sleep. Give it in olive oil, one part to four of the oil, Hale.

Cannabis Ind. Adapted to diseases of drunkards of a neurotic character, and to urinary diseases.

Conium. Kent's chief indication for it is weakness and trembling; weakness of body and mind, trembling and palpitation.

Electricity. Chorea; Gal., also Stat., head breeze. Epilepsy; Gal. or Stat. head breeze. Paralysis agitans; Stat. or Gal. xiii.

Ether Sulph. Hirsh sprays it down the spine for chorea. Sometimes he uses cold water instead. Gives also 20 drops of eth. s. in half a glass of water, frequent teaspoonful doses.

Gelsemium. Professional neurosis where groups of muscles are over-worked, as by pianists, flutists, sewing-machine operators, etc.

Heloderma. Paralysis agitans, chorea, locomotor ataxia. Bookcock gives it with great benefit; also in diphtheritic paralysis.

Hepar Sulph. Keen sensitiveness to everything; can't bear the slightest draft of air, noise or touch, not even the bed clothes, G.

Hot Air Baths. They are often useful in epilepsy and spasms. ii.

Hydriodic Acid. Love says it has been of great use in his hands in the treatment of chorea. Prostration of the nervous system, neurasthenia, exhaustion with melancholy and threatened spinal trouble, yielded to the acid. x.

Hydrocyanic Acid. Long, faint spells with trismus and tetanus. Spasms when the muscles of the back, face and jaws are principally affected, and the body assumes a bluish tint, Burt.

Hyoscyamus. Twitching and jerking of every muscle of the body, eyes, eyelids, face, etc. Delirium in which the patient jumps out of bed, throws off the bed-clothes, or takes off her clothes and goes naked. Nymphomania, G.

Mezereum. Subsultus tendinum, as in typhoid fever, etc., when by putting the fingers on the wrist the tendons are felt to jump and jerk, G.

Naja. Cured a case of epilepsy after la grippe; attack commences by sudden stoppage of respiration, head thrown back, etc., R.

Nux Vom. Pressure over the solar plexus brings on spasms, R. Fainting spells; may faint after every labor-pain, or after each vomiting spell, or after every stool, G.

Passiflora. Nervous affections generally. Neurasthenia, neuralgia, lock-jaw, convulsions, erysipelas, spinal meningitis, chorea, delirium tremens, restlessness, spinal disease, trismus, oposthotos, tetanus, grippe, drunkenness, morphine habit. 5 to 30 drops, θ , or more.

Platinum. Tetanic spasms with trismus during menses. Laird made a splendid cure from this symptom.

Pothos Fœtida. Fits. Jones gave it to a woman with fits, blurred vision, headache, fall, no biting or frothing, first rigid, then clonic spasms, abdomen bloated rapidly during attack, and profuse epistaxis after it. Cured with it.

Pulsatilla. The forms of her symptoms are very changeable. She is very well one hour, and very miserable the next, G.

Rana Bufo. Majumdar gives it for epilepsy from masturbation, 6x. Saville also reports numerous cures of fits, epilepsy, paralysis and rabies with it.

Sepia. Sudden attacks of prostration and sinking weakness, like fainting; very characteristic, G.

Stannum. Reading aloud or talking produces exhaustion, G.

Suggestions. The curative power of suggestions from the doctor is well worthy of consideration. These suggestions may be made when the patient is regularly hypnotized, or not, when the patient is awake or asleep. They are almost certain to do good, especially in all nervous troubles. For further information send for sample copy of "Suggestive Therapeutics," Times-Herald Building, Chicago.

Sulphuric Acid. For affections arising from general debility, or prolapsus uteri, retroversion, or any other trouble whatever, when some general deep seated dyscrasia prevails, and the child is weak and exhausted, with no other symptoms, G. Feeling of trembling without trembling.

Veratrum Alb. Exhaustion from functional or physical disturbances, as in whooping-cough or in diarrhœa with a cold perspiration on the forehead, G.

Viburnum Opulus. Cramps any place.

Water. Chorea. Spray it on spine, cold. v.

Zinc Met. Convulsions of children.

REPERTORY.

Anæmia—bov.	Nervous—aven. s., brom., cann. i., gels., hydr. ac., passif., suggestions.
Chorea—arg. n., bov., elec., ether. s., helod., hydr. ac., passif., water.	Neurasthenia—aur. br., bov., cann. i., epiph., hydr. ac., passif.
Collapse—camph., see ch. 24, transf.	Oposthotos—passif.
Convulsions—atrop. s., bov., passif. zinc.	Pains ars., calc. p., hot air, passif.
Cramps—viburn. op.	Palpitation—aven. s., con.
Debility—aven. s., brom., sul. a.	Paralysis—calc. p., elec., helod., rana b.
Drunkenness—cann. i., passif.	Parts.
Epilepsy—borax., bov., calc. p., elec., hot air, naja, rana b.	Side—calc. p.
Exhausted—aven. s., camph., hydr. ac., stann., sul. a., ver. a.	Solar Plexus—nux vom.
Faint Spells—bov., hydroc. ac., nux v., sepia.	Spine—passif., hydr. ac.
Fits—bov., passif., poth. f., rana b.	Prostration—brom., hydr. ac., sepia.
Hydrophobia—rana b.	Restlessness—ars., passif.
Hypnotism—suggestions.	Sensations—calc. p., sul. a.
Jerking—hyos., mez.	Spasms—bell., bov., calc. p., hot air, nux v., plat., poth. f.
Locomotor Ataxia—helo. h.	Tetanus—hydroc. ac., passif., plat.
Morphine Habit—aven. s., passif.	Trembling—con., sul. a.
	Trismus—hydroc. ac., passif., plat.
	Weakness—con., sepia, sul. a.

CHAPTER 36—SLEEP AND DREAMS—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Arnica. The bed or couch on which he lies feels too hard, complains constantly of it, and keeps changing from place to place; very prominent symptom, R.

Borax. Children may be sleeping quietly when they awaken very suddenly, screaming and holding on to the sides of the cradle, without any apparent cause, G.

Bovine. It cured a case of persistent anæmia with insomnia which had resisted all treatment for two years. Cured in one month. 23. iv.

Calcarea Carb. As often as the patient falls asleep the same disagreeable feelings arouse him, G.

Calcarea Phos. Children cry out in sleep; starting in sleep as from fright.

Cannabis Ind. Elliott says: "This is an invaluable remedy in obstinate and intractable forms of insomnia." Give 5 to 15 drops θ in water.

Cina. Yawning in general; troubles that occur whenever one yawns.

Electricity. Insomnia, Gal.; Static breeze. xiii.

Mercurius. Insomnia when there is a history of syphilis; pains of any kind, as toothache; sleepless before midnight, G.

Mercurius Sol. Hah. Wakes with violent palpitation of the heart, as if frightened, Morgan.

Nux Vom. Cannot keep from falling asleep in the evening, while sitting hours before bed time, Hg.

Opium. Her bed feels so hot she can hardly lie on it.

Passiflora. Insomnia. It often induces natural sleep. Give 10 to 30 drops, θ , on going to bed.

Phellandrium Aq. Sleepiness. Ussher cured a case of old standing sleepiness with it after everything else failed.

Phosphorus. Very sleepy after meals, especially after dinner, G.

Pulsatilla. Sleeps with arms over the head, G.

Thea Chinensis. Nervous sleeplessness, heart troubles, etc., especially of old tea drinkers. Palpitation of the heart; can't lie down, G.

REPERTORY.

Anæmia—bov.

Awake—borax, calc. c., merc. s. H.

Bed—arn., opium.

Cry out in—borax, calc. p.

Insomnia—bov., cann. i., elec., merc.,

passif., thea. c.

Nervous—thea. c.

Sleepy—nux v., phell. a., phos., puls.

Startings—calc. p.

Wakes—merc. s. H.

Yawning—cina.

CHAPTER 37—FEVER—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Aconitum. Incipient scarlatina, with vomiting.

Æthusa. Great heat with complete absence of thirst, very characteristic, G.

Agaricus. For exhausting night sweats, give agaracin.

Ailanthus. Scarlatina, when the attack is very sudden; in cases of sudden vomiting, stupor or complete insensibility and great prostration, G.

Antimonium Tart. Malaria, biliousness. Give ix , ʒi to ʒiii per day.

Apis. Intermittent fever with oppression and burning in the chest, as though the patient would smother during the chill, Pierson. Perspiration breaks out, dries up, breaks out and dries up again; very characteristic, G.

Apocynum. In dropsy after scarlatina with thirst and scanty, dark-colored urine, or like strong coffee, or yellow and turbid. 39.

Arsenicum. Compound fevers, chill and heat at the same time, G. Constant licking the dry, parched lips, with burning heat of the whole body. Chilliness without thirst. If there be thirst during the chill, except for hot drinks, do not give it, G. Low fevers, dry tongue, involuntary diarrhœa, R. H.

Bovine. It is by far the best nourishment during all kinds of fever. Very few well fed patients will die of fever. Where there is fever give also the peroxide of hydrogen in a wineglass of milk. Continue this for some time after the fever subsides to prevent a relapse. iv.

Bryonia. In old cases; chill begins on the lips or the tips of the fingers and toes. Very thirsty in all stages. Typhoid fever, with accumulation of frothy, soap-like saliva in the mouth and throat, which at times almost chokes the patient,

Calcarea Carb. In fevers, horrid visions before the eyes. Very sensitive to the least cold air, which goes right through her, G.

Calcarea Phos. Profuse sweats of pthisis. Sweating of the parts, awakens him at night. Chill with uterine pains.

Carbo Veg. Quotidian, intermittent fever; chill begins on the hands and feet, prior to which they are cold and blue.

Chamomilla. In prolonged night sweats, give it θ , 5 drops in hot water; an old women's remedy, but good.

Crotalus. A prophylactic in yellow fever, inoculate the patient with the virus; bilious vomiting, or like black coffee grounds; offensive stools; bleeding from all orifices of the body, and also from the skin.

Cuprum Acet. Jones gives it in hay fever where there is burning, excoriation, paroxysmal cough, fear of suffocation, tough, tenacious mucus.

Cuprum Arsenicosum. Cold, clammy perspiration of an intermittent nature. For these it is the only remedy. Sulzer.

Echinacea. In typhoid fever with dangerous diarrhoea or a vitiated condition of the blood, Terry.

Elatarium. Chills and fever, when the chill comes on with excessive yawning and stretching all through the chill; squirting diarrhoea; some forms of dropsy, G.

Electricity, Fever, convalescent from; Static bath or breeze. Hay fever, Gal; No. 65 made of copper, p. p.; apply to sensitive spots in the nasal cavity; No. 3, n. p. in hand; daily sittings. xiii.

Eupatorium Purp. No thirst during the chill, but much frontal headache, H. Paroxysms of intermittent fever, comes on at different times of the day. Chill commences in the back and spreads all over the body. Violent shaking with comparatively little coldness.

Gelsemium. Fever without thirst; wants to be still and rest, particularly with inflamed tonsils beginning on the right side. Intermittent fever where nervous symptoms predominate. The chill and fever are severe, but not much sweat.

Hydriodic Acid. Hay fever, see ch. 26. Typhoid fever when the tongue is red and dry. Chronic malarial poisoning; intermittent and remittent fever. x.

Hydrozone. Scarlatina. This dangerous and very infectious disease is well known to be caused by pathogenic germs. The throat should be sprayed every two to three hours with \mathcal{R} No. 1, page i. To prevent the spread of the disease the whole body should be washed with \mathcal{R} No. 2, page i. In addition to this treatment the patient should be under the care of a competent physician. Typhoid fever. This disease is also caused by pathogenic germs, derived either from the water or milk used by the patient. The patient and family living in the house with him should use freely of \mathcal{R} No. 5, page i, alternating with a teaspoonful of glycozone in a wineglass of water. Otherwise the patient should be under the care of a competent physician. Yellow fever will probably yield to similar treatment. i.

Ignatia. Intermittent fever where sighing is a prominent symptom, or chill may be delayed by withdrawing the patient's attention.

Ipecacuanha. Hay fever with sneezing; the violent explosive cough of pertussis, the spasmodic forms of croup, and cases of half bronchitis and half asthenia, R. H.

Kreosotum. Yawning in general; complaints accompanying yawning, G.

Lachesis. Typhoid fever when there is loquacious delirium, offensive discharges, somnolence and comatose conditions.

Lycopodium. Perspiration, viscid, stinking, or want of, G. Chill preceded by thirst or accompanied by numb hands and feet, Farnum. During the fever, sour vomiting, thirst after sweat, Hoyne.

Moschus. In nervous or spasmodic complaints where the patient feels very cold, G. Violent trembling, shaking without chill, so that the bed is shaken, at the same time screaming she must die, Hg.

Muriatic Acid. Low types of fever. Slides down in bed.

Natrum Arsenicosum. Jones gives it a high place in treatment of hay fever where there is much burning as a symptom.

Nux Vom. Intermittent fever where there is chill followed by heat with perspiration which may be hot and sweltering, or when there is no chill, but fever

with this perspiration. Complains that the sheets feel very hot. Chill if the air is let under the bed-clothes, G. Old, over-dosed cases, Morgan.

Oleum Olivæ. Typhoid fever. Payst gives from ℥iv to ℥viii of this once or twice daily as injections. If the bowels do not move he gives the same amount by the stomach. He praises this treatment in the *Lancet*.

Opium. Chill if the air is let under the bedclothes, G.

Pambotano. This is a remedy used largely in Mexico for intermittent fever. Cures where arsenic and quinine fail. Chronic cases. Has been sold as a secret medicine. Dose, 10 to 20 drops, *θ*.

Psorinum. Perspiration profuse when taking the slightest exercise at night; after typhus. Perspiration in palms of hands.

Pyrogenium. Typhoid fever. J. C. B. gives it with much success. Thinks it better than baptisia. Gives 6x.

Rhus Tox. Chill beginning in the right arm and leg, Morgan. A dry, tearing cough comes on before the chill and continues during the chill, D.

Sabadilla. Intermittent complaints which come on every week or two, or four, especially in children who are disposed to worms of any kind, G.

Sambucus. A great deal of perspiration with any trouble; may last all the time, or may come and go, as in phthisis, with disinclination to undress, G.

Sanguinaria Nitrate. Jones gives it the first place in the treatment of hay fever, especially where there is fever, headache, giddiness, whizzing in the ears, with nausea, unnatural cravings to eat, faint feeling in the stomach.

Secale. Profuse sweat and very offensive. Hoyne cured a case of typhoid fever with it, one dose of 200c, where there was hæmorrhage from the bowels coming in gushes.

Stramonium. In fever when the patient frequently raises or jerks the head from the pillow, also where the patient can't bear solitude, G. Fever with loquacious delirium, desire to escape from bed. Yellow-brown tongue, lips sore and cracked, and sordes on the teeth. Bilius typhoid fever; no desire for water, although the tongue is dry, she must moisten it. Suppression of urine; can only lie on the right side for pain.

Succinic Acid. Wiener has cured a large number of cases of hay fever with it in 3x trit. Cured in one week.

Sulphur. Hot flashes, with spells of faintness, or passing off with a little moisture and faintness or debility.

Sulphuric Acid. After intermittent fever, spleen enlarged, hard, hurts when coughing, Hg.

Veratrum Vir. Puerperal fever.

Water. J. H. Curtis, Chicago, says: "Undoubtedly the best and safest means of subjugating hyper-pyrexia is by means of water, as tubbing, the wet pack, or the sponge bath."

Water, Distilled. It is a well known fact that malarial fever, typhoid fever and probably yellow fever are generally produced by the introduction of pathogenic germs into the system by using contaminated water. The heads of families cannot be too particular about the purity of the water they use if they would avoid low types of fever in the family. The use of distilled water, especially in the fall of the year, would often prevent serious sickness and death. v.

REPERTORY.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Chills—elater., mos. | Hay—bov., cupr. ac., elec., hydr. ac.,
ipec., natr. ars., sang., succ. ac. |
| Chills Without Thirst—ars., eup. perf. | Intermittent—anic., apis, bov., carb.
v., eup. perf., gels., hydr. ac., ign.,
ipec., nux v., pambo., sabad., sul. a.,
water dist. |
| Chill, where it begins—bry., carbo. v.,
eup. perf., rhus t. | Low—ars., bov., mur. a., water dist. |
| Chilly if the air is let under the bed-
clothes—nux v., opi. | Malarial—ant., bry., hydr. ac., water d. |
| Coldness—eup. perf., mos. | Puerperal—bov., ver. v. |
| Convalescence—elec. | Quotidian—carb. v. |
| Delirium with Fever—lach., stram. | Remittent—hydr. ac. |
| Fever, Kinds of—elec., stram., sul. | Scarlet—acon., ail., apoc., hyd. and
glyc. |
| Bilious—corn. f., stram. | |
| Compound—ars. | |
| Enteric—water dist. | |

Typhoid—bov., bry., echin., hydr. ac., hyd. and glyc., lach., ol. o., pyro., sec., stram., water d.	Sensitive to Cold Air—calc. c. Shaking—eup. perf., mos. Sighing—ign. Stretching—elater. Trembling—mos., sul. a.
Typhus—psorin. Yellow—crot., hyd. and glyc., wat. d.	Sweat—agar., apis, calc. p., cham., cupr. ars., dulc., gels., lyc., nux. v., psor., samb., sec.
Heat—sul, water. Burning—apis, ars., cupr., nat. ars. With thirst—bry. Without thirst—æth. c. gels.	Yawning—elat., kreos.
Sensations—nux v.	

CHAPTER 38—PAINS AND SENSATIONS—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Aranea Dia. Sensation of swelling of the head and hands, the key note.

Belladonna. Sensation as though inner parts were falling; of floating, of gliding along in a boat; as if the body, or part of it, were greatly enlarged; of pricking or painful pressing from below, upwards; of burning and pricking in the skin, as if the skin were being cut or sliced with a knife; of tightness, especially of inner parts. Throbbing pains, G.

Bryonia. Pricking of the skin. Sensation in bed as if sinking down.

Cocculus Ind. Sensation as if single parts had gone to sleep, G.

Colocynthis. If pains run downwards it is very good, if upwards, not, S. B. B.

Dioscorea. The pains in the abdomen suddenly shift and appear in remote localities, as the fingers and toes. Pains radiating from the abdomen, also rumbling and crackling in the bowels, H.

Electricity. Neuralgia; Gal. Cataphoresis; No. 1 p. p. saturated with chloroform applied to lesion; No. 3 n. p. any place. Pain in general; p. p. to gal. current; cataphoresis; gal. with cocaine to p. p. xiii.

Ferrum Met. Remittent pains, worse at night, driving him out of bed. Motion diminishes the pains, Jahr.

Hepar Sulph. Fainting with pains.

Ignatia. Pains are relieved by change of position. Tired feeling in society women, club women, etc., as a tonic. Give 3x.

Iodium. Chronic rheumatism in joints, without swelling, worse at night, A. L.

Ipecacuanha. With every movement a cutting pain, almost constantly running from left to right, G.

Kali Carb. Distressing, darting, shooting pains are the great characteristic, H.

Kali Iod. In severe pains, where bones swell, G.

Magnesia Phos. Should be tried where pain is the only symptom.

Mercurius Protiod. Deep bone pains, especially at night, Burt.

Nitric Acid. Sensation as of a sharp splinter being run into the ulcer at the slightest touch. Same sensation in the throat, G.

Nux Vom. The pains are tingling, hard, aching, sticking, aggravated by motion and especially by contact, Burt.

Opium. Sensation as though a living fœtus was moving in the abdomen, when there is nothing there, G.

Podophyllum. Sensation as if the intestines were falling.

Pulsatilla. Wandering pains shift rapidly from one part to another, also with redness and swelling of joints.

Sarsaparilla. For the pains and aches of the aged. Give decoction of root.

Silicia. Gripping or writhing pains, as if something were being torn away, G.

Spigelia. Very violent neuralgia, followed by extreme soreness, G.

Staphysagria. Sensation as though the abdomen would drop. 39.

Stellaria Media. Shifting, rheumatic pains. 39.

Sulphuric Acid. Pressing pains in different parts, increasing slowly and suddenly disappearing, Hg.

REPERTORY.

Pains—coloc., elec., ipec., kali i., mag. p., sars.	Bone—merc. p. i. Neuralgic—elec., spig. Pressing—bell., sul. ac.
Aching—nux v., sarçs.	

Pricking—bell., bry.	Living thing in the abdomen—croc., opi.
Remitting—ferr. m.	Numb—cocc.
Rheumatic—iod., stell. m.	Rumbling—dios.
Shifting—dios., puls., stell. m.	Sinking—bry.
Throbbing—bell.	Splinter—nitr. ac.
Wandering—puls.	Swelling—aran. d., kali i.
Sensations—bell., pod., staph.	Tired—ign.
Crackling—dios.	
Enlarged—bell.	

CHAPTER 39—TISSUES—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Acetic Acid. Owens says this is the only drug whose provings have developed a typical cancer cell.

Alcohol. Cancers of all kinds. Apply locally and inject hypodermically to 20 drops into the cancer tumor. To prevent injecting into a blood vessel, after inserting the needle detach it from the syringe and leave the needle in place. The alcohol may be diluted with equal parts of distilled water or used pure.

Aloe. Jekyll thinks it the best remedy to commence treatment of chronic diseases, especially those cases that have been drugged much, and where the disease and drug symptoms are much mixed.

Ammonium Carb. Rheumatism with swollen and painful joints. Give one drop of the aromatic tincture in sugar or water every two hours.

Ammonium Brom. The best known remedy for obesity. Give it in small doses.

Apocynum Can. All kinds of dropsies with sinking feeling in the pit of the stomach, also in idiopathic, chronic, asthenic forms of dropsies connected with a watery, non-albuminous state of the blood and general weakness of the system. It does but little good in dropsies connected with Bright's disease or heart disease.

Arnica. Prepared in oil it is used by athletes as a local application to the muscles. It is also used in rheumatism brought on by exposure to cold and wet, and for rheumatic pains in spots. It is particularly useful to riders of bicycles. Uneasiness in painful parts; has to change position, every place seems too hard.

Arsenicum. Gangrena-sicca, or senilis, with coldness and desire for more covering, R. External swellings in general; blue-black, burning swellings.

Belladonna. Inflammation of glands; induration of glands and painful pricking; swelling, hot swelling of glands.

Berberis Vulg. Pains may be felt all over the body, emanating from the region of the back, sticking, pricking, lancinating, jerking, flying about now here and now there.

Bovinine. In necrosis of bone. Remove the dead portions, curette thoroughly, then cleanse parts with thiersch, or solution of glycozone, and dress with bovine to which is added 10 to 20 per cent. of glycozone. Anæmia, causing neurosis, neurasthenia, neuralgia and emaciation, rheumatism, arthritis, gout, lithæmia, diabetes, trichinosis. It is the only medicine in marasmus of children or others. In anæmia it produces astonishing results, often more than doubling the number of blood corpuscles in a short time. It should also be used by all who are called upon to endure severe mental or physical exercise, as bicyclers, prize-fighters, racers, public speakers, etc. Prostration, the result of exhausting diseases. iv.

Bryonia. It is the best remedy for all inflammations that have advanced to the stage of serous effusion from any serous membrane, Burt.

Calcarea Chlor. Glandular induration.

Calcarea Phos. Gardiner gives it for winter rheumatism. Tendency of bones to bend or curve. Chronic articular rheumatism. Bones are affected at the sutures or at the symphyses. Cancer in scrofulous conditions. Dropsy from loss of blood or fluids, or depending upon disease of the liver, heart or kidneys.

Calendula. Old, neglected wounds, full of maggots and offensive, G. Recent, torn and incised wounds, arrests sloughing and suppuration from mechanical injuries; after surgical operations to promote healthy granulations and to prevent or arrest gangrene.

Chimaphilla. Cancer. Coburn gives it θ , in 10 drop doses, and applies it locally; has made cures with it in advanced stages of the disease.

Clematis. Indurations after inflammation, G.

Collinsonia. Chronic catarrh. Hammond says it is a positive and satisfactory remedy in the treatment of chronic catarrh of nose, stomach, bowels and bladder, also of pharynx and larynx. It is a popular remedy in rheumatism. Give it θ or low.

Dulcamara. Exostosis in the upper part of the right tibia, with bluish-red spots, suppurating lumps.

Echinacea. In all purulent conditions, to prevent blood poisoning; inflammations threatening abscess, as boils, felons, carbuncles, variola, varicella, etc. Use it locally and internally, θ .

Electricity. Threatened abscess, Gal.; No. 88 to p. p., covered with wet cotton to lesion; No. 3 n. p. any place. Tuberculous abscess; M. E. Arthritis, Gal.; No. 96 around joint to p. p., No. 3 n. p. any place, or Cataphoresis; wet the e. to p. p. with salts of lithium and apply as above; also stat. induced current. Atrophy, Gal. Cancer; anaesthetize patient; No. 105 to each p.; needles plunged into base of tumor on each side; reverse the current every two or three seconds for about thirty times; remove the needles and treat the other two sides in the same way. Epithelioma, similar to cancer. Benign tumors, Gal.; No. 105 n. p. to tumor, and a large surface e. to p. p. Gout, Far, or Gal. Sclerosis lateral; Gal. baths. Lupus, Gal.; M. E. No. 14 made of thin copper, p. p. to lesion; No. 96 to sternum n. p.; pass current until oxychloride of copper is made, causing a green hue. The lesion should first be moistened with salt water. Rheumatism; Stat., induced current daily. Scirrhus, see cancer. xiii.

Eupatorium Purp. One of the best remedies in dropsy, renal dropsy. Body and extremities enormously swollen, scanty urine and distressing dysuria.

Ferrum Met. Rheumatism of the shoulder joint, a specific.

Gaultheria. Rheumatism, give one dram on loaf sugar three times daily.

Sanctuary. Acute and chronic rheumatism. Largely used in South America. Worse from sudden or continued motion. Hale gives it with great benefit, 5 drops 1x to 5 drops θ .

Ginseng. Regarded by many as almost specific in stiff, contracted joints, lumbago, sciatica chronic rheumatism.

Hepar Sulph. Ulcers have a bloody suppuration, smelling like old cheese, G. Promotes suppuration in abscesses with intolerable pains, Hg.

Hot Air Baths. Arthritis, acute, traumatic arthritis, synovitis, acute and chronic rheumatism, gout. Arthritis deformans, injuries of joints, ankylosis. Effusion and deposits in joints and in serous sacs generally, tuberculous joints. These conditions are all greatly benefited, and frequently cured, by the use of hot air baths. With dry hot air the temperature can be borne up to 300 degrees F., or 88 degrees higher than boiling water. This causes profuse perspiration, and relieves pain and inflammation. ii.

Hydriodic Acid. Acute inflammatory rheumatism, also chronic rheumatism. It prevents exudation and organization of plastic material. Prominent doctors all over the country speak in terms of highest praise of its action in acute rheumatism. In chronic rheumatism its action is slower, but for this it is one of the most valued remedies and should never be forgotten. Iodine is one of the best remedies for scrofula, and this is the best form for the administration of that drug. In fibrous tumors its power is wonderful, causing their disappearance after twenty years standing. A case of lupus of two years standing is reported cured with it in a few months. In all glandular troubles it is a most important remedy, especially for enlargement and suppuration of glands. x.

Hydrozone and Glycozone. Carbuncles, abscesses, cancers, and all diseases of a purulent character, or where there are foul odors. No other remedy equals these in such diseases. Also in chancres and diphtheritic deposits, felons, gangrene, suppurations and ulcers. Wounds where the odor is foul. i.

Iodine. Emaciation with good appetite, night sweats, Burt.

Kali Bi. Periosteal and syphilitic rheumatism, also chronic rheumatism of a cold variety, R. H.

Lachesis. Any trouble beginning on the left side of any part of the body, especially in the throat, whether going over subsequently to the right side or re-

maining on the left side, G. Extreme external hyperæsthesia, cannot bear the slightest touch or pressure; offensiveness of all discharges; relief from the establishment of discharges, whether suppressed or delayed, Gardiner.

Ledum. Gouty and rheumatic pains; painful, hard nodes and calcareous concretions in the joints.

Marum Verum. Emaciation of little children with jerking hiccough after nursing and belching without bringing up anything; also on crying; or diarrhœa of little children, Pierson.

Mercurius. Boring pain in the exostosis at night.

Mercurius Cor. No medicine prevents suppuration so certainly, especially in the glandular system. Use *ix.* Apply to parts with camels hair brush three times daily.

Mercurius Protiod. Disease of glands, acute or chronic, conglobate, or conglomerate, swelling of the parotids and tonsils during scarlatina, Cook. It is the only form of mercury that ought to be used in induration of the parotids, cervical glands and tonsils, when these conditions attend scarlatina and measles, Frieleich.

Mezereum. Parotitis and swelling of the bones, especially on the tibia, with most violent nightly pains in the bones, G.

Millefolium. Injuries, falls from a great height, Phelan.

Nux Vom. Prevents the formation of effusive, inflammatory swellings, furuncle, whitlow, etc., and causes the absorption of pus from abscesses without discharge, Betts.

Oleum Olivæ. Rheumatism. Give it in large quantity and apply it locally to the parts affected.

Phaseolus Nanus. For punctured wounds, split the bean and tie the flat side on to the puncture; cures rapidly. Used also with much success in dropsies after everything else fails, 10 to 20 drop doses, *θ.*

Phosphorus. Anæmia; rub the body twice daily with a solution of it. Phosphorus, *θ*, ζ i, water ζ ii. Hot swellings in glands with stitching pains, G.

Phytolacca. W. M. G. reports many cases where this remedy has reduced corpulency very much with no injury to the patient. An ointment of it has cured large epitheliomatous tumors. 40.

Silicia. Induration and suppuration of the lymphatics, or glandular system in any part of the body. Profuse night sweats, Holcombe. Has an extraordinary control over the suppurative process, seeming to mature abscesses when desired, and certainly reducing excessive suppuration to moderate limits, R. H.

Squilla. Dropsy with profuse discharge of urine, may or may not be too frequent, G.

Sulphuric Acid. Debility, when there is no other symptom. Feeling of trembling without trembling.

REPERTORY.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Abscesses —echin., elec., hep. s. hyd. and glyc., nux v., sil. | Epithelioma —elec., hyd. and glyc., phyt., sepia. |
| Anæmia —bov., phos. | Exostosis —dulc., merc. |
| Anchylosis —hot air, lac. a. | Fellon —echin., hyd. and glyc., nux v. |
| Arthritis —bov. elec., hot air baths. | Gangrene —ars., calen., echin., hyd. and glyc. |
| Atrophy —elec. | Gout —bov., elec., hot air, led. |
| Boils, Furuncles —echin., hyd. and glyc., nux v. | Hyperæsthesia —lach. |
| Calcareous Deposits —lac. a., led. | Indurations —bell., calc. chlor., clem., merc. cor., sil. |
| Cancer —acet. a., alcho., calc. p., chim., echin., elec., hyd. and glyc., sepia. | Inflammations —bell., bry., clem., echin., hot air, hydr. ac., mez., nux v. |
| Carbuncle —echin., hyd. and glyc. | Injuries —calen., echin., hot air, mille., symph. |
| Chancres —echin., hyd. and glyc. | Lupus —bov., elec., hydr. ac. |
| Diphtheritic Deposits —echin., hyd. and glyc. | Marasmus —bov. |
| Dropsies —apoc., calc. p., eup. purp., phas. n. squill. | Necrosis —bov. |
| Effusion —bry., hot air, nux v. | Neurasthenia —bov. |
| Emaciation —bov., iod., mar. v. t. | Nodosities —led. |

- Obesity—amm. brom., phyt.
Pains—act. sp., arn., ars., bell., berb. v.,
bov., hep. s., hot air., merc., phos.,
stell. a., symph.
Panaritium—See fellons.
Parts.
Bones—bov., calc. p., mez.
Glands—bell., calc. chlor., hydr. ac.,
merc. cor., merc. p. i., mez., phos., sil.
Joints—act. sp., amm. c., bov., calc.
p., ferr. met., gins., hot air., hydr.
ac., lac. a., led. p.
Lymphatics—sil.
Membranes, serous—bry., hot air.
Periosteum—kali bi., mez.
Sciatic nerve—gins.
Side—lach.
Suffering parts—arn.
Tibia—dulc., mez.
Wrists—act. sp.
Rheumatism—act. sp., ammon. c., arn.,
bov., calc. p., collin., elec., ferr., gaul.,
fran. u., gins., hot air., hydr. ac., kali
bi., lact. a., led., ol. o., stell. m.
Rheumatism, Chronic—aloe, apoc., calc.
p., collin., fran. u., gins., hot air., hydr.
ac., kali bi.
Sciatica—gins.
Scirrhus—elec.
Sclerosis—elec.
Scrofula—calc. p., hydr. ac.
Sensations—apoc., sul. a.
Suppurations—calend., dulc., echin.,
hep. s., hydr. ac., hyd. and glyc. merc.
cor., nux v., phos., sil.
Swelling—ars., bell., merc. p. i., nux v.
Synovitis—hot air.
Syphilis—kali bi.
Trembling—sul. a.
Tuberculous Joints—hot air.
Tumors—elec., hydr. ac., phyt.
Ulcers—hep. s., hyd. and glyc.
Varicella—echin.
Variola—echin.
Weakness from Trichinosis—bov.
Wounds—calend., hyd. and glyc., phas. n

CHAPTER 40—SKIN—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Acetic Acid. Dr. Howe of Atchison, Kansas, claims that the free use of cider vinegar is the best prophylactic for small pox.

Acorus Calamus. For boils, chew the root, J. G. M.

Aloe. Jekyll gives it ʒm, in cases of suppressed skin disease to re-establish the eruption, which he says it does. He then cures the original disease with the appropriate remedy.

Ammonium Carb. In acute exanthema where there is a tendency to gangrene, meaning, unconscious stools; the only remedy. Comatose in scarlet fever, with stertorous breathing; very best remedy.

Anacardium. Brany, scaly skin diseases. It is the remedy to prevent or cure rhus tox poisoning.

Antimonium Crud. One of the best remedies in small-pox.

Apis. When small-pox comes out and seems to begin all right, and then seems to recede, and the patient suddenly becomes short of breath, sleepless, restless, scanty urine, either great thirst or none at all, G.

Arsenicum. Crusta lacta with enlarged cervical glands, lenteria or light-colored stools during dentition. Bran-like, dry, scaly eruption with itching and burning, the latter increased by scratching, and followed by bleeding. Burning in internal or external eruptions, relieved by heat. Intertrigo of children, particularly in groins and extending to scrotum. Anthrax, burning like fire; cold, blue skin, dry as parchment, peeling off in large scales, R. Ulcers in general, turning black, especially at the bottom, bleeding at the edges, with high edges, spongy, etc., G.

Arsenicum Iod. Eczema, 2x. Bathe parts with a solution of epsom salts.

Baptisia. Acne in plethoric females; use it locally also, R. H.

Belladonna. Cutting of the skin as if sliced with a sharp knife, G. Universal redness of the skin, with or without rash.

Boric Acid. Boils, give 2 grs. daily for weeks.

Bovine. Ulcers or wounds of the skin heal more certainly and rapidly under the influence of bovine which should also be taken inwardly. Where the odor is strong glycozone or iodoform should be added. In large ulcers or burns find a person with calloused hands, take from the palm where the callous is thickest a thin shaving, then a second or third shaving, cut the latter up into small

specks and plant them half an inch apart on the surface of the ulcer or burn, then dress with bovine and glycozone. These grafts will grow and cover the ulcerated surface. Lupus should be thoroughly curetted and treated with antiseptics and dressed with bovine. iv.

Calcarea Fluor. Chronic squamous forms of eczema, attended with thickening and cracking of the skin.

Calcarea Phos. Cholesteatoma. Dry skin, mostly of the hands. Dry, crusty affections. Fistulous ulcers, slow to heal. Tubercles in the skin. Barber's itch.

Calcis Aqua. A specific for boils. Give a spoonful three times a day, well diluted.

Calendula Ointment. Chapped hands or roughened skin, from exposure. There is nothing better.

Camphora. Skin cold as marble, yet the child cannot bear to be covered; rattling in the throat, hot breath.

Cantharis. Indolent ulcers, lepra, fistulæ, psoriasis, lupus and carbuncle.

Caulophyllum. Removes discolorations of the skin of the face in women with menstrual irregularities or uterine disease, Helmuth.

Chaulmugra. Used in eastern countries for the cure of leprosy and other skin diseases.

Chrysophanic Acid. Used with success in ringworm of the scalp, sycosis, psoriasis, herpes tonsurans, herpes circinatus.

Chimaphilla. In scrofulous ulcers and even cancers. 39.

Cicuta. Eruptions emitting a yellowish, sticky fluid, or covered with a yellowish coat and beginning with red pimples which run together. Eczema. Give it 3x to 6x.

Copaiva. Frost-bites and burns. Spread on linen and apply; also in urticaria.

Crotalus. Frazer, of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, declares that the bile of the rattle snake is an infallible cure for the bite of the snake. A single drop of the bile placed on the wound is sufficient.

Croton Tig. In any skin disease which itches very much, but the patient cannot bear to scratch very much, as it hurts; a very slight scratch or rub allays itching, G.

Echinacea. Cures promptly chronic cases of boils. Homsher gives it in all diseases of the skin or mucous membranes, especially eczema, erysipelas and foul ulcers. Dose, 10 to 30 drops, θ .

Electricity. To abort boils, Gal.; No. 33 to p. p., covered with chamois, applied to lesion; No. 3 to n. p., any place; if pus is formed. M. E. Carbuncle, Gal.; similar to boils. Chloasma, Gal.; No. 88 to p. p., covered with cotton; apply to spots; n. p. in hand. Comedones; Electrolysis; No. 107 with fine needle to n. p. in hand; leave needle in 5 seconds. Eczema; central galvanization. Herpes Zoster, Gal.; n. p. over lesion; p. p. any place. Hyperæsthesia of Skin, Gal. baths. Moles, Gal.; similar to comedones. Nævus, same as latter. Pruritus, Far. or Gal. Ringworm, Gal.; M. E. Scars, Gal. Ulcers, Gal.; M. E. Urticaria, Far. Warts, Gal. Wine marks, Gal. Wounds, M. E. xiii.

Eucalyptus. Not being an irritant, it may be applied liberally to all cases of gangrene and gangrenous affections, of fetid suppurations, such as occur in syphilis, abscesses connected with dead bone, as a dressing for gonorrhœa, gleet and leucorrhœa; a valuable antiseptic.

Euphorbia Cor. For bites of rattle snakes and other snakes; the very best.

Ferrum Iod. Prevents crops of boils.

Ferrum Mur. Specific for phlegmonous erysipelas of the head. Give through a glass tube 10 to 20 drops in a glass of water every two or three hours. Paint carbuncle with it; sure cure, Moss.

Ferrum Picricum. Cooper cures warts with it on any part of the body, in the 3x, internally.

Graphites. Barber's itch, Herpes Zoster, chronic eczema, rhus poisoning; hard, cracked lumps, sores between the toes, fetid, old ulcers, and eruptions back of the ears, and fragile finger nails.

Hot Air. Lupus. Hot air is blown from a bag through a hot tube attached to a fine nozzle, heated in a spirit lamp so the air is 300 degrees F. This is blown into the lupus until the parts become white, and this must be repeated at intervals until a cure is effected. ii.

Hydrastis. Infantile excoriations in the folds of the neck and groins. Intertrigo. Use the powder, H.

Hydriodic Acid. In the suppurating and subsequent stages of small-pox it is a very valuable remedy. In the rheumides, as eczema, psoriasis and pityriasis, it is one of the most important remedies. It is especially useful in eczema of children. It has been used successfully in purpura. It has cured inveterate cases of psoriasis. x.

Hydrozone and Glycozone. Acute and chronic ulcers, whether syphilitic or not. Open sores, abscesses of all kinds, carbuncles, cancerous sores, lupus, burns, syphilitic sores, bed sores, gangrenous sores, blisters, herpes zoster, psoriasis, eczema, ivy poisoning, itch, and all microbic affections. All these diseases, and any disease of a purulent character, will always be cured or greatly benefited by applications of hydrozone and glycozone. Herpes zoster; apply half strength hydrozone followed by pure glycozone until sensitiveness subsides, then apply hydrozone pure; sure cure. i.

Hypericum. When the body is purple or blue all over.

Ichthyol. Eczema.

Iodium. In snake bites, one drop to a teaspoonful of water, applied to part. Give internally in 2x; sure cure.

Ipecacuanha. Anthrax. Give 3x. Apply a paste made of powdered ipecac, glycerine and water.

Jaborandi. Walters always cures erysipelas with it in from two to four days.

Kali Sulph. Warts. Give it internally 3x, and apply locally.

Kreosotum. Putrid ulcers of any kind; putrid diarrhœa, G. Herpes, humid, scaly, pustule on ears, eyelids, cheek, mouth, elbows, fingers, malleoli; or greasy, pox-shaped pustules all over the body.

Lachesis. It prevents septic complications in scarlatina. Burning and blueness of the skin. Flat exanthema which do not fill up. Blue-black swellings, G. It is the best remedy for poison-bite from human beings.

Lappa Major. Obstinate, cutaneous eruptions; eczema and chronic erysipelas. H. extolls it.

Lycopersicum. Good for boils, carbuncles and fellons.

Malandrin. Variola. Many experienced physicians regard it as a surer prophylactic for small-pox than vaccination, and involves no danger. It is said that vaccine will not take after a dose or two of this is given. Give it 30c or higher.

Mercurius. Grayish ulcers on the inner surface of the lips, cheeks, gums, tongue and palate. Prurigo and itching so intolerable that it almost drives to insanity, especially after getting warm in bed. Round ulcers of an impure, lardaceous surface, with inflamed, elevated, turned up edges, and pricking pains, S. H.

Mercurius, Yellow Oxide of. Pruritus. One part to 200 parts vaseline, mix and apply at bed time.

Muriatic Acid. Scarlatina maligna; intense redness rapidly breaking out all over the body, with coma, great anxiety and restlessness, dark, bluish-red fauces, R. Ulcers have a putrid discharge, are sensitive and are attended with a sense of weakness, G.

Naphthaline. In prurigo it is a most important remedy, relieving the intense itching of that and other skin diseases, as eczema, tetter, etc., though not considered curative in itself. Eczema, psoriasis, and is an antiseptic for wounds.

Nitric Acid. Herpes, condylomata, tubercles, ulcers, and syphilitic eruptions, with sore, prickling, itching pains, Burt.

Opium. The skin hot and damp, or sweating even in the morning, with desire to uncover.

Phytolacca. Cancer. Get the inspissated juice of the leaves, of which make a plaster and apply to sore until sloughing takes place. Then treat with simple cerate dressing, etc. This was a very celebrated cancer doctor's treatment of small cancers. In large tumors he uses chloride of zinc pulverized with sanguinaria until an eschar was produced, and then applied the phytolacca plaster until it sloughed away. Dress as before, Horr.

Picric Acid. Beauvis-Lagrave says that it instantly relieves the pain of burns and promotes cicatrization. Thinks it the best of all medicines for burns. Use one part to 200 of water for a dressing.

Pine Pitch Ointment. Cures ulcers when nothing else will. Wrightly spreads it on a linen rag and lays it on the ulcer with great success.

Plantago Maj. Humphry allowed himself to be bitten by several rattle snakes and then used plantago internally and externally and was uninjured.

Psorinum. Inveterate cases of itch, repeated outbreaks of single pustules, after the main eruption seems gone, Hg. Children having dirty, yellow, greasy skins, with a partially developed eruption on the forehead and chest, with constant worrying and fretting; infallible, Smith.

Rhus Tox. Erysipelas, when it runs up to the scalp. Vesicular erysipelas, where the vesicles are large, burning and itching. Blisters with red edges in advance of the blister, and which gradually turn to a blister, G.

Sabina. Fig-warts. S. H. believed it to be as good in fig-warts as thuja.

Sanguinaria. J. G. M reports a case of cancer of the lower lip entirely removed and cured by the application of the green leaf of sanguinaria to the lips continuously for weeks.

Sarsaparilla. Eruptions following vaccination; it is almost a specific; also very useful in boils and eczema.

Secale. Ulcers that turn black; it is as though it had been burned; discharges a putrid, bloody fluid, and is sometimes decidedly painless and gangrenous; in thin, scrawny, cachectic persons, G.

Selenium. Dry, scaly eruptions in the palms of the hands, with itching, having a syphilitic bases. H. N. M.

Silicia. Abscesses which do not break, but burrow under the skin. Ulcers, burning, scabby, hard, fistulous, indulent, putrid, spongy, when circumscribed with redness; hard ulcers with itching around them, with proud flesh or with corroding pus. Exanthema in general, which corrode and spread, old and difficult to heal, which itch; fungus articularis, spongy excrescences, hæmatodes, tetters in general, corroding and spreading, G.

Sisyrinchium. Reed treated a good many cases of rattle-snake bites with it, and lost none.

Stillingia. Chronic, scrofulous skin diseases, especially if complicated with venereal rheumatism, Burt.

Sulphur. Comedones, black pores of the skin, particularly of the face. Red spots all over the body, also brownish or butternut-colored spots; varicella.

Sulphuric Acid. Black and blue spots on the body, in a bruise, especially in an old person, when the injured parts get black and blue; seems as if it would mortify.

Sun's Rays. Thayer says birth-marks, nævi, tattoo-marks, moles, and all skin blemishes may be removed satisfactorily by burning them off with a sun glass. The skin takes kindly to the treatment and leaves no scar.

Terebinthina. The prophylactic for measles. Wear a cotton bag two inches square soaked with it during the epidemic, also inhale the fumes and take it internally in small doses.

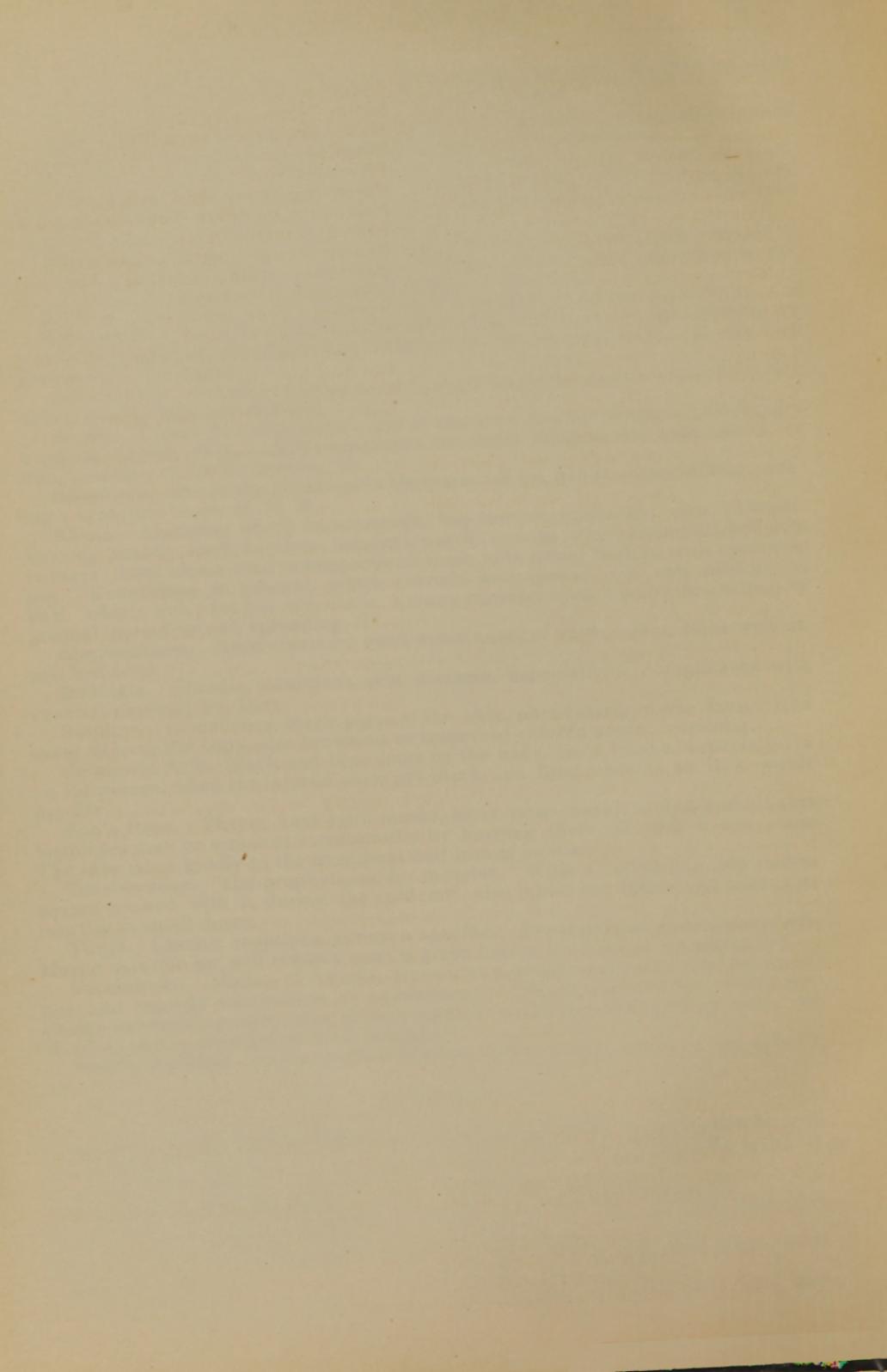
Thuja. Chronic eruptions, almost a specific. Sweat only on uncovered parts. Hoyme says the 30c will remove nævi if given before the baby is six weeks old.

Vaccinum. Mæler, of Austria, gives it as a prophylactic and cure for small-pox and regards vaccination as unnecessary. Thinks it a specific. Many physicians believe its prophylactic powers against small-pox are greater than vaccination, and is attended with no danger.

Water, Distilled. Its use is often of great value in skin diseases, as eczema, etc. v.

REPERTORY.

Abscesses—eucal., hyd. and glyc., sil.	Boils, Furuncles—acor. c., bor. ac., calc.
Acne—bapt.	aq., echin., elec., ferr. iod., lycopers., sars.
Anthrax—ars., ipec.	Bran-Like Scales—anic., ars.
Barber's Itch—calc. p., graph.	Burns—bov., copai., hyd. and glyc., picr., ac.
Bed-Sores—hyd. and glyc., petr.	Cancer—chim., hyd. and glyc., phyt., sang.
Birth-Marks—sun's rays, thuj.	Carbuncles—camph., elec., ferr. mur.,
Bites—crot. h., euph. cor., iod., lach., plant. m., syzyr.	
Blisters—hyd. and glyc., rhus t.	



- hyd. and glyc., lycopers.
 Chapped—calend.
 Chilblains—petr.
 Chloasma—elec.
 Cholesteatoma—calc p.
 Color of Skin.
 Blue—ars., hyper., lach.
 Blue-Black—lach.
 Discolorations—caul.
 Purple—hyper., plat.
 Red—bell., mur. a.
 Yellow—psor
 Cold—ars., camph.
 Comedones—elec., sul.
 Condylomata—nit. a., thuj.
 Cracked—calc. f., calend., corn. alt.
 Crusta Lactæ—ars.
 Crusts—calc. p.
 Dry—ars., calc. p., selen.
 Eczema—ars. iod., calc. f., cic., corn. alt.,
 echin., elec., graph., hydr. ac., hyd.
 and glyc., ichth., lap. m., merc. cor.,
 mur. a., naph., sars, water dis.
 Eruptions, Chronic—am. c., calc. f., cic.,
 graph., kreos., lap. m., nit. a., petr.,
 phos., psor., sars, selen., still, thuj.
 Erysipelas—echin., ferr. mur., jabor,
 lap. m., rhus t.
 Exanthemata—am. c., lach., sil.
 Excoriations—hydras.
 Excrescences—sil.
 Fellons lycopers.
 Fistulæ—calc. p., canth., sil.
 Frost-Bite—copai.
 Fungus—sil.
 Gangrene—am. c., eucal., hyd. and
 glyc., sec.
 Greasy—kreos., psor.
 Hæmatodes—sil.
 Herpes—chrys. ac., kreos., nit. a.
 Hot—opi., sul.
 Hyperæsthesia—elec.
 Intertrigo—hydr.
 Itch, Psora—hyd. and glyc., psor.
 Leprosy—canth., chaul. m.
 Lupus—bov., canth., hot air, hyd. and
 glyc.
 Measles—tereb.
 Moles—elec., sun's rays.
 Nævi—elec., sun's rays, thuj.
 Pimples—cic.
 Pityriasis—hydr. ac.
 Poisoning by Ivy—hyd. and glyc.
 Poisoning by Rhus Tox—anac., graph.
 Prurigo—merc., naph.
 Pruritus—elec., merc., yellow oxide.
 Psoriasis—canth., chrys. ac., hydr. ac.,
 hyd. and glyc., naph.
 Purpura—hydr. ac.
 Pustules—kreos., psor.
 Ringworms—chrys. a., elec.
 Rough Skin—calend.
 Scabby—sil.
 Scaly—anac., ars., kreos., selen.
 Scars—elec.
 Scarlet Fever—am. c., lach., mur. a.
 Scrofula—chim., still.
 Spots, Maculæ—caul., petr., sul., sul.
 ac., urt. ur.
 Squamæ—calc. f.
 Suppressed Skin Diseases—aloe.
 Sweat—opi., sul., thuj.
 Swellings—kali sul., lach.
 Sycosis—chrys. ac.
 Syphilis—eucal., hyd. and glyd., nit. a.,
 selen.
 Tatoo Marks—sun's rays.
 Tetter—naph., sil.
 Tubercles—calc. p., nit. a., thuj.
 Ulcers—ars., bov., calc. p., canth., chim.,
 echin., elec., graph., hyd. and glyc.,
 kreos., merc., mur. a., nit. a., pine
 pitch, sec., sil.
 Urticaria—copai., elec., urt. ur.
 Vaccination, Evil Effects of—sars.
 Varicella—meland., sul., thuj.
 Variola—acet. a., ant. c., apis, hydr. ac.,
 meland., thuj.
 Vesicles—rhus tox.
 Warts—elec., ferr. pic., sabin., thuj.
 Wine Marks—elec.
 Wounds—bov., elec., phos., rhus t., sul. a.
 Zoster, Shingles—elec., graph., hyd.
 and glyc.

CHAPTER 41—AGGRAVATIONS—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

- Arsenicum.** From climbing mountains or other muscular exertions, want of breath, prostration, can't sleep, other ailments, Hg.
Belladonna. Headache worse from doing hair up tight.
Bryonia. Complaints when warm weather sets in, after cold days; from touch or pressure.
Causticum. During perspiration, G.
Dulcamara. Eruptions, from warmth.
Hyocyamus. From lying down.
Kali Nit. When lying on the painful right side.

Lachesis. Lying on the right side. When the patient sleeps into an aggravation, as in croup. The friends are afraid to let her go to sleep, she grows so much worse; very characteristic, G. On falling on left side during or after sleep. Extreme external hyperæsthesia; cannot bear the slightest touch or pressure.

Phosphorus. After getting anything warm; after breakfast; from light.

Rhododendron. Suffering in windy weather, even if the patient is not exposed to it, G.

Rhus Tox. On exposure of a hand or foot.

Sepia. Before a storm.

REPERTORY.

Drinking, from—colo.	Perspiration, During—caust.
Eating Warm Things—phos.	Pressure—bry.
Exposure of a Hand or Foot—rhus tox.	Sleep, from—lach.
Falling on Left Side During Sleep—lach.	Sleeps Into an Aggravation—lach.
Hair, from Having it Done Up—bell.	Storm, from—sepia.
Light, from—phos.	Touch, from—bry., colo.
Lying Down, from—hyos.	Warm Things, from Getting—phos.
Lying on Right Side—lach.	Warmth, from (Eruptions)—dulc.
Lying in Painful Right Side—kali c.	Weather, from Warm or Cold—bry.
Mountains, from Climbing—ars.	Weather, from Windy—rhod.
Muscular Exertion—ars.	

CHAPTER 42—AMELIORATIONS—SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Apis. Pains in the right ovary cease when menses appear.

Belladonna. From hair hanging down loose.

Bovista. Colic from eating.

Bryonia. From warm drinks.

Colocythis. From rest and warmth.

Drosera. During the day.

Dulcamara. In the evening, when cold.

Ferrum Met. From walking about slowly.

Glonoine. By uncovering the head.

Graphites. Pains in the right ovary when menses appear.

Kali Carb. When lying on the painless left side, A. L.

Lachesis. As soon as secretions appear.

Lycopodium. When urine begins to flow.

Moschus. Pain, as soon as menses appear.

Nux Vom. Head, from wrapping it up, G.

Pulsatilla. Improves all day, till evening, when there seems to be nothing the matter.

Rhus Tox. From change of position.

Ruta. From walking about.

Stannum. From pressure.

Zincum Met. After expectoration; as soon as secretions appear.

REPERTORY.

Cold, when—dulc.	Secretions, on the Appearance of—apis,
Day, During—dros., puls.	graph., lach., mos., ruta, zinc.
Eating, Colic from—bovist.	Sitting, while—hyos.
Expectoration, After—zinc.	Tying Head Up, while—glon.
Evening, During—dulc., puls.	Uncovering Head, while—glon.
Hair, from Hanging Down—bell., dulc.	Urine Begins to Flow—lyc.
Lying on Painless Left Side, when—kali c.	Walking About, when—ferr., ruta
Position, from Change of—rhus tox.	Warm Drinks, from—bry.
Pressure, from—stann.	Warmth, from—colo.
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- No. 3. Hydrozone, ℥i; lukewarm water, ℥xii to xx; mix.
- No. 4. Hydrozone, ℥i; lukewarm water, ℥viii to x; mix.
- No. 5. Hydrozone, ℥i; lukewarm water, quarfs, ii; mix.
- No. 6. Hydrozone, ℥i; C. P. glycerine, ℥i; shake well before using and prepare fresh every day.
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- No. 8. Glycozone, ℥i; lukewarm water, ℥xii; mix.
- No. 9. Glycozone, ℥i; lukewarm water, ℥iv to viii; mix.
- No. 10. Hydrozone, ℥i; lukewarm water and glycerine, A. A., ℥i; mix.
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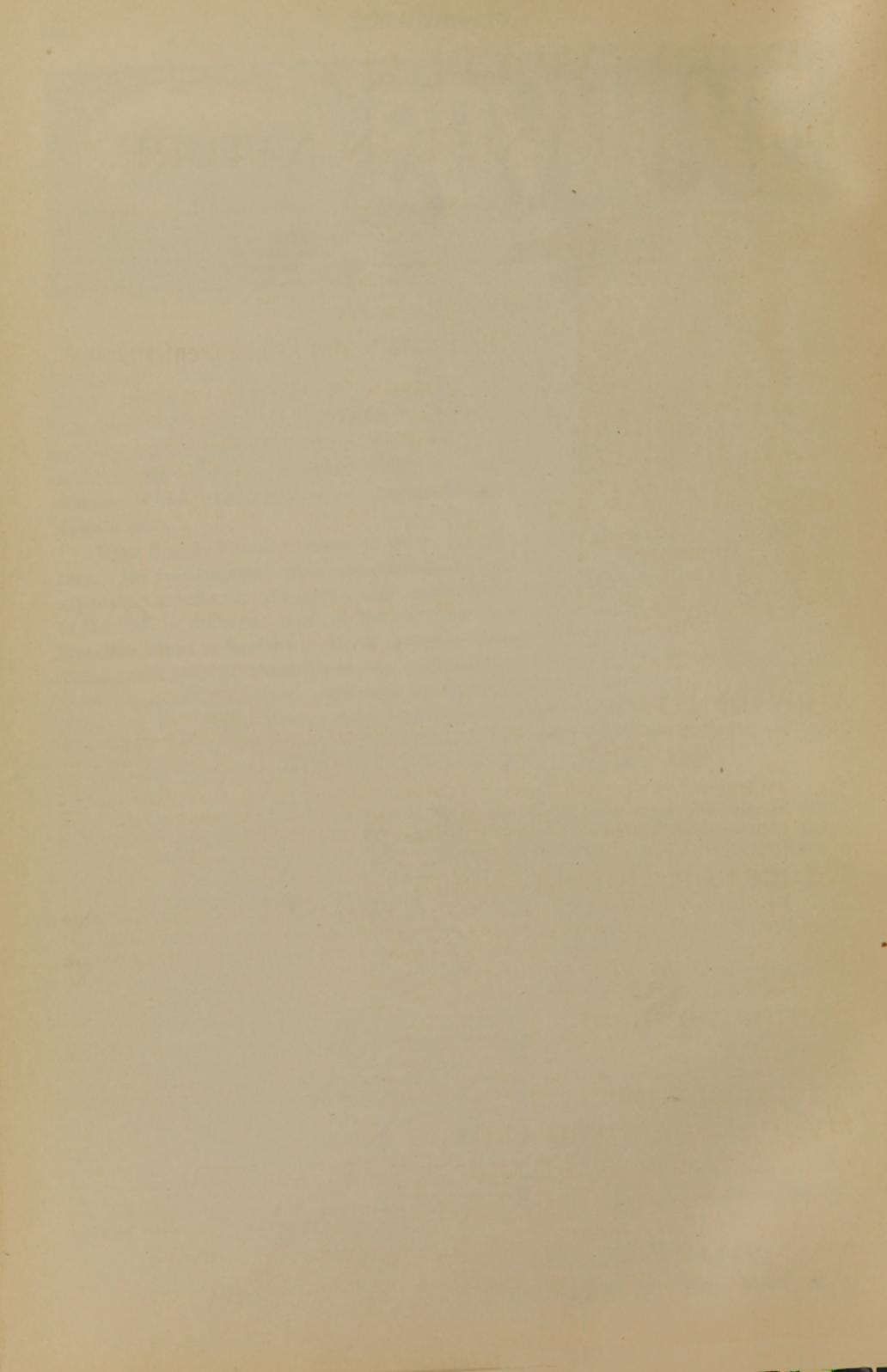
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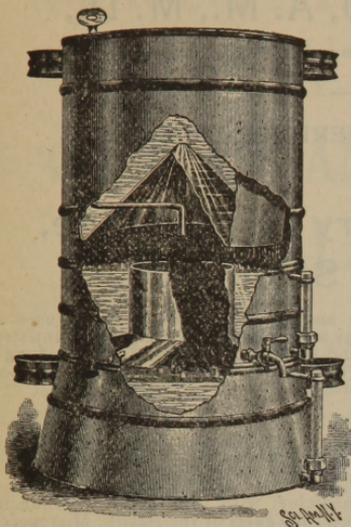
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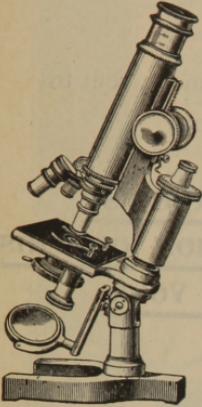
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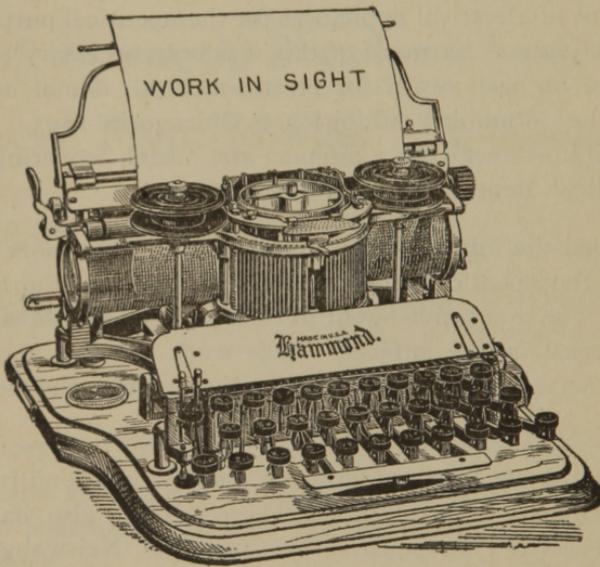
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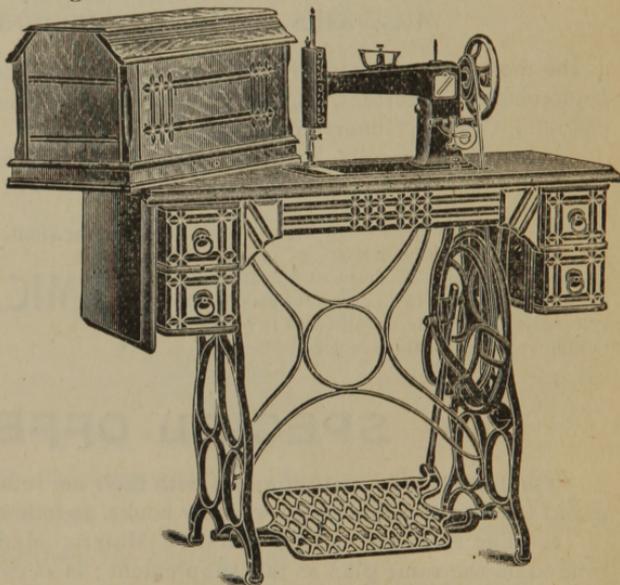
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