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JONHSON'S THERAPEUTIC KEY.

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THERAPEUTIC KEY;

OR,

PRACTICAL GUIDE

FOR THE

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT

OF

ACUTE DISEASES.

Third Edition, Revised and Improved.

BY

I. D. JOHNSON, M. D.

Similia similibus curantur.

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PREFACE.

THE preface to this little volume may be written in a few words. It first made its appearance in 1871, and now, in the autumn of 1876, has reached its Third Edition. During this brief period over five thousand copies have been distributed among the members of the Profession. A new edition is again called for, in order to correct and improve the work before again committing it to the press; and to this end we have labored to replace all doubtful by new and more certain materials, and to so blend and incorporate the additions as not to materially increase its size. This has been accomplished, in a great part, by increasing the length of the pages.

The entire work has been revised and improved with great care, so as to bring it up to the present advanced state of our therapeutics. Every precaution has been taken to exclude uncertain symptomatic indications, and add those only which have withstood the practical test of experience.

A new feature of the present edition, is the comparison instituted between remedies having similar and dissimilar symptoms, which the student or busy practitioner will fully appreciate. Again, many useful suggestions will be found throughout the work in regard to adjuvants, diet, etc., all of which are strictly in harmony with the principles of our school.

In a word, we commend this little volume to the Profession, without any claim of novelty of merit, except briefness, convenience, and accuracy. If in these attributes it should be deemed worthy of approval, it cannot fail to aid the practitioner in the hour of need and amply reward the author.

I. D. J.

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PRACTICAL GUIDE

IN THE TREATMENT OF

ACUTE DISEASES.

ABSCESS.

Therapeutics. The best remedies are:

For **ACUTE** abscesses: **Acon. Ars. Asa. Bell. Bry. Hep. Lach. Led. Merc. Mez. Puls. Rhus. Sil. Sulph.**

For **CHRONIC: Aur. Cal. c. Con. Hep. Iod. Lyc. Merc. Nit. ac. Phos. Sil. Sulph.**

In **BONES: Aur. * Cal. phos. Hep. Merc. Nit. ac. * Sil. Sulph.**

In **HEPATIC** abscesses: **Bell. Hep. Kali. c. Lach. * Merc. * Phyto. Sil.**

In **SCROFULOUS** abscesses: *** Bary. c. Bell. * Cal. c. Cal. phos. Con. Dul. Hep. Kali. c. Lyc. Merc. Phos. Sil. Staph. * Sulph.**

In **MAMMÆ**: If a chill from *dry, cold air* be the exciting cause, **Acon.**; if caused from a recent injury, **Arn.**; if the breast *feel heavy* [**Bry.**], and red * streaks run like radii from a central point [runs in radii from the nipple, **Sulph.**], with burning pain, **Bell.**; if the breasts have a * *stony heaviness* in them, are hot, hard, painful, not very red, **Bry.**; if suppuration seems inevitable [**Lach. Merc. * Sil.**], *pain, throbbing*, *** Hepar**; if there is stitching or cutting pains, or where fistulous ulcers form, with blue margins, **Phos.** [see **Sil.**]; if hardness is apparent from the first, the breast swollen, sensitive, and painful, **Phyto.** is highly commended. [See special indications below.]

In **WHITLOW**: Early stage, pricking, burning. slight swelling, and redness, give **Alum,** and apply the moistened clay externally; if the pain is *violent, with throbbing* and increased swelling, **Hepar**; if caused by external injuries, as splinters, etc , **Ledum.**

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If the disease extends to the sheaths of tendons and ligaments of joints, * **Merc. or Mez.**; if located in palm of hand; pains sharp and darting, give **Phyto.**, and apply the raw bruised root externally. When the disease is * deep-seated, terrible pains, bones affected, "proud flesh," etc., **Sil.**; if the parts become * black, with burning pain, pus ichorous, * **Ars. Carb. v.**

Immersing the affected part in *soft soap or strong ley, hot as can be borne*, for several hours, will often discuss a felon in the early stages.

Special Indications:

ACON. The tumor is swollen, red, and shining. Violent cutting pains; the parts burn, as from hot coals, [**Ars.**] Great nervous and vascular excitement. * Gets desperate about the pain, and declares that something *must be done*. * Great fear and anxiety of mind. Aggravation in the evening, and during the night.

ARS. The abscess threatens to become gangrenous, and is accompanied with *great debility*. * Violent burning pains; the parts burn like fire, [**Acon.**] Restless tossing about. * Great thirst, but can drink but little. Aggravation during rest, and better by motion, [**Rhus.**]

ASA. The abscess discharges a thin, fetid pus: is very painful to contact, especially the surrounding parts. * Pains, with numbness of the affected parts. Nervous, hysterical, scrofulous individuals.

BELL. The tumor is much swollen, hard, and of a erysipelatous appearance. Pressing, burning, stinging or throbbing pains, [also **Hep.**] * Pains which appear suddenly and leave as suddenly. * The parts have a hot, dry sensation, with much throbbing; they get worse about 3 P. M. Mammary abscesses, [**Bry.**]

BRY. Mostly in the beginning, when the abscess is hard, swollen, and *feels heavy*, [also **Bell.**] The tumor alternates in color, and is either very red or very pale. * Stitching pains, aggravated by the slightest motion. * Hard, dry stools, as if burnt

HEPAR. * Where suppuration is inevitable, [**Lach. Merc. Sil.**] Throbbing pains, frequently preceded by a chill. Scrofulous persons, and after the abuse of mercury.

LACH. If pus has already formed, it promotes its

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escape externally; or where the inflamed portion assumes a *purplish hue*, or becomes gangrenous, [**Ars.**] If caused by the introduction of *poisonous matter* into the system.

LEDUM. In the early stage, when the abscess is distended and hard. * Stinging and tearing pains, aggravated by heat. *Tensive, hard swelling*, with tearing pains. If caused by external hurts, splinters, etc.

MERC. In the commencement, often prevents suppuration. *Glandular abscesses*; particularly when not inflamed, or with *intense, shining redness, beating and stinging*, [**Bell.**] Where the disease extends to sheaths of tendons and ligaments of joints, [see **Mez.**]

MEZ. Abscesses that occur in fibrous and tendinous structures, or where they arise from the abuse of mercury. Stinging and throbbing pains, worse at night and from contact or motion, [see **Merc.**]

PHOS. In the incipient stage, to prevent the formation of pus. Especially in *mammary abscesses* [**Bell. * Bry. *Phyto.**], it facilitates the suppurative process, and guards against cicatrices.

PHYTO. * Inflammation, swelling, and suppuration of the mammæ, * and where from ill-treatment they degenerate into fistulous ulcers. [also **Phos.**]

PULS. The abscess bleeds easily, with stinging or cutting pains, [**Apis.**] Violent itching, burning, and stinging in the periphery of the abscess. Pus copious and yellow. After violent and long continued inflammations. * Mild, tearful persons; they weep at everything, be it good or bad.

RHUS T. Especially for abscesses of the axillary or parotid glands. Stinging or gnawing pains in the tumor, which is very painful to touch. Discharge of a bloody-serous matter. * Pain worse during rest, and relieved by moving the affected parts, [**Ars.**]

SIL. Where suppuration is imminent [**Hep. Lach, Merc.**], or in cases where the discharge becomes fetid, thin, and watery. Fistulous openings form, which are very slow to heal. * In whitlow, where the pain is intense and the swelling unabated.

SULPH. Inveterate cases, when there is a profuse discharge of matter, with emaciation, hectic fever, etc. Where there is a constant tendency to a return of the disease, [**Hep.**] Scrofulous persons who are fre-

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quently troubled with boils. * Psoric diathesis. * Lean persons who walk stooping.

AFTER-PAINS.

Therapeutics. Special indications.

ARN. *Sore feeling all through the patient as if from a bruise.* The pains are not very violent, but there is a bruised sore feeling, with pressure on the bladder and retention of urine.

BELL. * Severe bearing-down pains, as if everything would protrude, [**Nit. ac.** * **Sep.**] The pains come on suddenly and leave just as suddenly. Fulness and great tenderness of the abdomen. Sleepiness, but cannot sleep.

BRY. * The pains are of a stitch-like character, and are excited by the least motion. The patient is exceedingly irritable, [**Nux v.**]

CHAM. Great nervous excitement, with restless tossing about. The *pains are very distressing*, and she becomes almost furious. * Very impatient, can hardly answer one civilly. Dark lochial discharge.

COFF. Great sensitiveness, with general excitability. * Violent pains, driving her almost to despair, [becomes desperate, **Acon. Cham.**] Extreme wakefulness.

CUP. ACET. * Terrible cramping pains, often accompanied with cramps in the extremities. Spasms, with nausea and vomiting.

IGN. The pains are cramp-like and pressing. resembling labor pains, [* **Cham.**] * Sadness and sighing, with an empty feeling at the pit of the stomach.

NUX V. When the pains are aching and more like colic. Violent contractive pains in the uterus, [**Sec. c.**] * Every pain causes an inclination to go to stool. Much pain in the small of the back, worse by turning in bed.

PULS. Severe colicky pains extending to the back. The pains grow worse towards evening. Bad taste in the mouth, with desire to vomit. * Persons of a mild, tearful disposition. Thirstlessness.

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SEC. COR. Excessive uterine contractions, which are long continued. * In thin, feeble, scrawny females, or women who have borne many children. Thin, offensive lochial discharge.

SULPH. Flashes of heat, and frequent weak, faint spells. Feet either cold or burning hot, particularly in the soles. * Constant heat on top of the head.

SULPH. AC. Great sense of general weakness. * A sense of trembling all over, without absolute trembling. Profuse perspiration, with great debility.

AMENORRHŒA.

Therapeutics. Special indications.

ACON. If the suppression is the result of direct application of cold. Congestion of blood to the head or chest, with flushed face. Shooting and beating pains in the head, with delirium or stupefaction. * Vertigo with faintness on rising from a recumbent position. Age of *puberty*, [**Kali c.** * **Puls.**]

ARS. Pale waxen color of the face. Great prostration of strength from the least exertion. Loss of appetite; sadness and melancholy. Fear of death and of being left alone. Much chilliness: wants more clothes on, or to be near the fire. * Intense thirst, but drinks little. * Sufferings all worse after midnight.

BELL. Throbbing headache at the approach of each menstrual period. Red face, with determination of blood to the head when stooping. * Bearing-down pain in the hypogastrium as if the menses would appear, [see **Cham.**] * She cannot bear light or noise.

BRY. Swimming in the head, with painful pressure in the temples. *Bleeding of the nose*, when the menses should appear, [**Bell. Puls.**] Drawing pains in the lower part of the abdomen. * Hard, dry stools as if burnt. * Symptoms all worse by the least motion.

CAL. C. Scrofulous, rickety subjects. The menstrual period is preceded by swelling and soreness of the breasts, headache, colic, shiverings, and leucor-

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rhœa. * Cold, damp feet, and swelling at the pit of the stomach. * Dizziness on going up-stairs.

CAUST. Yellow, discolored complexion. Weakly, scrofulous subjects with glandular swellings. Melancholy mood; she looks on the dark side of everything. Hysterical spasms and pinching pain in the sacrum. * Leucorrhœa particularly at night, [**Amb. g.**]

CHAM. Pressure towards the genital organs, like labor-pains. Cutting colic, and drawing in the thighs previous to a menstrual period. * She is very irritable, can hardly answer one civilly. * One cheek red and the other pale, [**Acon. Nux.**] Passing of large quantities of colorless urine.

CHINA. Pale, sickly complexion. Weakness of digestion; fulness and distention of the abdomen, particularly after eating, [**Lyc. Nux.**] * Debility from loss of animal fluids. After chagrin, [**Cham.**]

COCC. Leucorrhœa in place of the menses. * During the menstrual period, she is extremely weak. Sometimes a few drops of black blood are discharged. Nervous hysterical subjects.

COLO. Amenorrhœa from anger and silent grief. * Severe colicky pains which compel one to bend double. Great anguish and restlessness.

CON. Much vertigo, particularly when lying down, or when turning over in bed. * At every menstrual effort, the breasts enlarge, become sore and painful. Much difficulty in voiding urine; it intermits in its flow.

CROC. Sensation as if the menses would appear, with colic and dragging down in the direction of the pudendum, [see **Bell.**] * Sensation of something moving in the abdomen. Discharge of thick, black, stringy blood from the nose, [see **Bry.**]

DULC. Amenorrhœa from exposure to cold, or from getting wet. * At each menstrual period a rash shows itself upon the skin. Every time she takes cold has urticaria or some other eruption on the skin.

GRAPH. Suppression of the menses, with a sense of weight in the arms and lower extremities. An occasional show of the menses, the discharge being very pale and scant. Swelling and coldness of the feet. * Eruptions on the skin oozing out a sticky fluid.

KALI C. Amenorrhœa, with anasarca. Pains in

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the abdomen resembling false labor-pains. Shortness of breath and violent palpitation of the heart. * Little sac-like swellings over the upper eyelids in the morning. Age of puberty, [**Acon. * Puls.**]

LYC. Chronic suppression of the menses; also from fright. *Sour eructations, with nausea and vomiting*, especially in the morning. *Great fulness in the stomach and bowels.* * Red, sandy sediment in the urine.

NUX M. Suppression of the menses from exposure to wet [**Dul. Rhus.**], with severe pains in the abdomen * Irregular menstruation, blood thick and dark. *Sleepiness and inclination to faint.* * Great dryness of the tongue, particularly after sleeping. Pain in the back as if broken and bruised. Enormous distention of the abdomen after eating.

PULS. Suppression, especially from *getting the feet wet.* Aching pains over the forehead, with pressure on the vertex. Vertigo, with buzzing in the ears. Stitching toothache, the pains suddenly shift from one side to the other. Palpitation of the heart. Pain in the stomach, with nausea and vomiting. * Constant chilliness even in a warm room. * Mild, tearful disposition, with a tendency to sadness, [**Ign. Sep.**] Symptoms all worse in the evening.

SEP. Frequent paroxysms of hysteric or nervous headache. Toothache., with great sensitiveness of the dental nerves. * Sallow complexion or dingy spots on the face. Nervous debility and great disposition to sweat. * Painful sensation of emptiness at the pit of the stomach, [**Ign.**]

SULPH. Aching and tensive pain in the head, especially from the occiput to the neck. Rush of blood to the head, with a whizzing noise in the brain. * Constant heat in top of the head, [**Graph.** — *Coldness*, **Verat.**] Pale, sickly complexion, blue margins around the eyes. Frequent weak, faint spells through the day. * She gets very hungry about 11 A. M., cannot wait for her dinner.

VERAT A. Nervous headache at every menstrual period, with hysterical symptoms. Pale, livid face, and cold sweat upon the forehead. Coldness on top of the head, [**Sep.**—*Heat*, * **Sulph.**] Cold hands, feet, and nose. * Great weakness, with frequent spells of fainting.

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APHTHÆ.

Therapeutics. Special indications.

ACON. Dry, hot skin, with much heat about the head. Constant restlessness, cries much, bites its fist, and has a green, watery diarrhœa. * Excessive sensibility to the least touch.

ARS. The mouth is reddish-blue, and inflamed. Fetid smell from the mouth; great restlessness. * Green, watery diarrhœa, attended with great weakness.

BORAX. Red blisters on the tongue, as if the skin were pulled off. Shrivelling up of the mucous membrane. The child cries when taking the breast as if in pain. Light yellow slimy stools. * Fear of falling from a downward motion.

CALC. C. Scrofulous children, especially during dentition. * Large, open fontanelles, [**Merc.** * **Sil. Sulph.**] Much perspiration on head and face, [**Sil.**] Hard, undigested stools of a light color. * Cold, damp feet.

CAULO. Especially in *pregnant* and *nursing* females; also in children. **Eupa. ar.** is highly spoken of in similar cases.

CHAM. Child starts and jumps much during sleep. Wants different things, and rejects them when presented, [also * **Bry. Staph.**] * Very uneasy, and must be carried all the time.

MERC. Tongue inflamed, swollen, and ulcerated on the edges. The gums bleed, and incline to ulcerate about the teeth. Very fetid breath. * Profuse secretion of saliva in the mouth. Dysenteric diarrhœa, with griping and tenesmus.

NIT. AC. Mouth full of fetid ulcers, with putrid-smelling breath, [**Merc.**] * Ptyalism of a corrosive nature, causing fresh ulcers to break out on the lips, chin, or cheeks. Bleeding of the gums, [**Ars. Staph.**] Particularly if there should be a syphilitic discrasia.

NUX V. If the disease assumes the character of stomatitis. Painful swelling of the gums, with burning or beating pains. Fetid ulcers or blisters in the mouth, on the gums, palate, or tongue. * Constipation, with frequent urging to stool. Irritable mood.

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STAPH. Spongy excrescence on the gums and in the mouth. Vesicles under the tongue. Mouth and tongue ulcerated and covered with blisters. Sickly complexion, with sunken cheeks, hollow eyes surrounded with blue margins. * The aphthous patches seem to bleed easily, and the gums are spongy.

SULPH. Thick whitish or brownish aphthous coating on the tongue. Blisters and aphthæ in the mouth, with burning and soreness. Ptyalism or bloody saliva. *Acrid, slimy, or greenish diarrhœa excoriating the parts,* [**Cham.** * **Merc.**] * The child does not take its usual long nap, but wakens often.

SULPH. AC. The mouth appears very painful, and the child is very weak. Vesicles on the inner side of the cheeks; ulcers on the gums. Profuse flow of tasteless saliva. * Diarrhœa with great debility, and inclination to sweat.

APOPLEXIA.

Therapeutics. Special indications.

ACON. Head hot, carotids throbbing, and redness of the face, [**Bell.**] Eyes red, sparkling, and prominent, with dilated pupils; fixed look. Paralysis of the tongue, with trembling, stammering speech. *Great difficulty in swallowing,* [* **Bell. Hyos.**] Pulse full and hard, but not intermittent.

ARN. Head hot, while the rest of the body is cool. Paralysis of the limbs, especially the left side. Loss of consciousness, with stupefaction and stertorous breathing, [**Opi.**] Staring eyes and contraction of the pupils. * Sighing, muttering, and involuntary discharge of fæces and urine

BARY. C. Apoplexy of aged persons, and those of intemperate habits. [**Nux. Opi.**] Paralysis of the limbs, right side, [left side. **Lach.**] *Disturbed consciousness, with childish gesticulations;* inability to keep the body erect.

BELL. Face swollen, bluish, and dark-red. Distention of the veins of the head and neck. * Visible throbbing of the carotid and temporal arteries, [**Acon.**] Drowsiness with loss of consciousness and of speech. Paralysis of the limbs, especially of the right side,

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[left side, **Lach.**] * Mouth drawn to one side; difficult or impossible deglutition. * Loss of sight, smell, and speech. Involuntary emissions of urine.

COCC. The paroxysm is preceded by a *stupid feeling in the head, and vertigo.* Convulsive motions of the eyes Paralysis, especially of the *lower limbs*, with insensibility. * Head and face hot, feet cold.

HYD. AC. The features are spasmodically distorted, the eyes fixed and turned upwards. Pupils immovable; breathing stertorous, and pulse almost imperceptible. * Paralysis of the œsophagus; fluids pass down into the stomach with a gurgling sound.

HYOS. * Sudden falling down with a shriek. Loss of consciousness and of speech; foam at the mouth. Constriction of the throat, and inability to swallow, [**Bell.**] Brown-red, swollen face, and staring distorted eyes, with dilated pupils. Paralysis of the bladder and sphincter ani. * Twitching and jerking of all the muscles in the body.

LACH. Apoplexia with paralysis of the left side, and coldness of the hands as if dead. *Mouth drawn to one side*, [* **Bell.**] Attack preceded by frequent absence of mind or vertigo. * Cannot bear anything to touch his neck. Entire inability to swallow.

LAUR. Sudden attack of apoplexia where the patient falls down without any precursory symptoms. Eyes staring, or lightly closed; *pupils dilated*, or contracted and immovable, [**Hyd. ac.**] Slow, feeble, moaning, or rattling breathing.

NUX V. The paroxysm is preceded by vertigo with headache and buzzing in the ears, or nausea with urging to vomit. Stupefaction, with stertorous breathing. * Paralysis of the lower jaw, and often the lower extremities, which are cold and without sensation. Persons of sedentary habits, who live upon highly-seasoned food and stimulating drinks.

OPI. * The patient lies in a state of sopor and unconsciousness, with half-open eyes and dilated pupils. Redness, bloatedness, and heat of the face. * Respiration labored, snoring, and rattling. *Convulsive motions of the extremities, or tetanic stiffness of the whole body.* [**Nux**] * Slow pulse.

PULS. Stupefaction and loss of consciousness. Bloated and bluish-red face. Loss of motion, violent

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palpitation of the heart, and almost complete suppression of the pulse. Restless sleep and tossing about. * Persons of a mild, tearful disposition.

APPARENT DEATH.

Treatment. Apparent death from inhaling:

NOXIOUS GASES. If a person has become insensible from inhaling **Carbonic Acid, Carbonic Oxide, Fumes of Burning Charcoal, Chlorine, or Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas,** expose him at once to the fresh air. Bathe the face and breast with *vinegar*, and let him inhale the vapor. Give strong *coffee* to drink, apply cold water to the head and warmth to the feet. If necessary, have recourse to Dr. Hall's method of resuscitation, explained under "Apparent Death from *Drowning*."

If there is congestion to the head, loss of consciousness, throbbing of the carotids, and red, bloated face, give **Bell.** If the face is purplish and swollen, with soporous sleep, stertorous breathing, and vomiting, give **Opi.** If the patient is excited, talks much and rapidly, complains of shooting pains, or if it seems to him as if he were flying, feels giddy when lying down, give **Coffea.**

From **CHLOROFORM, ETHER, NITROUS OXIDE GAS,** and other **ANÆSTHETICS,** place the body in a horizontal position with head well elevated; open the windows, loosen the clothing; dash cold water on the face; shake the chest vigorously, and hold **Ammonia** to the nostrils. These failing, apply the *Galvanic Battery*, or endeavor to induce artificial respiration, as explained under "Apparent Death from *Drowning*."

After breathing is established, and if the patient complains of chilliness, and a sense of intoxication, nausea, vomiting, and quick pulse, give **Nux v.**; if the *pulse is slow*, give * **Opium.**

From COLD. Always place the body in a *cold* room, and cover it with snow, or bathe it in ice-cold water until the limbs become soft and flexible, then place it in a dry bed and rub briskly with flannel, at the same time try to induce artificial respiration by Dr. Hall's

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method, explained under the head of "Asphyxia from *Drowning*." As soon as there are signs of returning life, give small injections of *coffee* without milk, and if the patient can swallow, give him spoonful doses of *coffee* to drink.

For the severe burning pains which usually follow resuscitation from intense cold, **Acon. Ars. Carb. v.** or **Bry.**, will be found sufficient.

From **DROWNING:** "Place the body in a horizontal position, *face down*, with one wrist under the forehead. Now, with one hand upon the back and the other upon the abdomen, press gently for about two seconds, then turn the body well upon its side, and after a couple of seconds place it again upon the face and repeat the pressing as before; in this way strive to induce artificial respiration by the alternate pressure upon the abdomen and rotation of the body." Meantime have the limbs rubbed briskly upward, and the wet articles of clothing replaced by dry warm ones from the bystanders.

In addition to the mechanical means resorted to, a dose of **Lach.** may be placed upon the tongue, or administered as an injection. **Tart. e.** is also a valuable remedy in these cases.

From **HANGING, CHOKING, ETC.** Endeavor to induce artificial respiration by the same method as recommended for drowning, and give **Opi.** or **Tart. e.** by injection.

Asphyxia from **LIGHTNING.** Place the patient immediately in a freshly made opening in the ground, in a half-sitting posture, with his face toward the sun, and cover him all over with fresh earth. Give **Nux v.** as soon as there are any signs of returning life. For the blindness that sometimes follows, give **Phos.**

ARTHRITIS.

Therapeutics. Special indications.

ACON. Synochal fever. The parts affected are swollen, red, and shining. Tearing or stitching pains, less when moving the parts, [* **Rhus.**] * The pains are intolerable at night, the patient becoming desperate.

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ARN. Hard, red swelling of the joints, particularly of the knee. Violent pains as if sprained or contused, with a sensation as if *resting upon something hard.* * Great fear of being struck or touched. Aggravation by moving the parts, [* **Bry.**]

ARS. Swelling of the feet, hot, shining, with burning red spots. * Burning pains — the parts burn like fire. Wants to be in a warm room. Great anguish, restlessness, and fear of death, [**Acon.**] Intense thirst, but drinks little. Symptoms all worse at night, particularly after midnight.

BELL. Wide-spreading redness and swelling of the parts, like erysipelas. * Stitching, burning, and throbbing pains, which come on suddenly and leave as suddenly. Throbbing headache. * Sleepiness, but cannot sleep, [**Lach.**] Worse 3 P. M.

BRY. Red or pale tensive swelling, particularly of the joints. * Stitching, tearing pains, aggravated by motion and relieved by rest, [reverse, **Rhus.**] * Patient wants to remain perfectly quiet. Extremely irritable; everything makes him angry. * Dry, hard stools, as if burnt.

COLCH. Little or no swelling of the affected part; the skin is rose-colored, and leaves a white spot under the pressure of the finger. * Paroxysms of tearing, stitching, jerking pains, particularly in the finger-joints. * Urine dark and scanty, depositing a whitish sediment. Pains intolerable at night.

FERR. The patient has a pale, consumptive look. Several joints are affected at the same time; pains violent, stinging, and tearing, obliging him to move the parts constantly, [**Rhus.**] * The least emotion or pain produces a red, flushed face.

MERC. Red and hot swelling of the affected joints. Pains drawing and lacerating, or the joints feel as if dislocated; *worse in cold damp weather*, and at night. * Much perspiration, which affords no relief.

NUX V. Pains tensive, *jerking*, or pulling, worse in the morning, from mental exertion, from motion and slight contact; *but strong pressure relieves*, [**Nat. c.**] * Persons of intemperate or sedentary habits, and those who live on rich and highly-seasoned food. Constipation, or morning diarrhœa.

PHOS. Arthritic affections of the wrist and finger-

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joints, [knee joint, **Arn. Rhod.**] Pains as if lacerated or sprained, worse early in the morning or in the evening. * Long, narrow, hard stools, very difficult to expel. * Sensation of weakness and emptiness in the abdomen. Lean, slender persons, [**Nux.**]

PULS. Red and hot swelling of the parts, particularly of the knee joints and feet. The pains are tearing, stitching, burning. * Erratic pains, shifting rapidly from one joint to another. Aggravation *towards evening*, or at night. * Craves fresh cool air; worse in a warm room, [better, **Ars.**] * Persons of a mild, tearful disposition.

RHUS. Rheumatic gout; the joints are red, shining, and swollen. Stiffness and lameness of the affected parts. The pains are tearing, burning, or as if sprained, [**Arn.**] * Aggravation on first moving the limb after rest, or *during rest; relieved by motion.*

SABINA. Swelling, redness, and stitches in the big toe. Nodosities of the joints. Pains tearing and stinging, almost insupportable when the limbs hang down; *relief in the open air.*

ASCITES, DROPSY.

Therapeutics. For dropsical effusions in

The **ABDOMEN**: * **Apis.** * **Apo. can. Ars. Aspar. Bry. Chin. Dig. Hell. Kali c. Lach. Lyc. Sene. Sulph.**

The **CHEST**: **Apis. Apo. can** * **Ars. Aspar. Bry. Colch. Dig. Kali c. Lach. Lyc. Merc. Sene. Spig. Squil. Sulph. Tart e.**

The **JOINTS**: **Cal. c Con.** * **Dig. Iod. Kali hy. Merc. Sil.** * **Sulph.**

The **OVARIES**: * **Apis. Ars. Bry. Bell. Chin.** * **Iod. Lach. Plat.** * **Prun. spi. Sep. Staph.**

The **SCROTUM**: If arising from external injuries, * **Arn. Con.** Where the cause is unknown, **Aur.** * **Dig. Graph. Psor. Puls.** * **Rhod. Sulph.**

Pressure on the scrotum, as well as suspension of it by means of an *India-rubber* bag, will greatly stimulate absorption. Others advise as the most efficient means of cure, to evacuate the serum with a trochar and

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canula, and then inject into the tunica a mixture of one part **Tr. Iodine** to two parts of water. After allowing it to remain five or ten minutes, permit the fluid to escape from the canula. We have cured *hydrocele* with internal remedies alone, when the above treatment utterly failed.

The best remedies for dropsical effusions:

After **ANIMAL FLUIDS**, loss of: *** Chin. Ferr. Merc. Sulph.**

After **DIPHTHERIA**: *** Apis. Ars. Ascle. syr. Bell. Cal. chlor. * Merc. iod. Sulph.**

After **ENTERITES: Apis. * Ars. Dig. Dulc. * Chin. Merc.**

After **EXANTHEMATA,** suppression of: **Ars. Dig. Hell. Rhus. Sulph.**

After **INTERMITTENT** fever: **Ars. Comol. Dul. * Ferr. * Hell. Lach. Merc. * Nux v.**

After **MERCURY,** abuse of: **Chin. Dulc. * Hep. * Nit. ac. Sulph.**

After **SCARLET FEVER: *Apis. Ars. Ascl. syr. Bell. Chin Colch. Dig. * Hell. Scill. Sene.**

Special Indications.

APIS. Dropsical effusions, *with waxy paleness of the skin*, [**Ars.**] ***** Dropsy of right ovary, [**Bell.**] Great soreness in the abdominal walls, [**Apo. can.**] ***** Stinging, burning pains in different parts of the body. Must sit straight up to get any ease, [**Ars.**] ***** Urine scanty, dark, like coffee grounds, [*** Hell. Lach.**] Complication with *scarlet fever*, uterine tumors, etc.

APO. CAN. General dropsy, with ***** sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach. Bruised feeling in the abdomen, [see **Apis.**] Irritable condition of the stomach; obliged to sit up; lying down produces violent dyspnœa [**Ars.**]; urine very scanty, thick, yellow, and turbid. After scarlatina, [**Apis. Ars.**]

ARS. The skin, particularly that of the face, looks *livid*, pale or *greenish*. Dropsical swellings of the abdomen and extremities. ***** Great debility and prostration. Faint feeling from slight motion. Suffocative spells, especially at night. ***** Great thirst, drinking but little at a time, [**Chin.**] *Anxiety, restlessness, and fear of death.* Dropsy after scarlatina, and when complicated with heart disease.

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ASPAR. Countenance pale, wax-like, and bloated. Expression of anxiety and distress. Visible throbbing of the heart, especially at night. Great fulness of the chest. Urine scanty, straw-colored, and offensive. Advised in dropsies as an article of food.

BRY. Lower eyelids œdematous, [upper lids, **Kali c.**] Lips bluish, dry, and cracked. Stitching pains in the region of the heart. Wants to lie perfectly quiet, [**Bell.**] Great thirst and scanty urine. Very irritable.

CHIN. Countenance pale or sallow, sunken and sickly. *General debility.* Organic affections of liver and spleen, [**Ars. Ferr.**] Great thirst, drinking little and often, [**Ars.**] In old people [**Kali c.**], and where it arises from the *loss of animal fluids*, [**Ars.**]

COLCH. Face yellow and œdematous. Swelling of the feet and legs, [**Ars. Bry.**] Skin dry and cold, or alternating with heat during the night. Visible palpitations of the heart, [**Ars. Dig.**] Pulse full and hard, or quick and small. Scanty dark-colored urine. After scarlet fever and measles.

CONVOL. Abdomen filled with water. *Urine almost entirely suppressed.* Weakness, with a good appetite; could eat much if there was room for it.

DIG. Doughy swelling, which easily yields to the pressure of the finger. Paleness of the face, blue lips, and swelling of the eyelids. Hydrothorax originating in organic disease of the heart. * Strong visible pulsations of the heart, and irregular pulse, [**Ars. Spig.**] *Dropsy of knee joint, and scrotum.*

HELL. General anasarca, *acute cases.* Throbbing or compressive headache. Oppression at the chest and stomach. Cramp-like pains in the abdomen. Frequent desire to urinate, with scanty emissions; * after standing, the urine looks like coffee-grounds, [**Apis. Lach.**] After scarlet and intermittent fevers.

KALI C. Dropsy, especially of old people, [**Ars. Chin.**] In complication with liver and heart diseases. * Stitching pains.

LACH. Dropsies complicated with liver, heart, and spleen diseases, [**Chin. Kali c.**] * Left ovary swollen, with pressing, stitching pains, [see **Apis.**] * Can bear no pressure upon the uterine region. Urine *black*, and scanty. Always worse after sleeping, [**Apis.**]

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LYC. Upper portion of the body emaciated, while the *lower* is greatly swollen. * One foot cold, the other hot, [one hand hot, the other cold, **Mosch.**] Oozing out of water from sores on the feet. * Urine scant, with red sediment, *like sand*, [**Phos. Sep.**] After abuse of alcoholic liquors, [**Nux.**]

SENECIO. Abdomen very tense. Feet and legs swollen, [* **Ars. Bry.** * **Colc.**] Pain in the lumbar region, and in the ovaries, [* stinging pains in the right ovary, * **Apis. Bell.**] Urine scanty and high-colored, or profuse and watery.

SULPH. Dropsical, burning swelling of external parts Bluish spots on the skin; it *is dry and husky.* * Greatly exhausted without any apparent cause. After *suppressed itch* and other cutaneous eruptions.

ASTHMA.

Therapeutics. Special indications.

ACON. Shortness of breath, especially when sleeping. Dyspnœa, with inability to take a deep breath. Spasmodic, rough, croaking cough, with constriction of the windpipe. * Great fear and anxiety of mind, with nervous excitability. * Fear of death [**Ars.**], predicts the day he will die.

AMBER. It is said that *amber beads* worn around the neck will *prevent* "hay asthma." It has succeeded in many cases.

ARS. Anxious and oppressed shortness of breath, with labored breathing, particularly when ascending an eminence. Attacks of *suffocation, especially at night,* in the evening, or when lying down. * Great anguish, extreme restlessness, and fear of death. * Extreme thirst, and drinks but little, [**Chin.**] * Cannot lie down for fear of suffocation. Wants to be in a warm room. Anæmic persons, [Plethoric, **Bell.**]

BELL. Paroxysm mostly in the afternoon or evening. * Sensation as if dust were in the lungs, better when bending the head back, and when holding the breath. Face and eyes red, and head hot. Dry, spasmodic cough, especially at night. Uneasiness and beating in the chest. * Sleepiness, but cannot sleep. Plethoric individuals and young people.

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BRY. * Patient wants to remain perfectly quiet, as the least exertion makes him worse. Frequent dry cough, or cough with expectoration of a quantity of mucus. Stitches in the chest, especially during an inspiration, or when coughing, [**Acon. Bell.**] * Sitting up in bed causes nausea and fainting. * Dry, hard stools.

CHAM. Oppression in the chest, as if from incarcerated flatulence in the epigastrium. Hoarseness and cough from rattling of mucus in the trachea, [**Ipe.**] * Much hot perspiration about the face and head, [cold perspiration, **Ars.** ***Verat.**] One cheek red and the other pale. * Is very impatient, can hardly answer one civilly. Especially adapted to children; they are very cross, and *want to be carried all the time.*

CHINA. Suffocative fits, as from mucus in the larynx, in the evening in bed. Difficult inspiration and quick expiration. * The patient appears as if dying. Cough, with difficult expectoration of clear, tenacious mucus, [**Ferr.**] Worse at night and after drinking. * Better every other day.

CON. Asthma, particularly in the morning on waking. Rattling in the chest. Dry, tickling cough, increasing when lying down, with oppression of the chest, [**Ars.**] * Face of a bluish-red color. Pale urine, voided with difficulty. Attacks mostly in wet weather.

FERR. Asthma most violent when lying down, obliging one to sit up, [**Ars.**] Spasmodic cough with expectoration of transparent, tenacious mucus. * With every paroxysm of coughing, the face becomes fiery-red. Always better when walking slowly about.

IPE. Spasmodic asthma, with violent *contraction in the throat and chest.* Contraction of the chest with short and panting breathing. * Rattling noise in the bronchial tubes, during an inspiration. * Suffocation threatens from constriction in the throat and chest; worse from the least motion, [**Bry.**] * Nausea with a feeling of emptiness about the stomach.

KALI C. Difficult wheezing respiration. Spasmodic asthma, worse about 3 A. M. [3 P. M. **Bell.**], relieved by sitting up and bending forward, resting the head on the knees. Cough, excited by a tickling in the throat, with sourish expectoration, or of blood-streaked mucus. * Great aversion to being alone

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LACH. Shortness of breath, after every exertion. Tightness in the chest, with inclination to vomit. * Can bear nothing to touch the larynx, seems as though it would suffocate him, [**Apis.**] * Aggravation after sleeping, and during rest.

LOBE. IN. The attack is preceded or accompanied by a kind of * prickly sensation through the whole system, even to the ends of the fingers and toes. Short, anxious, wheezing respiration. * Sensation as of a foreign body in the throat, impeding breathing and deglutition. Nausea and vomiting, with a sense of great emptiness in the stomach, [**Ipe.**]

PHOS. Loud and panting respiration. Spasmodic constriction of the chest, [**Acon. Ars.**] Fatiguing cough, with expectoration of tenacious mucus. * Complete loss of voice. * Sensation of weakness and emptiness in the abdomen, [**Ipe.**] * Long, narrow, hard stools, very difficult to expel. Tall, slender people.

SAMB. Violent dyspnœa, with anguish and danger of suffocation, especially when lying down. * Nightly suffocative paroxysms, with spasmodic constriction of the chest, [**Phos.**] Mucus rattling in the chest. Especially adapted to children, [**Cham.**]

SILPH. LAC. Acute or chronic asthma, with much difficulty of breathing. Wheezing in the chest during an inspiration. Moist cough with copious expectoration of white frothy mucus. Especially in old people, [**Ars.**]

SPONG. Difficult respiration as if the throat were closed by a plug. Wheezing respiration or slow and deep breathing, as if from debility. * Awakens often in a fright, and feels as if she was suffocating. Hoarse, hollow, wheezing cough.

SULPH. The attack comes on during sleep, or in the evening, with a feeling of tightness across the chest, and a sensation as of dust in the air-passages. Dry cough with hoarseness, or *loose cough* with soreness and pressure in the chest. * Frequent weak, faint spells. * Constant heat on top of the head. If the attack was caused by breathing a smoky atmosphere.

TART. E. Anxious oppression, difficulty of breathing and shortness of breath, with desire to sit erect, [* **Ars.**] * When the patient coughs, it seems as if

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the bronchial tubes were full of phlegm, but none comes up, [* **Ipe.**]

VERAT. ALB. The attack mostly occurs in cold, damp weather, and early in the morning. Anguish, suffocation, and oppression about the heart. Coldness of the nose, ears, and lower extremities. * Cold sweat upon the forehead [hot sweat, **Cham.**], with great prostration. Exhausting diarrhœa.

ATROPHY OF CHILDREN.

Therapeutics. Special indications.

ÆTHUSA C. The child throws up its milk soon after nursing, *with great force, suddenly* — then falls asleep as if from exhaustion, to awaken for a fresh supply.

ARS. General emaciation, with dry parchment-like skin. Pale and œdematous swelling of the face. Sunken eyes with blue margins. * Feverish heat, with desire to drink often, but little at a time. Great restlessness and tossing about, particularly at night. Painful, offensive, undigested stools. *Prostration* and coldness of the extremities.

BARY. C. Swelling and induration of the glands. Emaciation, bloated face, swollen abdomen, and constant desire to sleep. Indisposed to work or play. * Scrofulous children that do not grow.

BELL. Glandular swellings painful or suppurating. Eyelids inflamed and ulcers on the cornea. * Child sleepy, but cannot get to sleep. * Sudden starting and jumping during sleep. *Precocious* children.

BRY. The child throws up its food immediately after taking it, [**Ars.**] Mouth and lips very dry, with thirst for large quantities of water. * Child is very irritable and wants to be very quiet. * Dry, hard stools.

CALC. C. Large *head with open fontanelles*, [**Merc.** * **Sil. Sulph.**] Dry and flabby skin. Enlargement and hardness of the abdomen. * General emaciation with a good appetite. Debility and weakness after the least exercise. Diarrhœa, with clay-colored stools. * Cold, damp feet. * Much perspiration about the head,

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[**Merc. Sil.**] Cough, with rattling of mucus in the bronchia.

CHINA. Pale, sickly appearance of the face. Enlargement of the liver and spleen. Copious sweats, especially at night; great debility and prostration. * Painless, undigested, offensive stools. * Abdomen distended with flatulence.

MERC. Yellow, earthy color of the face. Large head and open fontanelles, [* **Cal. c.**] Swelling and suppuration of the glands. * Slimy or bloody stools, with much straining. * Profuse night sweats. Child is never so well during wet weather.

NUX V. Swelling and hardness of the liver. *Obstinate constipation*, or alternate constipation and diarrhœa. Hunger with aversion to food. Frequent vomiting of the ingesta. Constant desire to lie down. * Cannot sleep after 3 A. M.

PHOS. Pale and bloated face. Sunken eyes, with blue circles under the same, [**Ars.**] Dry, hacking cough. Diarrhœa, with white, watery, undigested stools. Great debility and oppression after the least exercise. * Children of tall, slender stature.

PULS. The child seems to be very changeable; gets better for a time, and then without any apparent cause gets worse. * Diarrhœa, especially at night, no two stools alike, [**Sulph.**] * Worse towards evening; *better in the open air.*

RHUS T. Herpetic eruptions on the face. Swelling and induration of the glands. Diarrhœa, with thin, red mucous stools. * The child always gets worse after twelve o'clock at night.

STAPH. Hollow eyes, with weary look. Swelling of submaxillary and cervical glands, [**Bary. c.**] Unhealthy, readily ulcerating skin. * Canine hunger, even when the stomach is full of food.

SULPH. The child frequently awakens from sleep with screams. Great voracity, wants to put everything it sees in the mouth. * Diarrhœa, excoriating the anus, [**Ars. Cham. * Merc.**] * Copious morning sweats, after waking.

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BRONCHITIS.

Therapeutics. Special indications.

ACON. Mostly in the commencement of acute attacks. Chill and cynochal fever, dry, hot skin, and great restlessness. Short, dry cough, with constant irritation in the larynx. * Great fear and anxiety of mind, with nervous excitability. * After exposure to dry, cold winds, [**Hep.**]

APIS. Sensation of soreness in the chest as from a bruise. * Cough, particularly after lying down and sleeping, [**Lach.**] A clear, tough, stringy phlegm arises in the throat, which causes him to hawk frequently, [* **Kali b. Rumex c.**]

ARS. Dry, hacking cough, with soreness in the chest, as if raw, or moist cough, with difficult expectoration of blood-streaked mucus Difficulty of breathing, obliging him to sit up, [**Apis.**] * Great thirst, but drinks little. Restlessness, debility, and fear of death.

BELL. Face flushed and eyes red. * Great fulness in the head, or pains as if it would split. Hot skin, with inclination to perspire. Spasmodic cough which does not allow one time to breathe. Children cry after every coughing spell. Sleepy, but cannot sleep, [**Opi.**] * Starting and jumping during sleep.

BRY. Short, difficult respiration, obliging him to sit erect, [**Ars.**] Dry cough, with stitches in the chest. Violent morning cough, with expectoration of a quantity of mucus. * Sensation when coughing as if the head and chest would fly to pieces. * The patient wants to remain perfectly quiet.

CARB. V. Obstinate hoarseness, particularly in the evening, [in the morning, * **Caust. Phos.**] Severe burning in the chest as if from hot coals. Violent cough, with discharge of a quantity of yellowish pus. Stitching pains between the scapula, [burning, **Bry.**] * Patient craves more air; wants to be fanned all the time.

CAUST. Hoarseness and roughness of the throat, particularly in the morning. Short, hacking cough, with rawness in the throat. * When coughing, pain over the hip [**Bell.**], involuntary emissions of urine, [**Puls.**] Loss of voice.

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CHAM. Hoarseness and cough from rattling of mucus in the trachea, the place feeling sore from whence the mucus was detached. * Scraping, dry cough from tickling in the larynx, *worse at night*, even during sleep. * One cheek red, and the other pale, [* **Acon. Nux.**] * Very impatient, can hardly answer one civilly.

EUP. PER. * Rough scraping cough, with soreness in the chest. Has to support the *chest* with the hands, [**Nat. sul.**] Has to hold the *head* with both hands, [* **Nicc.**]

HEPAR S. Dry, hoarse cough, and roughness in the throat. * Rattling, choking cough, worse after midnight. Hoarse, anxious, wheezing breathing, with danger of suffocation when lying down. After exposure to cold west winds, [* **Acon.**]

IPE. * Rattling of mucus in the bronchial tubes. Suffocative cough, with great difficulty of breathing. The chest seems full of phlegm, but does not yield to coughing, [* **Tart. e.**] * Much nausea and vomiting of mucus.

KALI B. Burning pain in the trachea and bronchia. * Cough, with expectoration of tough, stringy mucus, which can be drawn to the feet, [**Phos.**]

LACH. Hoarseness with feeble voice and constriction of the throat. Short, hacking cough, caused by a tingling in the throat. Difficult yellow expectoration. * Larynx and throat painful when touched; pressure produces violent cough, [**Rumex.**] * Always worse after sleeping and in the afternoon.

MERC. Hoarseness and sore throat. Catarrh of the whole mucous membrane. Violent, racking cough, particularly at night, as if it would burst the head and chest, [see **Bry.**] Alternate chilliness and heat, [**Bell.**] *Cough worse when lying on the right side, [on left side, **Phos.**] * Much perspiration, which affords no relief.

NUX V. Roughness and scraping in the larynx, inducing cough, [**Caust.** * **Phos.**] Dry cough from midnight until morning. Cough with headache as if the skull would burst, [**Bry. Merc.**] Nose stopped up. Fever, but chilliness from slight motion. * Always worse after 4 A.M. * Habitual constipation. After previous use of cough mixtures.

PHOS. *Complete loss of voice*, [**Caust.**] * Cannot talk,

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larynx so painful. * Tightness across the chest, [**Ars. Puls.**] Cough, with expectoration of frothy, pale-red or rust-colored mucus. Severe and exhausting cough, which the patient dreads and avoids as long as possible. * Sensation of weakness and emptiness in the abdomen.

PULS. Scraping and dryness in the throat, [**Nux v.**] *Dry cough at night, going off when sitting up in bed,* [* **Hyos. Sang.**] Loose cough, with copious expectoration of yellow or greenish mucus. * Chilliness even in a warm room. * Hot, dry skin, with little or no thirst. Persons of a mild, tearful disposition.

RHUS T. Cough excited by a tickling under the middle of the sternum, worse from laughing or loud talking. * Rheumatic pains in the bones, worse when at rest, [* better, **Bry.**] * Worse at night, particularly after midnight.

SANG. Dryness of the throat, and sensation of swelling in the larynx. Severe cough, *with circumscribed redness of the cheeks and pain in the breast.* Fluent coryza and thin diarrhœa. Burning in the hands and feet at night.

SPONG. Great dryness in the larynx, with hoarse, hollow, wheezing cough, worse in the evening. Sawing respiration. * The voice frequently gives out when talking or reading aloud.

SULPH. Hoarseness and loss of voice. Sensation as of something creeping in the larynx, [**Carb. v.**] Loose cough, with expectoration of thick mucus and soreness in the chest. * Stitches in the chest extending to the back. Pain in the left side. * Frequent weak, faint spells. Constant rattling in the chest. * Lean persons who walk stooping.

TART. E. Large collection of mucus in the bronchia with difficult breathing. * When the patient coughs, it seems as if much would be expectorated, but nothing comes up, [* **Ipe.**] * Nausea and vomiting of much mucus. Great oppression and difficulty of breathing.

VERAT. Dry, hollow cough as if proceeding from lower parts of the chest or abdomen. * Rattling of mucus in the chest, but can't get rid of it, [see **Tart. e.**] * Vomiting, with diarrhœa and great prostration.

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BURNS AND SCALDS.

Therapeutics. Principal remedies.

ALCOHOL. For burns, or scalds, where blisters have not already formed, the external application of this remedy is highly extolled by some practitioners.

CANTHARIDES. In superficial burns, or scalds, this is one of the best external applications. Put twenty drops of the *Tincture* in a gill of water, and keep the injured parts constantly wet with rags or lint saturated with the solution. After the acute symptoms have subsided, dress the parts with *simple cerate*.

CARBOLIC ACID. In deep-seated burns, this remedy is highly commended. Mix one drachm of **Carbol. ac.** with one pint of linseed oil, and apply with cloths to the injured parts.

CASTILE SOAP. This has been highly recommended by some in the treatment of burns and scalds. Make a thick salve by mixing it with warm water, spread it upon soft linen or muslin, and apply to the injured part.

FLOUR AND OIL. This is a good application, and is most always at hand. As soon after the accident as possible, oil the injured surface with sweet or linseed oil, and dust it over with flour from a common dredging-box until it is thickly and completely covered.

GLYCERINE. For burns in the mouth, throat, or stomach, this is an excellent remedy. Equal parts of glycerine and water may be taken in spoonful doses, and the mouth and throat gargled with the same. *Urtica urens* taken internally is a remedy of great value in burns of this character.

URTICA URENS. This is a remedy of great value in all classes of burns, not only for slight and superficial cases, but in the severe and more deeply penetrating injuries of this kind. It may be applied the same as directed for the use of **Cantharides.**

Symptomatic indications.

ACON. Chills, high fever, dry, hot skin and much thirst. * Great fear and anxiety of mind, with much nervous excitability.

ARS. Dark, watery, offensive diarrhœa. Rapid and

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great prostration, with sinking of the vital forces. * Extreme thirst, drinking often, but little at a time. * Great anguish, restlessness, and fear of death.

CHAM. In *convulsions* arising from severe burns. Becomes almost furious about the pains. * Very impatient, can hardly answer one civilly. Warm sweat about the face and head.

CHIN. Extensive suppuration, producing much debility. Painless diarrhœa, of dark, watery stools, particularly at night.

SIL. When the ulcer heals but slowly, or proud flesh is disposed to shoot up.

SULPH. There is a strong tendency to the production of proud flesh, and there is no appearance of granulations. Much itching, burning, and inflammation around the ulcers.

CATARRH.

Therapeutics. The best remedies are:

For **DRY CORYZA**, with stoppage of the nose, * **Am. c. Bry. Dulc. Nux v.** * **Sep.**

For **FLUENT CORYZA**, with mucus or watery discharges, * **Alli. c. Ars. Arum. t. Cham. Euph. Kali b.** * **Merc. Puls. Sulph.**

Special Indications.

ACON. Mostly in the first stage; chilliness, with burning heat, especially in the head and face. Profuse lachrymation, [**Euph.**] Short, dry cough, from tickling in the larynx. * Fear, anxiety, and great restlessness. * From dry, cold west winds, [**Hepar.**]

ALLIUM CEPA. * Profuse discharge of water from the eyes, and burning excoriating water from the nose. Terrible laryngeal cough, which compels the patient to grasp the larynx with the hands, for it seems to him that the cough would tear it.

AM. C. *Burning of the eyes*, with lachrymation. *Dry coryza*, with stoppage of the nose, especially at night, [**Nux.**] Dry, *nightly* cough, and stitches in the chest. Frequent chilliness.

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ARS. Frequent sneezing, with profuse fluent coryza, and stoppage of the nose. Burning and soreness of the nostrils. Profuse lachrymation and burning in the eyes, [**Acon. Euph.**] Dryness in the mouth and loss of taste. Chilliness, particularly after drinking. * Intense thirst, drinking little and often. * Restlessness and prostration.

ARUM T. * Coryza, with discharge of burning, ichorous fluid from the nose, excoriating the nostrils and upper lip, [**Ars.**] Nose stopped up; can only breathe with mouth open. Hoarseness and sore throat. Dry, feverish heat and hot skin.

BELL. Sore throat and hoarseness. * Throbbing headache, worse from motion. Ulceration of the nostrils and corners of the mouth. Dry, hoarse cough; *children cry when coughing.* Alternate chilliness and heat, [**Merc.**] Swelling and stiffness in the nape of the neck. * Sleepy, but cannot sleep.

BRY. Dry coryza, with inflamed and ulcerated nostrils. * Lips parched, dry, and cracked. Dry cough, apparently from the stomach, worse after drinking. * Constipation of hard, dry stools as if burnt. * Patient wants to keep very still. Exceedingly irritable.

CARB. V. Beating or pulsating headache, [**Bell.**] Burning in the eyes and profuse lachrymation. Stoppage of the nose, particularly in the evening. Fluent coryza, with hoarseness and rawness of the chest. * If the coryza return in the evening.

CHAM. *Fluent, acrid discharge* from the nose. Chilliness and feverish heat. * One cheek red and hot, and the other pale and cold, [**Acon. Nux.**] Hoarseness and cough from rattling mucus in the bronchia. * Dry cough, worse at night, even during sleep. * Patient very irritable, can hardly answer one civilly. * Children want to be carried

DULC. Dry coryza, aggravated in the cold air. Dryness of the mouth without thirst. * The symptoms are aggravated by every cold change [**Gel.**], and in wet weather; better when moving about, [worse from, **Bry.**]

EUPH. * Profuse fluent coryza, with burning acrid tears. Cough only during the day. Ulceration of the margins of the eyelids, [* **Merc. Sulph.**]

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GEL. Liability to take cold from any change in the weather, [see **Dul.**] Sore throat with pain on swallowing, shooting up into the ear. * Fever without thirst; wants to lie still and rest.

HEPAR S. Great liability to take cold, especially after the abuse of Mercury. Roughness and scraping sensation in the throat, [**Nux v.**] * Stitches in the throat as if caused by a splinter, [**Arg. n.**] * Hoarse croupy cough, the phlegm being loose and choking.

IPE. Aching pain over the eyes. Fluent coryza, stoppage of the nose and loss of smell. * Rattling of phlegm in the chest, but does not yield to coughing, [**Tart. e.**] * Nausea and vomiting of large quantities of mucus. Oppressed breathing as of asthma.

KALI B. Fluent coryza, worse in the evening and in the open air. Flow of acrid water from the nostrils, excoriating the parts, [**Ars. Arum t.**] * Cough with expectoration of tough phlegm, which can be drawn into long strings. Loss of smell, [**Ipe. Sep.**]

LACH. Fluent coryza, with profuse secretion of mucus, and running from the eyes. Dryness of the mouth, with *burning as if from pepper.* Dry cough, shortness of breath and stitches in the chest. * Can bear nothing to touch his throat [**Apis.**]; it excites the cough and produces a sense of suffocation. * Symptoms worse in the afternoon and after sleeping.

MERC. Catarrhal headache. Burning in the eyes and profuse lachrymation. Pain in the jaws and teeth. * Frequent sneezing and profuse fluent coryza. Inflamed and *ulcerated tonsils*, [**Bell.**] Short, dry, fatiguing cough, worse at night. * After sweating at night, the cold is no better. Feels better in a warm room, [**Ars.**] In epidemic catarrh.

NUX V. Chilliness and feverish heat, pressure and sticking pains in the forehead. * Fluent coryza during the day; dry at night. Dry cough, with headache as if the skull would burst. * Very irritable and wishes to be alone, [**Chin.**] Constipation, with frequent urging to stool. * Symptoms all worse in the morning.

PULS. Discharge of a yellowish, green, thick fetid mucus from the nose. Loss of taste and smell, [**Sulph.**] Toothache and otalgia. * Craves fresh, cool air; worse in a warm room, [better, * **Ars.**] * Chilliness even in a warm room. Loose cough, with

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expectoration of yellow mucus. * Symptoms all worse towards evening. Persons of a mild, tearful disposition.

SEPIA. Nose swollen and inflamed, with sore and ulcerated nostrils. Obstruction of the nose, and *violent dry* coryza. Loss of smell. Pain in the back and stiffness in the nape of the neck, [**Bell.**] * Cough, worse in the morning, terminating in an effort to vomit. * Great sense of emptiness in the stomach.

SULPH. Catarrh with fluent coryza of clear water. Soreness and pressure in the throat as from a lump. Complete loss of taste and smell, [* **Puls.**] Coldness of the extremities and chilliness. * Frequent weak, faint spells. * Great liability to take cold. * Morning diarrhœa, driving one out of bed hurriedly.

CHOLERA.

Therapeutics. Special indications.

ACON. In the forming stage, where there is great vascular excitement. *Violent heat* and *dryness of the skin.* * Great fear and anxiety of mind, with nervous excitability. Full and frequent pulse. * Vertigo, particularly on raising the head. * Bitter, greenish vomiting. Stools whitish, with discharge of lumbrici. * Fear of death, predicts the day he will die.

ARS. * Great anguish, extreme restlessness, and fear of death, [**Acon. Verat.**] * Sudden prostration, with sinking of the vital forces. Tongue dry, blackish, and cracked. Violent burning pains in the stomach. Vomiting of watery, slimy, greenish, brownish, or blackish substances; worse after drinking. *Vomiting and purging simultaneously*, [**Ipe.** * **Verat.**] * Great thirst; drinks little and often. Skin cold and covered with clammy sweat, or dry and shrivelled.

CAMPH. In the commencement, when there is great anguish and sudden prostration of strength, [**Ars. Verat.**] Pulse small and rapid. Hands, feet, and skin cold. * Burning pains in the stomach and throat. Cramps in the calves, [**Jatro. cur.**] Painfulness of the

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pit of the stomach when touched. * Icy coldness and blueness of the face and limbs, even of the tongue. * Half stupid and senseless; he moans and groans in a hoarse, husky voice.

CARB. V. Mostly in the *last stage*, [in the early stage, **Ipe.** * **Phos. ac.**] * Complete collapse of pulse, the patient lies in a state of asphyxia. The spasms and vomiting have ceased, followed by great debility. Cold breath, cold tongue, or coldness all over, [**Camph.**] * Livid countenance, hoarse voice, and sunken eyes.

CHIN. Hippocratic countenance, pointed nose and hollow eyes. Yellowish, blackish or parched tongue. Violent thirst, with a desire to drink often, but little at a time, [***Ars.**] Spasmodic pains in the stomach. Painless diarrhœa, stools blackish, bilious or whitish. Prostration even unto fainting. * After loss of animal fluids.

COLO. Vomiting, first of the food, and afterwards a greenish substance. * Violent constrictive pain in the abdomen as if the intestines were squeezed between stones, *relieved by forcible pressure.* * Terrible cramp-like pains which draw the patient nearly double. Thin, greenish, slimy, or watery stools. Aggravation after eating or drinking.

CROT. T. Watery discharge from the bowels, mixed with whitish flakes. * The discharges always come on after drinking, and are expelled with a sudden gush, [see **Jatro.**] Great exhaustion with faintness and vertigo.

CUP. M. Violent vomiting, with colic and diarrhœa. Rolling of the eyeballs, great restlessness and coldness of the face. Spasmodic colicky pains without vomiting, or vomiting preceded by spasmodic constriction of the chest, arresting the breathing. * Extreme thirst, the liquids descend the throat with a gurgling sound. * Violent cramps in the stomach, fingers, and toes, [in the legs and feet, **Jatro. cur.**] The vomiting is relieved by drinking cold water.

IPE. In the early stage, and where *nausea and vomiting* is a prominent symptom. *Vomiting of large quantities of green jelly-like mucus, or black pitch-like substances, [**Ars. Verat.**] Griping, pinching in the abdomen, as if grasped with a hand; excited by motion. * Grass-green mucous stools, having the ap-

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pearance as if fermented. Cramp in the calves, fingers, and toes, [**Cup. m.**] Coldness of the face and extremities.

JATRO. CUR. Violent vomiting of a whitish, jelly-like substance. like the white of egg, [green or black bile, * **Ars. Verat.**] * *Profuse watery stools, gushing out like a torrent.* Cramps in the legs and feet [in the fingers and toes, ***Cup. m.**], gurgling noise in the abdomen.

PHOS. AC. In the commencement, before vomitings set in. Diarrhœa, with whitish, watery, slimy stools, without pain. *Tenacious viscid mucus in the mouth.* * Indifferent, not disposed to talk. Quiet delirium and stupefaction.

SEC. Face pale and eyes sunken. Dry, thick yellowish-white coating on the tongue. *Unquenchable thirst*, [**Verat.**] Heat and *burning in the abdomen.* Watery, slimy diarrhœa, or involuntary diarrhœa. The evacuations are preceded by vertigo, anguish, cramps in the calves, rumbling in the abdomen, and nausea. * Great aversion to heat, or to being covered. *Thin, scrawny persons.*

VERAT. A. Pale death-like expression of the face. Tongue dry, blackish, and cracked. * Unquestionable thirst for cold drinks. *Vomiting and purging simultaneously. Black vomit*, [**Ars.**] * Great weakness after vomiting. Severe cutting pains in the abdomen. Violent diarrhœa with greenish, watery flocculent stools, *followed by rapid prostration.* Cramps in the calves. Small, almost imperceptible, pulse. Hoarse, weak voice, cold breath. * Cold sweat over the whole body.

Adjuvants. At the beginning of the attack place the patient in bed, cover him well, and place bottles of hot water around him. Give no drinks but cold water, unless warm toast-water is preferred. Mutton, chicken, or beef broth, slightly seasoned with salt, may be taken. He should keep quiet as possible; use a bed-pan, and not be compelled to get up.

In the cramps of the muscles, friction with the dry hand is the best remedy, and will likewise aid in restoring heat and circulation in the extremities.

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CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Therapeutics. Special indications.

ACON. *In the beginning, hot skin, quick pulse and sleeplessness.* Stools green, watery, or white slimy mucus. *Before* and *during* stool, cutting pain and tenesmus. Nausea and vomiting of what has been drunk, [soon as it gets warm in the stomach, * **Phos.**] * Restlessness, the child turns from side to side.

ÆTHUSA. In the worse cases. Stools light-yellow or greenish liquid. *Before* stool, pinching, cutting pain in the abdomen. *Violent vomiting of coagulated milk.* * Spasms, with stupor and delirium, clenched thumbs, eyes drawn downward, pupils dilated. Constant thirst; great prostration, [**Ars.**]

ANT. C. Tongue coated white. Great dryness of the mouth and lips; no thirst. Violent vomiting of slimy mucus and bile, worse after eating or drinking. Stools watery and profuse. Pain before and during stool. Protrusion of the rectum. * The child cannot bear to be looked at. From disordered stomach, [also **Puls.**]

APIS. Tongue dry and shining. No appetite or thirst. Stools *greenish, yellowish,* slimy mucus. *During stool,* griping and tenesmus. Tenderness of the abdomen to pressure. * Aggravation in the morning.

ARS. Pale, death-like countenance. Skin dry and shrivelled. Stools *thick, dark-green mucus,* or *dark, watery, offensive.* Cutting pain before and tenesmus during stool. * Vomiting immediately after drinking, [**Verat.**] * Great restlessness, extreme *prostration;* and the peculiar thirst distinguish this remedy. Aggravation *after midnight.*

BELL. Face pale or flushed. Great dryness of the mouth and lips. Tongue coated white in the middle, with red edges. Stools thin green mucus, or bloody mucus. *Delirium, worse during and just after sleep, with desire to get out of bed.* * Sleepy, but cannot sleep, [**Opi.**] * Child cries out suddenly, and ceases just as suddenly. * Sudden starting and jumping during sleep.

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BENZ. AC. *Fetid, watery, white stools, very copious* and exhausting, [**Podo.**] *During* stool, much pressing or straining. * Strong-smelling urine, mostly dark-colored. Troublesome and dry hacking cough. Tongue coated with white mucus, or ulcerated.

BORAX. Pale clay-colored appearance of the face. Aphthæ in the mouth and on the tongue. *Light yellow, slimy mucus*, or greenish, watery stools. * Fear of falling from downward motion, even during sleep. * Easily startled at sudden noise, with anxious screams.

BRY. Dry parched lips and mouth. Thirst for *large quantities* of water at long intervals. [reverse, * **Ars. Chin.**] * Vomiting of food soon after taking it, undigested. Stools brown, thin fecal, or undigested. Previous to stool, the child cries out with pain, and cannot bear to be moved. * Gets faint and sick on sitting up. After *cold drinks, fruit*, or getting *overheated.*

CALC. C. Children with *large heads and open fontanelles, scrofulous*, [* **Sil. Sulph.**] Swollen, distended abdomen, with emaciation and good appetite. Skin dry and shrivelled. Stools whitish and watery, or *chalk-like ; undigested*, [**Podo.**] Vomiting of sour substances, particularly of milk. * Profuse sweat on the head when sleeping. [**Sil.**] * Cold, damp feet.

CARB. V. Great paleness, or gray-yellow color of the face. Stools *light colored ; involuntary ; putrid ; cadaverous smelling*. [**Sil.**] Mostly in the last stage, and where the vital powers are greatly exhausted. Restlessness and anxiety, worse towards evening. * Emission of large quantities of flatus, inodorous, or putrid.

CHAM. Redness and heat of the face, sometimes *one cheek red and the other pale*. [**Acon.**] Tongue coated thick yellow, or white. Sour vomiting of food, or slimy substances. *Green, watery, corroding* stools with colic; also mixed *white and yellow mucus*, like chopped eggs, [**Nux m.**] Colic *before* and *during* stool. * Child very fretful; must be carried all the time, [* **Cin.**]

CHIN. Tympanitic distention of the abdomen. Stools *yellow, watery*, undigested, painless, or blackish and offensive. Before stool, colic, which is relieved by bending double, [**Colo.**] Patient worse *after eating*,

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and at night. * Great weakness and inclination to sweat. * Worse every other day, [**Amb.**]

CINA. * Disposition to pick and bore at the nose; troubled with worms. White papescent stools. * White, turbid, or jelly-like urine, [**Phos. ac.**] *Restless sleep, frequent changing position*, and *waking with cries.* Grinding of the teeth during sleep.

CRO. T. *Dry, parched lips.* Nausea and vomiting of water, mucus, and bile, especially after drinking. Yellow watery, dark-green, or greenish-yellow stools, *coming out like a shot*, [**Gum. g.**] * Worse after drinking, while nursing. *Great prostration after stool.*

DULC. Dry heat of the skin, and violent thirst for cold drink. Stools yellowish, green, watery, or whitish. Colic before and during stool. * The child gets worse at every cold change in the weather, or from exposure to cold air, [west winds, **Acon.**] After taking cold or getting wet, [getting overheated, **Bry.**]

GUM. G. Loud rumbling and gurgling in the bowels. Stools *thin yellow fecal,* or *dark green* and *offensive.* * Sudden expulsion of the stool, coming out in a gush, [* **Jatro.**] Nausea and vomiting after eating or drinking, [**Ars.**] The child seems to crave food, but little satisfies it. Aphthæ in the mouth.

IPE. Pale face, with blue margins around the eyes, [**Phos.**] Yellowish- or white-coated tongue. * Almost constant *nausea and vomiting.* The child throws up its food, and large quantities of green mucus. Stools *grass-green mucus*, or white, fermented, [like yeast, **Arn.**] Colic and sick stomach *before* and *during* stool. * After vomiting, inclination to sleep.

JATRO. * Stools *watery; profuse; gushing out like a torrent*, [**Cro. t. Gum. g.**] Vomiting of dark-green bile, or *watery albuminous substances*, [milky white, **Aeth.**] Liquid gurgling in the abdomen, [**Gum. g.**]

LAUR. Sunken countenance; livid, grayish-yellow complexion. Eyes staring or lightly closed. Tongue white and dry, with violent thirst. Pulse slow, *irregular* or *imperceptible*, [**Verat.**] Stools green, liquid, mucus, involuntary. Cutting pain in the abdomen before and tenesmus after stool. * *Rattling sound of liquids when passing through the œsophagus.*

MAG. C. Face dirty, dark yellow. No appetite, violent thirst, inclination to vomit. * Stools green

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and slimy, like the scum of a frog-pond, smelling sour. Before stool, *cutting and pinching* in the abdomen. Worse in hot weather, and during dentition, [see **Cham.**]

MERC. *Dry lips*, with ulcerated corners of the mouth. Tongue *coated as with fur*. Stools yellow, the color of sulphur [**Colo.**], sometimes green, slimy, or bloody. * Colic before, and *violent tenesmus during and after* stool. * Great tenderness over the pit of the stomach and abdomen. Cold, clammy sweats, especially at night.

NUX M. *Great languor;* cold, dry skin, little or no thirst. Colic, worse after eating or drinking; *relieved by the application of moist heat.* Stools *thin yellow*, like beaten or stirred eggs [* **Cham.**], undigested, watery, slimy. Colic *before*, and urging during stool. * *Great drowsiness and dulness of sense.* Worse at night, and in cool damp weather, [**Merc.**]

NUX V. Tongue coated thick yellowish-white. Swelling of the gums, and fetid ulcers in the mouth. Vomiting of sour-smelling mucus. Frequent, small, watery, slimy, *dark-colored, mucous stools.* Colic before and *violent straining at stool;* relief after stool. * After gastric medicines and prolonged drugging. Worse in the early morning. [**Sulph.**]

PHOS. Pale, sickly complexion; hollow eyes, with blue margins around the same. [**Ipe.**] *Thirst* for cold drinks, which are thrown up as soon as they *become warm in the stomach.* Stools *white watery*, containing little lumps *like grains of tallow;* undigested. Watery stools, pouring away as from a hydrant. Worse in the morning, and from lying on the left side.

PHOS. AC. Blue margins around the eyes; violent thirst; loss of appetite; profuse perspiration at night. Stools *whitish, watery*, light yellow, *painless.* * The disease is not marked by *much debility*, though it may continue a long time, [reverse, * **Ars.** * **Verat.**]

PODO. Moaning during sleep, with half-closed eyes, and rolling the head from side to side. *Gagging or empty retching*, [**Cro. t.**] Stools watery, with meal-like sediment; dark-yellow mucus, *smelling like carrion.* * Profuse watery, painless stools, very exhaustive. * Prolapsus ani during stool, [**Merc.**] Worse in the morning, and after eating and drinking.

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PULS. Tongue coated with tenacious mucus. *Thirstlessness.* * Stools very changeable, no two alike, worse at night, [**Sulph.**] Before stool, *rumbling* in the bowels, [**Phos.**], during stool *chilliness*, [**Ars.** * **Merc. Sulph.**]

SEC. Face pale, eyes sunken and surrounded by blue margins, [**Ipe. Phos.**] Dry, thick yellowish-white coating on the tongue. Easy, painless vomiting, without effort, very exhausting. Stools *watery and slimy, involuntary*, [**Bell. Carb. v.**] Before stool, rumbling in the abdomen; great exhaustion during and after stool. * Great aversion to heat, or to being covered. * Thin, scrawny children, with shrivelled skin.

SIL. * Children with large heads and open fontanelles, [* **Cal c. Sul.**] *Profuse perspiration on the head*, particularly during sleep, [* **Cal. c. Merc.**] Stools liquid, slimy, frothy, or bloody mucus. Colic, and distention of the abdomen. *Psoric derangement.*

SULPH. The child is very drowsy through the day and wakeful at night. Stools very changeable, attended with pain, or no pain at all: *worse in the early morning.* * Stools very excoriating, [* **Ars. Cham.** * **Merc.**] When there are repeated relapses, or the case seems to linger a long while.

THUY. Great desire for cold drinks; rapid exhaustion; oppresed breathing; great emaciation. * Stools *pale-yellow, watery*, very copious, and gushing out like water from a bung-hole, [see * **Jatro.**] Aggravation in the morning, and after vaccination.

VERAT. Cold sweat on the forehead. Lips dry and dark-colored. * Vomiting, excited by the smallest quantities of liquids, [**Ars. Nux v.**] The least motion increases the vomiting. Stools *greenish watery, with flakes.* Before stool, severe colic; during stool, *cold sweat on the forehead*, [warm sweat, **Merc.**] * Violent thirst for large quantities of cold water. Pulse almost imperceptible, [**Laur.**]

Diet. Breast-milk, when the mother is healthy, is undoubtedly the best food for the child; but when this cannot be obtained, a suitable substitute must be furnished.

Cows' Milk. Fresh cows' milk [if good], one-third water with a little sugar, will do well in some cases, but in others disagree.

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Gruel. A thin gruel made of barley, oatmeal, arrowroot and rice-flour, seasoned with sugar, often does well for a change.

Unbolted Flour. Boil a handful of unbolted wheat flour in a quart of water for three-quarters of an hour; strain, slightly season with salt and sugar and thin so as to pass through the nursing tube. A little cream added will make it more nourishing, or if marasmus threaten, pulverized hard-boiled yelk of egg may be added. Highly recommended.

Wheat Flour. Tie some flour in a cloth, boil for several hours until it becomes hard, when dry grate it down, and add a little milk or cream, with sugar.

Whey. Sweet whey prepared by separating the whey from the curd by rennet, is advised for imperfect digestion.

Beef Tea. Put one pound of fresh, lean beef in two quarts of water, and boil down to a pint; to a spoonful of this add one of water and one of milk. Advised where there is great *prostration*.

Bran Tea. To a teacupful of wheat bran add a quart of water, and boil several minutes; add a little milk, and sweeten to suit. Advised in *constipation*.

COLIC.

Therapeutics. The principal remedies are:

For **COPPER COLIC: Bell. * Hepar. Nux v. Merc.**

For **FLATULENT COLIC: Bell. * Carb. v. Cham. Chin. Cocc. * Lyc. Nux v. * Puls.**

For **GASTRIC COLIC**, where over-eating, or the use of improper food is the cause: **Ant. c. Ars. Ipe. * Nux v. * Puls.**

For **LEAD COLIC: Ant. c. Cocc. * Nux v. * Opi. Plat. Zinc.**

For **SPASMODIC COLIC: Bell. Cham. * Cocc. * Colo. Nux v. Plumb.**

Special Indications.

ACON. Inflammatory colic involving the bladder. Difficult and scanty emissions of urine. Great sensi-

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tiveness of the abdomen, [**Apis. Bell.**] Intolerable cutting pains in the belly, so violent that he screams, tosses about, and is almost beside himself. * Great fear and anxiety of mind.

ALOES. Violent cutting pains in the bowels; or beating, boring, and stinging in the region of the umbilicus. Dull, heavy headache, with dull pains in the liver. * Loud gurgling in the abdomen, as of water running out of a bottle, [**Jatro.**] *Large and prominent hemorrhoids.*

ARS. Severe cutting, or spasmodic, drawing pains; sensation as if the *intestines had become twisted.* Violent burning in the stomach, [**Nux. * Phos.**] * Extreme thirst, drinks little and often. * Great restlessness, anxiety, and fear of death. *Prostration* and cold sweat.

BELL. Pad-shaped protrusion of the transverse colon. * Clutching in the abdomen as if seized with claws, [as if grasped with a hand, * **Ipe.**] *Constriction of the abdomen around the umbilicus, as if a ball would form.* External pressure and bending double relieves, [**Chin. Colo. Nux.**] * Periodical pains, which come suddenly, and cease as suddenly.

BRY. Hard swelling around the umbilicus. Spasms of the stomach. Painful twisting around the umbilicus, with frequent stitches. * Wants to keep perfectly still, the least motion or pressure increases the pain. Vomiting of bitter bile and water, particularly after drinking. Nausea and fainting on sitting up. * Hard, dry stools.

CARB. V. Great fulness in the abdomen as if it would burst. Incarcerated flatus in different parts of the abdomen, [* **Chin. Lyc.**] Frequent eructations affording no relief. * Constant pressure downwards in the abdomen. Audible rumbling in the bowels, and belching of sour, rancid food. * Prostration, hippocratic face, with coldness of the extremities, [**Ars. Verat.**] *Worse from* 4 *to* 6 P. M.

CHAM. *Flatulent colic*, the abdomen being distended like a drum. Continual drawing, tearing pains in the abdomen, with a sensation as if the bowels were rolled up in a ball, [see **Bell.**] Pressing towards the abdominal ring, as if a hernia would protrude, [pressure towards the thorax, **Nux.**] *Vomiting of sour food*, or

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of *slimy substances.* * Very impatient, can hardly answer one civilly. * Children want to be carried all the time. * He becomes almost furious about the pains.

CHIN. Flatulent colic, with thirst. Violent cutting, pinching pains about the navel, relieved by bending double, [***Colo. Nux.**] * The abdomen feels full and tight as if stuffed, [as if it would burst, **Carb. v. Lyc.**] If the disease was caused by eating fruit or drinking new beer. After exhausting illness, or loss of vital fluids.

COCC. *Violent spasms of the stomach*, with a *griping-lacerating* sensation. Contraction of the abdomen, with a downward and outward pressure, [upward pressure, **Nux v.**] Flatulent colic at midnight; belching relieves. * Abdomen distended, and feels as if full of sharp stones when moving.

COFF. Insupportable *labor-like* pains in the abdomen. Sensation as if the bowels would be cut to pieces; horrible cries and grinding of the teeth. * The patient becomes desperate on account of the pains. [* **Acon.**] Cannot bear to be touched, the parts are so sensitive. Great excitability.

COLO. *Violent cutting, constrictive or spasmodic pains.* * Feeling in the whole abdomen as if the *intestines were being squeezed between stones, compelling one to bend double*, [see **Bell.**] Great restlessness, moaning, and lamentation. After violent indignation, or after the abuse of *opium.*

CUP. M. Violent spasms in the abdomen and in the upper and lower limbs, by spells. Cutting and lacerating in the bowels. * A violent piercing pain, as if a knife were penetrating through from the umbilicus to the back. *Fearful cries as if he were being killed.* Convulsive movements and distortions of the limbs.

IGN. *Periodical cramp colic*, especially at night, in sensitive and hysterical persons. Nightly flatulent colic, and much rumbling in the bowels, [**Lyc.**] * Sadness and sighing, with a weak, empty feeling at the pit of the stomach.

IPE. Horrid, indescribable pain and sick feeling in the stomach. Cutting and pinching (as if grasping with the hands) around the umbilicus, worse by motion, and better by rest, [see **Bell.**] * Constant

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nausea, stooping causes him to vomit. *After vomiting, inclination to sleep.*

LYC. Colic with *incarcerated* flatulence, [**Carb. v. *Chin.**] *Sensation as if the abdomen will burst, [see **Chin.**] Belching without relief, [with relief, **Cocc.**]

MERC. Very sensitive over the pit of the stomach and abdomen. Pinching pains in the abdomen, during which he is *attacked with chilliness and shuddering*, [**Ars. * Puls.**] Frequent urging to stool [*** Nux. Lyc.**], slimy diarrhœa. *Cold, clammy sweat on the thighs and legs.

NUX V. Cramp-like pains in the stomach, with pressure towards the thorax. *Pressure in the stomach as from a stone*, [**Ars. * Puls.**] Cutting, pinching pains, with desire to vomit and belch. Flatulent colic, from *indigestion, or use of improper food.* *Frequent urging to stool, without effect, [**Lyc.**] *Malicious, irritable disposition; high livers, and the victims of drug medication.*

PLUMB. *Violent colic*, with *sunken abdomen.* *Terrible contractive pains, drawing in the abdomen to the back. Constriction of the intestines, the navel and anus are violently drawn in. *Obstinate constipation, fæces lumpy, and packed together like sheep's dung.

PULS. Putrid, bitter taste, especially after taking food or drink. Aching, drawing pains in the pit of the stomach. Eructations tasting of the injesta. Frequent loose stools, very changeable, worse at night. Patient can't bear to be covered, and craves fresh cold air. *After eating *rich greasy food.* Tearful disposition.

VERAT. Pain here and there in the abdomen, as if cut with knives, [**Colo. Cup.**] Terrible colic (cutting pains), with *violent nausea and vomiting.* Great thirst for large quantities of cold drinks. Anxiety, fear, and despair. *Cold sweat over the whole body. *Great weakness, with very feeble pulse.*

Adjuvants. Great benefit will be derived from *warm fomentations* to the abdomen, and likewise to the extremities.

The **Tepid Bath** and warm water enemas should not be forgotten. The injections should be large in quantity, and the patient lying on his *right side*, with hips well raised, should retain them as long as possible.

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CONSTIPATION.

Therapeutics. Special indications.

ALUM. Great inactivity of the rectum, as if paralyzed. * Stools very hard, knotty, and scant, [see **Graph.**] Sensation of pricking and excoriation in the rectum after an evacuation. * Much pressing and straining to pass even a soft stool.

AGAR. Stools *first hard and knotty*, afterwards loose, and finally diarrhœic. Itching and tingling of the anus, as of ascarides, [**Nux.**] Gastric derangements, *with sharp stitches in the region of the liver.* * Itching, burning, and redness of the feet and hands, as if frozen.

AM. M. Whining, peevish, insociable mood. Empty eructations, and painful stitches in the left hypochondrium, early in the morning. *Stools large and hard*, followed by soft stools [reverse, **Anac.**] * Large hard stools, crumbling as they pass from the anus, [* **Mag. m.**]

ANAC. Frequent and ineffectual urging to stool. * The rectum feels as if stopped up with a plug, [see **Nux.**] If the expulsion does not take place soon, a painful twisting is felt across the abdomen. Stools, first loose, afterwards hard and of a very pale color.

ANT. C. Hard stool with very difficult expulsion. Alternate diarrhœa and constipation of aged persons, [**Bry.** * **Phos.**] * A sensation as if a copious stool would take place, when only flatus is expelled; finally a very hard stool is voided.

APIS Pain in the eyeballs and forehead. Inability to fix the thoughts on any subject. Tenderness of the abdomen to pressure. [**Bry. Nux.**] * Sensation in the abdomen as if something would break if much effort was made to void the stool.

BELL. Constipation, with tendency of blood to the head. When stooping, the blood rushes to the head followed by giddiness * Violent throbbing and stitching pains, particularly in the forehead. Plethoric individuals.

BRY. Lips dry and parched, with much thirst for large quantities of water. Frequent eructations, especially after a meal; food is vomited immediately

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after eating. Headache as if the skull would split; worse from motion, [**Am. c. Bell.**] Hard, dry stools as if burnt. *Irritable mood.*

CALC. C. * Stools large, hard, and sometimes only partially digested, [**Hepar.**] After stool, a gloomy feeling in the head. * Cold, damp feet. Women who suffer with *profuse and too frequent menses.*

CAUST. Frequent and unsuccessful desire to pass stool, with pain, anxiety, and redness of the face. * Stools tough, light-colored, whitish, *shining like grease.* Soft, small stool, size of goose-quill, [*hard, small* stool. * **Phos.**] Soreness in the anus and rectum when walking.

CHEL. Suitable to persons subject to hepatic diseases. Sallow, jaundiced complexion. * Constant pain under the lower inner angle of the right shoulder-blade. * Stools like sheep's dung, [* **Plumb. Ruta.**]

GRAPH. * Stools hard and knotty, the lumps being united by mucous threads, [see **Alum.**] Sometimes a large quantity of mucus is expelled with the stool. Unhealthy skin, [**Cal. c. Sil.**] * Itching blotches over the body, which emit a glutinous fluid.

IGN. Anxious desire for stool, with inactivity of the rectum, [**Alum.**] Constipation from taking cold, or from riding in a carriage. * After stool, a violent stabbing stitch, from the anus upwards into the rectum. * Full of grief, with a weak, empty feeling in the stomach. Blind piles, prolapse with every stool, [**Rhus. Sep.**]

IOD. In the constipation of scrofulous people, with a low cachectic state of the system. * Stools hard, knotty, and dark-colored, [see **Graph.**] Chronic headache, and vertigo, especially in old people. Throbbing in the head at every motion.

KALI C. *Inactivity of the rectum,* [**Alum. Ign.**] The stool is too large, and there is a sensation as if the rectum were too weak to expel it. * Distress, with stitching colicky pains an hour or two before stool. Aged persons inclined to be fleshy, [young people, **Cal. c.**]

LYC. Ineffectual urging, particularly in the evening. Stools *very hard, scant, and passed with great difficulty.* Sensation after stool as if much remained behind. Acidity and heart-burn, with *great drowsiness*

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after dinner, [**Phos.**] Much fermentation in the abdomen. * Loud rumbling and gurgling in the bowels. * Red sand in the urine, [**Phos. Sil.**]

MAG. M. Frequent and severe pressure on the rectum with colic. Stool hard and knotty, with pain in the rectum when passing it. * Large difficult stools crumbling when passing from the anus, [* **Am. m.**] Throbbing in the pit of the stomach, with dulness of the head.

NIT. AC. *Painless constipation.* Stools *hard, dry, and scant.* Difficult, irregular stool, with much pressing. Headache; it feels as if surrounded by a tight bandage, [**Merc. Sulph.**] *Sour or bitter taste after eating*; sour eructations. Excessive flatulence. * Fetid and strong-smelling urine, like that of horses, [**Chin. s.**]

NUX V. Stools *large, hard,* and passed with great difficulty. *Frequent urging to stool,* [**Bry. Lyc.**] * Sensation as if the anus were closed, or too narrow, [as if plugged up, **Anac.**] Frequent eructations of sour or bitter fluids. Feeling of fulness in the stomach soon after eating. * Sensation as if a stone, or lump of lead were in the stomach. Persons of *sedentary habits,* pregnant women [**Bry. Lyc. Sep.**], *high-livers and the victims of drugs.*

OPI. Torpor of the bowels, after chronic diarrhœa, or from the abuse of cathartics, [**Nux.**] Costiveness for weeks, with loss of appetite. * Stools of nothing but *small, hard black balls,* [see **Plum.**] * Constipation from fright or fear. *Paralysis* of the intestines.

PHOS. Persons with phthisical constitutions, lean and slender. * Stools long, narrow, and hard, like a dog's; very difficult to expel, [see **Caust.**] Alternate diarrhœa and constipation of old people. * Belching up large quantities of wind after eating. Very sleepy after meals, especially after dinner.

PLUM. M. Constipation with violent colic. * Stools composed of little hard black-brown balls, resembling sheep's dung, [**Chel. Ruta.**] A sense of constriction in the sphincter ani, with ineffectual urging.

PULS. Constipation, consequent upon eating *rich, greasy food.* Alternate diarrhœa and constipation, [**Ant. c. Bry.** * **Phos.**] Adapted to females, or persons of a mild, gentle, tearful disposition.

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RUTA. Hard, scanty stool, almost like sheep's dung. * Frequent urging to stool, with protrusion of the rectum, [**Ign. Nux.**] Great difficulty in voiding the stool on account of the protrusion of the rectum. Constipation following mechanical injuries.

SARS. Obstinate constipation, with urging to urinate. Desire for stool, with contraction of the intestines and pressure from above downwards. * Feeling as if the bowels would be pressed out during stool. Frequent but scanty emissions of urine, especially at night.

SEP. Hard, knotty stools, sometimes mingled with mucus, with cutting pains in the rectum. * Sense of weight or of a lump in the anus, not relieved by stool. * Especially suited to pregnant women, or to females suffering from uterine difficulties.

SIL. Constipation of difficult stools, as if the *rectum had not power to expel them.* * After much effort and straining, the stool *recedes back into the rectum* after having been partially expelled. Constipation of females, particularly before and during menstruation; also of infants and scrofulous children.

SULPH. Stools hard and lumpy, mixed with mucus, followed by burning pain in the anus and rectum, [**Sep**] Hard, knotty stools, insufficient, accompanied by hemorrhoids. The *first effort at stool is often very painful*, compelling the patient to desist. Flashes of heat, and throbbing headache. * Constant heat on top of the head, [coldness, **Verat.**] * Frequent weak, faint spells.

SUL. AC. *Hard, knotty stools, streaked with blood, very fetid.* Pain during stool as if the rectum would be torn. Pinching in the sides of the abdomen, and prickings in the anus during stool. * Much debility, with a tremulous sensation over the whole body, without trembling.

THUYA. *Violent pain in the rectum during stool.* Discharge of large, hard, brown fæces, in balls, streaked with blood, [**Sul. ac.**] Painful contraction in the anus and rectum, followed by tearing pains in the bowels, [**Nux.**] * Copious and frequent urination, with burning in the urethra.

VERAT. A. Chronic constipation, particularly of infants. Stools of large size and very hard. Inac-

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tivity of the rectum; it seems as if paralyzed, [**Alum.**] * Much straining with cold perspiration on the forehead. * Great exhaustion and faintness after stool.

ZINC. M. Constipation, with *hard, dry, insufficient stool, with much straining*, and rumbling in the bowels. * Trembling of the hands, with coldness of the extremities. * Chronic sick headache, and great weakness of sight. *Fidgety feeling in the feet and legs;* he must move them constantly.

Adjuvants. In many cases of obstinate constipation, the practitioner will be obliged to make use of mechanical means for temporary relief. *Enemas* employed in the manner advised under "*Colic,*" will be found very efficient. Kneading the abdomen, first over the small intestines, then beginning near the right groin and pressing gently upwards, following the course and direction of the colon, will aid materially in expelling the delayed contents of the bowels.

COUGH.

Therapeutics.. Special indications.

ACON. *Short, dry cough*, arising from a constant tickling in the larynx, excited by smoking, or drinking, and *at night.* Stitches in the chest, hindering respiration. Cannot breathe freely, the lungs feel as if they would not expand. * Persons of a plethoric habit, [**Bell.**] Induced by a cold west wind, [**Hepar.**]

ARN. *Dry, short, and tickling* cough, particularly in the *morning after rising.* Also for a cough with expectoration of mucus and coagulated blood. *Stitching pain* in the *side of the chest*, increased by coughing, [* **Bry.**] * The chest and abdomen feel as if bruised.

ARS. Dry cough, as if caused by the smoke of sulphur, with a sense of suffocation, [**Chin. Ign.**] Cough with scanty and difficult expectoration, sometimes with blood-streaked mucus. Anxious and oppressive shortness of breath, particularly when going up stairs. * Anxiety, restlessness; thirst for cold water, but drinks little.

ARUM T. *Loose cough*, particularly in children and

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aged persons, where there is inability to expectorate the accumulated mucus, [**Ipe.**] Hoarseness; throat sore and feels as if excoriated. * Discharge of a gleety fluid from the nose, excoriating the nostrils and upper lip.

BELL. Dry spasmodic cough, worse at night and from motion. * Soreness in the chest, children cry when coughing, [**Cham.**] Sensation as if *down or dust were in the throat, causing a constant tickling*, with irresistible desire to cough. * Redness and heat of the face, with throbbing headache.

BRY. *Dry cough*, preceded by a tickling or creeping in the pit of the stomach, and vomiting of food, [**Nux. Puls.**] * Cough at night in bed, compelling one to sit up, [and hold the chest with both hands, **Nat. s.**] Stitches in the chest, when coughing or breathing deep, [* **Acon. Bell.**] Sensation, when coughing, as if the head and chest would fly to pieces. * Dry, hard stools, as if burnt. Is very irritable, and disposed to be angry.

CALC. C. *Dry* cough, especially in the evening and after midnight, with palpitation of the heart. Also cough *early in the morning, with yellow expectoration*, [see **Puls.**] Tightness in the chest, as if there was not room to breathe. * When going up stairs he is out of breath, and has to sit down, [**Ars.**] * Cold, damp feet.

CAPS. *Dry cough*, worse in the evening and during the night. Headache and inclination to vomit during the cough. Throbbing pain in the chest. * Shuddering and chilliness in the back.

CARB. V. *Short, dry cough*, caused by a tickling in the throat, which frequently excites vomiting and retching. Also for a violent cough, with expectoration of a quantity of yellowish pus, accompanied by stitches in the left side of the chest.

CAUST. *Short, dry cough*, caused by a constant tickling in the throat. * Worse in the evening until midnight, relieved by drinking cold water, [worse from, **Squil.**] * Cough with involuntary emissions of urine, [**Puls. Verat.**] Soreness of the chest when coughing. Hoarseness, particularly in the morning.

CHAM. *Dry, tickling cough*, worse at night, even during sleep, especially in children. * One cheek red

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and the other pale, [**Acon. Nux v.**] * Patient very irritable, can hardly answer one civilly. * Children are very cross and want to be carried all the time.

CHIN. Dry, hacking cough, as if caused by the vapor of sulphur, [**Ars. Ign.**] Cough excited by laughing, talking, drinking, or by deep inspiration. Also cough *with expectoration of clear tenacious mucus*, or blood-streaked mucus. * After hemorrhage from the lungs, and other debilitating losses.

CINA. *Dry, spasmodic cough*, in children *troubled with worms.* The child starts suddenly as if it would lose its senses, gasps for breath, coughs and gags as if something was in his throat. * Continually picking and boring at the nose, [**Phos. ac.**] * The urine turns milky after standing a short time.

DROS. *Loose cough*, with expectoration of yellowish mucus, and hoarse voice, having a deep bass sound. Pain in the chest and under the ribs when coughing, obliging the patient to hold the painful part with the hands. Worse at night when lying in bed, after singing, laughing, and talking, [**Phos.**]

HEPAR. *Croupy cough*, with loose rattling of phlegm in the windpipe, [**Sam.**] * Rattling, choking cough, worse after midnight. Also, for a *dry, hoarse cough*, worse in the morning. * Cannot bear to be uncovered, the least exposure to cold excites the cough, [**Rumex.**] Anxious, hoarse, wheezing respiration.

HYOS. * *Dry, spasmodic cough*, especially at night, and when lying down, relieved by sitting up, [**Puls.**] Bluish color of the face, twisting and jactitation of the muscles over the whole body. Hysterical females and young girls, [pregnant females, **Con. Nux m. Sabi.**]

IGN *Dry, spasmodic cough*, as if caused by the vapor of sulphur or dust, [see **Chin.**] Constant hacking cough in the evening in bed. * Full of grief, with weak, empty feeling in the stomach. * Stitches in hemorrhoidal tumors during every cough.

IPE. *Dry cough*, caused by a tickling in the upper part of the larynx, [tickling in the chest, **Phos.**] Suffocative cough, *with rattling of mucus in the bronchial tubes when breathing.* Children when coughing almost suffocate, and become purple in the face. * Much nausea, and vomiting of phlegm, [* **Tart. e.**] * The

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chest seems *full of phlegm*, but does not yield to coughing, [* **Tart. e.**]

KALI B. *Loose cough*, with rattling in the chest. Cough with thick, heavy expectoration of bluish, lumpy mucus. * Cough, with expectoration of *tough, stringy mucus*, [**Phos.**] During the cough, pain in the sternum, darting through between the shoulders.

LACH. *Short, dry cough*, caused by a tickling in the throat. * The slightest pressure on the larynx causes a violent cough and a sense of suffocation, [**Rumex c.**] Larynx and throat painful to touch; *cannot bear anything on the neck.* Soreness in the chest and stitches in the side; worse when coughing, [see **Bry.**] Worse during the day, and *after sleeping.*

LYC. Cough, with gray, salt expectoration, and great weakness of the stomach. Morning cough with *green expectoration* and violent pain in the side. Also cough with thick white-yellowish expectoration. * Fan-like motion of the alæ nasi. * Red sediment like sand in the urine, [**Phos.**]

MERC. *Dry cough*, which sounds as if the whole inside of the chest were dry. Cough with expectoration of yellowish mucus; sometimes attended with spitting of blood. * Sweat without relief. Patient worse at night and in damp, rainy weather, [**Dul. Rhus.**]

NAT. S. * Dry cough at night, with soreness in the chest and roughness in the throat, [**Merc.**] Has to sit up and hold the chest with both hands, [hold the head, * **Nicc.**]

NUX V. *Dry cough*, caused by a rough, scraping sensation in the throat, [**Phos. * Puls.**] Cough, with pain in the head, as if the skull would burst, or a sensation, as if bruised in the region of the stomach. * Constipation of large, hard, difficult stools, [**Lyc.**] After use of cough mixtures.

PHOS. Mostly a *dry cough*, arising from a tickling in the throat and chest, excited by reading aloud, talking, laughing, or drinking, [**Bry. Dros.**] * Dry, tickling cough in the evening, with *tightness across the chest*, [* **Puls. Sulph.**] * Long, narrow, hard stools, very difficult to expel. Tall, slender persons, with phthisical constitutions.

PHOS. AC. Cough with expectoration of yellow

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phlegm, only in the morning. Cough with purulent, very offensive expectoration. Headache when coughing, with nausea and vomiting of food, or with involuntary emissions of urine.

PULS. *Dry cough* during the night, *going off when sitting up in bed*, [* **Hyos.** — Worse when sitting up, **Kali c.** * **Zinc.**] Also, a loose cough, with yellowish, greenish, or bitter expectoration, which is discharged easily. * Morning cough, with much yellow, salty, bitter, disgusting expectoration; sometimes attended with vomiting. Stitching pains in the sides of the chest, particularly when lying down. * All the symptoms worse toward evening.

SIL. For a *dry* or *loose* cough, with expectoration of a quantity of transparent mucus. Dry, hacking cough, with a soreness of the chest. Also cough, with *vomiting of purulent matter.* Want of vital heat, [* **Ledum. Sep.**] * Constipation, the stools *recede after having been partially expelled.*

STAN. *Loose cough*, with rattling breathing. * Cough, with profuse greenish expectoration of a disagreeable sweetish taste, [**Phos. Sulph.**] Also cough with yellowish expectoration, having a putrid taste. After every cough, a sore feeling in the chest and trachea. Scrofulous or phthisical subjects.

SULPH. *Dry cough*, with hoarseness and dryness in the throat. Also, for a *loose cough*, with expectoration of greenish lumps having a sweetish taste. * Much rattling of mucus in the lungs, cough worse in the morning. Dry, scaly, unhealthy skin. * Lean persons, who walk stooping.

TART. E. *Loose cough, without* expectoration. Rattling or hollow cough, worse at night, with suffocating spells. * Throat full of phlegm, but does not yield to coughing, [* **Ipe.**] * Nausea, and vomiting of large quantities of mucus, [* **Ipe.**] *Thirst day and night.*

VERAT. A. *Deep hollow* cough, *tickling low down in the bronchial tubes*, with slight expectoration. Cough with yellow expectoration, and bruised pain in the chest after coughing. Violent cough, with blueness of the face, and involuntary emissions of urine. [**Caust. Puls.**] *Excessive weakness.*

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CROUP.

Therapeutics. Special indications.

ACON. *First stage*, high fever, dry, hot skin, *great restlessness.* After exposure to cold west wind, [**Hepar.**] On attempting to swallow, the child cries as if from soreness and pain in the throat. * Loud breathing during expiration, but not during inspiration. * Every expiration ends with a hoarse, hacking cough.

AMMO. CAUS. Deep, weak voice; can scarcely utter a word. Cough with copious expectoration of mucus, especially after drinking. *Difficult, labored, rattling breathing;* stertorous breathing. Spasms of chest and suffocative fits.

BELL. Heat of the head; *face flushed and eyes red.* Great soreness of the larynx, and when touched the child seems as if it would suffocate, [**Lach.**] Bright redness of the fauces. Dry, barking, spasmodic cough. Short, anxious inspirations, with moaning. * Sleepiness, but cannot sleep, [**Lach.**] * Starting, jumping during sleep.

BROM. Great difficulty of breathing; *child gasping for air. Spasm of the larynx causing suffocation.* Dry, hoarse, spasmodic cough, with wheezing, rattling respiration, impeding speech. * Formation of a false membrane, [*** Iodi. * Kali b.**] Pulse frequent, feeble, and tremulous.

CAL. C. *Leuco-phlegmatic constitution;* profuse sweat on the scalp; inspirations hoarse, rough, loud, and difficult, causing the child to cry out with pain. Worse after sleeping, [*** Lach**]

CHAM. Catarrhal croup, where there is *much hoarseness, wheezing and rattling of mucus in the trachea.* Dry, short, croupy cough, worse at night, even during sleep. * The child is very cross, and wants to be carried all the time. * One cheek red and the other pale.

HEPAR S. *Loose, rattling, choking cough;* the air-passages seem clogged with mucus, [**Tart.e.**] Violent fits of coughing as if the child would suffocate or vomit; slight nervous or vascular excitement. * The child cannot bear to be uncovered, and coughs whenever any part of the body gets cold. Great drowsiness and profuse sweat.

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IOD. * Soreness and pain in the throat and chest, which the child manifests by grasping the parts with the hand. *Dry, short, hacking cough*, with difficult breathing. *Membranous croup, with wheezing, sawing respiration.* * Face pale and cold; voice deep, rough, and hoarse.

KALI B. In *true membranous croup.* The disease approaches gradually; at first, there is slight dyspnœa, with hoarse, croupy cough; as it progresses, the difficulty of breathing increases, and the air as it passes through the trachea, *sounds as if passing through a metallic tube.* Hoarse, dry, barking cough. Tonsils and larynx red, swollen, and covered with a pseudo-membrane. Head inclined backwards; violent wheezing and rattling in the trachea, heard at a distance.

LACH. In far advanced cases, where there is threatened paralysis of the lungs. Patches of exudation on the fauces. * Larynx very painful to touch, the slightest pressure causes spasmodic suffocative cough. Can bear nothing tight about the neck. Tossing about and moaning during sleep. **Distressing aggravation after sleeping*, [**Cal. c.**]

PHOS. Great hoarseness with painfulness of the larynx, impeding speech. * Cannot talk on account of pain in the larynx. * Trembling of the whole body while coughing, Shortness of breath, which otherwise has a natural sound. Hoarseness after croup, and where there is a tendency to relapse.

SPONG. * *Non-membranous* croup, rough, *crowing, barking* cough. *Slow, loud, wheezing* and *sawing respiration*, or suffocative fits, with inability to breathe except with the head bent backwards. * The stridulous respiratory sound is heard during *inspiration*, and the cough, which is *dry*, is excited only during the respiratory act.

TART. E. Advanced stages, where there are indications of paralysis of the pneumogastric nerves. * With every cough, a sound as if a large quantity of mucus were dislodged, but none comes up, [* **Ipe.**] Respiration very difficult, short, hoarse, shrill, or whistling. The chest expands with great difficulty; head thrown back, much *anxiety and prostration.* Forehead, and sometimes the whole body, covered with cold perspiration.

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CYSTITIS, ETC.

The symptoms characterizing inflammation of the bladder are so closely related to those of Dysuria, Irritable bladder, Retention of urine, etc., that we will include under one head the appropriate remedies for these several morbid conditions.

Therapeutics. Principal remedies.

ACON. Dry, hot skin, intense thirst and great restlessness. Frequent and violent urging to urinate, with burning in the bladder, [**Ars.**] * Retention of urine, with stitches in the kidneys. Painfulness of the region of the bladder. * Great fear and anxiety of mind, with nervous excitability.

APIS. Stinging pains in the urethra during micturition; the *urine dark-colored, and scanty*, [brown, black, * **Colch Terob.**] * Incontinence of urine, with great irritation of the parts; worse at night and when coughing. * Sensation as if something in the abdomen would break, [**Ruta.**]

ARN. Retention of urine, with tenesmus of the neck of the bladder. Urging, the urine dropping out involuntary. *Brown urine, with brick-red sediment*, [* **Phos. Puls.**] * Pain in the small of the back as if bruised. After mechanical injuries, [**Ruta.**]

BELL. Difficult micturition, the urine being passed drop by drop, with frequent urging. The urine is yellow and turbid, or the color of gold; sometimes depositing a reddish sediment. * Constant dribbling of urine, wholly involuntary; also enuresis with profuse perspiration. Sensation as of a worm in the bladder, [as of a ball, **Lach.**] * Pains come on suddenly, and cease just as suddenly. Back feels as if it would break.

BERB. V. Cutting, tearing pulsative pains in the region of the kidneys. * Blood-red urine, depositing a copious, slimy bright-red bran-like sediment. *Dark-yellow urine, with transparent jelly-like sediment*, [**Phos. ac.**]

CAMPH. Burning heat in the bladder, [**Acon.**] Retention of urine with constant pressure on the bladder and desire to urinate. *Red thick urine*, depositing

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a thick sediment. Burning in the urethra during micturition. * Strangury, especially if caused by the abuse of cantharides. Coldness of the extremities, with cramp in the calves

CANN. IN. Inflammation of the bladder. Painful discharge by drops of *bloody urine*, [***Canth.**] Darting stitches in the posterior portion of the urethra. * Violent burning in the urethra during and after micturition. Drawing pain from the region of the kidneys to the inguinal glands, with anxious and sick feeling in the pit of the stomach.

CANTH. Swelling and tenderness in the region of the bladder, with tensive and burning pain in the loins, [**Berb.**] *Violent pains* and *burning heat in the bladder.* * Very frequent micturition, with burning and cutting pains, so severe the patient screams aloud. Constant desire to urinate, with *scanty emissions of dark or bloody urine.*

CAPS. Frequent but ineffectual desire to urinate. The urine is emitted in drops, [**Bell.**] * Burning smarting in the urethra after micturition. The urine deposits a white sediment, [**Colch. Sep.**] * Shuddering and chilliness in the back.

CAUST. Difficult, frequent, and painful micturition. The urine is light-colored, like water; it is loaded with lithic acid and lithates, with great debility. * Involuntary emissions of urine when coughing, or at night, [**Puls.**] Aching and crampy pains in the small of the back, in the region of the kidneys.

COLCH. Persons of a gouty or rheumatic diathesis. Constant desire to urinate, with scanty emissions of *dark-red urine depositing a whitish sediment. Brown, black urine*, [white, like milk, **Berb. Phos. ac.**] Rheumatic pains in the limbs, especially during warm weather.

CONI. * The flow of urine suddenly stops, then continues at short intervals. Cutting pain in the urethra while urinating. Urine thick, white, and turbid. * Vertigo, particularly when lying down. Old men and others suffering from sexual excesses, [**Phos. ac.**]

DIG. Inflammation of the neck of the bladder. Continual desire to urinate; each time only a few drops are emitted. * Frequent sharp, cutting pains in the neck of the bladder, as if a *straw was being thrust back*

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and forth. Urine dark-brown and hot. Can retain the urine best in a recumbent posture.

DULC. Painful pressing down in the region of the bladder. Urine turbid and white, or reddish and burning, depositing at times a red, at times a white sediment. * The disease was induced by exposure to damp, cold weather.

LACH. Dull pain in the bladder, and stitching pains in the region of the kidneys, [**Acon.**] Frequent micturition with copious discharge of foaming, dark urine. Yellow urine, the color of sulphur or saffron. *Sensation as of a ball in the bladder*, [of a worm, **Bell.**] * Very unhappy and distressed after sleeping. Women at the climacteric period.

LYC. Pain in the small of the back, and pressure in the region of the kidneys. Stitches in the bladder and rectum. Pain in the back previous to urination, with relief soon as the urine begins to flow. * *Red sediment like sand in the urine*, [**Phos. Sep.**] * Constant sense of fulness in the stomach. Cutting pain across the hypogastrium from right to left. * Great fear of being left alone.

MERC. Stinging pains in the small of the back, with a sensation of weakness. Constant desire to urinate, with scanty emissions of dark-red urine soon becoming turbid and fetid. The urine looks as if *mixed with blood*, with white flakes, or as if containing pus. * Worse at night, and in damp rainy weather.

NUX V. *Burning and lacerating pain in the neck of the bladder* and *urethra*, [**Dig.**] Painful, ineffectual desire to urinate, with discharge of a few drops of red, bloody, burning urine, [**Canth.**] Spasmodic stricture of the urethra, with retention of urine. * Constipation, with large, hard, difficult stools. Sedentary habits; brandy drinkers.

PAREIRA BRAVA. *Strangury, with violent pains in the bladder*, and at times in the back. He cries out loud, and can only emit urine when on his knees. Left testicle painfully drawn up. Pain in the thighs, shooting down into the feet.

PHOS. Contractive pain in the bladder, or stitches in the neck of the bladder. Urine white like curdled milk, soon becoming turbid with *brick-dust sediment.* Also brown urine, with sediment of red sand, [* **Lyc.**]

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Smarting, cutting, and jerking in the urethra. * Constipation, stools *long*, *narrow*, *hard*, and very difficult to expel.

PHOS. AC. Great desire and urging to urinate, with pale face, heat and thirst. * Frequent micturition, the urine like milk mixed with jelly-like, bloody pieces, with pain in the kidneys, [see **Phos.**] * Is very weak and indifferent to the affairs of life.

PULS. Aching, burning, and cutting pains in the region of the bladder. * Retention of urine, with redness, heat, and soreness of the vesical region externally. * Involuntary emissions of urine when sitting, coughing, or walking, [**Caust. Ruta.**] * After urinating, spasmodic pain in the neck of the bladder, extending to the pelvis and thighs. *Scant, red, brown urine, with reddish, bloody, or mucous sediment,* [**Am. c.**] Persons of a mild, tearful disposition.

RHUS T. Involuntary emissions of urine at night, or when at rest. Difficult urination, with drops of bloody urine, [* **Canth.**] * Snow-white sediment in the urine. Rheumatic subjects; worse before a storm and in damp weather, [**Merc.**]

RUTA. Frequent pressing to urinate, with scanty discharges of green urine, [**Camph.**] Pressure on the bladder as if continually full. * The pressure to urinate continues after micturition.

SARS. Tenesmus of the bladder, with cutting pain during micturition. Urine red, fiery, turbid, containing long flakes. The urine contains large quantities of pale sand, [red sand, **Phos.** * **Lyc.**] Children cry before and during micturition. Pain in the small of the back, extending toward the genital organs.

SULPH. Obstinate cases, the urine is mixed with mucus or blood; *very fetid*, [**Phos. ac.**] * Burning in the urethra *during micturition.* Incontinence of urine, particularly at night. * Constant heat on top of the head. * Lank, lean persons who walk stooping.

TEREB. Burning, drawing pains in the kidneys. Pressure in the bladder, extending up into the kidneys when sitting, disappearing when walking about. * Urine mixed with blood, forming a dirty reddish-brown or blackish fluid, with sediment like coffee-grounds.

For **HÆMATURIA**, or passing of *Blood* with the

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urine: **Ars. Canth. * Ipe. * Millit. * Nit. ac. Nux. * Sec. Tereb. * Uva ursi. Zinc.**

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Therapeutics. Special indications.

ARS. Pale, jaundiced complexion. Bloated face and cold, blue skin. Fainting fits, particularly during vomiting. The patient imagines that vermin are crawling about the bed, and ugly animals are staring him in the face. * Great restlessness and fear of death. * Extreme thirst, drinks little and often.

BELL. Persons of full *plethoric habit.* Flushed face and red eyes, with dilated pupils. * Boisterous delirium, with desire to escape. * Frightful figures and images before the eyes, [**Opi. * Stram.**] * Sudden starting and jumping while sleeping.

CAMPH. Features distorted; eyes sunken, face, hands, and feet icy cold. Confusion of ideas, maniacal delirium, convulsions, frothing at the mouth, and insensibility. * Retention of urine, with constant pressure on the bladder.

COFF. Headache as if a nail were driven into the brain. * Excessive irritability and wakefulness. Talks in his sleep and wakes with starting.

HYOS. Twitching and jerking of the muscles, especially of those about the eyes and face. *Furious delirium, with wild staring look,* dilated pupils, and throbbing of the carotids. [* **Bell.**] Convulsive movements; subsultus tendinum. * Grasping at imaginary objects, muttering.

LACH. Where the throat is principally affected with difficult deglutition, [**Bell.**] * Cannot bear anything about the neck, not even his neck-tie. Talks much, flying from one subject to another. * The attacks are worse in the afternoon and after sleeping.

NUX V. Trembling of the limbs and spasmodic twitching of the muscles, [**Hyos.**] Incapable of thinking correctly. Makes frequent mistakes in talking. Delirium with frightful visions and efforts to escape. * Very irritable, and wishes to be alone, [fear of being

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alone, *Ars.] * Constipation with *large* difficult stools. Apprehensive of death.

OPI. Patient lies in a comatose state, with eyes half open. *Loud stertorous breathing.* * Complete loss of consciousness and sensation. * Delirious talking, with eyes wide open. Pupils widely dilated, or contracted. Pulse full and labored, or *slow and feeble.*

STRAM. Disposed to talk continually. *Sings and prays most devoutly.* * Awakens with a shrinking look as if afraid of the first object seen. * Loquacious delirium, with desire to escape from bed. Dilatation of the pupils. Staring eyes, [**Opi.**] Grinding of the teeth and distortions of the mouth.

The best remedies for the inclination to drink, and the evil effects of habitual drunkenness, are **Ars. Nux v. Sulph. Sulph. ac.**

DENTITION.

The process of dentition gives rise to a variety of sympathetic affections, often attended with much suffering and fatal consequences. For this reason, the subject is one of grave consideration.

Children cut their teeth very irregular, but usually, at the age of *seven* months the two central incisors below, make their appearance. A month later, the *central incisors above* come through. At nine months, the two *lateral incisors below*, soon followed by those *above*, appear. At *twelve* months the two *anterior molars below* and two *above* show themselves. At from *fourteen* to *twenty* months, the *canines* come through. And at *two. or two and a half* years, the *posterior molars below* and *above* appear, and complete the first dentition, 20 teeth.

The *permanent* set put in an appearance about the age of six and are completed by the 13th year, except the wisdom teeth, which are cut between the 17th and 21st years.

Therapeutics. Special indications.

ACON. * Constant restlessness, which no change of position seems to relieve. The child cries, whines,

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or frets most of the time and cannot be quieted. * Dry, hot skin, disturbed sleep, much heat about the head, and *great thirst*. *Green watery diarrhœa*, or constipation.

APIS. Frequent waking at night, or during sleep with screams, [* **Bell. Cham.**] Red spots here and there over the whole body. Urine scanty, sometimes profuse. *Green-yellowish, watery diarrhœa*, worse in the morning. * Much yawning and uneasiness.

ARS. The child has a very pale and waxen look, and is very weak. It often vomits all fluids soon after taking them, particularly water, [* **Verat.**] * Drinks often, but little at a time, [**Chin.**] * Very restless, tossing from side to side. Fetid, undigested stools; dry and shrivelled skin.

BELL. The child moans a great deal; awakens from sleep in a fright, with staring eyes. * Starting and jumping during sleep, [* **Ars. Hyos.**] Face and eyes red, pupils dilated, head hot. * Convulsions, followed by sound sleep. Gums swollen and inflamed, with numerous *small blood-vessels showing on the surface.*

BORAX. The child is very nervous, starts and jumps at the least noise, [**Bell.**] Sometimes it will start, cry out and hold on to things as if *afraid of falling.* * Cannot bear a downward motion, [**Berb.**] * Aphthæ in the mouth, causing the child to cry out when nursing.

BRY. Mouth and lips dry and parched. The child wishes to be kept very quiet; gets faint and sick when raised up in bed. * The food is thrown up soon after taking it unchanged, [* **Ars. Nux.**] Thirst for large draughts of water. * Hard, dry stools as if burnt, or morning diarrhœa. * Desire for things which are rejected when offered. Very irritable.

CALC. C. Large head with open fontanelles — scrofulous, [**Merc.** * **Sil. Sul.**] Much perspiration about the head during sleep. * Cold, damp feet. * White, chalk-like stools, or thin and whitish. Sour vomiting, or regurgitation of food. Swollen, distended abdomen, with emaciation and good appetite.

CAUST. Children with delicate skin, which becomes chafed or excoriated during the process of teething. Prolonged constipation; *stools tough, covered with mucus, and shine like grease.* * Yellowish, sickly-looking face.

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CHAM. Great irritability and sensitiveness of the nervous system. Starting, uttering sudden cries and tossing about during sleep, [**Bell.**] * Very cross, wants to be carried all the time. * One cheek red and the other pale, [**Acon.**] Convulsive twitchings of the extremities. *Diarrhœa, with greenish, yellowish,* or *whitish, mucous stools, smelling like bad eggs,* [**Nux m.**]

CICU. * Grinding of the teeth, with pressing of the jaws together, like lock-jaw. Convulsions with limbs relaxed, hanging down, or stiff, rigid, and extended. A kind of half-sleep with tossing.

CINA. Paleness of the face, particularly around the nose and mouth. Disposition to pick or rub the nose. * Very restless during sleep, must be kept in motion all the time to be quieted. *Very peevish, wants many things, which it rejects immediately,* [**Bry.**] * Urine whitish like milk, [**Phos. ac.**] Grinding of the teeth.

COFF. * The child is very excitable and sleepless. It *frets and worries in a pitiful manner;* cries one moment and laughs the next. The system is feverish, and the child is greatly exhausted for want of sleep.

CUP. M. Great uneasiness and tossing about. Convulsions, *beginning with cramps in the lower extremities and drawing in the fingers and toes;* much throwing about of the limbs, frothing at the mouth, and choking in the throat. Green, painful stools and vomiting of mucus

DULC. Pale face, with circumscribed redness of the cheeks. Dry coryza and frequent sneezing. Diarrhœa, with yellowish, greenish, or whitish stools. Nausea or real vomiting. * Symptoms all worse by every damp, cold change in the weather.

FERR. Dentition advances very slowly, and an obstinate diarrhœa is the result. * Stools composed of mucus and undigested food. * Painless, exhausting diarrhœa, sometimes excoriating the parts. Vomiting of food soon after taking it, [see **Bry.**] * Sudden flushing of the face.

GRAPH. *Unhealthy condition of the skin.* Rawness in the bends of the limbs, on the neck, and behind the ears, [* **Hepar.**] * Eruptions over the head and face which discharge a sticky, glutinous fluid. Constipation of large knotty stools.

HEPAR. Dry herpetic eruptions on the skin, espe-

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cially in the bend of the arms, groin, upon the face and scalp, itching violently. * The gums are very tender and painful. Diarrhœa, stools whitish and smelling sour, [**Cal. c.**] Stomach inclined to be out of order; craves sour or strong-tasting things.

HYOS. The child puts its fingers into the mouth, presses its gums together as if chewing on something. Eyes red and sparkling. * Convulsions, beginning with twitching of the muscles of the face, especially about the eyes. * Deep sleep, muttering, and picking at the bed-clothes, [**Opi.**] *Yellow, watery involuntary stools.*

IGN. Frequent flushes of heat, with perspiration. The child awakens from sleep with piercing cries, and trembling all over, [* **Apis.**] Convulsive jerking of single parts. * The child is much distressed, *sighs, sobs*, and cries. Stools bloody mucus, often attended with tenesmus and prolapsus of the rectum.

IPE. Pale face, with blueness around the eyes. * Continual nausea, with vomiting, [**Phos.** * **Verat.**] Diarrhœa; stools green as grass, or fermented with many colors. Catarrh, with suffocative cough and rattling of mucus in the bronchia.

KREO. *Very painful dentition.* The protruding gum seems infiltrated with a dark, watery fluid. * The teeth begin to decay almost as soon as they are through the gums. Constipation, with hard, dry stools, or diarrhœa with dark-brown, watery, *very offensive stools.*

LACH. * The child always awakens in distress, and is worse after sleeping, [**Apis.**] Convulsions, which usually occur as the child goes to sleep. Gums dark-purple and painful to touch. * Difficult deglutition, can't bear the throat to be touched.

LYC. The child sleeps with eyes partially closed, throwing its head from side to side, with moaning. Just before passing water, the child cries and screams as if in great pain. * Red sand-like sediment in the urine, [**Phos. Sil.**] Much rumbling of wind in the bowels. Worse 4 P. M., better during the night.

MAG. C. Green and sour-smelling diarrhœa, which has continued a long time. * Stools green, watery, resembling the scum of a frog-pond, [like chopped eggs and spinach, * **Cham.**] Frequent vomiting of sour-smelling substances.

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MERC. * Copious salivation, redness of the gums, and sometimes little ulcers on the tongue and mouth. Diarrhœa, with greenish, slimy, or bloody stools, with *much straining*, [**Bell.**] Yellowish and strong-smelling urine. Aggravation at night.

NUX M. Exhausting diarrhœa, with thin yellow stools, like beaten or stirred eggs, [* **Cham.**] * The diarrhœa is accompanied with *great drowsiness*. Symptoms worse at night, and in warm weather.

NUX V. The child is *very irritable* and cross. Loss of appetite with increased thirst. * Constipation, with large, difficult stools, or small, frequent, lumpy, or brown mucous stools, [**Lyc.**] * Especially suited to children raised on cow's-milk, etc , or whose mothers indulge in highly-seasoned food, wines, etc. Aggravation early in the morning.

PODO. Restless sleep, with half-closed eyes; moaning and grinding the teeth. Rolling the head from side to side, [**Lyc.**] Green, watery, or whitish, chalk-like stools, very offensive, with frequent *gagging or empty retching*. * Morning diarrhœa, with prolapsus ani during every stool, [**Sulph.**] Aggravation in hot weather, and after eating and drinking.

RHEUM. When during dentition a *sour-smelling diarrhœa* is developed, with *colic before and tenesmus after stool*. * Sour smell of the whole body, which washing does not remove, [**Mag. c.** * **Robinia.**] Diarrhœa worse by moving about, [**Bry.**]

SILL. * Large head with open fontanelles — *scrofulous* Profuse sour smelling perspiration on the head, [**Cal. c. Merc.**] Hard, hot, distended abdomen. The protruding gum is blistered, and very sensitive. * Constipation, the stool *recedes after having been partially expelled*.

STRAM. The child's brain is much disturbed. Violent grinding of the teeth, [**Cicu. Podo.**] Moving of the fingers during sleep, as if searching for something. * Convulsions, with cries as if frightened by the sight of hideous objects. * Lifting up the head and dropping it back on the pillow. * Thin, blackish stools, having a putrid smell.

SULPH. Face pale or sallow. *Open fontanelles.* * Eruptions on the skin, attended with much itching. Diarrhœa, with whitish, greenish, or bloody mucous

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