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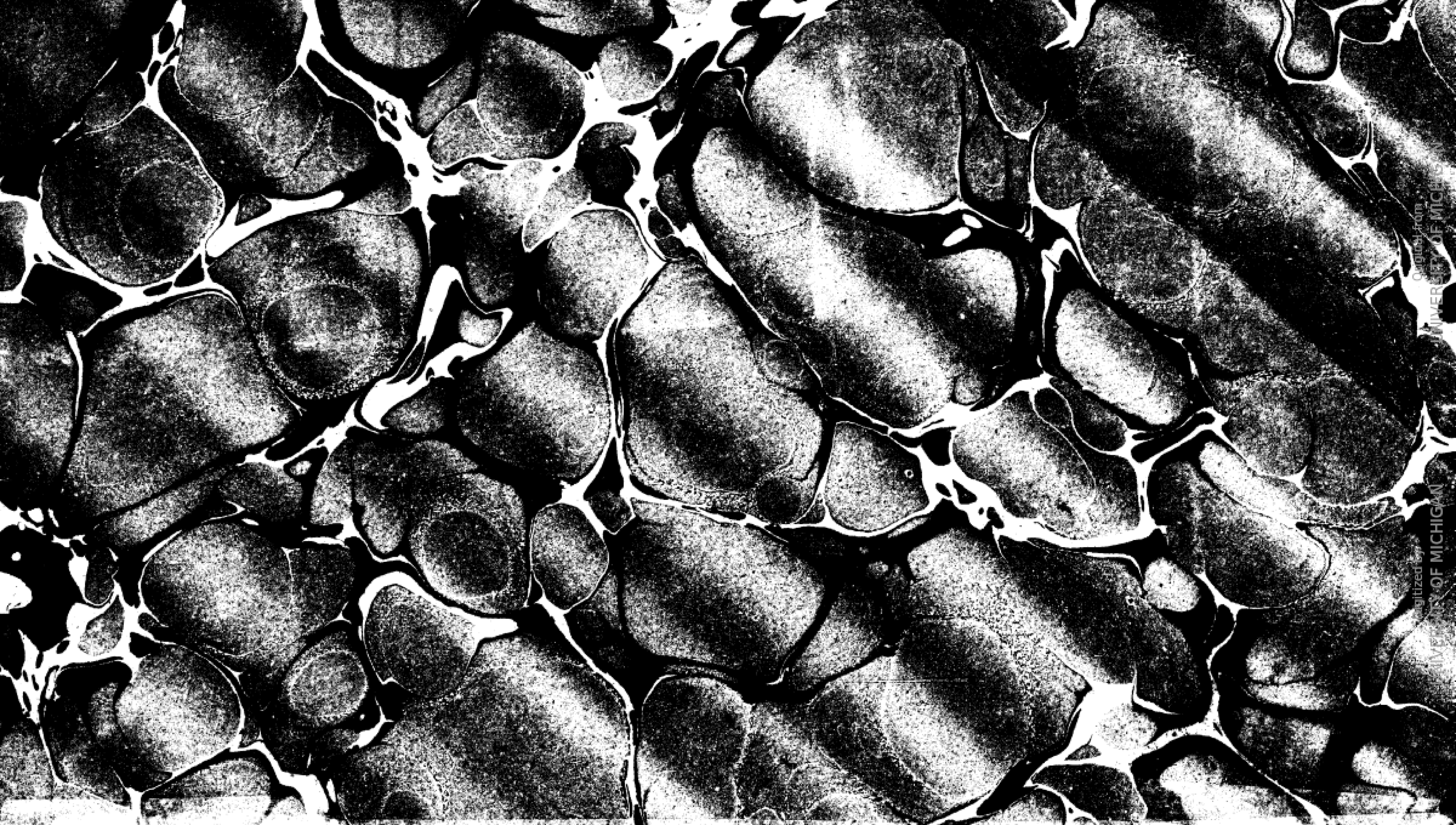

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WILLIAM RADDE,

PUBLISHER, 322 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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H. JAHR'S

NEW MANUAL

OF

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.

106053

EDITED, WITH ANNOTATIONS,

BY

A. GERALD HULL, M. D.

REPERTORY.

THIRD AMERICAN FROM THE FOURTH OR PARIS EDITION.

NEW-YORK:

WILLIAM RADDE, 322 BROADWAY.

1850.

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NOTICE OF THE AMERICAN EDITOR.

It has been the Editor's purpose to add from the best sources to this third American edition all the recent practical contributions and new Remedies of the School, as far as its necessary condensation would allow; a duty which he trusts the Profession will find he has fairly performed. He has compiled about two hundred pages of new matter more than is contained in the English edition, principally from the second volume of Jahr's New Manual (German), from Jahr's Symptomen Codex, The Homœopathic Examiner, and from Hartmann's Acute Diseases; to which he has added contributions from his own observations and experience, and from those of a few professional friends.

To Egbert Guernsey, M. D., the Editor would express his warm obligations for valuable assistance. His compilations of "The Conditions of Sleep," and of "The Heart," are examples of his pains-taking attention to the details necessary to the completion of this work.

A. GERALD HULL, M. D.

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INTRODUCTION.

I.

THE GENERAL DESIGN AND COMPOSITION OF THIS VOLUME.

In placing before the public the second volume of our work, which, like the first, has been revised and entirely remodelled, we are compelled to express our regret that the greater part of the French Physicians have attached too much importance to the old Repertory, which we had annexed to the German edition, merely as a simple appendix and alphabetical register. Estimating the Materia Medica and the summaries of the Text (1st vol.) as the only basis on which investigations should be established, our design has been by no means to furnish absolute indications, but only to give instructions for making just researches. This Repertory has been arranged to be employed in common with the summaries of the Text, Materia Medica and other practical works of Homœopathia, but not *in place* of them; whence it is, among the indications given, that we have frequently exceeded the Text, in recording many symptoms which its concise summaries did not contain, but which have been collated from other Homœopathic works. In consequence of this, a partial discrepancy has arisen between the two volumes of our work, which, nevertheless, will not incommode those who are at all familiar with the sources from whence we have derived our information, but which ought to be vexatious to those whose knowledge of Homœopathic works does not extend beyond our Manual. A complaint has, also, been occasionally urged, without reflection, that whenever an accurate correspondence existed between the Text and the Repertory, the latter should not have been altered, which would, to the extent, only afford a convenience to the student of pathogenesis, while it would be quite unsuited, in itself, to answer as a sure guide to those who have no previous knowledge of the Materia Medica.

On this account, however desirous we have been to harmonize the two volumes of this work, we have deemed it essentially important to give this a form, which would render it more useful to beginners than were the *fragmentary* indications of the old Repertory, and in every respect a most unerring guide. We have, therefore, placed at the head of each chapter, and under the title of Clin-

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ICAL REMARKS, the *Indications in detail* of each of the prominent drugs to be consulted in respect to the different forms of disease; and, regarding these indications as the most essential part of this Manual, we have taken all possible pains to arrange them in such a manner that, in the greater number of cases, the old Repertory can be entirely dispensed with, while the student can, in his researches, pass directly from the *Clinical Remarks to the summaries of the Text.*

Thus it is that the old Repertory forms, in reality, a kind of supplement to this new edition, which will prove of utility to the physician in particular cases, but to which we ascribe only a secondary importance in the definite choice of a medicament. This Repertory has been revised with equal care, and enriched with all the new symptoms of the Text; and it will be generally observed that it is infinitely in advance of the prior edition in preserving the correspondence of the two volumes. In the mean time, the exact terms of the Repertory will not be always found in the Text, as it is the *sense* and not the *letter* of the expression that has guided us in its registration, and as we have frequently compiled many synonymous expressions in a single article. It will be frequently observed also, that a symptom of the Repertory which is not recorded in the corresponding chapter of the Text, will be found in another chapter, and making part of another group of symptoms; and in other cases still, when the pathogenesis of a medicament appears to contain no *direct* trace of a symptom recorded in the Repertory, it will suffice to read it with attention to ascertain the *indirect* reasons which were sufficient for its registration. Frequently, also, may these reasons be found clearly indicated in the CLINICAL REMARKS of this *second* volume, where we have sometimes added details which, resulting from the totality of symptoms, would have proved but useless repetitions in the Text. In conclusion, the more the reader familiarizes himself with the contents of our work, the more he will find the indications of the Repertory to correspond with the rest, especially as the Text embodies them essentially as to *sense*.*

* It is quite an easy matter to find errors in the mechanical part of a work such as our Repertory of Symptomatology; but whoever should essay to make a similar work would precisely understand the difficulty of avoiding them all. This applies to an original work; but when it becomes necessary to harmonize with the French Text, a Repertory founded on the expressions of the German Text, the perplexities augment enormously. The only mode of remedying it would be to compose an entirely new Repertory on the French Text, which we should undoubtedly have done had we believed a practical advantage would have been derived at all in propor-

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As to the distrfbution of material in the Repertory, we have adopted as many CHAPTERS as there are *Articles* in the Text, and have pursued the same order by making each CHAPTER of the Repertory correspond to an *Article* of the *Summary*, commencing with the *General Symptoms*, *Skin*, *Fevers* and *Mind*; after which follow the special organs in their accustomed order.

In our second edition, we had arranged in each Chapter, both the *Nature of the Sensations* and *Conditions* under one alphabetical order; but in this we have concluded to separate each of the articles under a particular alphabetical order, so that *four sections* will be ordinarily found in each chapter: 1, CLINICAL REMARKS; 2, SYMPTOMS; 3, CONDITIONS; and 4, CONCOMITANT SYMPTOMS. As to the manner in which we have handled our material in each one of the sections, a judgment can be formed by examining attentively any one of the chapters; and, in our additional remarks, we only offer some general commentaries on the contents of the Chapters, as our explanations would never cease were we to enter upon all the details of our conception.

II.

THE SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE REPERTORY.

1. CLINICAL REMARKS.

The essential part of this Repertory, as we have before stated, consists in the CLINICAL REMARKS which are to be found at the head of each Chapter. We had, at one time, the intention of uniting them all in alphabetical order at the beginning of the volume; but, on the other hand, considering the advantage that would flow from a union of *Diseases* and the *Symptoms* they represent in the same Chapter, we preferred to register the articles on diseases in the corresponding chapters of the Repertory. This arrangement, it is true, is so far inconvenient as this, that the diseases are not classed after any regular plan, having neither scientific nor strictly alphabetical order. But as the power of finding each article is the most important consideration, we have very much modified the inconvenience resulting to practice from our arrangement, by giving at the end of this volume an *alphabetical register* of all the articles which are to be found in the *Clinical Remarks* of the different

tion to the time and labour it would have required. But when correcting the German Repertory, we perceived at a glance that its recomposition on the Freuch Text would only bear on some expressions *vague in themselves*, and therefore determined to consecrate our time to more essential amendments, such as CLINICAL REMARKS, &c.

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chapters, and besides, have repeated the name of the affections for every place where it is to be sought, by referring to the chapter where they are treated.

In the composition of the Clinical articles we have generally followed the arrangement of *Haas*, *Ruoff*, and *Rückert*; but instead of giving, as these authors have done, a mere compilation of isolated facts, of which a precise counterpart would rarely occur in practice, we have endeavoured to furnish for the employment of each medicament, *general data*, applicable to almost every case where a drug might be indicated. The sources from which we have derived these data, have been the *Clinical cases* published by the various authors of our school, as well as the practical result given by HAHNEMANN, HARTMANN, HERING, &c., joined to the indications *our own experience* has disclosed. At the same time, we have considered it useful to exceed these clinical observations, and to indicate, besides the medicaments already tested by experience, others which might be occasionally consulted in extremities. But to avoid error, we have, in quoting the doubtful drugs, added the word *perhaps*, that we may be clearly understood to advise that our opinion should be confirmed by further experience.

The plan we have adoped of treating these articles is, in reference to all, as uniform and simple as possible. We ordinarily commence with an *apperçu* of the principal medicaments against the affection in general; then follow the medicines against the varieties of this affection and the causes which have produced it; and finally, we conclude by establishing the particular indications for the employment of each medicament cited. In this last part we have almost always founded many categories of medicaments for consultation by constantly using the first with more details than the following, and by frequently referring the residue to the pathogenesis of medicaments or to other analogous medicines, in order to escape all confusion.

Those who may compare our *Clinical Remarks* with the articles contained in the works of Haas, Ruoff, and Rückert, will perceive, at the first glance, that, besides a large number of details, we have contributed a much greater number of articles and more perfect indications. At the end of the volume we have also added an entirely new essay on cases of poisoning and drug diseases, especially profiting by the excellent indications given by Hering on this subject.

In the mean time it would be a great error to suppose that we had exhausted all pathology in our articles. On the contrary, we have only desired to treat of those maladies which are most frequent and most known, leaving it to time and to experience to furnish other and more accurate indications.

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The finished practitioner, in reading our articles and the indications we have given for the choice of medicaments, will frequently find, without doubt, that we have said nothing new to him, and that, in truth, any physician thoroughly acquainted with the characteristic symptoms of medicines could dispense with these articles, or even compose those which would be preferable. This is indeed but too true; and if our labours only concerned those physicians who are alike accomplished in a knowledge of the Homœopathic Materia Medica and Medicine in general, we should have been more careful in the construction of our articles, or should have abstained altogether from the publication of this Manual. But those for whom we have written this work are principally neophytes in Homœopathia, who, without having had the time as yet to make long and laborious studies in the Materia Medica, have been obliged to use it, and to select a suitable remedy from among a number of which they do not know any one sufficiently well. In indicating to them for each affection, the name only of twenty or thirty medicines, how is it possible that they should recognize the cases in which one should be chosen more than another? It may be said to them that this should be the remedy which, by its symptoms, best corresponds with the indications of an individual case; they incessantly demand: *But what are the symptoms which, in such or such a case, indicate such or such a medicament?* To refer them, in a final answer, to a comparison of the symptoms of all the medicines, would be, we confess, the most convenient expedient for us, but not the most expeditious for them, who, in an urgent case, could not delay the choice to the pursuance of the profound studies the predicament might demand. For them, a labour which groups the most suitable medicaments, with their principal symptoms, for each affection, is a veritable guide as indispensable to them as it may appear superfluous to the initiated practitioner

It will be unquestionably urged, that the contribution of such aid to beginners is the lending of too much assistance to idleness and ignorance, and that such measures must estrange new adepts from serious and profound studies. As for ourselves, we have too good an opinion of the French physicians who embrace our doctrine, to believe that, when they have once commenced their investigations, they will fail to free themselves of such imputations by appropriate and scientific studies. But if it occur, that there are those who reject serious occupation, and prefer to live on the reflections of others, we think it safer even to furnish *them* with detailed indications than to suffer them to select at hap-hazard from among medicaments with which they are superficially acquainted. Man is usually fond of instruction, but he does not always love to be occupied with matters the practical importance of which he does not comprehend,

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especially when the labours they demand are long and numerous. To encourage rather than to alienate them from labour will be most readily accomplished by clearing away the first difficulties of study, and making them perceive the necessity of it by examples.*

Besides, on examining our articles closely, and using them frequently, our readers will be convinced that we have by no means entertained the idea of preparing a work which the first comer might open to find at once, without trouble or reflection, the needed and appropriate remedy, as if it were a book of ready-made calculations. The indications we have given have been intended to put the practitioner on the right path, but not to save him the trouble of pursuing his journey; and all our remarks, far from answering for every case, would frequently leave him undecided, unless he should have recourse, in the last required analysis, to the entire pathogenesis of the medicaments, or even in case of necessity, to the original Materia Medica. But the advantage which these instructions give, is the power of distinguishing, in a given case, some two or three medicaments for detailed consultation; for such assistance, among twenty or thirty drugs, must necessarily diminish very much protracted research. Finally, the *Clinical Remarks* contain a summary of the most characteristic symptoms of the medicaments, still more concise than those of the Text, and principally of those which most particularly refer to the affection of which it treats; and it is especially for this reason that they require completion through the ulterior details of the Text, every time that it is necessary to make a final decision among the two or three appropriate medicaments.

Another objection arrayed in judgment against us has been, that, in our *Clinical Remarks*, we have taken for our point of investigation the *pathological names* which are opposed to the principles of our school. To this we answer: "*ce n' est point l' habit qui fait le moine*," if we may be allowed the use of a proverbial expression that best conveys our meaning. It is of little importance in the choice of a remedy, whether we take for our point of investigation the name of

* In expressing these ideas, we are by no means ignorant that there are men who not only think, but still *proclaim* that any ignoramus can practise Homœopathia, provided he can spell the symptoms of a Repertory, and who think to find a mechanism through the aid of which the appropriate drug can be obtained by taking for each symptom the sick complains of, the name of a medicament. These people, it is true, are very sorrowful apparitions along the horizon of Homœopathia; but, by the grace of God, they are rare exceptions, and no person need confound them with the serious and enlightened who practise our art. No one need fear that they will ever form a school among judicious intellects.

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a simple symptom or a prominent symptom, or finally, of a group of symptoms, provided, that the *single name* of neither one nor the other, but the *totality of symptoms* only, be allowed to decide the choice. But it would be even preferable in making our researches to select a *name*, which at least represents certain forms of possible suffering, than to imitate certain ultra purists, who, while they shun every form of *investigation* through the agency of a pathological name, have not the least hesitation in *deciding absolutely* by a single name, and frequently badly selected, of an isolated sensation which is always chosen with much difficulty if well done. No, indeed! when the father of Homœopathia raised his objections to the abuse of *pathological names*, his intention was to communicate to the physicians that he attached no importance to the *word* or to the *name*, but to the *sense* and the *spirit* of the subject; and the best proof we have to offer is, that Hahnemann, himself makes use of these expressions whenever he desires to indicate by a single word a certain form of affections; thus we find everywhere throughout his writings that he utters these words: *Cholera Phthisis*, Hæmorrhoids, Amenorrhœa, &c., without fear of committing the slightest indiscretion. But even if it were otherwise, the more we are convinced *that the name is unessential to the subject*, the more we ought to assent that these names should be used to indicate in a general manner what could be consecutively determined and individualized; moreover, when they would serve, as in this place, to facilitate to the physicians of the old school access to our science, and to offer to them points of investigation with which they are already familiar. The greater part of the names we have used only to designate the prominent symptom, and not the conjectural cause of the malady, and in such a manner that those, who reproach us, would be equally compelled to erase from our vocabulary a large number of expressions which we are constantly using to distinguish simple symptoms.

2. Symptoms of the Repertory

In the *second section* of each chapter will be found the Symptoms, literally named, which were arranged in the old Repertory under the title of *Nature of the Sensations*. We have placed them, as before, in alphabetical order, although we do not regard this distribution as the best; but every other classification that we have attempted presenting equally serious faults and inconveniences, we have deemed it preferable to preserve that form to which the community is already accustomed. To avoid the inconvenience which the alphabetical order presents, in separating that which by its nature ought to be united, we have frequently referred from one ex-

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pression to another, in order to compare their synonymes. As to the subdivisions of the chapters, we have considerably diminished them in this edition, in such a manner that, in every chapter corresponding to an article of the pathogenesis of the medicaments, will now be found all the symptoms arranged in single alphabetical order. Thus in the chapter on Fevers, for example, where formerly *chills*, *heat*, &c. formed separate subdivisions, it will be found in the present edition that the *chills* are arranged under the letter C, *heat* under H, &c., and that in *affections of the head*, *vertigo* and *stupefaction* are placed under their respective capitals among other symptoms of the head, &c. Our design in adopting this order has been to simplify the researches as much as possible.

Many of our friends have expressed a desire to see in the Repertory, as in the Text, the clinical symptoms distinguished from the others; but the execution of such a plan requires six classes of different characters to designate the medicines underlined and not underlined in each of the three classes of symptoms that we have established, and the distinction of medicaments, by means of signs placed at each abbreviation, menacing to enlarge the volume of this work too extensively, we have renounced this project, and have done it with less regret, since the *Clinical Remarks* placed at the head of the chapters render this distinction almost superfluous.

In respect to the distinction of medicaments by Italic characters, we had at one time the intention of abandoning it, observing that it was as likely to lead to error as to the selection of a good remedy; *for how frequently does it not happen that the totality of symptoms is such* that a medicament not underlined may answer better than any other, although it may appear less in relation with the symptom that should by this rule be regarded as the prominent one. And in the majority of cases, all the medicines which have the same characteristic symptom, have in this respect absolutely the same value, since the totality of symptoms only can give a preference of one over the other. Thus it is, for example, that *Coffee* has no more value than *Aconite*, *Arsenic* or *Chamomilla* for *anger* or *discouragement* from slight suffering; the choice is here to be decided by the other symptoms which characterize the case. If then, notwithstanding the objections, we have preserved the distinction of Italic letters, it has been with respect to symptoms where there was a mass of designated medicaments, in order to meet those sooner for whom the symptom is most confirmed, than those for whom the symptom is most characteristic; a shade the observation of which may sometimes be useful, without, in the mean time, meriting too much attention, if the symptoms of the drug have been well observed.

The Italic characters of the Repertory must not be confounded

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with those of the Text, seeing that two different principles have dictated them. The object of the Text has been to compare and distinguish the symptoms of the same medicament by themselves, while that of the Repertory has been to compare and distinguish the medicaments which have the same symptom. Take for illustration any medicament the symptoms of which number a hundred, and suppose that it presents *two* cases of *comatose sleep* and *one* of *sleeplessness*, we should, of course, put the first symptom in Italics; but if afterwards, in the Repertory, we compare this medicament with others, in which the observations of this symptom are infinitely more confirmed, such as *Opium*, *Lachesis*, &c., we must necessarily give it an inferior rank, until renewed observations progress to confirm it in the same manner. Thus it will happen that medicaments will be frequently found in the Repertory in ordinary characters, the symptoms of which are printed in the Text in Italics, and *vice versa*.

In comparing a section of *Symptoms*, with that of *Clinical Remarks*, articles will be frequently found registered in both sections. They are those which, according to the manner of viewing them, can be considered just as much *Diseases* as simple *Symptoms*, such for example as Debility, Sleeplessness, Coma, &c. Having treated these articles in each place in different aspects, it need not cause surprise that a much larger number of medicaments will be constantly found among the *Symptoms* than under the *Clinical Remarks*.

3. The Conditions under which the Symptoms appear.

We have been frequently requested to record the circumstances immediately beneath the symptoms to which they belong. The idea is quite natural, and if we had well settled expressions in our vocabulary of symptomatology, nothing would be more convenient, nor more easy to execute. But when considering the great mass of synonymous expressions, such as, for example, *cramplike*, *contractive*, *constrictive*, and *drawing* pains, *anguish*, *inquietude*, *anxiety*, &c., *dyspnœa*, *difficulty of respiration*, &c., we found that we should be absolutely compelled to repeat each condition for each one of the synonymous expressions, or refer constantly from one to the other, which would fatigue the reader in his researches, and augment the volume of this work at least one-third. These difficulties, it is true, would not in the mean time hinder the execution of the thing, if it were absolutely necessary; but it is equally evident, in the greater number of instances, that a condition which exists for one kind of pain or labour of respiration, or every other kind of suffering, can be regarded as existing also for every *like kind* of

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suffering in an organ. Thus may a *rending* toothache, which the *Mercury* produces, be aggravated *at night from the heat of the bed*, as would a *lancinating* toothache, &c. But the difference that presents itself is, that neither the same pains in the different *organs*, nor the different *kinds* of phenomena in the same organ, necessarily show themseives under the same conditions; so that it would be entirely false to suppose that a medicament which produces, for example, *pains* of the stomach *at evening*, will also produce in the evening the *vomiting* peculiar to it; and whilst it produces *pressive* pains of the stomach at evening, it can be reputed also to produce at the same period the *cramp-like* pains of the stomach contained in its pathogenesis.

On this account no one condition will be found for every kind of separate pain, but always for the entire class of phenomena, such as *Cephalalgia*, *Vertigo*, *Pains in the Stomach*, &c., in general, when many expressions will be frequently noticed, such as *Feebleness*, *Lassitude*, *Fatigue*, Prostration, &c., which we have reunited to indicate the totality of conditions. In the *General* symptoms, *Affections of the skin*, *Fevers*, *Sleep*, *Mind*, &c., we have preferred to indicate the circumstances in sub-order to the suite of symptoms; whilst in a greater part of the *particular organs* it has appeared most advantageous to us to indicate them separately, and to register in sub-order the phenomena to which they belong.

In our first edition we had separated by sub-divisions the *Aggravations* and *Ameliorations*; but in this we have found it more convenient to arrange both in sub-order of the condition to which they belong, in indicating by the abbreviations Am. or Amel. the medicaments which have ameliorated in this condition; whilst those which have aggravated or have appeared under the same condition have been placed beyond this condition, either without any particular indication, or with indication of the symptoms which aggravate it or which appear under this condition. As to the distinction between *Aggravation* and *Apparition* of symptoms, it appears to us the more superfluous, when we have not observed it in the Text, and when experience has appeared to us to prove, what has scarcely an exception, that a condition which aggravates a symptom can also provoke it, and *vice versa*.

4. Concomitant Symptoms.

We have ordinarily followed the *conditions* of each chapter, with an alphabetical registration of the symptoms of other organs which accompany the phenomena of this question; such, for example, as *Nausea*, *Colics*, *Fainting*, that attend *Vertigo*, *Cephalalgia*, &c., which may be found in the Concomitant Symptoms of the chapter of the *Head*, and consecutively for the other organs. In the

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mean time the utility of this section is not as great as it would seem at the first glance, and perhaps it would have been better to have omitted it, so far as it concerns the beginner, who, in neglecting to reflect, might frequently be led into error. Take, for example, a *tooth-ache* which is attended with great *Aggravation*, while *the residue of the symptoms indicate* ACONITE; the beginner, in looking for this combination among the concomitant symptoms of *Tooth-ache*, and not finding the *Aconite*, will he not necessarily address himself to some other medicament he finds registered? And yet the *Aconite* would be perfectly indicated, since it produces, in general, a great *aggravation* to the slightest pain, and during general sufferings. But the simple reason why he did not find this registered among the medicaments which have *Aggravation* with tooth-ache, is, that no such precise local combination exists, and that if we were to introduce into each section of the CONCOMITANT SYMPTOMS all the combinations that reason and good sense indicated, we ought to repeat the entire Repertory in each one of the sections; an essay, in fact an absurdity that would be without a parallel.

It ought only to be with the most profound precaution that we should use the indications which are to be found in the *Concomitant Symptoms*; not that the medicaments there registered may be inexact in themselves, but because they may not be sufficient, and because, to be perfectly sure of the fact, we ought to complete the combinations by all the rest of the symptoms of the other organs. It is only in a case where the rest of the symptoms accord equally well, that we should give a preference to that with which the combination sought for is perfect; but when any one of the medicaments having this combination does not accord entirely, we should not hesitate to address ourselves to another which shall comprise the totality of symptoms, even when it may not offer them exactly in the combination required.

Nothing can be more absurd than a desire to practise Homœopathia according to the mere single indications of a Repertory. It is absolutely impossible to choose the medicaments well without having a sufficiently general knowledge of the pathogenesis of each of them, in order to make thousands and thousands of combinations that the Repertory does not indicate, and which it could not indicate unless its boundaries were enlarged for the reception of all imaginable eventualities! Also the combinations we have given in the *Clinical Remarks* will not suffice at all for every case; all that they can afford, as also the *Concomitant Symptoms*, is to aid in placing the beginner in the right path; but he should stop by a sure aim at the first step, and remain to familiarize himself with the Materia Medica itself, and to vivify, by the spirit of pathogenesis, the dead letter of the Repertory.

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III.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THIS REPERTORY.

Having concluded our remarks on the design and composition of the second volume of our Manual, it is almost superfluous to add any further particular instruction for its use, the more especially, as those who have acquired the principles of our doctrine and a knowledge of the Materia Medica, know themselves, better than we can teach them, how they ought to apply this second part. And as to those, who, ignorant of the rudiments of Homœopathia, without ever having seen the ORGANON, or *Materia Medica*, or any other work which treats of our doctrine, would nevertheless practise according to our Manual, the best instruction in the world can do them no good; the Repertory will be of no more service to them in selecting the appropriate remedy than the best Vocabulary, with every possible explanation, would enable a person to comprehend *Tacitus* or *Cicero*, who knew nothing of the grammar or genius of the Latin language. If then, we be tempted to make a few comments on the practical use of our Manual, it is more with the intention of making them comprehend the spirit in which it has been composed, than to induce neophytes to practise Homœopathia in a manner both mechanical and divested of all reason.

The *Clinical Remarks*, in our estimation, should form the basis on which our first researches ought to be established, and in the greater number of acute diseases they will be found sufficient to enable the practitioner finally to select two or three medicaments for detailed examination. Having established a Record of symptoms from an examination of the patient, the practitioner should directly look to the *Clinical Remarks* to ascertain whether the CAUSE of the malady may be *Cold*, *Loss of fluids*, &c., or whether the KIND of *Affection* may be Rheumatism, Intermittent Fever, or Typhoid, *Syphilis*, *Ring-worm*, &c., and then, by a careful survey of the registered medicaments, he can readily select those which best accord with the affection he desires to treat. Having distinguished, in this manner, two or three medicines which appear to merit a preference, he can next have a recourse to the *Text* to ascertain which medicament entirely corresponds with the *totality of symptoms*. Thence, in very marked acute cases, he will most frequently and readily reach the most suitable medicament.

In *chronic* diseases, and in *Affections* of which the *seat* and *kind* are doubtful, the subject, it is true, is ordinarily more complicated; and frequently cases will be presented where the *Clinical Remarks* do not afford sufficient indications to distinguish, at once, a small

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number of medicaments for consultation, according to the mode of having recourse to the symptoms of the Repertory. To abridge the researches as much as possible, in this instance, the practitioner should take only two or three salient points in the table of symptoms, such, for example, as the *Cause* which engenders the malady, the salient *pathognomonic symptom*, the *extraordinary condition* under which the symptoms are aggravated or ameliorated, or, finally, the characteristic *concomitant symptom*. By investigating the medicaments which correspond to each one of these three points, we shall soon reach, in the majority of cases, a sufficiently limited number to carry out our ulterior researches in the *Text*.

The difficulty does not always consist in finding what we seek: the essential point is to find what we ought to seek; and this has always proved a stumbling block to beginners. Nothing, in fact, can be more difficult than establishing a perfect correspondence between the symptoms of the patient and those of the medicament. It is generally said that the *characteristic* symptoms ought to accord; but what are the characteristic symptoms? What are the essential points to which we should direct our attention? Is it the *cause* which produces the malady? Are they the *pathognomonic symptoms?* The *organ wounded?* Or indeed, the *conditions* under which the symptoms manifest themselves, or the *general symptoms* which accompany the *local symptoms?* Is it the *kind* of pain, or its *seat?* In our opinion, no one of these points alone is essential; but the whole together, and each one according to its value. The *cause*, in conjunction with the *local* and *pathognomonic symptoms*, indicates the kind or family of medicaments we ought to consult; the *conditions* and *concomitant* and *general symptoms* distinguish that which is specific to any given case. In the mean time, it will not be less true to say that the *general* and *accessory symptoms* with the *conditions* indicate the kind of medicaments to be consulted, among which the *cause* and *local* and *pathognomonic symptoms* consequently distinguish the specific for a given case. But to whichever side we go, we shall equally reach the same conclusion, provided, in the research for the medicament, we consider every point in an impartial manner.

Frequently, and in the greater number of cases, we have trouble in finding a medicament which corresponds in every respect, while we discover many others which accord in a single point, so that it remains to us to know to which of these the preference must be given. We promptly reply, that it should be undoubtedly given to that which best agrees with the individuality of the case, that is, with those symptoms which distinguish a given case from every other case of the same disease. Whence it follows, that a medicament which does not include all the pathognomonic symptoms of

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an affection, but which refers, in general, to the organ injured, and, in particular, to the accidental or constitutional *individual* symptoms of the sick, should be preferred to that which has all the *local* and *pathognomonic* symptoms, but which does not refer to the *individual* symptoms at all. Experience confirms this reasoning every day; and if one reflects that the greater part of local affections follow an anterior alteration of the vital economy, which decides the preference in accidental or individual symptoms, he can readily explain how frequently a medicament which appears to relate only to some extraordinary symptoms, and which also appears to have no correspondence with the malady, has produced cures as radical as they were unexpected.

When the *cause* which has engendered a malady is not known, the *accidental and individual symptoms* should be traced with the greatest possible resemblance to the symptoms of a medicament; whilst, on the contrary, the *cause being evident* and the specific antidote being known, as, for example, *Arnica* against *mechanical injuries*, *Mercury* against *syphilitic* affections, &c. We can frequently substitute this for characteristic symptoms, provided it is always the particular character of the cause which is evident in the individual symptoms of an affection. Now, as the same cause will frequently affect different individuals in many different manners, according to their age, constitution, habits and other peculiarities, which are not always the effects of a *single* cause, but also those of the individual constitution which is reflected in the *individual* symptoms, for this reason, in all the cases of the known cause, we should be assured by a comparison of the symptoms of the absolute *fitness* of the medicament in question. This precaution is entirely indispensable in every instance where it is most of an antidote against the pathogenetic cause.

The *proportionate* resemblance of the symptoms forms another point which should command our attention in the choice of a medicament. We have before said that the *cause*, *organic lesion* and *pathognomonic* symptoms indicate the kind or family of medicaments to be consulted, while the *accidental* and *individual symptoms* enable us to find that which, in a given case, was the true specific. But that this may become as true in practice as in theory, it is yet required that the individual symptoms of the medicament correspond precisely to the individual symptoms of the malady. For the sake of illustration, take an example of *phlegmonous angina*, with attendency of the tonsils to suppurate, and characterized, as to a salient symptom, by *burning pains of excoriation*. *Belladonna*, *Mercury* and *Cantharides* may be indicated in such a case, since they relate to the pathognomonic symptoms, such as swelling, inflammatory redness of the parts affected, difficult, painful or even impossible

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deglutition, &c. *Belladonna* and *Mercury* may also cover the symptoms of *burning* (or smarting) *pain* of *excoriation*: but the only medicament applicable to this case is the *Cantharides*, since neither the *Mercury* nor *Belladonna* have this symptom in a manner as decided as we suppose it to be in our example, while the *Cantharides* produces, not only in the throat, but also in all the internal organs, *burning pains* of excoriation as one of its most distinctive symptoms. On the contrary, in another angina of the same pathological nature where, in addition to burning or smarting pains of excoriation, the most prominent symptom is an *excessive salivation*, we should be in great error to suppose *Cantharides* still indicated, because it also answers to salivation; for here the *Mercury* commands the preference, inasmuch as the *salivation* is a more decided peculiarity of it than of the *Cantharides*, and also because the salivation is in this case the predominant symptom.

From these examples the reader can perceive how perfectly impossible it is for him to do justice to Homœopathia in contenting himself to turn over the leaves of a Repertory to establish the choice of a good medicament, and how perfectly indispensable to that result is a knowledge of the entire *Materia Medica*. In very many cases, advantage cannot be taken of the cases of concrete combinations which the Repertory indicates; but, on the contrary, it will be necessary to make new combinations, founded on the general character of the medicament, or on the analogies given in another organ than that in which the symptom is sought, and frequently great risk will be run of committing the most serious errors by searching mechanically for the symptoms of disease in the Repertory. In our introduction to the studies of the Materia Medica (*Journ. de la Doctrine Hahnemannienne, No.* 3), we have reported an error of this kind, where *Nitric acid* was chosen against raideur *in the back in consequence of cold*, for the single reason that the Repertory represented this symptom literally, whilst the combinations made in the spirit of reason would have indicated *Rhus toxicodendron*. If we wished, we could multiply by the hundred, the mistakes we have known committed through the mechanical use of our Repertory; but it answers our design to signalize them in a general manner, in order to prevent beginners, and especially those who only see a mechanical labour in the researches of the medicaments, from encountering the numerous shoals on which they can be wrecked.

The final advice we have to offer in regard to the profitable use of the Manual is, summarily, *to study, especially, the pathogenesis of the medicaments*, in order to acquire a general idea of their total character; and if, as is almost inevitable, the practitioners who embrace our doctrine are obliged to use the Repertory before being

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sufficiently familliar with the pathogenesis to appreciate the data it contains : that then, at least, they do not decide before comparing the symptoms of particular organs with the *General Symptoms*, instructing themselves at the same time by the indications of the *Clinical Remarks*, and as much by *General Affections* as by particular diseases, and that, moreover, they never apply any medicament without being still assured, by the study of pathogenesis, of a *perfect resemblance* of its individuality with that of the disease. In thus using, always simultaneously, *three essential parts* of our work, *Clinical Remarks*, *Repertory*, and *pathogenesis*, he will not only defend himself from a multitude of deceptions, but will attain, in course of time, the power of omitting every guide by confining his researches to the pathogenesis of the first volume.

We desire to say, in regard to the composition and practical utility of this second and last volume of our work, that we have endeavoured to render it as useful as possible to the practitioner. To imagine it a perfect work, or one that left no room for improvement, would be a delusion far from a compliment to our resources or energies. Such an idea has never been entertained by us. On the contrary, no person is better acquainted than ourselves with the defects of this work, and how much could be still done to render it what it ought to be ; but no person knows better than ourselves all the difficulties opposed to its execution ; and no person can better judge than we can, just to what point it is impossible to satisfy for the moment all the exigencies of practice ; and all the difficulties which, even in a more extended work, would not have been easy to surmount, have been considerably augmented by the limited form of this Manual, which shackled our progress at almost every step. Convinced of the impossibility of the enterprise, we have abandoned the idea of having succeeded in any respect for the general satisfaction. All that we demand is, that others will consider the efforts we have made, and the path we have been obliged to tread, in a science which is only in its infancy. To have contributed, as much as was in our power, to facilitate to beginners access to the practice of our doctrine, is our sole ambition ; to soon see another more competent than ourselves put forth a better work, is our sole desire!

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GLOSSARY OF SOME OF THE TECHNICS USED IN THIS WORK.

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REPERTORY

OF

HOMŒOPATHIC SYMPTOMATOLOGY,

WITH CLINICAL REMARKS.

CHAPTER I.

INTERNAL GENERAL AFFECTIONS.

SECTION I.—CLINICAL REMARKS.

"ABSCESS (INTERNAL).—*A tumor containing pus.*

For ACUTE or PHLEGMONOUS abscess the remedies are:

Ars. asa. bell. bry. cham. led. hep. mez. phos. puls. **and** ***sulph.***

For CHRONIC or COLD abscess may be selected: ***Asa. aur. cal. carb-veg. con. hep. jod. laur. lyc. mang. merc-cor. merc-sol. nit-ac. phos. sep. sil.*** and ***sulph.***

Special indications point to the following remedies:

ARSENICUM, when there are: violent pains and insufferable *burning* during the febrile stage; *chills, fever, and consecutive sweat*, with secretion of offensive matter during the second period; muscular prostration, trembling, sleepless restlessness and termination in *gangrene*.

ASA FŒTIDA, when the abscess is characterized by: *discharge of discoloured and thin matter*; heightened sensibility of it and the surrounding parts; and insufferable pain to the touch.

BELLADONNA, when there are: pressing, burning, stinging, and rending pains; *curdled, flaky matter*; especially in abscess of the LIVER.

BRYONIA, when the tumor *alternates in colour from red to white*, with tension and heat of the skin.

LEDUM is most useful in the early stage of abscesses when the tumors are painfully distended, stinging, and throbbing.

MEZEREUM is prominently indicated: in abscesses that originate in *fibrous and tendinous structures*; or in the misuse of *Mercury*; and are attended by stinging and throbbing pains in the ulcer and its border.

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PULSATILLA, when the abscess *bleeds easily*, with stinging and cutting pains; or violent *itching*, burning and stinging in the periphery of the abscess; peculiarly when the veins are *varicose; or after violent and long enduring inflammations;* and when the areola is quite red.

RHUS has been of service: in abscesses of the axillary and *parotid glands;* when the tumors were very painful to the touch; with stinging and gnawing pains; and discharges of *ichorous matter.*" R. L. ED.]

ADENITIS.—Inflammation of Glands.—See GLANDS.

ANASARCA. — Dropsy of the cellular system. — See *Chap.* II.

ANŒMIA.—The best medicines are, in general: *Calc. carb-v. chin. cin. fer. hep. kal. lyc. lach. merc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. sep. sil. staph. sulph. verat.*

If this state arise from debilitating losses, whether of blood or of other humours, the preference should be given to: *Chin. n-vom.* and *sulph.* or else: *Calc. carb-v. cin. phos-ac. staph.* and *sulph.*

When caused by VIOLENT ACUTE DISEASES, recourse may be had to: *Calc. carb-v. chin. hep. kal. natr. natr-m. n-vom.* and *veratr.*

☞ See also: CHLOROSIS, WEAKNESS, SCURVY, &c.

ANEURISM.—The medicines which have been hitherto employed with the greatest success, are: °*Carb-v.* °*lach.* and *lyc.*; also: °*Guaj. pulsat.* and *sulph.*—In some cases recourse may be had to: *Calc. caust.* and *graph.*; or else to: *Amb. arn. ars. fer. natr-m. zinc.* [°*spig.*]

ANGER.—(Consequences of). See EMOTIONS, MORAL.

APOPLEXY.—See *Chap.* VI.

ARSENIC (Effects from abuse of).—See *Chap.* XXVI.

ARTHRITIS or GOUT.—The medicines which have been found most efficacious in arthritic affections, are generally: °*Acon.* °*ant. ars.* °*bell. bry.* °*calc. caust. chin. cocc. coloc.* °*fer. guaj. hep.* °*iod. led. mang.* °*n-vom.* °*phos.* °*phos-ac.* °*puls.* °*rhod.* °*sabin. sass.* °*sulph.*; and in some cases perhaps: *Canth. chel. cic.* °*colch. con.* °*daph. dulc.* °*men.* °*merc. stann.* °*tart.* and °*thuj.* ["°*Alum.* °*arnic. kal-bich.* °*natrum.* °*oleum.* °*ol-jec.? ran. b.* °*ran. s.?* °*sang.* °*staph.*"

SANGUINARIA: Dr. Bute used this remedy beneficially in a case of "*gout*, with swelling of the joints of all the extremities, displacement of the right shoulder and shoulder-blade, cramp in the nape of the neck and larynx, and bad taste in the mouth." Ed.]

For ACUTE arthritis, the principal medicines are: °*Acon. ant. ars.* °*bell.* °*bry.* °*chin. fer.* °*hep.* °*n-vom.* °*puls.*—["°*Arnic.*

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°*cocc.* °*kreos. sulph.*—With GASTRIC DERANGEMENT: °*ant.*—With *violent pains in the hands and knees:* °*cocc.*" Ed.]

For CHRONIC arthritis, besides the preceding: *Calc.* °*caus. coloc. guaj. iod. mang. phos-ac. rhod. sass. sulph.* [°*lach. phos.* °*sil.*]

For arthritis VAGA, principally: *Arn. mang. n-mos. n-vom.* °*puls.* or else: *Asa. daph. plumb.* and *rhod.*

["For arthritis with SWELLING: °*Ant.* °*arn. bry.* °*chin.* °*chinin.* °*cocc.* °*hep.* °*kreos.* °*rhus.* °*sul.*

With HEMORRHOIDAL or MENSTRUAL trouble: °*Berb.* With URINARY affections: °*Berb.* °*canth.* °*sass.*" Ed.]

Arthritic NODOSITIES require especially: *Agn.* °*ant. bry. calc. carb-v.* °*graph.* °*led.* °*n-vom.*? *rhod* and *staph.*, or perhaps also: *Aur. dig.*? *lyc.*? *phos.* °*sabin. sep. sil. zinc.* ["°*Carb-an.* °*n. mos.*?—Previously painless Nodes become painful: *Nitrum.*—Occurring after EPILEPSY: *Ran. b.*" Ed.]

Arthritic CONTRACTIONS are often relieved by: *Bry. caus. guaj. sulph.*; and *calc. coloc. rhus. sil. thuj.* may also be employed.

Recourse may be had to the same medicines against the PRECURSORY SYMPTOMS of arthritis, and METASTASES: but the former will often be successfully combated by °*nux-vom.*, and recent METASTASES by *bellad.* [°*nux. v.*? °*staph.*]—*See*, also, ARTHRITIC CEPHALALGIA, OPHTHALMIA, &c.

In arthritic affections of persons addicted to SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS: *Acon. calc. n-vom. sulph.* are preferable, or else: *Ars. chin. hep. iod. lach. led. puls.*

For those who live upon food which is too SUCCULENT, the chief remedies are: *Ant. calc. iod. puls.* and *sulph.*

For persons who sometimes WORK IN THE WATER, especially: *Calc. puls. sass.* and *sulph.*, or else: *Ant. ars. dulc. n-mos.* and *rhus.*

☞ In making selection of a remedy, it is necessary, especially in CHRONIC ARTHRITIS, to consider the TOTALITY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL SYMPTOMS, the state of the stomach, intestines, lungs, brain, &c. For the different pains and other symptoms which accompany ACUTE ARTHRITIS, *See* and *compare* RHEUMATISM.

["ARTHRITIC-LIKE PAINS.—°*Iod. mag-artif. ran-b.* **sanguin.* °*silic.*

ACONITE, for °piercing pains and paralytic sensation in the suffering parts.

CAUSTICUM, for *drawing and lacerating pains.

GUAICUM, for °piercing and lacerating pains with contraction of the suffering parts.

HERACLEUM, for lacerating pain in the limbs.

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MAGN. ARTIF., for bruise and fatigue-like pains in the small of the back, knees and all the joints, occurring in the morning, in bed, after resisting a desire for coition.

MERCURIUS, for *excessive pains in the limbs and joints of muscles and tendons.

NITRUM, for pains in previously painless nodes.

PETROLEUM, for pains at night, in the hip, knee and foot joints.

RHODODENDRON, for °*pains excited by unpleasant and stormy weather*, and *aggravated* by *rest, night*, and *warmth of the bed*; °sub-inflammatory state after subduing the inflammation by *Acon. arn. sulph.*

SEPIA, for drawing pains in the knees and finger joints.

SPIGELIA, for piercing and lacerating pains." Ed.]

ARTHROCACE.—°*Coloc.* and °*phos-ac.*? have been chiefly recommended against that morbid state which sometimes accompanies chronic inflammations of the joints.—It may also be well to refer to: *Calc. hep. sil.* and °*sulph.* [*Merc.?*]

ASPHYXIA or APPARENT DEATH.—Homœopathic medicines may be administered in almost all cases, either by putting some globules on the tongue of the patient, or by dissolving them in water, and applying them in the form of a clyster. It is obvious that mechanical aids ought not to be neglected, but blood-letting, which in the majority of cases cannot fail to prove most injurious, ought to be avoided.—(Chinin ?)

[In those cases of Asphyxia (more properly defined a pulseless state) in which there is apoplexy of the lungs, accompanied by laborious breathing, venesection is not only admissible, but absolutely required by sound experience and true medical philosophy.—Ed.]

If Asphyxia be caused by a FALL, *arn.* may be used, especially if the patient have not been bled. In the contrary case, or if considerable loss of blood should have been occasioned by the fall itself, it will be better to administer *china* first, and *arnica* afterwards.

When Asphyxia is the result of SUFFOCATION, and STRANGULATION is threatened, *opium* should be employed: when it arises from DELETERIOUS GASES, *opium*, or perhaps *aconit.* or *bellad.*; and in cases of DROWNING, *lachesis* is the appropriate remedy.

When Asphyxia has been caused by CONGELATION, *Ars. carb-v.* or *acon.* and *bryon.* may be opposed to the sufferings which succeed resuscitation.

If the Asphyxia should have been produced by LIGHTNING *n-vom.* should be administered, in preference to any other me

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dicine; and the patient should be placed, half sitting, half lying, in newly excavated earth, with which the whole body should be covered, except the face, which must be turned towards the sun, until the first signs of life exhibit themselves.

When Asphyxia occurs in NEW-BORN INFANTS, *tart. opium*, or *chin.* ought to be administered.

ATROPHY.—(EMACIATION). — *See* ATROPHY OF CHILDREN, HECTIC FEVER, TABES DORSALIS, MARASMUS SENILIS, PHTHISIS and SCROFULA.

ATROPHY OF CHILDREN.—The best medicines that can be opposed to atrophy of SCROFULOUS CHILDREN, are: *Sulph.* followed by *calc.*; also, *Ars. bar-c. bell. chin. cin. n-vom. phos.* and *rhus.* or else: *Arn. cham. hep. iod. lach. magn. petr. phos.* and *puls.*

Of these medicines, the preference should be given to:

ARSENICUM: when the following symptoms are observed: Dryness of the skin, which resembles parchment; hollow eyes, surrounded by a livid circle; anorexia, or vomiting of food; *Desire to drink often, but little at a time; excessive agitation and tossing, especially at night;* short sleep, *interrupted by starts and convulsive jerks;* œdematous swelling of the face; loose fæces of a greenish or brownish color, with evacuation of ingesta; fatigue, with necessity to remain continually in a recumbent posture; coldness of the hands and feet; palpitation of the heart; nocturnal perspiration.

BARYTA, when the symptoms are: *Engorgement of the glands of the nape of the neck,* and of the neck; great physical debility; *constant disposition to sleep;* bloatedness of the body and face, with distention of the abdomen; *great indolence and aversion to all kinds of labour, corporeal and intellectual, and even to amusement;* absence of mind, inattention, and weakness of memory.

BELLADONNA, when the symptoms are: Frequent colic, with involuntary evacuations; *Capriciousness and obstinacy; nocturnal cough, with rattling of mucus;* engorgement of the glands of the neck; unquiet sleep or sleeplessness; aversion to movement and to the open air; nervous excitability; precocity of intellect.—Blue eyes and fair hair.

CALCAREA, when there are: Great emaciation, with *keen appetite; hollow and wrinkled countenance;* dulness of the eyes; *engorgement and induration of mesenteric glands;* excessive weakness, with general feeling of fatigue after the least exertion, and frequently with profuse perspiration; frequent diarrhœa, or *evacuations like clay; dry and flabby skin;* dry and brittle hair; frequent palpitation of the heart; shiver-

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ings; sacral pains; over-sensitiveness of the nervous system; dread of all movement.

CHINA; excessive emaciation, especially of the hands and feet; œdomatous swelling of the abdomen; *voracity;* diarrhœa, especially *at night,* with *evacuation of ingesta,* or *frequent, whitish evacuations,* of the consistence of pap; *frequent perspirations,* especially at night; indolence and *apathy;* hollow, pale, or earthy countenance; stupifying or unrefreshing sleep; great weakness and decrepitude.

CINA, when there are: *Verminous sufferings,* pale face, *wetting the bed, and great voracity.*

NUX-VOMICA, when there are: Yellowish, earthy complexion; puffed face; *obstinate constipation,* or constipation alternately with diarrhœa; enlargement of the abdomen, with borborygmi; keen hunger and appetite, *with frequent vomiting of food; constant occasion to lie down;* dread of the open air; ill-humour, irascibility and passion; excitability of the nervous system.

PHOSPHORUS, principally in the case of young girls having light hair, blue eyes, delicate skin, and a tall stature, and especially when there is a cachectic cough, diarrhœa and frequent and colliquative perspiration, great weakness, with ebullition of blood, palpitation of the heart, or oppression at the chest, on the least movement.

RHUS, when there is great weakness, with constant inclination to lie down; pale face, hard and distended abdomen; violent thirst; *mucous* or *sanguineous diarrhœa*; keen appetite.

STAPHYSAGRIA, when the symptoms are: Enlargement and distention of the abdomen, *voracious appetite;* retarded evacuations; *engorgement of the sub-maxillary glands and of those* of the neck; frequent or constant coryza, with scabs in the nostrils; *skin easily becomes ulcerated;* fetid perspiration at night; frequent furunculi.

SULPHUR, in almost all cases, *at the commencement of the treatment,* and especially when there are: *Keen hunger,* tendency to perspire, *engorgement of the inguinal* or axillary *glands,* or of those of the neck; hard and distended abdomen; rattling of mucus in the respiratory organs; *fluent coryza; frequent mucous diarrhœa,* or *obstinate constipation;* oppression of the chest; palpitation of the heart; pale complexion, wan countenance, sunken eyes; pricking in the chest and sides, &c.

☞ For the remainder of the medicines quoted, *See* their ***Pathogenesy***, and consult the articles: HECTIC FEVER, PHTHISIS, and SCROFULA.

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BACK (Strain in the small of the).—*See* MECHANICAL INJURIES, *Chap.* II.

BONES.—*See* OSTITIS and other diseases of the bones.

CARIES.—*See* OSTITIS and other diseases of the bones.

CATALEPSY.—*See* SPASMS.

CATARRHAL Affections.—*See* the organs in which they are seated.

CHAMOMILE (Sufferings from abuse of). — See *Chap.* XXVI.

CHILL or COLD (Effects from a). — The chief medicines are in general: *Acon. coff. cham. dulc. merc. n-vom. puls.* and *sulph.* Also: *Ars. bry. calc. carb-v. ipec.* and *sil.*

When the affections caused by a chill are ACUTE and PAINFUL, it becomes necessary to have recourse to: *Acon. ars. bell. cham. coff. n-vom.* and *puls.*; but when there is, on the contrary, little pain, *dulc.* and *ipec.* will be found suitable in the majority of cases.

OBSTINATE or CHRONIC sufferings, caused by a chill, mostly require: *Carb-veg. calc. silic.* and *sulph.*

The effects of a chill IN THE WATER, or of COLD DAMP AIR, require principally: *Calc. dulc. puls.* and *sulph.*, or else: *Ars. carb-veg. nux-mos. rhus.* and *sassap.*; and: *Antim. calc. carb-veg.* and *sulph.* may be consulted in cases of suffering brought on by bathing.

Chills in the stomach, caused by partaking of *ices, fruits,* or *acids,* generally yield to *puls.* or *ars.*

For the effects of the SUPPRESSION OF AN ERUPTION BY A CHILL, *ipec.* or *bryon.* are usually preferable; for those of a SUPPRESSED RHEUM: *Chin.* or *lach.* or *puls.*; and for those of CHECKED PERSPIRATION: *Bell. bry. cham. chin. dulc.* or *silic.*: while in the case of persons who are apt to take cold, in consequence of PERSPIRING FREELY: *Carb-v. chin. hep. merc. phosph-ac.* will frequently succeed.

A DISPOSITION *to suffer too easily from a chill,* will be most effectually combated by *carb-v. calc.* and *sil.* administered at intervals of six, eight, or ten weeks, provided that the constitutional and other symptoms of the patient do not more closely indicate: *Bell. chin. coff. dulc.* and *n-vom.*

The medicines which merit a preference in the case of persons who suffer from the slightest exposure to COLD air, are especially: *Bryon. calc. carb-veg. merc. rhus-tox.* and *veratr.*; also: *nux-vom.* or *cham.* when the least breath of cold air causes *shivering*; and *arsen.* if cold air generally produces pain.

Great SENSITIVENESS TO WIND should be opposed by *carb-veg. lach.* or *lycop.* Sensibility to CURRENTS OF AIR by:

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Bell. calc. silic. and *sulph.*, and sensitiveness to COOL EVENING AIR, especially by: *Carb-veg. merc.* and *sulph.*

The remedies for chills caused by RAW DAMP WEATHER, are: *Calc. carb-veg. dulc. lach. rhodod. rhus.* or *veratr.*; for those caused by STORMY WEATHER: *Bryon. rhod. silic.*; for those produced by a CHANGE OF WEATHER: *Calc. carb-veg. dulc. lach. merc. rhus. silic. sulph.* and *veratr.*

(During a change of weather, FROM HEAT TO COLD, *dulc.* is often preferable; while during a change from COLD TO HEAT, the symptoms yield more frequently to *carb-veg.*)

Chills in SPRING often require: *carb-veg. rhus.* and *veratr.*; those in SUMMER: *Bell. bryon. carb-veg.* and *dulc.*; those in AUTUMN: *Merc. rhus.* and *veratr.*

Chills felt in WINTER, when the atmosphere is COLD and DRY, require: *Acon. bell. bryon.* or *cham. ipec. nux-vom.* and *sulph.*; but when it is COLD and DAMP: *Dulc.* and *veratr.* will be frequently found more suitable.

With respect to particular symptoms caused by a chill, a preference should be given to:

ACONITUM, when there are: Odontalgia, prosopalgia, or other neuralgiæ, with head-ache, congestion of blood in the head, humming in the ears, painful weariness in the limbs, *violent, feverish heat,* discouragement, with agitation and tossing, &c.

ANTIMONIUM, against pains in the head or gastric sufferings, with want of appetite, nausea, disgust, &c.

ARNICA, against pains in the limbs, rheumatic or arthritic sufferings.

ARSENICUM, especially in cases of asthmatic or gastric suffering, with pains in the stomach.

BELLADONNA, against: Head-ache, indistinct, confused sight; sore-throat, gastric sufferings, coryza, feverish heat, &c.

BRYONIA, against: Convulsive cough, with retching; pains in the limbs, diarrhœa, &c.

CALCAREA, against: Obstinate pains in the limbs, aggravated by every change of weather, or by working in the water.

CARBO VEG., against: A hollow, obstinate cough, with vomiting; asthmatic sufferings, pain in the chest, &c.

CHAMOMILLA, against: Cephalalgia, odontalgia, otalgia, or other excessively painful neuralgiæ, with agitation, tossing, disposition to be angry, violent feverish heat, moist cough, (especially in children,) painful colic, with diarrhœa, &c.

COCCULUS, against: Gastric sufferings.

COFFEA, when there are: Odontalgia or other neuralgiæ,

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with disposition to weep, extreme sensibility to pain, sleeplessness, &c.

DULCAMARA, when there are: Head-ache, affections of the sight or hearing, odontalgia, sore-throat, gastric sufferings, moist cough, painless diarrhœa, pains in the limbs, or fever.

HEPAR, when there are: Ophthalmia, or odontalgia, or obstinate pains in the limbs.

IPECACUANHA, when there are: Gastric affections, nausea, convulsive cough with vomiting, asthmatic sufferings, &c.

MERCURIUS, against: Pains in the limbs, sore-throat, affection of the eyes, odontalgia, otalgia, painful diarrhœa; also dysenteric evacuations.

NUX-VOM., when there are: Fever, dry coryza, with obstruction of the nose, dry cough, dysenteric evacuations, or slimy, painful diarrhœa.

PHOSPHORIC AC., when there are: Obstinate, rheumatic pains, or cough excited by the slightest chill.

PULSATILLA, against: Fluent coryza, moist cough, otalgia, fever, diarrhœa, &c.; and especially in the case of pregnant women.

RHUS., against: Tooth-ache, or pains in the limbs.

SILICEA, against: Obstinate pains in the limbs, aggravated by a change of weather.

SULPHUR, when there are: Obstinate pains in the limbs; colic; slimy diarrhœa; cold in the head or chest, with copious secretions; affection of the eyes; confused sight; otalgia, odontalgia, &c.

☞ For the symptoms which indicate the employment of the other medicines cited, see the *pathogenesy;* and for other remedies, see *Sect.* 2, Articles CHILL, SENSIBILITY TO COLD AIR, TO WIND, &c. *Compare* also the different affections, such as: CEPHALALGIA, ODONTALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c., in their respective chapters.

CHLOROSIS.—See *Chap.* XX.

CHOLERA.—See *Chap.* XV.

CHOREA.—*See* SPASM.

COFFEE (Sufferings from the abuse of).—The most efficacious remedies are, in general: *Cham. cocc. ign.* and *nux-vom.*, and, in some cases: *Bell. carb-v. merc. rhus. puls.* and *sulph.*

Among these medicines, a preference should be given to:

CHAMOMILLA, if there are: Head-ache, or tooth-ache; excessive sensibility to the least pain, with cries and tears; *pains in the stomach, which are removable for a time by the use of coffee;* violent colic; great distress in the pit of the stomach, with a sensation as if the heart were being crushed.

COCCULUS, when there are: Weakness with perspiration, on

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every movement, and trembling of the limbs; starts during sleep; flushes of heat; tooth-ache when eating; *sensation of emptiness in the head;* gastralgia; excessive sadness and distress; aggravation of all the symptoms in the open air, by motion, by eating or drinking, by sleep, and by tobacco-smoke.

IGNATIA, against: Head-ache, as if a nail were driven into the brain, or expansive pressure in the forehead, or with pulsations in the head, *mitigated by stooping;* weakness; sensation of emptiness and faintness in the pit of the stomach; spasmodic colic; soreness or numbness of the limbs; changeable disposition; at one time gay, at another tearful.

NUX-VOMICA, when there are: Sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart, *excitability of the whole nervous system;* semi-lateral head-ache, or head-ache *as if caused by a nail in the brain, aggravated by stooping* or walking, also in the open air; tooth-ache; *gastralgia, which is aggravated on drinking coffee;* excessive sensibility to the open air; lively and choleric temperament.

☞ For the other medicines, *See*, in the particular organs, the affections which are caused by abuse of coffee.

The CHRONIC consequences often yield to *merc.* or *sulph.*, when *cham. nux-vom.* or *ign.* prove insufficient.

CONGESTIONS, (SANGUINEOUS). — *See* the organs which are liable to suffer from them.

CONSTITUTION AND TEMPERAMENT.—We have given, under the heads of several medicines, some general ideas of the different constitutions and temperaments to which they are respectively suitable. In bringing them, in this repertory, under a single view (See *Sect.* 3, CHARACTERS), *we have entered still further into the subject;* but we cannot refrain from warning the homœopathic student against the inconvenience that must result from basing the choice of medicines on these indications, which are too incomplete not to lead him into error, if a due consideration of the totality of symptoms be neglected.

CONTRACTIONS.—*See* ARTHRITIS and RHEUMATISM.

CYANOSIS.—See *Chap.* XXII.

DANCE (ST. VITUS').—*See* SPASMS.

DEBILITY (WEAKNESS).—In many cases, debility is only a symptom of another disease, with the cure of which strength returns; but it is frequently the fundamental source of several sufferings, and especially when it is occasioned by *loss of humours, excessive sexual indulgence,* violent *acute diseases,* and other debilitating causes; and in such cases it must be combated by remedies suited to the general state.

The most efficacious remedy for debility, arising from the

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Loss of humours, is *china*, but recourse may often be had also, to: *Calc. carb-v. cin. laches, n-vom. phosph-ac. sulph.* and *veratr.*

[We would commend the *Mineral acids* in cases of 'loss of Humours,' where *china* fails; and especially where there is a great decadence of the vital powers from protracted illness, incurable ulcers, &c.

Muriatic acid, for "acute diseases, with rapid sinking of the vital forces, great prostration, extreme exhaustion and septic character." *N. & T.* "*Excessive debility*; debility, soon after eating, frequently requiring rest on walking and passing off toward evening; also, with *extreme sinking* in the evening after a walk, or with drowsiness and obscure vision, falling asleep at the table; — after walking or standing, falls asleep while sitting; —also, arising from paroxysm of distress in the evening, with excessive distention of the abdomen, flowing perspiration from the head, sinking of the arms and as from palsy; also, from sitting with closing of the eyes, improved by rising and walking."

Nitric acid. We are induced to confide in the value of this acid in *mercurial* and *mercurio-syphilitic dyscrasies*, where there is *debility* with or without emaciation. "**Excessive debility*;—*also, after eating, with relaxation of all the limbs;—debility in the afternoon, disappearing in the evening;—*universal trembling preceding the debility;—debility, early in the morning;—also, feebleness of mind and body;—most prominent in the evening, especially in the lower limbs;—**general weakness*;—*weakness in all the joints*, as if bruised, or with trembling;—in paroxysms, from the slightest motion;—faintish weakness, with anxiety, early in the morning;—*great weakness, constantly requiring the recumbent posture*, especially during menstruation, obstructing speech and respiration;—in the joints, with heat of the head, and feeling of sickness of the whole body;—also, tremor, faintness, feebleness, as after long sickness, weariness, &c., especially in the evening."

Sulphuric acid. We prescribed this acid with signal effect, where a severe depleting treatment had been pursued, which left the invalid very feeble and subject to frequent and exhausting diarrhœas. "Great debility, scarcely with power to raise the arms;—excessive prostration after eating;—weakness, especially in the lower limbs and small of the back, scarcely permitting him to stand;—on walking, as if he would fall to either side." Ed.]

China is also one of the most valuable remedies for debility, caused by Excessive sexual indulgence; but when the malady has become chronic, and the cause has exercised an

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active influence for a long time, it will be necessary to have recourse to other medicines, such as: *Calc. n-vom. phos-ac. sil. staph.* and *sulph.*, or else to: *Arn. anac. carb-v. con. merc. natr-m. phos.* and *sep.* *Calc.* is especially indicated, when coition is invariably followed by great lassitude, trembling of the legs, fatigue, and pain in the head.—*Staphys.* when the patient is much distressed by a sense of the culpability of his indulgences; and when coition is followed by asthmatical sufferings and hypochondriacal humour.

In the majority of cases, the consequences of MASTURBATION require: *N-vom.* followed by *sulph.* and *calc.*; if *chin. phos-ac.* or *staph.* should prove insufficient, *Carb-v. con. cocc. natr-m. n-mosch,* and *phos.* will also often be found useful. The best medicines to overcome an inclination for this vice are: *Sulph.* and *calc.*, also: *chin. cocc. merc* and *phos.*, and perhaps: *Ant. carb-v. plat. puls.*

The most efficacious medicines in debility, when it is the result of violent ACUTE DISEASES, are: *Chin. hep. sil.* and *veratr.* or else, *calc. kal. natr-m. phos-ac.* and *sulph.*—*Chin.* is especially beneficial in the first instance, when the patient happens to have been copiously bled.—*Chinin?*

Phos-ac. is often a successful remedy in debility arising from THE RAPID GROWTH OF YOUNG PERSONS; and for debility in AGED PERSONS: *Aur. baryt. conium, chinin?* and *opium,* may be studied with advantage.

☞ See also Art. DEBILITY, *Sect.* 2.—For HYSTERICAL and NERVOUS DEBILITY, *See* HYSTERICAL sufferings (*Chap.* XX). and NERVOUS excitability.

DROPSY.—The medicines which have hitherto been most successfully employed against dropsy, are: *Ars. chin. dig. dulc. hell. kal. led. lyc. merc.* and *sulph.*, also: *Bry. camph. canth. convolv. fer. lact. phos. prun. rhus. samb. sep. sol-nig. °squil. —Anthrok. — Chinin?* — ["°*Am-c.* °*am-m.?* °*ant-c.* °*asa-f.* °*aur.?* °*bar-m.* °*calad.?* °*carb-v.?* °*con.?* °*colch.?* °*crotalus.* °*cup.?* °*iod.* °*kreos.?* °*lach.?* °*lam.?* *ophiot. plumb. plumb-acet.* °*rhod. seneg. tart.* °*tereb.* °*uva.*" Ed.]

Dropsical affections, caused by REPERCUSSION OF EXANTHEMATA, have been cured chiefly by: *Ars. dig. hell. rhus.* and *sulph.*

Those resulting from INTERMITTENT FEVERS, by: *Ars. dulc. fer. mer. sol-nig.* and *sulph.*—[Also: *Apocynum.* Ed.]

Those arising from DEBILITATING LOSSES, by: *Chin. fer merc,* and *sulph.*

Those of persons addicted to drinking SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, by: *Ars. chin. hell. led. rhus.* and *sulph.*

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And those caused by ABUSE OF MERCURY, have yielded chiefly to: *Chin. dulc. hell.* and *sulph.*

Of the medicines commonly employed against this disease:

[APOCYNUM CANNAB. is an important remedy for *dropsy*, which we introduced to the attention of Homœopathists in 1835. It has proved a specific, especially, for *ascites*, or abdominal dropsy, after the inordinate use of Quinine in *intermittent fevers;* in a case of general *anasarca*, or dropsical swelling of the cellular system, succeeding *scarlet fever;* and in one case of extensive swelling, especially in the abdomen, attended with griping pain in the same, in a *consumptive* patient. Ed.]

ARSENICUM, may be used against *anasarca, hydrothorax, ascites*, and *œdema of the feet*, and especially when they are accompanied by an earthy, or *pale*, and *greenish* colour of the skin, chiefly *in the face; excessive weakness and general prostration of strength;* dryness and redness of the tongue; much thirst; *asthmatic sufferings*, with fits of suffocation when lying on the back, coldness of the extremities, lacerating pains in the back, loins and extremities.

[ASA FŒT. "*Ascites* and general *anasarca* from disorganization of the abdominal organs." *N. & T.* Ed.]

BRYONIA, against *anasarca* and *œdema of the feet*, with increase of the swelling by day, diminution at night.

CAMPHORA, against *anasarca*, with red urine which deposits a thick sediment.

CANTHARIDES, against dropsical affections, depending on atony of the urinary organs, and accompanied by strangury, tenesmus of the cervix vesicæ, pains in the limbs, chronic coryza, &c.

CHINA, against *anasarca* and *ascites*, also in aged women. This medicine is especially suitable when there are organic injuries of the liver or spleen, although *arsenic* and *fer.* are also adapted to such cases.

CONVOLVULUS, against *œdematous swellings* of all kinds, and also against other *dropsical affections*, with constipation, abdominal sufferings, and debility.

[CROTALUS. The effects of this remedy are: "general *anasarca; œdematous swelling* of the whole body, especially the head;—°diminution of *ascites*, which arose from blood-letting for an enlargement of the heart;—°important amelioration of *great oppression of the chest*, not permitting the recumbent position at night, in old people suffering from *hydrothorax*." Ed.]

DIGITALIS, against *ascites, anasarca*, and *hydrothorax*, especially when associated with organic affection of the heart, and quickness of pulse.

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DULCAMARA, against *anasarca*, and especially *after the suppression of perspiration by cold, damp air*, or when there is violent nocturnal heat, with great agitation, scanty and offensive urine, thirst, anorexia, decrepitude, empty risings, &c.

HELLEBORUS, against *anasarca, ascites, hydrothorax*, &c.; especially against *acute dropsy*, and when there are great debility, coma somnolentum, febrile symptoms, piercing pains in the extremities, loose gelatinous evacuations, secretion of urine almost suppressed, &c.

KALI, against *ascites*, and other dropsical affections, also in aged women.

LACTUCA, against *anasarca*, with excessive swelling of the feet, abdomen, and eyelids.

LEDUM, against *dropsy*, with pains in all the limbs, and dryness of the skin.

MERCURIUS, against *ascites, hydrothorax*, and *acute* or *chronic anasarca*, sometimes with hepatic affections, oppression of the chest, *general heat and perspiration*; constant short and shaking cough; anguish, &c.

PHOSPHORUS, against dropsy, with œdematous swelling of the hands, feet, and face.

PRUNUS, against ascites, and general dropsy.

RHUS, SAMBUCUS, and SOLANUM NIGRUM, against general dropsy.

☞ For other medicines which may be also used: See *Sect.* 2, DROPSICAL SWELLINGS, and compare: ANASARCA, ASCITES, HYDRARTHRA, HYDROCELE, HYDROCEPHALUS, HYDROTHORAX, &c., in their respective chapters.

DRUNKENNESS, and bad effects from the ABUSE OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.—The best medicines are, in general: *Acon. ant. ars. bell. calc. carb-v. chin. coff. hyos. lach. merc. natr. n-vom. op. puls. stram. sulph.*

The principal remedies in the actual state of INTOXICATION, are: *Acon. bell. coff.* and *op.*

Against the effects of a DEBAUCH, especially: *Ant. carb-v. coff.* and *n-vom.*

Against *Chronic* effects of drunkenness in general: *Ars. bell. calc. chin. coff. hyos. lach. merc. natr. n-vom. puls. sulph.*

Against DELIRIUM TREMENS in particular: *Ars. bell. calc. coff. hyos. n-vom. op. stram.*

Against an INCLINATION for drunkenness: *Ars. calc. lach. merc. sulph.* and *sulph-ac.*

Of the medicines cited, the following are the specific indications:

ACONITUM, if, after having drank too much wine, there exist

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feverish heat, congestion in the head, redness of the face and eyes, or even loss of reason.

ANTIMONIUM, if the consequences of the *debauch are gastric sufferings*, especially *disgust*, *nausea*, and anorexia; and if *carb-v.* have been found insufficient.

ARSENICUM, if there appear in *drunkards* mental alienation, with *great anguish, which allows no rest whatever*, fear of robbers, of spectres, and of solitude, with desire to hide, trembling of the limbs, &c.

BELLADONNA, if in the case of *drunkards*, or after a *fit of intoxication*, there be found: *Loss of reason with delirium*, and visions of mice; redness and bloatedness of the face; tongue loaded with mucus; *aversion to meat;* sleeplessness; stammering, with constant smiling; sensation of dryness in the throat; with *difficult deglutition; violent thirst;* attacks of *violent febrile heat*, &c.

CALCAREA, when there is *frightful delirium*, with visions of fire, murder, rats, and mice, and when neither *bell.* nor *stram.* have proved sufficient.

CARBO VEG., when in consequence of a *debauch*, there are pressive or pulsative cephalalgia, *mitigated in the open air; nausea*, or liquid and pale fæces.

CHINA, against symptoms of *debility* in drunkards, especially when accompanied by dropsical affections.

COFFEA, when, after drinking too much wine (especially in children), there appear: *moral excitability*, too much gaiety, *sleeplessness*, retching and also vomiting; or when there are, in consequence of a debauch, *head-ache*, as if a nail were driven into the brain; and if *nux-vom.* have proved insufficient. *Coff.* is also efficacious against *trembling of the hands*, in drunkards.

HYOSCIAMUS, when, in consequence of *drunkenness*, there are epileptic convulsions; sleeplessness, with constant delirium; delirium, with visions of persecutors, and desire to run away, trembling of the limbs, &c.

LACHESIS, against *weakness* and *trembling of the hands*, in drunkards, especially if the patient experiences much difficulty in correcting his evil propensity.

MERCURIUS, against the infirmities of drunkards, who have also taken coffee to excess, and especially when neither *n-vom.* nor *sulph.* have been found sufficient.

NATRUM, against debility and dyspepsia in drunkards.

NUX-VOM., when the symptoms, excited by a debauch, are: *lateral cephalalgia*, as if a nail were driven into the brain, *aggravated in the open air*, by walking, movement, meditation and stooping; *nausea*, and retching; *constipation*, or else slimy

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evacuations with tenesmus; vertigo; red eyes, with humour in the canthi; photophobia; coughing, &c.; or when there are, in *drunkards*, congestion in the head, confusion or loss of consciousness, with delirium, frightful visions, and *desire to run away; great anguish, which allows no rest in any position*, sometimes with coldness and clamminess of the hands and feet; nausea, *water-brash*, or *vomiting of food*, or of bitter substances; sleeplessness or half sleep, with *starts, fright*, and *anxious dreams; constipation*, or loose and scanty evacuations; *trembling of the limbs*, want of strength, &c.—*Nux-vom.* is also especially suitable in the case of drunkards, who have, at the same time, indulged to excess in coffee.

OPIUM, when after having taken too much wine, or else in *drunkards*, there are: *Lethargic sleep with snoring*, or anxious delirium, with visions of mice, scorpions, &c., fear, and desire to run away, or *dreaming unconsciousness, from which the patient awakes, when spoken to in a loud voice: constipation*, dyspnœa, general perspiration, *convulsions*, and epileptic spasms, *trembling of the limbs*, trismus, *jerkings of the muscles of the face and mouth*, and fixed look; *deep redness of the face*, &c.

PULSATILLA, against the effects of a *debauch*, with indigestion, and especially when there are: cloudiness of the head, with heaviness in the forehead, *mitigated in the open air;* nausea, especially after eating and drinking, *sour eructations*, tongue loaded with mucus, &c., and especially when sulphur is known to have been employed in the preparation of the wine taken.

STRAMONIUM, when, in *drunkards*, there are: anguish and restless changing of place, with laconic speech, uncertain look, fear, and desire to run away; *epileptic convulsions*, and mania, *red, hot, and puffed face;* delusions of sensation (as, for instance, feeling as though the body were cut in two, &c.)

SULPHUR, against *trembling*, dropsical affections, and many other infirmities of drunkards; and in the case of drunkards, who have, at the same time, indulged to excess in coffee.

ECLAMPSIA.—*See* SPASMS.

EXERTION (effects of over-).—*See* FATIGUE.

EMOTIONS (Sufferings caused by MORAL).—The best remedies are, in general: *Acon. bell. bry. cham. coff. coloc. hyos. ign. lach. merc. n-vom. op. phos. phos-ac. plat. puls. staph. stram. verat.*—Aur. aur-m. aur-s.

Effects produced by FRIGHT, or FEAR, yield most frequently to: *Acon. bell. hyos. ign. lach. op. puls. samb. veratr.*

Effects of excessive JOY, require in preference: *Coff.* or *op.*

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Effects of VEXATION, or AFFLICTION, principally call for: *Ign. phos-ac. staphys.*, or else: *Ars. graph.* and *lach.*

Those caused by NOSTALGIA, require especially: *Capsic. merc. phos-ac.* and perhaps: *Carb-an.* or *aur.*

Those from DISAPPOINTED LOVE: *Hyos. ignat. phos-ac. hell.*

Those from MORTIFICATION (wounded self-love): *Bell. coloc. ign. plat. puls. staph.*—Aur.

Those from CONTRADICTION, or from a fit of PASSION: *Acon. bry. cham. coloc. n-vom. plat. staph.* especially.

Of these medicines, the preference should be given to:

ACONITUM, when there are: Head-ache, *febrile heat, congestion in the head, great fear* (especially in children); or if, after a FRIGHT, the employment of *opium* should have been neglected.

BELLADONNA, when there are: Mental alienation, or continued anguish, with fear, cries, tears (and naughtiness in children), and especially if *aconit.* or *opium* have proved insufficient to remove the *bad effects caused by fear.*

BRYONIA, when there are: Coldness and shivering over the whole body, great irascibility, anorexia, nausea, vomiting and bilious sufferings, *in consequence of the indulgence of anger.*

CAPSICUM, if *nostalgia* produce sleeplessness, with redness and heat in the cheeks.

CHAMOMILLA, when, in consequence of *a fit of passion*, there are: Bitter taste in the mouth, nausea, retching, and vomiting of bilious matter; *gripings;* diarrhœa; *pressure at the pit of* the *stomach, and in the stomach;* head-ache; fever with heat, thirst, redness of the face and eyes, anguish and inquietude; jaundice; cough; palpitation of the heart; shortness of breath, pulmonary spasms and fits of choking; or when, in children, there are convulsions and asthmathic sufferings; or, when there are sufferings from indigestion, in consequence of eating or drinking after a fit of passion.

COFFEA, when, in consequence of excessive JOY, the nervous system is violently affected, and when there are trembling and tendency to faint, especially in women and children; or if, after a fit of passion, the patient should have taken an infusion of chamomile.

COLOCYNTHIS, when, in consequence of *Indignation*, or *Mortification*, there are: Spasmodic colic, cramps in the calves of the legs, nausea, bitter taste and vomiting, sleeplessness, &c.

HEPAR, if children cry for a long time, in consequence of a fit of passion, without allowing themselves to be soothed, and if *bellad.* prove insufficient to relieve them.

HYOSCYAMUS, when there appear, after a *Fright:* Dulness,

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obstructed deglutition, convulsions, involuntary starts or laughter during sleep, desire to run away, &c.; or, in consequence of *disappointed love*, jealousy, delirium, &c.

IGNATIA, against the effects of *Fright*, or *Mortification*, *Affliction*, or *Grief*, arising from the loss of a *friend* or *relation*, or from *disappointed love*; and when there are: Deep, consuming, and insurmountable grief, vomiting, gastric sufferings, head-ache, vertigo, paleness of the face; perhaps also when convulsions or epileptic fits, especially in children, result from fright or fear.

MERCURIUS, against recent or chronic consequences of *Fright*, or *Mortification*, and also against *Nostalgia*, especially when there are great anxiety, trembling, and agitation, especially at night, ebullition of blood on the least exertion, sleeplessness, inability to endure the warmth of the bed; great nervous susceptibility, quarrelsome disposition, which is at war with every thing and every body, even relatives; desire to run away, continued shivering, perspiration throughout the night.

NUX-VOM., against the effects of a *Fit* of *Passion*, with general coldness, and when *bryonia* has proved insufficient; or if the patient should have taken an infusion of chamomile, or have eaten or drunk, after flying into a passion, and *chamom.* should have failed to effect a complete recovery.

OPIUM, when it can be administered immediately, after a shock sustained from *Fear* or *Joy*, and especially when there are: Pains in the forehead, stupefaction, or even loss of consciousness, heat, and perspiration on the head, with coldness of the body, congestion of blood in the head, sour risings or vomiting, great distress and heaviness in the abdomen; *diarrhœa*, or involuntary evacuations, oppression in the chest and dyspnœa; *syncope*; *convulsive*, or else epileptic *fits*; trembling, cries, or *lethargic sleep*, with snoring; spasmodic rigidity of the body; internal heat, with coldness of the body, and cold perspiration, &c.

PHOSPHORI AC., against the effects of *Profound chagrin*, or *Disappointed love*, or *Nostalgia*; in a word, in all cases in which *ignatia* fails to cure, and especially when there are taciturnity, laconic speech, dulness and stupidity; falling off or blanching of the hair; hectic fever, with profuse perspiration in the morning; constant tendency to sleep, &c.

PLATINA, if, in consequence of *Passion* or *Mortification*, there are: Indifference, sadness alternating with laughter; pride, with contempt for others; great anguish and fear of death, and especially when, in women, the uterine system is affected at the same time.

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PULSATILLA, against the effects of *Fear*, which are characterized by diarrhœa, with heat in the abdomen, and coldness in the limbs; or against the effects of a *Fit of passion*, in persons of a mild disposition; or if, after a fit of anger, the patient should have taken *chamomile in a ptisan*; or should have eaten or drunk, and *cham.* should have failed to restore health.

SAMBUCUS, when, in consequence of *Fright* or *Fear*, there are: General coldness of the body, trembling, convulsive jerking, *oppression of the chest*, lethargic sleep with snoring; and when *op.* has not been able to contend successfully against that state.

STAPHYSAGRIA, against the effects of a *Fit of passion*, and especially when there are: Indignation and anger, to such a pitch as to cause the patient to fling away violently whatever is held in the hand, or to push about the objects that lie before him (on the table); ill-humour, inquietude and fear;—or when, in consequence of *Deep grief*, there are: Sadness, with a disposition to take every thing in bad part, great fear respecting the future, sleep by day, and sleeplessness at night; falling off of the hair; weak and languid voice; hypochondriacal humour.

VERATRUM, if, after *Fright* or *Fear*, there are: involuntary evacuations, or diarrhœa, with general coldness of the body.

☞ For directions, respecting other medicines, see in *Sect.* 3, the articles FRIGHT, FEAR, GRIEF, &c., and examine the *pathogenesy* of the medicines which are there enumerated.

EPILEPSY.—See SPASMS.

ERGOTISM.—Poisoning by Ergot.—See *Chap.* XXVI.

EXCITABILITY.—See Excitability (NERVOUS).

FAINTING.—The medicines which have hitherto been employed with the greatest success against different kinds of FAINTING, HYSTERICAL DEBILITY, LIPOTHYMIA, SYNCOPE, &c., are: *Acon. carb-v. cham. hep. lach. mosch. n-vom. phos-ac. veratr.*

When this state is caused by FRIGHT, or by any other MORAL EMOTION, the chief remedies are: *Acon. cham. coff. lach. op.* or *veratr.*

When brought on by VIOLENT PAIN: *Acon.* or *cham.*

If produced by the SLIGHTEST PAIN: *Hep. n-mosch.*

For HYSTERICAL subjects: *Cham. cocc. ign. mosch. n-mosch. n-vom.*, and perhaps *Ars.*, and *natr-m.*, are preferable.

If, in consequence of DEBILITATING LOSSES or VIOLENT DISEASES: *Carb-v. chin. n. vom.* or *veratr.* should be particularly consulted.

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For persons suffering from ABUSE OF MERCURY, principally: *Carb-v.* or perhaps also: *Hep. lach.* and *op.*

However, a preference should be given to:

ACONITUM, when there are: *Violent palpitation of the heart*, ebullition of blood and congestion in the head, humming in the ears, and *occurrence of the fits when rising from a recumbent posture*, with shivering, and *deadly paleness of the face*, succeeding redness.

CARBO VEGET., when the fits come on *after sleep, on getting out of bed*, or while *in bed* in the morning.

CHAMOMILLA, when there are, with the fits: Vertigo, cloudiness of the eyes, hardness of hearing, sensation of flabbiness and faintness in the pit of the stomach, &c.

COFFEA, especially in sensitive persons, and when *aconit.* has failed against the attacks caused by fright.

HEPAR, when the fits come on in the evening, and are preceded by vertigo.

LACHESIS, when the symptoms are: *Asthmatic sufferings, vertigo, paleness of the face*, cloudiness of the eyes; *nausea*, vomiting, *pain and stitches in the præcordial region, cold perspiration*, convulsions, spasms in the maxillæ, rigidity and bloatedness of the body, and epistaxis.

MOSCHUS, when the fits occur chiefly in the evening, or at night, or in the open air, and are accompanied by *pulmonary spasms*, or followed by head-ache.

NUX VOM., when the fits come on chiefly *in the morning*, or *after a meal*, as well as in the case of pregnant women, or *persons fatigued by intellectual labour*; or when they are caused by drinking *spirituous liquors*, and especially when there are *nausea*, paleness of the face, sparks before the eyes, or clouded sight, *pain in the stomach*, anxiety, trembling and congestion in the head or chest.

PHOSPHORI AC., when the fits come on *after a meal*, and when *nux vomica* has proved insufficient.

VERATRUM, when the fits are brought on by the least movement, or when they follow: *Great anguish*, with discouragement and despair; the fits being accompanied by spasm, tightness of the maxillæ, convulsive movements of the eyes and eyelids, &c.

☞ For the rest of the medicines cited, and for others that may also be employed, See *Sect.* 2, FAINTING, and consult the *pathogenesy* of the medicines.

FATIGUE FROM CORPOREAL OR INTELLECTUAL EXERTION.—The most efficacious medicines against over-fatigue of any kind whatever, are, in general: ***Acon. arn. bry. calc. carb-v. chin. cocc. coff. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. silic. veratr.***

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For fatigue caused by CORPOREAL EXERTION, the best medicines are: *Acon. arn. bry. calc. chin. cocc. coff. merc. rhus. silic.* and *veratr.*

For that arising from PROLONGED WATCHING, principally *Carb-v. cocc. n-vom. puls.*

For the effects of EXCESSIVE STUDY, especially: *Bell. calc. lach. n-vom. puls.* and *sulph.*

For bad effects resulting from a SEDENTARY LIFE, principally *N-vom. sulph.*

Of these medicines the preference should be given to:

ACONITUM, when, in consequence of being *Over-heated by exertion*, there are: A full and quick pulse, panting respiration, cough, *stitches in the side*, and pains in the limbs.

ARNICA, when the stitches in the side, caused by *Fatiguing labour*, will not yield to *aconitum*, or when, in consequence of *over-exertion in walking*, there are pains in all the limbs, as if they had been bruised or beaten, especially in the muscles, with swelling and soreness of the feet.

BELLADONNA, against head-ache and cerebral suffering, brought on by *Excessive study.*

BRYONIA, when aconitum is insufficient to counteract the effects of being *Over-heated*, or of *too hurried a walk*, or when the stitches in the side will not yield to arnica.

CALCAREA, when the least exertion, and even conversation, causes great fatigue, and when neither *cocc.* nor *veratr.* are sufficient; and also when the least intellectual fatigue produces head-ache.

CARBO VEGET., against dejection after a *Nocturnal debauch*, and especially when there are: *Pressive or pulsative cephalalgia, ameliorated in the open air;* nausea without other sufferings; liquid and pale fæces.

CHINA, after *Corporeal exertion*, with violent perspiration, and especially in persons who have already been weakened by perspiration, and other debilitating causes.

COCCULUS, against the effects of *Fatiguing labour*, or *prolonged watching*, especially when there are: *Great weakness, with speedy fatigue on the least exertion, or the least privation of sleep;* trembling, and sensation of emptiness in the head, flushes of heat on the face, dull eyes, dryness of the mouth, aversion to food, risings, fits of nausea, with weakness verging on syncope, fulness in the stomach, oppression of the chest; aggravation from the open air, conversation, and coffee; great sadness, starts during sleep, and anxious dreams.

COFFEA, against fatigue caused by *Corporeal exertion*, with *want of food.*

IPECACUANHA, when in consequence of *Prolonged watching*

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there are head-ache and nausea, especially when the patient is obliged to keep awake still longer.

MERCURIUS, against the effects of *Over-heating labour*, especially when there is ebullition of blood on the least exertion, with congestion in the head, chest and face.

NUX VOMICA, against the effects of *Prolonged watching*, *Excessive study*, and a *Sedentary life*, and especially in the case of persons, who, in order to excite their strength, have taken coffee, wine, or other spirituous drinks; or when there are: Cephalalgia; with congestion of blood in the head, cloudiness, heaviness in the forehead on moving the eyes, and painful shocks in the brain at every step; pale and hollow countenance, or earthy complexion, gastric sufferings, nausea, or inertia of the abdominal organs; cough and nervous odontalgia; *aggravation of sufferings in the open air;* aversion to movement and walking; excitability of the whole nervous system; shivering, lassitude, *hypochondria*, and ill-humour; *lively and choleric temperament.*

PULSATILLA, against fatigue from *Excessive study*, or against the consequences of *Prolonged watching*, especially in women, and particularly if they cannot lie down till towards morning; or when there are: cloudiness of the head, feeling of intoxication, or sensation as if the cranium were empty and the head too light; or heaviness of the head, with photophobia, and *amelioration of the sufferings in the open air;* mild and easy disposition.

RHUS TOX., when, after having *lifted or carried burdens*, or in consequence of any other fatiguing exertion, there is soreness of all the joints, especially when beginning to move, or during repose.

SILICEA, when, in consequence of *Violent running*, there is shortness of breath, which is aggravated by walking or ascending, with cough, expectoration of phlegm, &c.

SULPHUR, when, in consequence of a *Sedentary life*, or *Excessive study*, or *Prolonged watching*, there are fatigue of the head, *hypochondriacal humour*, gastric sufferings, dyspepsia and constipation; and when *nux-vom.* has proved insufficient.

VERATRUM, when, in consequence of *Corporeal exertion*, there is great debility, and when the least exertion fatigues so much as to induce syncope.

☞ For other medicines, which may also be used, see *Sect.* 3, under the articles EXERTION, DEBILITY, and WEAKNESS.

FEAR (Effects of).—See EMOTIONS (MORAL).

GLANDS (Affections of the).—The medicines which have hitherto proved most successful are; *Aur. bar-c. bell. calc. carb-v. cham. cist. con. dulc. hep. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. sil. spong.*

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staph. and *sulph.*—*Alum. bov. canth. carb-an. graph. iod. kali. mang. ol-jec. plumb. sabin.*

Of these medicines, the preference should be given to :

AURUM, against engorgement and *ulceration of the inguinal glands* from the abuse of mercury, and also when caused by syphilis.

BARYTA, principally against *engorgement, inflammation,* or *induration* of the glands of the nape of the neck, and especially when, at the same time, there are dry scabs on the head and face.

BELLADONNA, against *inflammatory engorgement of the glands and lymphatic vessels,* forming red and shining radii, with nodosities, heat of the parts affected, and tensive and piercing pains; and also against *engorgement* and *ulceration, or induration of the inguinal glands,* or *of those of the neck;* and also against *cold tumours.*—*Dulc. hep. merc. rhus. or calc. n-vom.* and *sulph.* are often suitable after *bell.*

BRYONIA, against engorgement of the *sub-cutaneous glands,* forming small, *hard nodosities under the skin.*

CALCAREA, against *engorgement* and induration of the *sub-maxillary, axillary, and inguinal glands,* as well as those *of the neck,* the *parotides,* and the *glands of the face;* also with *otorrhœa* and hardness of hearing.—Also against *cold tumours,* and engorgement of the *mesenteric* glands.—*Calcarea* is often especially indicated after *sulph.*

CARBO VEG., especially against *induration of the axillary glands,* and *nodosities in the breast.*

CHAMOMILLA, against *inflammatory and painful engorgement* of the *sub-maxillary* glands, and of those of the *neck;* and also against induration of the *mammary glands* in new-born infants.

CISTUS, against engorgement and *ulceration,* especially of the sub-maxillary *glands,* with caries of the *maxillæ.*

CONIUM, against glandular affections *caused by contusion,* scirrhous indurations, and cold tumours.

DULCAMARA, against *cold tumours,* and also against *inflammation* or *induration* of the *inguinal glands,* or of those *of the neck,* or *of the nape of the neck,* with tensive and drawing pains.—*Dulc.* is often especially indicated after *bell.* or *merc.*

GRAPHITES, against scrofulous enlargement of the glands of the neck.

HEPAR, against *ulceration,* principally of the *axillary* or *inguinal glands,* and especially when the patient is suffering from *abuse of mercury.*

IODIUM, principally against *induration of the inguinal* or axillary glands, or of those of the neck, and nape of the neck,

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whether arising from a scrofulous habit, or from arthritic metastasis, or any other cause.

MERCURIUS, against *cold tumours*, *inflammatory engorgement* or *ulceration of the glands*, especially of the *sub-maxillary, axillary and inguinal* glands, and also of the *parotides*, whether in scrofulous children, or *caused by syphilis.*—*Dulc.* or *bell.* and *hep.* or else *rhus*, are sometimes suitable after mercury.

NITRI ACID., especially against *inflammatory engorgement*, or ulceration of the *inguinal* or *axillary* glands, from abuse of mercury, or from syphilis.

NUX. VOM., against inflammation of the *lymphatic vessels*, with heat, and shining redness, hardness and soreness. *Nux-vom.* is especially suitable in this case after *bellad.*

SILICEA, against scrofulous *engorgement and induration*, especially *of the glands of the neck*, nape of the neck, and *parotides*, and also of the axillary and inguinal glands, *with* or *without inflammation.*

SPONGIA, principally against scrofulous engorgement and induration of the glands of the neck.

SULPHUR, against *engorgement*, *induration*, and *ulceration*, especially of the *inguinal*, *axillary*, and *sub-maxillary glands*, and also of those of the neck and nape of the neck, and likewise of the *sub-cutaneous glands* of the whole body, whether arising from a scrofulous habit, or from exanthemata, such as *scarlatina*, &c., or from abuse of mercury, or from other causes.

For other medicines that may also be used, See *Sect.* 2, art. GLANDS.

HÆMORRHAGE.—The best medicines are, in general, °*Acon.* **arn.* °*bell.* °*chin. croc. fer. ipec. lach.* **phos.* **sabin. secal.*—°Chinin. ["*Asa. bar-m. cocc.* °*copaib. crotal.* °*diad. kreos.* °*mill. mosch.* °*merc. ophiot. ratan. vinca.*" Ed.]

For ACTIVE hæmorrhage, the most eligible are: *Acon. bell. croc. sabin.*

For that which arises from DEBILITY: *Chin. fer. ipec.* and *secal.* and perhaps also: *Arn. n-vom.* and *puls.*

☞ For the remaining medicines, See *Sect.* 2, HÆMORRHAGE, and *compare* hæmorrhage of particular organs.

HEAT (Effects of).—The best medicines against the effects of being over-heated, or against the influence of heat, are, in general: *Acon. ant. bell. bry. camph. carb-v.* and *silic.*; also: *Op. thuj.* and *zinc.*

Of these medicines, the preference should be given to:

ACONITUM, against sufferings excited by a *sun-stroke*, or by the heat of the fire, and especially when the patient *has slept* in the sun, or near a fire.

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ANTIMONIUM, when the heat of summer is found to be insupportable, or at least when *the slightest exertion in that season speedily fatigues*, with nocturnal perspiration, constant inclination to sleep, *gastric sufferings*, &c., and especially if *bryon.* should be found insufficient to effect a cure.

BELLADONNA, if aconitum should fail to remove the effects of a sun-stroke, or of the heat of a fire; or when there are: *Head-ache*, with *fulness and expansive pressure, especially in the forehead, as if the contents were about to protrude*, with aggravation when stooping, on the least movement, and at every moral emotion; or great anguish and inquietude, fury; or at least, great agitation, or great timidity, terror, and *fear concerning objects and events of the day*; tearful disposition and cries.

BRYONIA, when, from labouring, or from any exertion whatever in the heat, there are: Painful fulness in the head; anorexia, or else *nausea, vomiting* and *diarrhœa*; inability to digest milk; agitation with trembling; tightness of the clothes over the hypochondria; irascible and passionate humour; fear respecting *the future*.

CAMPHORA, when *aconit.* or *bellad.* have failed as remedies against the effects of a sun-stroke, or the heat of a fire.

CARBO VEG., when being over-heated causes head-ache, especially heaviness, pulsative pains, and pressure above the eyes; soreness of the eyes when making an effort to see, &c.

SILICEA, when heat causes nausea, or other gastric sufferings, and when neither *antim.* nor *bryon.* suffices to overcome that condition.

☞ DEJECTION, caused by a highly electrical state of the atmosphere, and by hot and oppressive weather, yields, according to circumstances, most frequently to *bry. carb-v. n-vom.* or *silic.*

HUMOUR (weakness from loss of).—*See* DEBILITY.

HYDRARGYROSIS —See *Chap.* XXVI. MERCURY.

HYDRARTHRA.—The most efficacious medicine is *sulph.*; but *Calc. iod. merc.* and *sil.* will often also be found suitable.

HYPOCHONDRIA.—See *Chap.* V.

HYSTERIA.—See *Chap* XX.

ICTERUS.—See *Chap.* XVI.

INDIGESTION (Effects of).—See *Chap.* XV.

INDURATIONS.—The best remedies appear to be: ***Bry. carb-a. carb-v. con. dulc. iod. kal. n-vom. ran. rhus. sep. sil. spong. sulph.*** [*Calend. cistus.*]

The principal medicines for SCIRRHOUS indurations are: ***Bell. carb-a.*** and ***carb-veg. cham. con. magn-m. n-vom. phos. sep. sil. staph.*** and ***sulph.***

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☞ Compare : GLANDS, and *Chap.* II. CARCINOMA.

INFLAMMATIONS.—The best *antiphlogistic* that homœopathy possesses, is undoubtedly *aconit.*, and many cases of acute inflammation will yield to this medicine ; but it must not be supposed that *acon.* is in all such cases an infallible specific ; on the contrary, to ensure a good result, it must, like other medicines, be administered only when indicated by the totality of symptoms. There are, in fact, many inflammatory diseases (principally those in which the old school forbids blood-letting) in which the use of *aconit.* would only occasion a loss of time, while, on the other hand, there are cases in which this medicine is almost indispensable ; as for example, inflammation of the *serous membranes* with violent febrile heat, hard and quick pulse, &c.

Sulph. is to CHRONIC, what *aconit.* is to ACUTE inflammations ; so that those who attribute every chronic disease to hidden inflammation of some organ, will find as much reason for reckoning on the extensive efficacy of sulphur, as those who attribute them to psoric virus.—But, as aconit. is not suitable in all cases of acute inflammation, so neither is sulph. adapted to all cases of chronic inflammation, but must only be administered when it is evidently indicated by the existing symptoms.

See also the particular local inflammations, in the organs affected ; and *compare* FEVERS (INFLAMMATORY), *Chap.* IV.

JAUNDICE.—See *Chap.* XVI. ICTERUS.

LOVE (Effects of DISAPPOINTED).—*See* EMOTIONS (MORAL).

MARASMUS.—The best medicines against the various kinds of marasmus are, in general : *Ars. bar-c. bell. calc. chin. cin. fer. graph. lach. sil. sulph. verat.*, and recourse may be often had also to : *Ant. arn. carb-v. hep. ipec. lyc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mos. phos. phos-ac. plumb. rhus. staph.*, &c.

For the various causes from which marasmus may arise, and for the medicines which are adapted to them, *See* the articles : EMOTIONS (MORAL), DEBILITY, FATIGUE, HUMOURS (Loss of), &c., and compare ATROPHY, PHTHISIS, HECTIC FEVER, &c.

For MARASMUS SENILIS, the medicines most frequently indicated, are *Bar-c. con. op. phos* and *secal.*

MASTURBATION.—*See* DEBILITY.

MECHANICAL INJURIES.—See *Chap.* II.

MEDICINAL Maladies.—See *Chap.* XXVI.

["MERCURY (Abuse of), especially *Alumin.* °*asa.* °*aur. bell. carb-veg. chin.* °*clem.* °*dulc.* °*euph.* °*guaj.* °*hep.* °*iod.* °*lach.* °*lyc.* °*mez. phos.-ac.* °*nitr-ac.* °*rhod.* °*sili.* °*staph.* °*stram. sulph. val.*

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"Suffering of GLANDS: °*Hep.* °*nitr. ac. sulph.*

"—LIMBS: °*carb-veg.* °*chin. dulc.* °*guaj.* °*hep.* °*lach.* °*phos-ac.* °*puls.* °*rhod. sassap.* °*sulph.* °*Arn.* °*bell.* °*calc.* °*cham.* °*lyc.* °*val.*

"—WEAKNESS: °*chin.* °*hep.* °*lach.* °*carb-veg. nitr-ac.*" ED.]

NARCOTISMA.—See *Chap.* XXVI.

NERVOUS debility, over-excitement, and excitability.—The best remedies are, in general: *Acon. cham. chin. coff. n-vom. puls. mgs-arc.*, or else: *Asar. hep. ign. nitr-ac. leuc. valer.* and *veratr.*

When this state is the result of EXCESSIVE STUDY, PROLONGED WATCHING, or a SEDENTARY LIFE, the most eligible medicines are: *N-vom.* and *sulph.*, also: *Calc. carb-v. cocc. lach. puls.* and *mgs-arc.*

When it has been occasioned by abuse of MERCURY, the most efficacious are: *carb-v. cham. hep. nitr-ac.* and *puls.*

When caused by NARCOTIC substances, especially: *Cham. coff. merc. n-vom.*, &c.

From abuse of COFFEE, principally: *Cham. ign. merc. n-vom.* and *sulph.*

When it has been brought on by EXCESS IN THE USE OF WINE, or ALCOHOLIC DRINKS, especially: *Acon. bell. coff. n-vom. puls.* and *sulph.*

In general the preference should be given to:

ACONITUM, principally for young people (and especially for young girls), who are *of a plethoric habit, and lead a sedentary life*, or when there is excessive sensibility to the slightest pain, sleeplessness, with agitation and tossing, excitability of the organs of sight and of hearing, so as to render the least light or noise insupportable; *redness of the cheeks*, congestion in the head, *palpitation of the heart*, &c.

CHAMOMILLA, when there are: great sensibility to pain, with tendency to faint from the slightest suffering; inconsolableness, with tossing, cries, and tears; irascibility and combativeness; alternate paleness and redness of the face, or *heat and redness of one cheek*, with coldness and paleness of the other, &c.

CHINA, when there are: Great weakness, with trembling, aversion to corporeal and intellectual labour; *over excitability of the whole nervous system*, with extreme susceptibility to currents of air; retarded sleep, or sleeplessness from a great concourse of ideas; distressing dreams, which cause agitation even after waking; tendency to perspire, and hypochondriacal humour.

COFFEA, when there are: Sleeplessness, moral excitability, vexation and ill-humour, or too great gaiety and vivacity, excessive sensibility to the least pain.

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NUX-VOMICA, when there are: Irritability and extreme nervous excitement, too great susceptibility of all the organs, timidity, inclination to remain lying down, repugnance to the open air and to movement, peevishness, passion, and obstinacy.

PULSATILLA, under the same circumstances as *nux-vom.*, but especially suitable in the case of females, or persons of a mild and easy character.

MAGNES ARCT., when there are: over-excitement with trembling, agitation, and inquietude in the limbs, excessive distention of the abdomen, mental anxiety and uneasiness, and great nervous debility.

☞ For the rest of the medicines cited, *See* their *pathogenesy*, and for others which may also be employed, See *Sect.* 2, EXCITABILITY.

NEURALGIA.—The best medicines are, in general: *Acon. arn. ars. bry. cham. chin coff. hep. ign. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. verat.* and perhaps, also: *Caps. coloc. con. kal. magn. mez. phos. ruta. sep. spig. stann. staph. thuj. valer. verb.* — Ammoniac? Chinin? [" *Eat. kr-bi. rhus-r.*" *Kalm. sab.* Ed.]

If the sufferings have been produced by coffee, the medicines to be preferred are: *Cham. coff. ign.* and *n-vom.*

Neuralgia, caused by a CHILL, requires especially: *Acon. coff. cham. chin. hep. merc. puls. rhus.*

In PLETHORIC persons, especially: *Acon. arn. bell. merc. n-vom.*

In SENSITIVE and NERVOUS persons, principally: *Acon. ars. bry. cham. chin coff. hep. ign. valer. verat.*

When caused by ABUSE OF MERCURY, especially: *Arn. cham. chin. hep.* and *puls.*

The medicines cited may be chosen by the following indications; viz.:

ACONITUM, when there are: *Insupportable pains, especially at night*, shooting or pulsative pains febrile heat, moaning, complaints, inconsolable anguish, or else fear of death; thirst, *redness of the cheeks*, small and quick pulse; great sensibility of the whole nervous system, especially of the organs of sight and hearing; sleeplessness, agitation, and tossing.

ARNICA, when there are: Crawling pricking in the parts affected, with agitation and restlessness which compel the patient to move them continually; aggravation of the sufferings by the least exertion, and by the slightest noise.

ARSENICUM, when the pains are burning or tearing, manifesting themselves especially at night, and also during sleep; or when they are so insupportable as to give rise to furious despair; and when there are, at the same time, great anguish, ex-

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cessive weakness, with necessity to lie down. intermission of the paroxysms of pain, sensation of coldness in the part affected; aggravation during repose after prolonged exercise, or in bed, in the evening, or after a meal; mitigation from the application of external heat.

BELLADONNA, when there are: Piercing burning pains. aggravated by every movement, all bright light and all kinds of noise. by the least commotion. and even by the walking above of other persons; daily paroxysms of pain from the afternoon till after midnight; aggravation from a current of air, from the warmth of the bed, &c.

BRYONIA, Pressive or drawing and lacerating piercing pains, like those of sub-cutaneous ulceration; aggravation from movement of the body, mitigation frequently from moving the part affected; irascible and passionate temper; liability to rheumatic affections &c.

CHAMOMILLA, Drawing, tearing. and pulsative pains, with sensation of torpor in the parts affected excessive sensibility, which renders the least pain insupportable; failure of strength, so as to faint on the first attack of pain; bloatedness of the face, or redness of one of the cheeks, with paleness of the other; hot perspiration on the head, also in the air, with tossing, cries, tears, and irascibility and quarrelsomeness.

CHINA, when there are: Excessive sensibility of the skin, aggravation of pain from the slightest contact, sensation of torpor and paralytic weakness in the part affected, pressive pain, ill-humour, discontent sensuality, paleness of the face, with redness and transient heat of the countenance great loquacity, or nocturnal agitation. This medicine may most frequently be employed with success after *coffea.*

COFFEA. Insupportable pains, tearfulness. complete discouragement, with agitation, tossing cries and great anguish; dread of the open air; sensibility of the organs, and especially of the hearing, which renders the least noise insupportable. *Nux-vom. ignat. chin.* or *pulsat.* are often indicated after *coffea.*

HEPAR, Pain, as from a wound, or from sub-cutaneous ulceration, which is aggravated by the slightest contact; syncope on the least pain especially in the evening.

IGNATIA, Tearing pains, or pressure from within outwards, or lancinating boring, paleness of the face, watery urine, momentary mitigation from a change of position; renewal of the paroxysm after a meal after lying down in the evening, or after rising in the morning; fickleness, with tendency to be frightened, or sadness and taciturnity; mildness and sensitiveness.

[KALMIA. Dr. Gray has introduced this remedy with bril-

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liant success, in some forms of Prosopalgia, perfectly unconceding to every other drug essayed. We have fully confirmed its value. ED.]

MERCURIUS, in persons subject to rheumatism, with nocturnal perspiration, lacerating and piercing pains, nocturnal aggravation, sensation of coldness in the parts affected, great debility, ebullition of blood on the least exertion, paleness of the face, or transient redness of the face, or red blotches on the cheeks.

NUX-VOM., in persons addicted to spirituous liquors, or to coffee; of a lively and choleric temperament, with red face; also in persons who lead a sedentary and secluded life; drawing or jerking pains, which appear or are aggravated in bed, in the morning, after a meal, or in the evening; also in free, cold air, during reading and meditation.

PULSATILLA, Lacerating or piercing and pulsative pains, occupying only one side, aggravated after lying down in the evening, or in the morning, on rising, also during repose, and especially when seated; amelioration in the open air, especially in the case of women, and in persons of a mild, timid, and tranquil character; pale complexion, and tendency to chilliness.

RHUS, Stinging and burning pains, or drawing piercings, or pain as from sub-cutaneous ulceration; aggravation of the pains during repose and in the open air; mitigation by movement and warmth, calm temperament, disposed to melancholy and sadness, or to fits of anguish.

[SABINA. We have cured a most agonizing case of Prosopalgia, *during* Menstruation, with this drug. The pains were lacerating, throbbing, distracting the senses. In other forms of Neuralgia it will prove equally efficient, especially if dependant on the menstrual effort. ED.]

VERATRUM, Violent pains, which occasion loss of reason and delirium, or pain with weakness to the degree of fainting, and cold perspiration; general coldness of the body, with thirst; aggravation from the warmth of the bed, and at night, towards the morning; amelioration on rising up and walking.

☞ For the other medicines which may be used, *See* their *pathogenesy;* and *compare* the articles: CEPHALALGIA, OTALGIA, ODONTALGIA, PROSOPALGIA, &c., under those heads.

OSTITIS, and other diseases of the bones.—The medicines that have hitherto proved most efficacious are: *Ang. asa. aur. bell. calc. dulc. lyc. merc. mez. phos. rut. sep. silic. sulph.*; and also: *Chin. hep. nitr-ac. phos-ac. rhus. staph. aur-m. aur-s.*

These remedies have been most frequently administered as follows:

ANGUSTURA, against: *Caries*, especially in patients who

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have indulged *to excess in coffee*, or who have a morbid desire for it.

Asa, against: *Exostosis, caries*, and *necrosis*, especially in the legs or arms, and also against softening of the bones.

Aurum, against: *Exostosis* and other diseases of the bones, originating in the *abuse of mercury*, and especially against *caries of the bones of the nose.—Aur-m. aur-s.*

Belladonna, against: *Exostosis* in the forehead, with *caries of the palate*, and also against *distortion of the spine.*

Calcarea, against: *Distortion of the spine*, and *of the long bones of the extremities; swelling of the joints:* softening of the bones; tardy closing of the fontanella in children, with enlargement of the cranium; exostosis and caries in the arms and legs; necrosis.

Dulcamara, against: *Exostosis*, with ulcers in the arms, caused by repercussion of scabies.

Lycopodium, against: *Exostosis, ostitis*, and *caries* in scrofulous subjects.

Mercurius, against: *Exostosis, caries, pains in the bones*, &c.

Mezereum, against: *Exostosis* in the legs and arms of scrofulous subjects.

Phosphorus, against: *Exostosis* in the cranium, with lacerating and boring pains, and swelling of the clavicula.

Pulsatilla, against: *Distortion of the spine*, with open fontanella in children.

Ruta, against: *Pains in the bones*, and *affections of the periosteum;* also *caries*, caused by mechanical injuries.

Sepia, against: *Exostosis* and *caries* in the legs and arms.

Silicea, against: *Exostosis, caries, necrosis, slow ossification of the fontanella*, and almost all diseases of the bones. This, as well as *calc.*, is the most efficacious remedy for affections of the bones.

Sulphur, against: *Distortion, softening, swelling, caries*, and other affections of the bones. It has frequently been employed with much success before *calc.*, on commencing the treatment.

☞ For other medicines which may be employed, See *Sect.* 2. Bones; and for more extensive details, *compare* the articles: Scrofula, Syphilis, Rachitis, &c., and examine the *pathogenesy* of the medicines cited.

PARALYSIS.—The medicines which have hitherto proved most efficacious are: *Caus. cocc. n-vom.* and *rhus.*, also: *Arn. bar-c. bell. bry. dulc. fer. lach. led. lyc. oleand. ruta, silic. stann. sulph. zinc.*—°Chinin. ["°*Anac? ang.* °*argent-n. ars. carb-v. cic. colch. con. crotal. cup. cup-c. elect. hyd-ac.*

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*°hyos. iod. °kali. laur. magn-art. magn-aus. merc. °nat-m. nitrum. °ol-an. ? ophiot. *opium. phos. plumb. rhod. secal. sep. stavh. stram. vip. vip-torv.*" ED.]

For paralysis caused by APOPLEXY, the best remedies are: *Arn. bar-c. bell. n-vom. stann.* and *zinc.*, and perhaps: *Anac. con. lach. laur.* and *stram.*

That which follows DEBILITY from loss of humours, requires especially: *Bar-c. chin. fer.* and *sulph.*

That resulting from RHEUMATISM, especially: *Arn. fer.* and *ruta.* or else: *Bry. caus. lyc.* and *sulph.*

That arising from REPERCUSSION of an ERUPTION, or of a morbid SECRETION: *Caus.* and *sulph.*

HEMIPLEGIA: *Chinin. *coccul.* "[°*Arg-nit. bell. caust. hyos. *lach. plumb. °rhus. staph. stram.*" ED.]

See, besides, *Sect.* 2, PARALYSIS; and compare the articles APOPLEXY, RHEUMATISM, and DEBILITY.

PASSION (Effects of a fit of).—See EMOTIONS (MORAL).

PLETHORA.—See *Sect.* 2, PLETHORIC PERSONS.

POISONING.—See *Chap.* XXVI.

POLYSARCIA.—The chief remedies are: *Ant. arsen. bary-c. calc.* and *sulph.*, which may be profitably opposed to a tendency to immoderate corpulency.

RACHITIS.—The medicines that have hitherto been most successfully employed are, in general: *Asa. bell calc. lyc. merc. puls. silic. staph.* and *sulph.*, also: *mez. nitr-ac. petr. phos. phos-ac.* and *rhus.*

For DISTORTION OF THE SPINE, in particular: *Bell. calc. puls.* and *sulph.* have proved the most serviceable.

For INCURVATION OF THE CYLINDRICAL BONES, and SWELLING OF THE JOINTS: *Asa. calc. silic.* and *sulph.* are usually resorted to.

Against ENLARGEMENT OF THE HEAD in children, with RETARDED CLOSING OF THE FONTANELLA, the most efficacious remedies are: *Calc. puls.* and *silic.*

☞ *See* also *Scrofula*, and diseases of the BONES.

RHEUMATISM.—The most efficacious medicines are, in general: °*Acon.* °*arn.* °*bell.* °*bry.* °*cham.* *merc. °*n-vom.* °*phosph.* °*puls.* and °*rhus.*; also: °*Ant. ars.* *caus. *chin. fer.* °*hep. ign.* *lach. *lycop.* °*nux-mosch. phosph.* °*rhod. rut.* °*sass.* °*sep.* °*sulph. thuj. verat.* ["°*Alum. ammon. benz-a.*° *berb.* °*calc-ph. calend. camph. cann.* *carb-v. °chinin ? °clem.* °*colch. crotal. cup.* *daph. °dulc.* *euphorb.* *guaic. iod. °kali. kali-ch.*, °*kreos.* °*led. lup. magn-artif. meph.* °*mez.* °*nat-carb.* °*nit-ac.* °*ol-an. ? °o-jec. ? °phos-ac. plumb. ran. rhus-r. sab. sang.* *sil. squill. sulph-ac. tart.* *val.*" ED]

For ACUTE RHEUMATISM, the best remedies are: *Acon. arn.*

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ars. bell. bry. cham. chin. dulc. ign. [*kal-bi.*] *merc. n-vom. puls.* and *rhus.*—ᶜChinin ?

For CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, especially: *Caust. clem. crot. hep. kal-bi. lach. lycop. phosph. sulph. veratr.*, provided that *Bryon. dulc. ign. merc. nux-vom. puls. rhus.* or *thuj.* have been found insufficient.

ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM (with swelling), chiefly requires *Acon. arn. ant. bell. bry. chin. clem. hep. rhus.* or *sulph.* [*Benz-a. calc-caust.*]

That with PAINFUL WEARINESS, AND STIFFNESS in the limb: *Ant. bry. caus. guaj. lach.* and *sulph.*

That with PARALYSIS, principally: *Arn. chin. fer.* [*rhus-r.*] and *rut.*, and perhaps *plumb.*

For UNSETTLED RHEUMATIC pains, the most eligible medicines are: *Bryon. nux-mosch. nux-vom.* and *puls.*, or else: *Asr. daph. mang. plumb.* and *rhod.*

Rheumatism, caused by GONORRHŒA, requires, in preference: *Clem. sass.* and *thuj.*, or else: *Daph. lycop.* and *sulph.*

That which arises from ABUSE OF MERCURY, especially: °*Carb-veg.* °*chin.* °*guaj. lycop.* °*sass.* and °*sulph.*, or else: °*Bell. calc.* °*dulc. hep.* °*lach.* °*phos-ac.* and *puls.*—[‘°*Arn.* °*calc-ph.* °*cham.* °*mez.* °*rhod.* °*val.*” ED.]

Rheumatic pains, which are brought on by the slightest CHILL, require in preference: *Acon. arn. bry. calc. dulc. merc. phos-ac.* and *sulph.*

Those which occur in BAD WEATHER, especially: *Dulc. rhus. rhod.* and *veratr.*, or else: *Calc. carb-veg. lach. lycop. mang. nux-mosch*, and *sep.*

Those which are felt on every CHANGE OF WEATHER: *Calc. carb-veg. dulc. merc. lach. rhus. silic. sulph.* and *veratr.*

Those which result from a CHILL IN THE WATER, or from COLD DAMP WEATHER, especially: *Calc. nux-mosch. puls.* and *sass.* or else: *Carb-veg. dulc* or *sulph.*

Those which manifest themselves in consequence of CONGELATION: *Arsen. bryon.* or *nux-vom.*

The medicines should be chosen in accordance with the following indications: viz.

ACONITUM, when there are: *Shooting* or tearing *pains*, mitigated when sitting, but *insupportable at night*; with exasperation, complaints and reproaches; red and shining swelling of the part affected, and excessive sensibility to all contact and movement; *aggravation and renewal of the sufferings on taking wine or other exciting things*, also by moral emotions: *violent fever with dry heat, thirst, redness of the cheeks*, or alternate redness and paleness of the face.

ARNICA, when there are: *Pains, as from a strain or bruise,*

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paralytic sensation and tingling in the parts affected, or hard, red, and shining swelling; great *uneasiness in the part affected, with sensation as if it were resting wholly on too hard a surface;* aggravation of the sufferings on making an effort to use the limb. (Arnica is especially suitable before or after: *Chin. arsen. fer.* or *rhus.*)

BELLADONNA, when there are: *Shooting, burning* pains, aggravated at night, and by movement, swelling of the part affected, with *shining redness, widely extended;* violent fever, with *pulsation of the carotids,* congestion in the head, *redness of the face and eyes.* (*Bell.* is often especially suitable after: *Acon. cham. merc.* or *pulsat.*)

BRYONIA, Tensive and tearing pains, with *shootings on moving the part affected,* or shifting pains, which affect the muscles rather than the bones; red and shining (or pale and tense) swelling, or rigidity of the part affected; aggravation of the pains at night and on the least movement, general perspiration, or *coldness and shivering,* or violent febrile heat with head-ache, *bilious* or gastric *sufferings,* peevishness or passion. (Often after *aconit.* or *rhus.*)

CHAMOMILLA, Drawing or tearing pains, with *sensation of torpor, or of paralysis in the part affected,* fixedness, and *nocturnal aggravation of the pains, fever* with *burning partial heat,* preceded by shuddering; hot perspiration, also in the hair, redness (of one) of the cheeks, great agitation and tossing, or shivering, with continued necessity to remain lying down. (Especially before or after *bell. puls.* or *ignat.*)

MERCURIUS, Shooting, tearing, or burning pains, aggravated *at night towards the morning,* and also *by the warmth of the bed,* or by damp and cold air; *œdematous swelling of the parts affected;* the pains are principally seated in the joints or bones; sensation of coldness in the parts affected; *profuse perspiration, which, however, affords no relief.* (Often suitable before or after: *Bell. bry. chin. dulcam.* or *laches.*)

NUX-VOM., *Tensive, drawing pains,* which occupy especially the back, loins, chest, or *joints; sensation of torpor or paralysis in the parts affected, with cramps and palpitation in the muscles,* dread of the open air and great sensitiveness to cold, gastric sufferings, constipation, shivering with trembling and aggravation of the symptoms. (Seldom suitable at the commencement of the disorder, but often after: *Acon. cham. ignat.* or *arnic.*)

PULSATILLA, Drawing, tearing, and jerking pains, aggravated *at night,* or *in the evening in bed,* and also in a warm room, or on altering a position after remaining in it for a long time; or pains which pass rapidly from one joint to another; sensation of

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torpor and paralysis in the parts affected, or shootings and sensation of coldness on a change of weather; mitigation of pain on uncovering the limb, or in the open air; paleness of the face, and shivering, which increases in proportion to the pain. (Often suitable after: *Cham. ignat.* or *arnic.*)

RHUS, Tearing and burning, or tensive pains; or *wrenching pains*, with a sensation of *paralytic weakness*, and *tingling* in the parts affected; rigidity, or red and shining swelling in the joints, with *shootings when touched;* aggravation of the pains during repose and in bad or variable weather. (It is often suitable after: *Arnic.* or *bryon.*)

With regard to other medicines which have been cited, recourse may be had to:

ARSENICUM, when there are: Burning, tearing pains, insupportable at night, *aggravated by cold air*, and mitigated by external heat.

CAUSTICUM, when the *pains are insupportable in the open air*, and less severe in a room, or in bed; or when there are: paralytic weakness, *rigidity, and incurvation of the part affected.*

CHINA, against pains which are aggravated by the slightest touch, with paralytic weakness of the part affected, profuse perspiration, &c.

DULCAMARA, if the pains manifest themselves, especially at night, and during repose, and when there is little fever.

FERRUM, especially against rheumatic paralysis in the shoulder.

IGNATIA, when there are: *Contusive*, or *wrenching pains*, or sensation as if the flesh were detached from the bones; aggravation or appearance of the pains at night; amelioration on a change of posture.

LACHESIS, against: Chronic rheumatic pains, especially when administered alternately with *hep. sulph.;* or when there are rigidity and painful weariness in the parts affected.

LYCOPODIUM, when there are: Drawing and tearing pains, felt especially at night and during repose; painful rigidity of the muscles and joints, with sensation of torpor in the part affected. (Especially after: *Rhus. calc. puls.* or *nux-mosch.*)

NUX-MOSCH, against: Unsettled, drawing, or pressive pains, which are aggravated during repose, and also by free and cold air.

PHOSPHORUS, against: Tearing, drawing, and tensive pains, excited by the slightest chill; with head-ache, vertigo, oppression of the chest, &c.

RHODODENDRON, when the pains are aggravated during repose, and when they are excited by rough, damp, and windy weather.

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RUTA, particularly against rheumatic paralysis of the wrist or instep.

SEPIA, chiefly for rheumatic affections in tall, slender persons, especially females.

SULPHUR, in almost all cases of chronic rheumatism, and against obstinate sequelæ of acute rheumatism. (Often after: *Acon. bell. bryon. merc.* or *puls.*)

THUJA, against: Tearing and pulsative pains, as from subcutaneous ulceration, with sensation of coldness and torpor in the part affected; aggravation of the pains during repose, and also in the warmth of the bed.

VERATRUM, when there are: Pain, as from a bruise, aggravated by the warmth of the bed, and by bad weather, ameliorated by walking; with weakness, and trembling of the part affected.

For the symptoms which indicate the other medicines cited, see their *pathogenesy*, and compare, the PARTICULAR ORGANS, which may be affected by rheumatism, as well as the CONCOMITANT SYMPTOMS, CONDITIONS, and SUFFERINGS, in *Sections* 2, 3, and 4, under this head.

In the cases in which none of the preceding remedies appear to be indicated, recourse may be had to: *Camph. cann. colc. cupr. euph. kreos. magn. mez. ranunc. spig. squill. stann. tart. valer.*—*Consult also Art.* ARTHRITIS and NEURALGIA.

SCROFULA,—The remedies which have hitherto been employed with most success, are, in general: *Ars. asa. bar. bell. calc. cin. con. hep. iod. lyc. merc. rhus. silic. sulph.*, also: *Au-mur. carb-an. carb-veg. cist. dulc. graph. kreos. lach. pinus. staph.*—Aur. aur-s. chinin? ["*Brom. merc-iod. pimpin.*" Ed.]

At the COMMENCEMENT OF THE DISEASE, when children evince a *tardiness in learning to walk*, the principal medicines are: *Bel. calc. sil.* and *sulph.*, and, perhaps, recourse may also be had to: *Ars. chin cin. fer. lyc. magn. pinus. puls. rhab. sep.*

At the SECOND STAGE, when there are *Glandular affections*, the medicines are especially: *Bar-c. bell.* [*brom.*] *calc. cist. con. dulc. hep. lyc. merc. phos. rhus. sil. staph. sulph.* (*Compare* GLANDS.)

CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS (Eruptions, tetters, ulcers, &c.) chiefly require: *Aur. bar-c. calc. cist. clem. con. dulc. hep. lyc. merc. mur-ac. rhus. silic.* and *sulph.* (See *Chap.* II. CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS.)

For affections of the OSSEOUS SYSTEM, especially: *Aur. calc. cist. lyc. merc. phos. phos-ac. puls. sil.* and *sulph.* (*Compare* BONES, and RACHITIS.)

Lastly, ABDOMINAL OBSTRUCTION or MESENTERIC ATROPHY

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requires, principally: *Sulph.* followed by *calc.*, or else: *Ars. bar-c. bell. chin. cin. lyc. n-vom. puls. rhus.*, &c. [°*Plumb. acet.* Ed.] (*See* ATROPHY.)

The manifestations of this disease are so numerous and complex, that it is extremely difficult to lay down the PARTICULAR INDICATIONS which should determine the choice of each remedy, without repeating their entire pathogenesy. The following rules may, however, be found useful:—

ARSENICUM is indicated chiefly by: *Atrophy*, with excessive emaciation, swelling of the glands of the neck or of the nape of the neck, hard and distended abdomen; puffed face; loose evacuations; great debility, with continued necessity to remain lying down; *leuco-phlegmatic constitution*, tetters, and ulcers; scald-head; ophthalmia; cancerous affections, &c.

ASA. when there are: Exostosis, caries, distortion, or, incurvation of the bones: engorged glands; otorrhœa; ophthalmia, ozœna, or phlegmonous inflammation of the nose, &c.

BARYTA, when there are: *Atrophy*; enlargement and *induration of the glands of the neck, and of the nape of the neck*; bloatedness of the body and of the face, with distention of the abdomen; *physical and intellectual weakness*; dry scald-head; ophthalmia or blepharitis; herpes on the face; *frequent anginæ*; great tendency to take cold &c.

BELLADONNA, against: *Hard and engorged, or ulcerated glands*; muscular weakness, which causes infants to be slow in learning to walk; *ophthalmia, photophobia* and *blepharitis*; cough with rattling of mucus; otorrhœa; emaciation and atrophy; ulcerations; inflammatory swelling of the nose; swelling of the lips; *frequent bleeding of the nose*; cancerous affections; *leuco-phlegmasia*; *frequent phlegmonous anginæ*; asthmatic sufferings; enlargement and hardness of the abdomen; *incontinence of urine*; precocity of intellect. Blue eyes and light hair.

CALCAREA, when there are: Enlargement of the head, with open fontanella, distortion of the spine incurvation of the cylindrical bones, or other *rachitic affections*; tetters, scald-head, scabs on the face, *engorged*, hard, or suppurating glands; ulcers, exostosis, or caries; enlargement and hardness of the abdomen, with *engorgement of the mesenteric glands*; excessive emaciation, with voracity; wan and wrinkled face with dull eyes; dry and flabby skin; difficulty in learning to walk; difficult dentition; ophthalmia, photophobia and blepharitis; otorrhœa; *red swelling of the nose*; swelling of the upper lip; frequent bleeding at the nose; *leuco-phlegmasia*; constipation, or frequent diarrhœa, &c.

CINA, when there are at the same time *verminous affections*,

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paleness of the face, emaciation, *great voracity, and incontinence of urine.*

CONIUM, against: *Engorgement and induration of the glands;* tetters; ophthalmia; *photophobia;* frequent bronchial catarrh; *dry cough;* asthmatic sufferings; cancerous affections, &c.

HEPAR, when there are: *Leuco-phlegmasia,* induration or *suppuration of the glands;* atrophy; scald-head; tetters; *ophthalmia; otorrhœa;* swelling of the nose, or of the upper lip; cancerous ulcers; tendency to phlegmonous anginæ and to colds in the head or chest; liability of the skin to ulceration, &c. (Often suitable before or after *bell. silic. lach. merc.*)

IODIUM, when there are: Excessive emaciation; *engorgement and induration of the glands,* with affection of the whole lymphatic system; rachitic affections; ophthalmia, blepharophthalmia; otitis and otorrhœa; engorgement of the mesenteric glands; bronchial catarrh, &c.

LYCOPODIUM, when there are: Engorgement and suppuration of the glands; great tendency to cold in the head, bronchial catarrh and other mucous discharges; inflammation, distortion, and other affections of the bones; atrophy; herpetic eruptions and ulcers; scald-head; ophthalmia, otitis and otorrhœa; *leuco-phlegmasia;* frequent anginæ; *obstinate constipation,* &c. (It is often suitable after *calc.*)

MERCURIUS, when there are: *Sickly nutrition, great physical and intellectual weakness;* disposition to take cold, *to perspire,* to colds in the head and chest, and to other mucous discharges; *leuco-phlegmatic constitution; engorgement and suppuration of the glands;* rachitic affections; exostosis, distortion, incurvation, caries, and other affections of the bones; gnawing or scabby eruption and tetters; scald-head; scabs on the face; ophthalmia, blepharitis, otitis, otorrhœa, frequent anginæ, *slimy diarrhœa,* &c. (Often suitable before or after: *Bell. dulc. rhus. iod.*)

RHUS., when there are: Engorgement of the glands; scald-head; tetters on the face, and other purulent or scabby eruptions; emaciation; hardness and distention of the abdomen; frequent colds in the head; ophthalmia; otorrhœa, frequent diarrhœa, &c. (Often suitable after *merc.*)

SILICEA, against: Engorgement and *suppuration of the glands,* exostosis, distortion, incurvation, *caries, and other affections of the bones; leuco-phlegmasia;* cancerous affections; tendency to ulceration; swelling of the nose or upper lip; scald-head; otorrhœa, &c. (Often suitable after: *Lyc. hep.* or *sulph.*)

SULPHUR, in almost all cases at the commencement of a cure,

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and especially when there are: Eruptions, tetters, *engorgement, induration or suppuration of the glands*; strong tendency to take cold, to *diarrhœa with colic*, or to *constipation*, to colds in the head, or to other *mucous discharges*; easy and profuse perspiration; *sickly nutrition*; flabby, and, as it were, spongy flesh; physical and intellectual weakness; difficulty in learning to walk; *ophthalmia*; *blepharitis*; *otorrhœa*; *leuco-phlegmasia*, &c. (Provided this medicine has not been administered at the commencement of treatment, it will be especially suitable after: *Bell. merc. iod. rhus.*)

With respect to the other medicines cited, it has, hitherto, been usual to employ:

AURUM MURIATIC. against: Scabs and ulceration on the nose and lips.

CARBO-AN. and VEG., against engorged and hard glands.

CISTUS, against: Engorged and suppurating glands; ulcers; otorrhœa; caries of the maxilla, &c.

DULCAMARA, against Engorgement, induration and suppuration of the glands.

GRAPHITES, against: Tetters, ophthalmia, ulcers, engorgement, induration and suppuration of the glands.

KREOSOTUM, against: Engorgement of the glands, ophthalmia, tetters, &c.

LACHESIS, against: *Engorgement of the glands*, ophthalmia, phlegmonous anginæ, ulcers, &c.

PINUS, against: Weakness of the joints, with difficulty in learning to walk.

STAPHYSAGRIA, against: Engorgement, induration, or suppuration of the glands; frequent coryza, with ulcerated nostrils; great tendency of the skin to ulceration; abdominal obstruction; emaciation, &c.

In cases in which the medicines cited are found insufficient, recourse may be had to: *Ambr. am-c. aur. bar-m. brom. bry. cocc. chin. fer. ign. magn. mez. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. (n-mosch.) phos. petr. puls. ran. rhab. sep. veratr.*

Compare also ATROPHY, GLANDS, BONES, RACHITIS, as well as the different LOCAL AFFECTIONS in the other chapters.

SCURVY.—The medicines which have hitherto been most successfully employed, are: *Am-carb. am-mur. caus. carb-veg. merc. mur-ac. n-vom. staph.* and *sulph.*; also: *Canth. cist. hep, natr-m.* and *nitr-ac.* *See* also in *Chap.* XI. affections of the GUMS.

SEA-SICKNESS.—See *Chap.* XV

SPASMS.—Under this head are collected the clinical remarks which relate to DIFFERENT SPASMODIC AFFECTIONS, such as CATALEPSY, CHOREA, HYSTERICAL CONVULSIONS, &c.,

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ECLAMPSIA, EPILEPSY, TETANUS, &c., because all these affections present mutual points of resemblance, and in so far as the groups of symptoms correspond, they of course indicate similarity of treatment. This arrangement will, perhaps, possess the additional advantage of exhibiting more clearly the characteristic symptoms, which, in these various affections, most distinctly indicate the appropriate remedies.

The medicines which have hitherto been found most efficacious against spasmodic affections, are, in general: *Bell. calc. caus. cham. cupr. hyos. ign. ipec. lach. n-vom. opium. sil. stram.* and *sulph.*; also: *Acon. ang. arn. ars. camph. cic. citr. cocc. croc. merc. mosch. plat. rhus. silic. stann. sulph. veratr. zinc-sulph.*—*Chinin?*

When the AFFECTION IS RECENT, the best medicines are: *Acon. ang. arn. bell. camph. cham. cic. citr. cocc. croc. hyos. ign. ipec. merc. mosch. n-vom. opium. rhus. stram. veratr.*

For CHRONIC affections: *Ars. calc. caus. cupr. lach. plat. silic. stann. sulph.* and *zinc-sul.*, may be consulted in cases in which *Bell. cocc. croc. hyos. merc. n-vom. rhus. stram.* or *veratr.* are not clearly indicated.

For PARTICULAR spasmodic affections, and especially CATALEPSY, the medicines which have been exhibited with the most marked success, are: *Cham.* and *stram.*; also: *Acon. bell. cic. plat.* and *veratr.*

Against CHOREA, or ST. VITUS' DANCE, the following have been found efficacious: *Bell. caus. cocc. croc. cupr. hyos. ign. n-vom. stram.* or *zinc-sulph.*; and perhaps also in some cases: *Asa. ars. chin. cic. coff. dulc. iod. puls. sabin. sep.* or *silic.*—*Elect.*

A remedy is frequently found for ECLAMPSIA among: *Bell. caus. cham. ign. n-vom.* and *plat.*, in cases which do not rather require: *Cic. cin. magn. n-mosch. phos.* or *stram.*—*Chinin?*

RECENT attacks of EPILEPSY frequently yield to: *Bell. ign. n-vom. op.*, &c., according to the circumstances, while CHRONIC EPILEPSY requires principally *sulph.* followed by *calc. caust. cupr.* and *silic.*; or else *bell.* followed by *lach. hep. silic*, &c.; *Agar. ars. camph. hyos. stann.* and *stram.* have also been employed with more or less success. See *Sect.* 2 article EPILEPTIC SPASMS, for other medicines suitable to this malady. (It is also an essential point in the treatment of chronic epilepsy, to allow each medicine to exhaust its salutary action, prior to the administration of another; and to observe carefully the symptoms which follow, so as to adapt the succeeding medicine to them. This is a rule which cannot be too strongly enforced, not only with respect to *spasmodic* and *periodical affections*, but also with respect to the majority of other chronic diseases:) —*Arg-nit. elect. galv.? chinin?*

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TETANUS mostly requires: *Ang. bell. bry. camph. cham. ipec. mosch. op. plat. sec.* or *stram.*, provided the symptoms do not rather indicate: *Acon. arn. cann. canth. cic. cin. grat. ign. lach. n-vom. rhus.* or *stann.*

For LOCAL AND INTERNAL SPASMS, *See* the other chapters.

*CONVULSIONS IN CHILDREN require principally: *Acon. caus. cham. cinn. coff. cupr. ign ipec. lach. merc. n-vom. op. stann.* and *sulph.*; and if they appear in consequence of DENTITION, the medicines are especially: *Bell. calc. cham. cin. ign. stann.* and *sulph.* When caused by VERMINOUS AFFECTIONS: *Cic. cin. hyos. merc.* and *sulph.*

SPASMS OF HYSTERICAL WOMEN mostly require: *Aur. bell. cocc. ign. ipec. mosch. stram. veratr*; or else: *Bry. calc. caus. cham. cocc. con. magn. magn-m. plat. sec. sep. stann.* and *sulph.*—Those which come on AT THE PERIOD OF THE CATAMENIA, especially: *Coff. cocc. cupr. ign.* and *puls.*—And those IN LYING-IN WOMEN, especially: *Bel. cham. cic. hyos.* and *ign.*

With reference to REMOTE CAUSES which have produced, or which prolong *spasmodic affections*, if they are TRAUMATIC OR MECHANICAL, recourse may be had in the first instance to: *Arn.* or *ang.*, or else to: *Rhus. puls.* and *sulph.*

When caused by FEAR, FRIGHT, or any other SUDDEN EMOTION, the chief remedies are: *Cham. cupr. hyos. n-vom. op.* or *plat.*—In a case of epilepsy caused by fright, *artemis.* has also been employed with success.

Spasmodic affections caused by MASTURBATION, or other SHOCKS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, demand especially: *Sulph. calc. lach. silic. n-vom.* and perhaps also: *Arn. chin. phos-ac. &c.*

Those which result from the ABUSE OF NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES, such as *wine, opium, beer,* (adulterated with *stramonium, cocculus indicus*, &c.), *tobacco*, &c., often require: *Bell. cupr. cham. citr. coff. cupr. hyos. ign. n-vom. op.* &c.

Those caused by REPERCUSSION OF ERUPTIONS are often most successfully combated by: *Calc. caus. ipec. lach. n-vom. stram.* and *sulph.*

Those which appear in consequence of a CHILL, or SUPPRESSED PERSPIRATION, may be subdued by: *Acon. bell. cham. chin. cic. lach. n-vom. silic.* &c.

Those which are caused by the VAPOUR OF MERCURY require in preference: *Stram.*; and those which are produced by the VAPOUR OF COPPER OR OF ARSENIC: *Ars. camph. cupr.* and *merc.*

* See my essay, Vol. I. Homœopathic Examiner, page 87. Ed.

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The SYMPTOMS which more particularly indicate the respective medicines are as follow:—

BELLADONNA: *Tetanus, Trismus, Hysterical spasms, Convulsions of children, Eclampsia, St. Vitus' dance, Epilepsy,* &c., and when *the convulsions commence in the upper extremities*, with *sensation of crawling, and torpor in those parts*; jerking of the limbs, *especially of the arms*, convulsive movements of the mouth, muscles of the face and eyes; *congestion in the head, with vertigo, deep redness, heat and bloatedness of the face*, or paleness and coldness of the face, with shivering; photophobia; convulsed or fixed eyes, *dilated pupils; cramps in the larynx and throat, with obstructed deglutition, and danger of suffocation;* foam at the mouth; involuntary emission of fæces (and of urine), or loose evacuation of ingesta; *oppression of the chest*, and anxious respiration; *renewal of the fits on the slightest contact, or the least vexation:* dizziness, or *complete loss of consciousness;* sleeplessness between the fits, with agitation and tossing, or *deep and lethargic sleep, with smiles and grimaces; waking, with a start, with cries;*—obstinacy, tears, malevolence, or desire to bite and to tear every thing, or *great anguish, fear*, and frightful visions. (*Compare* cham. hyos. ign. op. stram.

CAUSTICUM: *Epileptic* convulsions, *St. Vitus' dance*, &c., with cries, violent movement of the limbs, grinding of the teeth, smiles or tears, involuntary emission of urine, or frequent micturition, and renewal of the fits by cold water.

CHAMOMILLA, chiefly against spasmodic attacks in *children*, or in *lying-in women*, and especially when there are: Stretching, convulsions of the limbs, eyes, eyelids and tongue; convulsive jerks during sleep; redness and bloatedness of the face, or redness of one cheek with paleness of the other; *dry and burning heat of the skin, with violent thirst; hot perspiration on the forehead and scalp;* anxiety, moans and lamentations; *anxious, rapid*, and rattling *respiration;* dry, *rapid*, and rattling cough; colic, distention of the abdomen *and loose evacuations.* (Compare: *bell. ign.*)

CUPRUM: Convulsions of children, *Tonic spasms, Epilepsy,* and *St. Vitus' dance*, especially when the convulsions commence *in the fingers or toes*, or in the arms; retraction of the thumbs; *loss of consciousness and of speech; salivation*, sometimes frothy; fit of choking (especially after weeping), frequent micturition, turbid urine, *redness of the face and eyes;* tears and anxiety, or desire to play the buffoon, and to hide; appearance of the fits every month, and especially at the catamenia.

HYOSCYAMUS: *Clonic* spasms, *St. Vitus' dance, Epilepsy,*

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&c. especially when there are: *Bluish colour and bloatedness of the face, foam at the mouth, prominent eyes;* convulsive movement of some of the limbs, or of the whole body; violent tossing; retraction of the thumbs; renewal of the fits, on endeavouring to swallow the least quantity of liquid; *great anguish, cries,* grinding of the teeth; loss of consciousness; oppression of the chest; *involuntary emission of urine; cerebral congestion,* deep and lethargic sleep, with snoring; sensatiou of hunger and gnawing in the stomach; — dry cough at night, disposition to laugh at every thing, wandering and delirium. (Compare: *Bell. op.*)

IGNATIA: *Clonic* and *tonic* spasms, *hysterical* spasms, convulsions of *Children, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance,* &c., especially when there are: *Convulsive movements of the limbs, eyes, eyelids, muscles of the face and lips; throwing back of the head;* retraction of the thumbs; *red* and bluish *face,* or redness of one side and paleness of the other, or *paleness and redness alternately;* frothy salivation; spasms in the throat and larynx, with *fit of suffocation* and difficult deglutition, loss of consciousness, with cries, or involuntary laughter; *frequent yawning,* or drowsy sleep, great anxiety and *deep sighs;* daily spasmodic attacks; gentle, sensitive disposition; fickleness, calm, unexcitable temperament.

IPECACUANHA: *Clonic* and *tonic spasms,* especially in *children,* and in *hysterical women,* and principally when there are: *Throwing back of the head,* loss of consciousness, cries, *pale and bloated face,* distortion of the features and half closing of the eyes, or convulsive movements of the muscles of the face, lips, eyelids, and extremities; *asthmatic sufferings,* with *rattling of mucus; nausea, disgust, attacks of retching, or of vomiting,* or diarrhœa.

LACHESIS: *Epileptic* convulsions and other clonic or tonic spasms, with cries, falling, and loss of consciousness, foam before the mouth, *cold feet, eructations, pale face, vertigo,* heaviness and pain in the head, *palpitatio cordis,* distended abdomen, *coma somnolentum,* nausea, &c., and especially in women or young people, as well as in men in the prime of life.

NUX-VOM.: *Clonic* and *tonic* spasms, *Epilepsy, St Vitus' dance,* &c., and especially when there are: *Cries, throwing back of the head,* trembling, or convulsive jerks of the limbs or muscles; renewal of the fits after a disappointment, or an angry emotion; involuntary evacuation of fæces and urine; *Sensation of torpor and numbness in the limbs;* vomiting, profuse perspiration, oppression at the chest; constipation, ill-humour and irascibility.

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OPIUM: .*Tonic* and *clonic* spasms, *Epilepsy*, &c., especially when the fits occur at night or *in the evening; throwing back of the head*, or violent movements of the limbs, especially of the arms; loss of consciousness, insensibility, cries; clenching of the fists; *fits of choking, deep and lethargic sleep.* (Compare: *Bell. hyos. ign.*)

STRAMONIUM: *Clonic* and *tonic* spasms, *Catalepsy, Eclampsia, St. Vitus' dance, Hysterical* spasms, &c., especially when there are: Throwing back of the head, or convulsive movements of the limbs, and especially *of the upper part of the body and of the abdomen, sardonic laughter*, stammering or loss of speech, pale and wasted face, with stupid expression, or *redness and bloatedness of the face, loss of consciousness* and of sensation, sometimes with *cries, furious or devout gestures, frightful visions*, laughter, lamentations, songs, desire to run away, &c., renewal of the fits by contact, and also by the sight of bright and brilliant objects. (Compare *Bell.*)

With regard to the other medicines cited, the selection may be determined by the following symptoms:—

ACONITUM: *Tetanus, trismus*, and other *tonic* spasms, with alternate redness and paleness of the face, cries, grinding of the teeth, convulsive hiccough; and also against spasmodic attacks of *young people* (and especially young girls) of plethoric habit, and leading a sedentary life.

ANGUSTURA: Tonic spasms, with throwing back of the head, trismus &c.

ARNICA: *Tonic* spasms, especially from a traumatic cause, with *palpitation at the heart*, trismus, throwing back of the head &c.

ARSENICUM: *Epileptic* fits, with burning in the stomach, vertebræ and abdomen.

CALCAREA: *Epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance*, especially with nocturnal attacks and in chronic cases (after *sulph.*)

CAMPHORA, against some kinds of *Epilepsy*, with snoring, red and puffed face, coma somnolentum.

CICUTA: *Clonic* and *tonic* spasms, *Epilepsy, catalepsy, Eclampsia*, &c, with *paleness or yellowish colour of the face*, trismus, distortion of the limbs, cries and frothy salivation, colic, as if caused by worms, &c.

CITRIC ACID: Convulsions caused by stramonium.

COCCULUS, against: *Epileptic* convulsions, *St. Vitus' dance*, and other spasms, especially in women during the catamenia; also from a traumatic cause.

CROCUS: St. Vitus' dance and other convulsions, with laugh-

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ter and starts; especially when the convulsions appear alternately with paroxysms of hooping cough.

MERCURIUS: *Epileptic fits*, and other convulsions, with cries, rigidity of the body, distention of the abdomen, itching in the nose, thirst and nocturnal attacks.

MOSCHUS: *Hysterical* spasms, especially when accompanied by *pulmonary spasms*.

PLATINA: *Cataleptic* fits, or *Eclampsia*, without loss of consciousness, but with trismus, loss of speech, convulsive movements of the eyes, corners of the mouth, and eye-lids; appearance of the fits at day-break.

RHUS: Some kinds of *tonic* spasms, *St. Vitus' dance*, &c.

SILICEA: Some kinds of chronic Epilepsy (after *calc.*)

STANNUM: *Epileptic* convulsions, with tossing of the limbs, retraction of the thumbs, paleness of the face, throwing back of the head, loss of consciousness, appearance of the fits in the evening.

SULPHUR: *Chronic epilepsy*, with sensation as if a mouse were running over the muscles, cries, stiffness of the body, fits excited by fright, or by running.

VERATRUM, against *Clonic* and *Tonic* spasms, with loss of sense and movement, convulsive movement of the eyes and eyelids; *anguish*, discouragement and despair.

For other medicines, and for fuller details of the preceding, See *Sect.* 2, Spasms, and also the CIRCUMSTANCES under which they occur, *Sect.* 3, and the CONCOMITANT SYMPTOMS, *Sect.* 4; consult, likewise, the *pathogenesy* of the medicines.

SPRAIN.—See *Chap.* II. MECHANICAL INJURIES.

STUDY (Effects of excessive).—*See* FATIGUE.

SULPHUR (Sufferings from the abuse of).—See *Chap.* XXVI.

SWOONING.—*See* FAINTING.

SYCOSIS.—See *Chap.* II.

SYNCOPE.—See FAINTING and ASPHYXIA.

SYPHILIS.—See *Chap.* II.

TEA (Sufferings from the abuse of).—The medicines most deserving of notice, are: *Chin.* and *fer.*, or else *Thuj.* and *coff.*

TETANUS.—*See* SPASMS.

TOBACCO (Sufferings from the abuse of).—The medicines which have been found most efficacious are, in general: *Acon. bry. cham. chin. cocc. coloc. cupr. merc. n-vom. puls. staph. verat.*

For PROXIMATE CONSEQUENCES: *Acon. cham. coccul. cupr. n-vom. puls. staph. verat.*

CHRONIC affections: *Cocc. merc. n-vom.* and *staph.*

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For persons who CHEW TOBACCO: *Cham. cocc. cupr. n-vom.* and *puls.* are preferable.

For TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS: *Ars. coloc. cupr.* are usually found to be the most serviceable.

Of these medicines recourse may be had to:

ACONITUM, against violent head-ache, with nausea.

CHAMOMILLA, against: Vertigo, dizziness, fainting fits, bilious vomiting, diarrhœa, &c.

COCCULUS, against: Dyspepsia; and excessive sensitiveness of the nervous system.

CUPRUM, principally against convulsions.

NUX-VOM., against: Dyspepsia, nausea, nervous excitability, and obstinate constipation.

PULSATILLA, when there are: Nausea, anorexia, clammy mouth, &c.

STAPHYSAGRIA, if there are: Anxious inquietude, nausea, chronic constipation, &c.

VERATRUM, against: Debility, with syncope, diarrhœa, icy coldness of the limbs and of the whole body, &c.

Moreover: BRY. or CHIN. may be used against *tooth-ache*; IGN. against *nausea*; and MERC. against *constipation*.

VARICES.—See *Chap.* II.

VEXATION (Bad effects of).—*See* MORAL EMOTIONS.

WEAKNESS.—*See* DEBILITY.

WINE (Sufferings from the abuse of).—*See* DRUNKENNESS.

SECTION II.—SYMPTOMS.

Note.—The following section contains not only the symptoms which constitute the GENERAL SYMPTOMS of the text, but also a kind of summary of the symptoms which occur most frequently in the various organs.

ABSCESS. See *Chap.* II.

AGILITY (Great) (Activity).
Coff. stram. op. tan.

AGITATION and restlessness of the limbs. Ambr. arn. ars. asar. *bell.* bor. bry. calc. caus. cham. chin. ign. kre. lam. mos. merc. natr-m. n-mos: n-vom. op. phos-ac. prun. *puls. sep. sil.* squill. stann. *sulph.* tab. teucr. val. mgs-arc.

— Air (in the open). Plat.

— Children (in). Bor. cham. jal. rhab. senn. tart.

AGITATION. Evening (in the). Alum. am-c. caus. lyc. magn. magn-m. merc. natr.

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AGITATION, Meditating (when) Bor.
— Night, in bed (at). See *Chap.* III. *Sect.* 2.
— Pain (during). Ars. cham. coff. mang. magn. tabac. mgs-arc.
— Parts affected (in the). Arn. chin. fer.
— Repose (during). Kre. plat.
— Seated (after having been some time.) Caus. magn. sil. sulph.
— Spoken (After having). Ambr.
APOPLEXY. See *Chap.* VI. Cupr. carb.
ARTHRITIC pains and sufferings. See *Sect.* 1.
ARTICULATIONS. See Joints.
ARTHROCACE. See *Ibid.*
ASPHYXIA and SYNCOPE. Bell. bar-m. chin. galv. lach. mosch. arn. op. n-vom. (*Compare* ASPHYXIA, *Sect.* 1.)
ATROPHY. Arn. *ars. bary. *bell. calc. cham. cina. cupr. ferr. hep. guaj. iod. lach. nux-mosch. phos. plumb. sec. stan. sulph. See *Emaciation*; also *Sect.* 1.
AWKWARDNESS (Unskilfulness). Canth. sabin. (Compare *Chap.* V).
BEATEN (Sensation as if). See FATIGUE (Pain as from), and Pain as from a fracture.
BLACKNESS of the whole body. Acon. secal.
BLOOD (Ebullition of). *Amb.* am-m. *arn.* bell. bov. *calc.* carb-a. carb-v. con. croc. fer. iod. *kal.* lyc. *merc.* natr-m. n-vom. *petr.* *phos.* phos-ac. *sen.* *sep.* sil. staph. *sulph.* tab. tart. thuj.
BLOOD (Ebullition of) angry (after being). Petr.
— — beer (after drinking). Sulph.
— — evening (in the). Lyc. samb. thuj.
— — exertion (after the least). Iod. merc. natr-m. thuj.
— — movement (from). Natr. thuj.
— — night (at). Am-c. asar. bar-c. bor. bry. bruc. calc. carb-a. merc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. ran. rhus. sabin. senn. sep. sil.
— — seated (ameliorated when). Thuj.
— — walking (after). Amb. petr.
— — wine (after partaking of). Sil.
— (Congestion of). Acon. *aloe.* arn. aur. bell. bry. cham. chin. galv. merc. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls.
— (Congestion of, *active*). Acon. bry.
— — *passive.* N-vom. puls. sec.
— Decompose (having a tendency to). Am c. am-m.
— (Extravasation of). Arn. con. dulc. lach. n-vom. rhus. sulph. sulph-ac. (*Compare* SUGILLATION, *Chap.* II.)
— (Loss of), hæmorrhage. *Acon.* *arn.* asa. bar-m. *bell.* carb-v. *chin.* cinnam. cocc. cop. *croc.* diad. dict. *fer.* iod. *ipec.* kre.? lach. merc. mill. *phos.* rat. *sabin.* *sec.* sulph. (from every orifice in the body) crotal.

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BLOOD (According to its quality, in hæmorrhage):
— Black (deep). Ant-car. ant. croc.
— Coagulated (partly). Arn. bell. caus. fer. merc-c. nitr-ac. plat. puls. rhus. sabin. stram. stront.
— Corrosive. Am-c. nitr. sass.
— Fetid. Bell.
— Hot. Dulc.
— Pale. Bell. graph.
— Red (bright). Arn. bell. dulc. led. merc. rhus. sabin. zinc.
— Serous. Tart.
— Thick. Plat.
— Viscous. Croc.
BONES (Pains in and disease of the):
— Air (in the fresh). Hell.
— Dementia, (after an attack of): Cupr.
— Drinking (after). Hell.
— Meal (after a). Hell.
— Night (at). Am-m. anac. aur. bar-c. daph. lach. *lyc.* *mang.* *merc.* phos-ac.
— Touched (from being). Sabad.
— Warmth of the bed (ameliorated by the). Caus.
☞ Compare the CIRCUMSTANCES, *Sect.* 3.
BONES, Brittleness. Merc.
— Coldness in the bones (Sensation of). Zinc.
— Inflammation. Asa. *aur.* *bell.* *chin.* hep. *lyc.* mang. *merc.* mez. nitr-ac. phos-ac. sil. staph. sulph.
— Softening (mollities). Asa. calc. dulc. lyc. sil.
— Swelling (exostosis). Asa. aur. calc. daph. dulc. guaj. lyc. merc. mez. phos. phos-ac. rhus. rut. sabin. sil. staph. sulph.
BONES, Swelling of the periosteum. Mercur. ruta.
— Ulceration (caries). *Asa.* ang. *aur.* *calc.* chin. con. cupr. euphorb. hep. lyc. *merc.* *mez.* *nitr-ac.* op. phos-ac. puls. rhus. rut. sabin. *sep.* *sil.* *staph.* *sulph.* (*Compare* OSSEOUS system.)
BORING. *See* PAINS (Boring).
BRUISE (Pain as from a). *See* PAIN (as from a bruise).
BURNING.—*See* PAINS (Burning).
CAPILLARY Vessels (affections of the). Sep. *Compare* SCURVY, *Sect.* 1. and also PLEXUS VENARUM, &c. *Chap.* II.
CARPHOLOGIA. Arn. ars. bell. chin. cocc. hyos. iod. op. phos. phos-ac. rhus. stram. *hydroc.*
CATALEPSY. See *Sect.* 1. SPASMS.
CHLOROSIS. See *Chap.* XX.
CHOLERA. See *Chap.* XV.
CHOREA. See *Sect.* 1.
COLD (Tendency to take). Acon. *anac.* bar-c. *bell.* *calc.* camph. *carb-v.* *chin.* *coff.* con. *dulc.* graph. hep. *kal.* lyc. magn-m. merc. merc-c. *natr.* natr-m. *nitr-ac.* *n-mos.* *n-vom.* petr. phos. plat. *sep.* spig. *sil.* *sulph.* mgs-aus.
CONGESTION. *See* BLOOD (Congestion of.)
CONSUMPTION. *See Phthisis,* Chap. XXII. *Sect.* 1.
CONSTRICTION (Pain as from). *See* PAINS (Constrictive).
CONTRACTIONS (SPASMODIC).

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Ambr. *calc.* carb-a. caus. chin. cin. colch. *coloc.* con. euphorb. fer. fer-m. *graph.* guaj. hyos. kal. kal-h. *lyc.* men. merc. n-vom. phos. plumb. rhus. sec. *sil.* stram. sulph. tart. mgs-aus.

CONTRACTIVE (Pains). *See* PAINS (Contractive).

CONTRACTION (Incurvation). Am-c. caus. coloc. ferr-m. guaj. plumb. sec. stram.

CONTRACTION of the tendons. Am-c. ars. caus. coloc. graph. guaj. lach. natr. natr-m. (*Compare* CONTRACTION.)

— (Sensation of). Am-c. am-m. bar-c. carb-a. caus. graph. lach. mang. natr. natr-m. puls. rhus. sep. sulph.

CONTUSION (Effects of a). See *Chap.* II. MECHANICAL INJURIES.

CONTUSION (Pain, as if from a). *See* PAIN (as from a bruise).

CONVULSIONS. *See* SPASMS (CLONIC).

CRAMPS. Ambr. am-c. asar. *calc. camph. caps.* cocc. coloc. coff. lyc. con. fer. fer-m. graph. hyos. kal. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. *plat.* rhus. *sil.* staph. stram. *sulph.* sulph-ac. zinc.

CRAMP-LIKE (Pains). *See* PAINS (Cramp-like).

CRACKING in the joints. *See* JOINTS.

CROSS-WAYS (Symptoms which show themselves). Agar. lach. mang.

CRAWLING. *See* PAINS (Formicating).

DANCE (ST. VITUS'). *See* CHOREA, *Sect.* 1.

DEAD (Paleness, coldness, and torpor of some parts, which seem to be). Ars. calc. caus. chel. cic. con. kre. lyc. n-vom. phos. tart. thuj. zinc.

DEBILITY, lassitude and fatigue. Every one of the medicines, but principally: Agar. alum. am-c. am-m. *anac.* ang. arg-nit. *atham.* aurum-fulm. *arn. ars. bar-c. bar-m.* bry. *calc. carb-v. caus.* cham. chin. *cocc.* colch. con. croton. *cupr. cupr-acet. cupr-carb. cupr-sulph. dig. dulc.* elec. fer. galv. gins. *graph. hydroc. hyos. iod.* lach. lob. laur. lyc. magn. *merc.* merc-cor. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. *nitr-ac.* n-mos. *n-vom. oleand.* op. petr. *phos. phos-ac.* plat. raphan. rhab. *rhus.* ruta. *sec.* sep. *sil. stan.* stram. sulph. tart. taxus. *ther. veratr. zinc-ox.* [Also: "Acon. æth. agar. alumin. amm. ar. asar. bell. berb. bism. bor. bov. calc. cham. con. corall. crot. caps. carb-an. carb-veg. cannab. canth. caust. chin. coff. diad. dig. elect. eug. graph. grat. hep. herac. hydroci. hyos. ign. ind. iod. kal. lach. lact. laur. lyc. magn-arct. magn-carb. magn-mur. mang. men. mosch. natr-mur. nitr-ac. nit. nux-mosch. olean. par. petr. phell. phos. phos-ac. plat. plumb. puls. raph. ran-bulb. rhod. rut. sab. sass. sep. sec. sen. sil. spon. stan. stron. sulph. tart. tarax.

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teucr. val. verat. vinca. viol-tric. zinc. zinc-ox.

DEBILITY, General and Extreme. (Universal prostration of strength). Ammoniac. *Arn. ars. bar-m.* brom. cim-lect. hyos. iat. *iod. ipec.* kal-bi. laur. merc-p. *natr-m.* nitr-ac. *n-vom.* oleand. op. *phos. phos-ac.* plat. plumb. *rhus.* sil. *stann.* stram. tart. ther. *veratr.* zinc-ox. [Also: Asar. æth. amb. ammoniac. bell. berb. bor. bov. brom. bruc. cann. canth. carb-an. casc. chin. chinin. cic. cin. clem. coloc. croc. crotal. dros. euph. euphras. gent-lut. granat. grat. guaic. hell. hep. ign. ind. kal. kal-bi. kreos. lact. lam. led. mag-art. mag-arct. mag-aust. magn-c. magn-m. magn-s. mangan. meph. mez. nat-m. nat-s. nicc. nit. nit-sp. ol-an. ophiot. phell. plumb. puls. ran-a. ran-bulb. rat. rhod. sab. sep. sen. spig. spong. scill. staph. stront. sulph-ac. tabac. thuj. val. vip. vip-t. zinc.]

— Hysterical. Ars. cham. ign. mosch. natr-m. n-vom. phos.

— Muscular. Ammon-caust.

— Nervous. Ars. bar. calc. cocc. con. cupr. dig. hep. laur. merc. phos. phos-ac. sil. sulph. mgs-arc.

— Obstinate (of long duration). Ars. chin. cupr. hep. natr. nitr-ac. phos-ac. veratr., chiefly.

— Physical (proceeding from debilitating causes, loss of humours, violent disease, &c.) Carb-veg. chin. hep. kal. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phos-ac. sulph. veratr.

DEBILITY of children. Bar-c. bell. calc. lach. lyc. n-vom. sil. sulph.

DEBILITY, (Senile). Ambr. aur. bar-c. con. op.

— Sudden (rapid failure of strength). Acon. ars. cham. carb-v. con. dig. graph. ipec. lach. laur. n-vom. phos. ran. sec. verat. mgs-aus.

DEBILITY, FATIGUE, LASSITUDE, &c. which manifest themselves as follows:

— Air (in the open). Ambr. am-c. bry. calc. coff. coloc. con. fer. hep. kal. magn. n-vom. plat. spig. verat. mgs-arc. mgs-aus.

DEBILITY. (Bed in). Amb. carb-v. con. natr-m. phos. (*Compare* MORNING and NIGHT).

— Carriage (when riding in a) Cocc. petr. sep.

— Evening (in the). Am-c. asar. caust. cyc. petr. stront. tab. ["merc-p." Ed.]

— Exercise (from). Ambr. am-c. bry. calc. coff. coloc. fer. fer-mg. hep. kal. lyc. magn. n-vom. spig. verat. mgs-aus.

— Effort (after the least). Ammoniac. anac. berb. calc. cocc. fer-mg. magn. n-mos. petr. sep. sulph. ["nux-jug. oxa-ac. pimpin. rhus-r." Ed.] *Compare* WALKING, Movement, &c. (after the least.)

— Lying down (when). Alum. puls.

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DEBILITY, Meal (after a). Asar. chin. clem. lach. nitr-ac. rhus. thuj. ["brom." Ed.]
— Morning (in the). Ambr. bry. calc. carb-a. carb-v. chel. con. croc. dig. lac. lyc. natr. natr-m. nitr. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. phos. puls. staph. stront. mgs-arc. ["merc-p." Ed.]
— Movement (on the least). Anac. cocc. plumb. spig. stann. staph. verat.
— Movement (mitigated by). Nitr.
— Night (at). Ambr. ant. kreos.
— Noon (fore). Sabad.
— Repose (during). Lyc. mosch. plat. (*Compare* when SEATED, LYING DOWN).
— — (Ameliorated during). Ars. staph.
— ["Rising (on). Hyp-per." Ed.]
— Seated (when). Magn. natr-m. nitr. plumb. ruta.
— Speak (after hearing another). Alum. am-c. ars. veratr.
— Speaking (after). Alum. ambr. am-c. calc. can. fer. natr-m. stann. sulph.
— Stairs (on going up). Anac.
— Storm or thunder (during). Caus. natr. nitr-ac. petr. phos. rhod. sil.
— On waking. Ambr. ant. chel. con. lact. lyc. n-vom. phos. sep. zinc.
— Walk (after the shortest). Alum. anac. bruc. carb-a. carb-v. con. hep. men. natr. phos. phos-ac. stann. sulph. zinc.
— Watching (after). Carb-v. cocc. colch. *n-vom. puls.*
DEBILITY, Writing (after). Cann. sil.
☞ *Compare* the CIRCUMSTANCES, *Sect.* 3, and also the articles DEBILITY and FATIGUE, *Sect.* 1.
RENDING. *See* PAINS (Rending). [Wühlende].
DISLOCATION (Pain from). See PAIN (Wrenching).
— Of the limbs. (Easy). Natr. natr-m. rhus. sep.
— Spontaneous. Calc. bry. lyc. nitr-ac. petr. phos. sulph. zinc. •
— From violence. (See MECHANICAL INJURIES, *Chap.* II).
DISTORTION. Convulsions of the limbs. Cic. cin. graph. sec. sol-nig. (*Compare* SPASMS, TONIC).
DRAWING. See PAINS (Drawing).
— Acute. See PAINS (Lacerating).
— Over the whole body. Amb. am-c. bry. calc. *elect.* graph. merc. mez. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep. mgs-aus.
ECLAMPSIA. See *Sect.* 1.
EMACIATION and ATROPHY. Am. ant. *ars. bar-c. calc.* carb-v. *cham. chin.* clem. cocc. dig. dulc. *fer.* gran. graph. hep. *iod.* lach. *lyc.* magn. merc. mez. natr. *natr-m. nitr-ac.* nitr-sp. *n-vom.* op. petr. phos. phos-ac. plumb. *puls.* raphan. samb. *sass. sec.* sel. sil. *stann.* stront. *sulph. tabac. veratr.* ["anac. ipec. kal-bi." Ed.]
— In children. Bar-c. cham. chin. hep. iod. lyc. magn. n-vom. petr. puls. sulph.
— Of the parts affected. Plumb.

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EMPTY (Sensation as if the body were). Cocc. kal.
EXCITABILITY (NERVOUS). Alum. arn. ars. asar. bell. bruc. calc. *cham.* chin. *coff.* colch. cupr. dros. gran. hyos. ign. iod. kre. *merc.* *n-vom.* phos-ac. *puls.* rhus. samb. sil. stann. sulph. *teuc.* *val.* *veratr.* *mgs-arc.* ["crot." Ed.]
FAINTING, Swooning. (Syncope). *Acon.* arn. ars. aur-ful. bar-m. bell. calc. calad. camph. *carb-v.* *cham.* *chin.* *cocc.* *coff.* coloc. con. croc. croton. cupr. cupr-carb. dig. elect. fer. galv. hell. *hep.* hyos. *ign.* kre. *lach.* laur. lyc. magn-m. *mos.* *n-mos.* *n-vom.* oleand. *op.* plumb. phos. *phos-ac.* ran. ran-sc. rhus. sec. sen. sep. sil. spig. staph. stram. sulph. tart. *veratr.* ["crot. cup. ars." Ed.]
— Carriage (from riding in a). Berb.
— Epistaxis (from). Croc.
— Evacuate (on going to). Spig.
— Evening (in the). Calc. hep. lyc. mosch. natr-m. n-vom.
— Exercise (after). N-vom.
— Exertion (after any). N-vom.
— Getting up from a chair (on). Acon. calad.
— Heat of a room (from the). Kreos. spig.
— Hysterical persons (in). Ars. cham. cocc. ign. mos. natr-m. n-mos. n-vom.
— Injuries (from mechanical). Arn.
— Lying down (when). Lyc. sil.
FAINTING, Meal (after a). N-vom. phos-ac.
— Meditating (when). Calad.
— Morning (in the). Carb-v. kre. natr-m. n-vom.
— (Movement during). Croc. veratr.
— Nausea (caused by). Ang. carb-a. caus. cham. cocc. kal. tab. val. veratr. (laches. magn-m. natr-m. n-vom. petr).
— Night (at). Mos. n-vom.
— Pain (during). Hep. n-mos.
— Rising from the bed (when). Acon. calad.
— Vertigo (during). Cham. croc. hep. magn. sabad. (ars. berb. lach. sulph.)
— Writing (when). Calad.
FAINTING (attended by :)
— Anxiety. N-vom.
— Asthmatic sufferings. Berb. kreos. lach.
— Blood (ebullition of). Acon. bell. n-vom. petr.
— — in the head (congestion of). Acon. (Compare *Sect.* 4.)
— Cephalalgia. Graph. lyc. mosch. natr-m. stram.
— Consciousness (loss of). Ars. lyc. oleand.
— Convulsions. Laches.
— Crawling in the limbs. See *Tingling*.
— Ears (buzzing and tingling in the). Acon. n-vom. petr.
— Epistaxis. Lach.
— Face (bloated). Ars.
— — paleness of. Acon. berb. lach. natr-m. n-vom. puls.
— — perspiration (covered with.) Calc.
— — redness of. Acon.

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FAINTING. Heart (pain in the). Lach.
— — (palpitation of the). Acon. petrol.
— Heat. Berb. n-vom. petr.
— Lie down (want to). Natr-m. n-vom.
— Limbs benumbed. Natr-m.
— Nausea. Lach. natr-m. n-vom. petr. (*See* NAUSEA with fainting, *Chap.* XV).
— Perspiration (cold). Lach.
— (which relieves). Oleand.
— (Shivering or coldness.) Acon. calc. coloc.
— Sight, (confused or clouded). Calc. lach. lyc. n-vom.
— — (sparks before the). N-vom.
— Snoring. Stram.
— Stomach (pain in the). N-vom.
— Tingling in the limbs. Bor. n-vom.
— Thirst. Acon.
— Trembling. n-vom. petr.
— Vertigo. Ars. berb. lach. sulph. (*Compare* VERTIGO with fainting. *Chap.* VI.)
— Vomiting. Lach. sulph. kal. ☞ Compare *Sect.* 4.

FATIGUE.—Painful. Gins.
— Sensation of. *Chenop.* herac.
— (easily fatigued, when walking or labouring). Anac. ars. calc. cup. *hydroc. lact. magn. murex.* sep. ["cup-ars." Ed.]

FATIGUE (PAIN AS FROM.) (Sensation as if bruised or beaten over the whole body). Agar. *arn.* arg. aur. *bry. calc. carb-v.* cham. chenop. cor. croc. daph. dros. dulc. *guaj.* ipec. kre. lact. magn-m. magn-s. merc. mez. natr. natr-m. natr-s. *n-vom.* phos. phos-ac. ran. *rhus. rut. sil.* spig. spong. *staph.* tart. tart-ac. val. *veratr.* mgs-arc. mgs-aus.

FATIGUE. Air (in the open). Am-c. cor. mgs-arc.
— Bed (in the). Mos. n-vom.
— Evening (in the). Am-c. bry. phos-ac. sil.
— Morning (in the). Carb-v. mos. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phos-ac. viol-od. mgs-arc.
— Movement (during). Agar. arn. calc. croc. staph.
— Night (at). Kreos.
— Repose (during). Aur. con. natr-m.
— — amelioration. Staph.
—Seated (when), after a short walk. Rut.
— Stairs (on going up). Calc.
— Touched (when). Hep. puls. rut.
— Uncovered (on being.) Aur.
☞ *Compare* PAINS as from a bruise.

GANGLIA. See *Chap.* II. TUMORS.

GANGRENE. See *Chap.* II. *Sect.* 1.

GLANDS (Affections of the). Principally: Am-c. asa. *aur.* bar-c. bell. bry. *calc.* carb-a. *carb-v. cham. cist.* clem. cocc. *con. dulc.* graph. *hep. iod. lyc. merc.* natr. natr-m. *nitr-ac.* phos. phos-ac. petr. rhus. *sep. sil.* spig. *spong. staph. sulph. thuj.* ["*calend.*" Ed.]

GLANDS (Engorgement of the). Alum. *am-c.* am-m. *arn.* ars. *asa.* aur. *bar-c.* bar-m. *bry. bell.* bov. *calc. carb-a.* carb-v. caus. *cham. cis.*

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clem. cocc. con. dulc. graph. hep. iod. lyc. magn. magn-m. *merc.* mez. mur-ac. *natr. natr-m. nitr-ac.* n-vom. petr. *phos. phos-ac.* puls. *rhus.* sass. sep. sil. spig. *spong.* stann. *staph. sulph.* sulph-ac. thuj. zinc.

GLANDS (Cold enlargement of the). Calc. cocc. merc. sil. sulph.)

— Flaccidity of the. Con. iod.

— Hardness. *Bar-c.* bry. calc. *carb-a.* carb-v. *cham. clem.* cocc. *con.* dig. dulc. graph. iod. kal. n-vom. petr. phos. ran. rhus. sil. *spong.* squill. *sulph.*

— Inflammatory. *Bar-c.* bar-m. *bell.* carb-v. cham. con. *dulc.* hep. kal. *merc. nitr-ac.* petr. *phos. rhus.* sass. sep. *sil. sulph.* sulph-ac.

— Itching in the. (Anac. carb-a. carb-v. caus. con. kal. magn. phos. sep. sil).

— Nodosities in the. Bry. carb-a. clem. coloc. dulc. graph. lyc. phos. sulph.

— Ulceration. *Bar-m.* bell. *calc.* cis. coloc. *hep. merc. nitr-ac.* petr. phos. sep. *sil. sulph.* (*carb-a. cham. clem.* con. graph. iod. spong.

— (Pains in the). Alum. arn. bell. calc. carb-a. caus. coloc. con. lyc. merc. mez. nitr-ac. phos-ac. rhus. sil. spig. staph. thuj.

— — boring. Bell.

— — burning. Carb-v. merc. phos.

— — contractive. Mang. nitr-ac.

— — formicating. Con. mere.

GLANDS, (Pains in the) lancinating. Bell. cocc. con. natr-m.

— — pressive. Aur. bell. mang. merc. phos-ac. stann.

— — pulsative. Am-m. clem.

— — smarting. Con.

— — lacerating (sharp). Bell.

— — tensive. Graph.

☞ *Compare* the article GLANDS, under the heads of the particular organs.

GNAWING. *See* PAINS (gnawing).

HÆMORRHAGE. *See* BLOOD (Loss of).

HEAT (VITAL), (Want of). Alum. euphorb. con. hydroc. led. lyc. natr-m. sep.

HEAVINESS in the limbs. Acon. agar. ammon. ant. arn. asa. bar-c. bar-m. bell. camph. cham. chin. cin. croc. ign. kre. lach. mez. mosch. n-vom. par. petr. phos. phos-ac. plumb. puls. rhab. ruta. sabad. sep. spig. squill. stram. sulph. tab. tereb. thuj.

— Of the body, or of movement. Ammon. calc. kal. mez. natr. natr-m. sep. sil. spong. stram.

HYPOCHONDRIA. See *Chap.* V.

HYSTERIA. See *Chap.* XX.

INCISIVE pains. *See* PAINS (incisive).

INDOLENCE. Am-m. ars. carb-a. chel. cinn. guaj. heracl. kal. magn-m. meph. mez. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. n-vom. petr. phos. phos-ac. plumb. puls. sec. sep. stann. tart. verb.

INDOLENCE, Meal (after a).

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Asar. bar-c. chin. phos. thuj.
INDOLENCE, Morning (in the). Carb-a. chel. natr. natr-m. verb.
☞ *Compare* MOVEMENT (Dread of).
INDURATIONS. See *Sect.* 1.
INFLAMMATION. See *Sect.* 1. Cupr-ac.
INFLUENZA. See *Chap.* XXI.
INQUIETUDE. *See* AGITATION.
INSENSIBILITY (Corporal). Bar-m. cic. cupr-ac. hydroc. oleand.
(*Compare* TORPOR.)
INSUPPORTABLE pains. *See* PAINS (Insupportable).
INTERMITTENT sufferings. Ars. calc. chin. diad. ipec. lach. lyc. n-vom. spig. sulph. verat. (*Compare* PERIODICAL sufferings).
— Daily. Ars. chin. lach. lyc. magn. n-vom.
— Every second day. Calc. puls. [" cinch-sulph." Ed.]
☞ *Compare* FEVERS Intermittent).
JAUNDICE. *See* ICTERUS, *Chap.* XVI. Cupr-ac.
JERKS and shocks in the limbs. Agar. *alum. amb. ang.* arn. ars. asa. bar-c. bar-m. bell. bry. calc. carb-v. caus. *cham. cic. cin. cocc.* colch. *con.* cupr. *cupr-acet. cupr-carb.* graph. *hyos. iod.* kal. kal-ch. lach. lact. *laur.* lob. *lyc.* mosch. *natr. natr-m. op. petr.* plat. *plumb.* ran-sc. *sec. sep. sil. sol-n.* squil. stram. staph. sulph. tab. tart. thuj. zinc-ox. ["junc-eff." Ed.]
— At night. *Amb. ars. bell.* cast. cham. con. *cupr.* dulc. hep. ign. *kal.* lyc. merc. *natr. natr-m.* natr-s. op. phos. puls. rhab. rhus. sel. sep. *sil.* staph. stront. *sulph.* sulph-ac. tart. *thuj.* viol-tr. mgs.
JOINTS (Affections of the):
— Coldness. Cinn. petr.
— Cracking. Acon. ang. camph. caps. carb-a. cham. cocc. lyc. natr-m. nitr-ac. petr. thuj. sulph. ["jun-eff." Ed.]
— Dislocation (Easy). Carb-a. croc. sil.
— Dryness (Sensation of). Canth.
— Eruptions. Sep.
— Erysipelas. Bry. rhod.
— Excoriation. Mang. ol-an. sep.
— Heaviness. Phos-ac.
— Herpes. Dulc. staph.
— Inflammation. *See* RHEUMATISM, ARTHRITIS, HYDRARTHRA, WHITE SWELLING, &c. *Sect.* 1.
— Itching. Merc. sep. zinc.
— — at night. Merc.
— Pains in general. Acon. bar-c. *caps.* cocc. colch. guaj. iat. ign. iod. led. lyc. *mang.* merc. n-vom. puls. rhab. staph. *sulph.*
— — bed (in). Sulph.
— — evening (in the). Bruc. natr. stront.
— — morning (in the). Aur. staph. viol-od.
— — movement (from). Arn. led. par. rhab. staph.
— — night (at). Carb-a. mang. natr. sil. stront.
— — position (in a false). Staph.
— — repose (during). Aur. dros.

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JOINTS, Pains in general. Touched (when). Bry. puls.
— Pains (arthritic). See ARTHRITIS, *Sect.* 1.
— — bruise, (as from a), or being beaten: Agar. ang. arn. aur. bell. carb-a. con. cupr. dig. mur-ac. natr-n. n-vom. par. phos. phos-ac. puls. rut. viol-od. mgs mgs-aus.
— (burning pains in the). Natr. natr-nit. mgs.
— — cramp-like (spasmodic). Par. plat. stram.
— — rending. Mang. rhod.
— — dislocation (as of). See Wrenching.
— — drawing. Am-c. cis. graph. hyos. merc. mez. natr. petr. plat. puls. rhod. sec. sep. staph. stram. sulph.
— — fatigue (from). Dig.
— — tingling. Arn. ipec. sec.
— — incisive. Hyos.
— — jerking. Mang. natr. plat.
— — paralytic. Am-c. aur. arn. euphorb. lach. led. natr. sass. staph. stram.
— — pressive. Kal.
— — pulsative. Led.
— — rheumatic. See *Sect.* 1, RHEUMATISM.
— Rhagades. Mang.
— Rigidity (want of flexibility). Bruc. canth. caps. carb-a. cocc. coloc. graph. kal. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. petr. rhus. sep. staph. sulph. ["rhus-r." Ed.]
— Sensibility (painful). Arn.
— Shooting. Arn. bell. colch. dros. hell. hep. kal. kre. led. mang. merc. nitr. puls. rhus. sabin. sep. sil. sulph. sulph-ac. thuj. ["rhus-r." Ed.]
JOINTS, Stability (want of). Acon. arn. croc. rhus. sulph. ["rhus-r." Ed.]
— Swelling. Agn. ammon. led. mang. rhod. sabin. sil. sulph. (*Compare* RHEUMATISM, ARTHRITIS, HYDRARTHRA, WHITE SWELLING, &c. *Sect.* 1.
— Tearing (or sharp). Am-c. aur. bov. calc. caus. cis. graph. hyos. iod. kal. led. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr. petr. phos. sabin. sass. sec. sep. stront. sulph. teuc.
— (Tensive pains in the). Am-c. am-m. mang. rhus. ["rhus-r." Ed.]
— Tetters. Dulc. staph.
— Torpor (sensation of). Lyc. plat.
— Trembling. Mang.
— Weakness. Acon. bor. bov. carb-an. carb-v. euphorb. mang. mez. phos. puls. rhod. sil. sulph.
— Wrenching. Am-c. arn. caps. ign. lach. par. rhus. rut. mgs. ["rhus-r." Ed.]
☞ *Compare* with the whole of the preceding article on the *joints*, the different sensations and symptoms in the EXTREMITIES (*Chap.* XXIV. and XXV.), and also the articles ARTHRITIS, ARTROCACE, HYDRARTHRA, RHEUMATISM, &c. in *Sect.* 1.
LABOUR (repugnance to). Lact.
LANCINATION. *See* PAINS (Lancinating or shooting).
LASSITUDE. *See* DEBILITY and LASSITUDE.

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LEPROSY. See *Chap.* II.
LIGHTNESS in the body (sensation of). Asar. coff. lac. stram.
— Alternating with lassitude. Natr-m.
LOINS, or small of the back (tendency to suffer from a strain in the). Arn. bry. *calc. carb-a. carb-v.* con. *graph.* kal. *lyc.* merc. *natr.* natr-m. phos. *rhus.* sep. sil. sulph. ["rhus-r." Ed.]
LYING DOWN (want to remain). Acon. alum. *ars.* bar-c. calad. canth. *cham.* chel. clem. coff. *cyc.* daph. *fer.* gran. grat. led. lyc. nitr-ac. *n-vom.* puls. rhus. staph. sel. tar. tart. *the.* ["rhus-r." Ed.]
MAGNETISED (Desire to be). Calc.
MEASLES. See *Chap.* II.
MOBILITY. *See* AGILITY.
MOVEMENT of the limbs (DIFFICULT.) Bell. camph. chel. fer-mg. tereb. ["Causing painful rigidity in the tendons of the extensor muscles. Cim-lect." Ed.] (*Compare* HEAVINESS & PARALYSIS.)
MOVEMENT (Dread of). Am-c. ars. bell. calad. caps. chel. guaj. lyc. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. *n-vom.* the. thuj. zinc. (*Compare* INDOLENCE).
MUSCLES (Palpitation, Jerking, Quivering of the). Arn. asa. bar-c. bell. chin. clem. cocc. kal. lach. magn. mem. mez. natr. natr-m. n-vom. ran. rat. rhus. sep. sulph. tart. teuc. thuj. zinc.
— Contraction of the. Am-c. ars. caus. coloc. graph. lach. natr. natr-m. (*Compare* CONTRACTION).
MUSCLES Extensor (Contraction of the). Galv.
— Flexors (Contraction of the). *Amon-caus. galv.*
NERVOUS EXCITABILITY. *See* EXCITABILITY (NERVOUS).
NODOSITIES (ARTHRITIC). *See* ARTHRITIS, *Sect.* 1.
NUMBNESS of the limbs (Easy). Amb. arg. calc. carb-a. carb-v. chin. cocc. croc. croton. graph. guaj. hyos. ign. kal. led. lyc. merc. n-vom. petr. phos-ac. puls. rhab. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. teuc. thuj.
— Labour (from manual). Sep.
— Lying down (when). Chin. kal. rhab. rhod. sil.
— Morning (in the). Amb.
— Night (in the). Croc. thuj.
— Repose (during). Puls.
— Seated (when). Merc.
— Semi-lateral. Caus.
— — (Sensation of). Arg-nit.
OBESITY. Ant. calc.
OPISTHOTONOS. Ang. *ang-spur.* bell. cham. cin. ign. ipec. op. rhus. stann. stram.
OSSEOUS system (Symptoms of the).
— Distortion, incurvation of the bones. Am-c. asa. calc. iod. lyc. merc. plumb. puls. sil. staph. sulph.
OSSEOUS Pains (aching). Agar. am-m. *asa. bar-c. calc.* camph. cic. *cupr. daph.* diad. *lach. lyc.* mang. *merc.* mur-ac. *nitr-ac.* phos. *phos-ac.* plumb. *rhod. rut. staph.*
— — boring. Asa. hel.

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Osseous Pains, bruise (as if from a), or as if the flesh were detached by a blow. Bell. bry. ign. ipec. nitr-ac. rhus. rut. sulph. verat.
— — burning. Carb-v. euphorb. phos-ac. rut. sabin.
— — rending. Diad. mang.
— — drawing. Am-m. arg. bry. cann. chin. cocc. colch. cyc. mer-cor. rhod. rhus. sabad. sabin. valer. zinc.
— — excoriation (as if from). Daph.
— — tingling. Plumb.
— — gnawing. Dros. ruta.
— — incisive. Sabad.
— — jerking. Chin. colch. valer.
— — pressive. Arg. bry. cyc. daph. rhus. sabin. staph. veratr.
— — scraped (as if from being). Asa. phos-ac. rhus. sabad. spig.
— — smarting. Phos-ac.
— — piercing. Colch. daph. dros. hell. sabin.
— — lacerating. Arg. bell. bis. caus. chin. cocc. cyc. phos-ac. plumb. stront. zinc.

☞ Compare Pains in the Limbs, and Bones.

Pains in the limbs and muscles:
— Aching. See Bones (Sufferings in the). Pains: also Pains, Pressive.
— Acute. See Tearing.
Pains, Arthritic, See Arthritis, *Sect.* 1.
Pains. Beaten (as if). *See* Pain, as from a bruise.
— Boring. Agar. hell. mang. ran-sc. (*Compare* Digging pains.)

Pains, Bruise (as if beaten, or as if from a). *Acon. ang. arn.* aur. bell. berb. bruc. bry. calc. *cic.* cis. *cocc.* con. croton. *cupr.* hep. kre. lach. lact. mosch. natr-m. *n-vom.* *oleand.* *plat.* puls. *ran.* raphan. *rhus.* *rut.* sulph. tart. veratr. mgs-arc. mgs-aus. ["cinch-sulp." Ed.]
— pressive. Natr-n. veratr.
— — as if the flesh were detached from the bones. Bry. nitr-ac. rhus. sulph.
— Burning, principally: Ars. carb-a. carb-v. elect. euph. mez. phos. phos-ac. plumb. sabin. sec. sep. viol-od.
— — and pricking. Plat.
— — and shooting. Bar-c. bell. cin. dig. plat. puls. mgs-aus.
— Constrictive, principally: Alum. cocc. ignat. plat. plumb. ["pimpin." Ed.] (*Compare* Cramp-like).
— Contractive. *See* the preceding.
— Contusive. See Pains, as from a bruise.
— Cramp-like. (Spasmodic), principally: Agar. ambr. anac. ang. asa. asar. chel. cin. coloc. con. elect. euphras. graph. mosch. natr. oleand. plat. rut. sec. stram.
— (Cramp-like and tearing). Cin. natr. rut.
— — and jerking. Anac. asa. mosch.
— — and pressive. Bar-c. oleand. plat.
— Crawling. Acon. *arn.* cic. *colch.* elect. euphr. ign. mgn-m. merc. natr. ol-an. par. phos. *phos-ac.* *plat.*

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plumb. puls. ran-sc. rhod. *rhus.* sabad. *sec. sol-nig.* spig. *staph. stram.* sulph. *tab.* teuc. veratr. zinc-ox. (*Compare* SKIN).

PAINS (Rending). Cocc. colch. ind. n-mos. puls. mgs-arc.

— Drawing. *All the medicines;* but especially: Acon. ant. bell. bry. carb-v. caus. cham. cin. clem. cocc. *elect.* hell. hep. kal. lact. lob. lyc. mang. merc. mer-cor. mez. mur-ac. natr-m. nitr. n-mos. n-vom. plat. plumb. puls. rhod. rhus. sabad. sep. stann. staph. stram. sulph. tart. val. veratr. *zinc-ox.*

— — and cramp-like. Asar. cin. natr. oleand. rut.

— — and rending. Colch. ign. puls.

— — and jerking. Colch. ind. puls.

— — and paralytic. Arn. bar-c. carb-v. cham. chel. cin. cocc. hep. mag-m. mez. natr. nitr.

— — and periodical. Lact.

— — and pressive. Anac. ang. arg. cann. cyc. natr-m. rut. stann.

— — and jerking. Cocc. calc.

— — and shooting. Bor. colch. dulc. merc.

— — and lacerating (acute). Cham. bell. lam. merc. plumb. rhod. rhus. sec. staph.

— (erratic or wandering, which pass from one place to another). Arn. asa. daph. *lact.* mang. meph. n-mos. plumb. puls. rhod. taxus. ["kal-bi." Ed.]

— Excoriation (as from). Acon. arg. canth. cic. colch. hep. kre. plat. puls. rat. rhus. zinc.

PAINS, Expansive. Ign. plat.

— Gnawing. Berb. dros. mez.

— Incisive. Amb. ang. arg. hyos. mur-ac.

— (Insupportable). Acon. ars. cham. coff. lach. n-vom. ["Podoph-pelt." Ed.]

— Jerking or successive drawing. Anac. asa. asar. chin. cin. cocc. colch. graph. ind. magn. mez. mang. mosch. natr. natr-m. natr-s. phos-ac. plat. puls. rat. valer.

— — and drawing. Colch. ind. puls.

— — and paralytic. Chin. cin. colch.

— — and piercing. Mang. n-vom.

— — and lacerating. Am-m. asar. chin. cocc. cupr. natr-s. phos-ac. puls. mgs.

— ["Neuralgic. Phyto-dec. *See* NEURALGIA, *Sect.* 1." Ed.]

— Pinching. Bruc. cann. men. mgs-aus.

— Pressive. Almost *all the medicines,* but especially: *Anac.* ang. arg. arn. *asa.* bell. bis. cann. *caps. carb-a. chin.* cin. *cupr.* cyc. dros. *euphorb. ign. lach.* led. lyc. magn. mez. mur-ac. natr-m. *oleand.* petr. phos. *phos-ac.* plat. ran-sc. rut. *stann.* staph. sulph. sulph-ac. tab. *val. veratr.* zinc.

— Pressive and burning. Am-m.

— — and cramp-like. Oleand. plat.

— — and contractive. Cann.

— — and rending. N-mos.

— — and drawing. Anac.

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ang. arg. cann. cyc. natr-m. rut. stann.

PAINS, Pressive and burning, plug. (as if from a). Anac. ign. plat. sulph-ac.

— — and piercing. Asa. canth. cin. dros. euphorb. ign. mur-ac. plat. sabad. sulph-ac. thuj.

— — and lacerating. Arg. bell. bis. cann. cupr. cyc. led. rut. sass. stann.

— Pricking. Mosch. pimpin. plat.

— Pulsative. Am-m. calc. carb-v. cham. rhab. thuj.

— (Rheumatic). See RHEUMATISM, *Sect.* 1.

— Shaking. Cupr. elect. valer.

— Sharp. See TEARING.

— Shocks, or pain as from shocks. Asa. cann. cupr. plat. rhod. valer.

— Piercing. Almost *all the medicines*: but principally: Acon. am-c. am-m. ant. arn. asa. bell. bry. cann. chin. colch. daph. dig. elect. fer. guaj. hell. ign. kal. kre. lab. lyc. men. merc. mer-cor. nitr-ac. n-vom. par. phos. prun. ran. ran-sc. rhod. rhus. sass. sep. spig. staph. sulph. thuj.

— — and boring. Hell.

— — and burning. Bar. bell. cin. dig. plat. puls. mgs-aus.

— — and crawling. Natr.

— — and drawing. Bor. colch. dulc. merc.

— — and gnawing. Droser.

— — and jerking. Mang. n-vom.

— —and pressive. Asa. canth. cin. dros. euphorb. ign. mur-ac. plat. sabad. sulph-ac. thuj.

PAINS, Piercing and pulsative. Sabad.

— — and shaking. N-vom.

— — splinters (as from). Nitr-ac.

— — lacerating. Cann. canth. coloc. dig. euphorb. guaj. merc. thuj. zinc.

— Splinters (as from). Nitr-ac. cham. chin. cocc. colch. coloc. dulc.

— Lacerating (or sharp pains, acute drawing). *All the medicines, but principally:* Agar. alum. am-c. am-m. aur. bry. cann. calc. carb-v. caus. cham. chin. cocc. colch. dulc. euph. fer. graph. hell. hyos. kal. led. lyc. merc. mez. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. plum. puls. rhod. rhus. sass. sec. sep. spig. staph. stront. sulph. zinc. zinc-ox. ["calcaust." Ed.]

— — arthritic. Heracl.

— — cramp-like. Cin. natr. rut.

— — drawing. Cham. chenop. hell. lam. merc. plumb. rhod. rhus. sec. staph. ["lup." Ed.]

— — and jerking (or successive pullings). Am-m. asar. chin. cocc. cupr. natr-s. phos-ac. puls. mgs.

— — incisive. Hyos.

— — paralytic. Aur. cham. chin. cocc. colch. fer-mur. magn-m. mez. natr. sass. ["rhus-r." Ed.]

— — pressive. Arg. bell. bis. cann. cupr. cyc. led. rut. sass. stann. ["kalm." Ed.]

— — piercing. Cann. canth. coloc. dig. euphorb. guaj. merc. thuj. zinc.

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PAINS, Tensive. Am-c. ang. ant. arn. bar-c. bry. euphorb. galv. mang. mez. n-vom. oleand. plat. rhus. ["cal. caust." Ed.]
— As if the muscles were too short. (*See* SENSATION OF CONTRACTION in the tendons).
— Ulceration (as if from). Am-c. am-m. anac. bry. cham. kre. mang. merc. puls. sil. thuj.
— Voluptuous. Laches.
— Wrenching. Agn. am-c. bar-c. bry. calc. carb-v. caus. dros. hep. mosch. natr-m. oleand. rhus. rat. sep. sulph. thuj. zinc.
— (aching wandering). Elat.
☞ *Compare* the articles: NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, ARTHRITIS, *Sect.* 1, and also PAINS IN THE EXTREMITIES, *Chap.* XXIV. and XXV.

PAINS IN THE LIMBS, which manifest themselves, or are aggravated, as follows:
— Air (in the open). Arn. bry. calc. carb-v. caus. cor. kal. lyc. merc. n-mos. n-vom. sulph. mgs-aus.
— Afternoon (in the). Lyc.
— Bed at night (in). Merc. phos. rod. sep. stront. sulph. (*Compare* NIGHT).
— Brandy. (from drinking). Daph.
— Chill (from a). Acon. arn. bry. calc. dulc. merc. nitr-ac. phos-ac. sulph.
— Drinking (after). *Hell.*
— Evening (in the). Am-m. bruc. bry. natr-s. phos-ac. *puls.* ran. sil. stront. sulph.

PAINS, Exercise (after). Fer-mg. n-vom.
— going up stairs or a hill (on). Calc.
— Heated (after being over). Zinc.
— Intermission, every second day (with). Lyc.
— Lying down (when). Mosch.
— Morning (in the). Carb-v. mosch. mur. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phos-ac. viol-od. mgs-arc. ["Chin-mur. kal-bi." Ed.]
— Movement (during). *Arn.* agar. *bell.* berb. *bry.* calc. camn. caps. *chin.* croc. lach. staph. zinc. ["kalm." Ed.]
— — (mitigated by). Rhus. valer.
— Night (at). Acon. am-m. ars. aur. bar. bell. cham. elect. iod. kre. lyc. mang. merc. mosch. natr. natr-s. phos. phos-ac. plumb. rhus. sang. sep. stront. sulph.
—Pressing on the part (when). Plat.
— — (ameliorated by). Tong.
— Repose (during). Agar. *ars.* aur. con. kal. lyc. mur-ac. natr-m. n-mos. rhod. *rhus.* val. *veratr.*
— — (mitigated by). *Bry.* sabad. staph. ["kalm." Ed.]
["— Left side (tendency of symptoms to affect the). Junc-eff." Ed.]
— Right side (tendency of symptoms to affect the). Gins. ["cim-lect. crot. phyto-dec." Ed.]
— Rubbing (amelioration from). Plumb.
— Seat (on rising from a). *Puls.*
— Seated (when). Acon. agar.

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ars. chin. cin. natr-m. puls. rut. sep. sulph. tart. veratr. (*Compare* REPOSE).

PAINS, Sleep (felt during). Ars. carb-v. graph. kre. nit-ac. sulph. sulph-ac.

["— On rising in the morning. Kal-bi." Ed.]

— Spirituous drinks (from). Daph.

— Standing (when). Agar.

— Step (on making a false). *Bry.*

— Touched (when). Acon. *arn.* *ars.* bell. bry. *chin.* colch. *cupr.* *hep.* ign. *nitr-ac.* n-vom. puls. *rut.* sabin.

— Uncovered (when). Aur.

— Walking (when). Ang. veratr. (*Compare* MOVEMENT).

— Walk (after a). Rut.

— Weather (from bad). Dulc. lach. lyc. rhus. rhod. veratr.

— Weather (from a change of). Calc. carb-v. dulc. merc. lach. rhus. sil. sulph. veratr.

— — warm (from). Colch.

— — windy (from). Lach. lyc. n-vom.

☞ *Compare* the CIRCUMSTANCES. *Sect* 3, and also those of *Chap* XXIV. and XXV.

PARALYSIS. Anac. ang. arg-nit. *arn.* ars. *bar-c.* bar-m. *bell.* *bry.* carb-v. *caus.* *cocc.* colch. cupr-ac. *cupr-carb.* *dulc.* elect. *fer.* *hydroc.* hyos. kal. *lach.* laur. *led.* *lyc.* *natr-m.* *n-vom.* *oleand.* op. phos. plumb. *rhus.* *ruta.* sec. *sil.* *stann.* stram. *sulph.* *zinc.* [" crot." Ed.]

PARALYSIS, Evening (in the). Stront. sil.

— Night (at), in consequence of pain. Natr-m.

— Passion (after being in a). Staph.

— Semi-lateral. *Arg-nit.* caus. cocc. lach. nat-mur. rhus. staph. stront. zinc.

PARALYTIC weakness (sensation of). Acon. *am-m.* anac. *arn.* ars. aur. bar-c. bar-m. berb. *cann.* *carb-v.* *cham.* chel. *chin.* cin. *cocc.* *colch.* dros. euphorb. fer. fer-mg. hep. kre. magn-m. meph. mez. natr. natr-m. nitr. *plat.* phos. phos-ac. *puls.* *rhod.* *rhus.* sabad. sass. *sil.* stram. tab. val. veratr.

— Painful (pain with sensation of paralytic weakness). *See* PAINS (Paralytic). Zinc. ox.

PERIODICAL (Sufferings). Alum. anac. ars. aur. bell. calc. canth. carb-v. cupr. fer. hyos. ign. lyc. merc. n-vom. plumb. ran-sc. rhod. sec. sil. sulph. valer. (*Compare* INTERMITTENT sufferings).

PINCHING. *See* PAINS (Pinching.)

PLUG (Sensation as of a). *See* PAIN, as from a PLUG.

POLYPUS. Calc. staph. teucr.

PRICKING. *See* PAINS (Pricking.)

PULSATION in the body. Arn. ambr. clem. graph. cal. kre. iod. merc. natr-m. plumb. puls. sabad. sabin. sec. sep. tab. tart. thuj. zinc.

— Exertion (after the least). Graph. iod. puls. thuj.

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PULSATION, Meal (after a). Lyc.
— Evening (in the). Thuj.
PULSE. *See* FEVER, *Chap.* IV.
PUTREFACTION OF THE FLESH. Lach.
REACTION (absence of). *Carb. v. op. sulph.* camph. laur. mosch. nitr-ac.
["REELING AND TOTTERING. Chin-hyd." Ed.]
RELAXATION of the limbs and muscles. Arn. camph. cupr. elect. fer-mg. gran. hell. lach. magn. nat. n-vom. op. viol-od.
— Sudden, (when walking). Con.
RESONANCE throughout the body. Arn. clem. oleand. op.
— lying down (when). Arn.
RICKETS. See *Sect.* 1.
RIGIDITY of the limbs (Stiffness). Acon. ang. arn. ars. bar-m. bell. caps. cham. cupr-acet. elect. hydroc. lach. lyc. n-vom. oleand. plat. plumb. rhus. sass. stram. sulph. tereb. thuj. veratr.
— Exertion (after). Arn.
— Moving the part affected *after repose* (on). Rhus.
— Walking (after). Veratr.
— of the body. Cupr-acet.
— Evening (in the, when seated). Ang.
— (sensation of). Arg-nit.
RHEUMATISM. See *Sect.* 1.
SCIRRHOUS (indurations). *See* INDURATIONS, *Sect.* 1.
SCROFULA. See *Sect.* 1.
SCURVY. Sec *Sect.* 1.
SEA-SICKNESS. See *Chap.* XVI.
SEATED (Inclination to remain). Bar-c. mur-ac. n-vom. tar.
SEMI-LATERAL sufferings. Am-c. am-m. alum. bar-c. bell. canth. caus. cocc. coloc. mang. mez. puls. rhus. sabad. stront. sulph-ac. thuj. zinc. ["rhus-r." Ed.]
— Left side (on the). Coloc. daph.
— Right side (on the). Am-c. am-m. canth.
— First on the right side, then on the left. Sabad.
SENSATIONS (Excessively acute). Aur. bell. cupr.
SENSIBILITY of the body (Excessive). *Acon.* agar. arn. *asar. aur.* bar-c. bell. *canth. cham. chin.* cin. cocc. *coff.* cupr. lyc. merc. *n-vom.* phos. mgs-arc.
SENSIBILITY. Air (to cold). Agar. am-c. anac. ant. *aur. calc. camph.* carb-a. *caus. cocc.* coff. ipec. lyc. mez. mosch. n-mos. *phos.* rhod. rhus. *sabad. sep.* spig.
— — to a current of. Anac. *bell. calc. caus.* chin. graph. kal. natr. rat. sel. *sil. sulph.*
— To the fresh. *Bell.* calc. *carb-a.* caus. *cham. cocc. coff.* graph. ign. kal. lyc. merc-c. mosch. *natr. n-vom. petr.* phos. plumb. puls. *rhus. sulph.* viol-tr. mgs-aus.
— To hot. Aur. calc. cocc. ign. ipec. rhus. sep.
— to evening air. (Carb-v.) mer. (sulph).
— damp. Am-c. calc. carb-v. dulc. mur-ac. rhod. sep.
— Movement (to). *Acon.* bry.

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cin. (*Compare* Dread of MOVEMENT.)

SENSIBILITY to pain. Acon. agar. *arn.* *asar.* aur. bar-c. canth. *cham.* chin. cin. *cocc.* *coff.* cupr. *n-vom.* phos. sep.

— Touch (to the). *Acon.* *agar.* ant. *bell.* *bry.* camph. cin. cocc. *n-mosch.* *tart.*

— Wind (to the). Cham. (carb. v.) laches. (lyc.) sulph.

— — to the north. Sep.

☞ *Compare* all the preceding articles, with the same articles in the CIRCUMSTANCES. *Sect.* 3.

SENSITIVENESS (Excessive). *Acon.* agar. ang. arn. *ars.* *asa.* *asar.* *aur.* bar-c. *bell.* calc. canth. carb-a. (carb-v.) *cham.* *chin.* cin. cocc. *coff.* croton. cupr. daph. dros. hep. ign. kreos. *lach.* lyc. magn-m. meph. *merc.* nitr-ac. *n-vom.* phos. puls. stann. *sulph.* teuc. *valer.* *mgs-arc.*

SHAKING throughout the body. Elect.

SHAKING pains. *See* PAINS (Shaking).

SHOCKS in the body. Ambr. ang. bar-c. bell. cic. cocc. colch. cupr. galv. kre. lyc. n-vom. op. ran. sulph. verat. zinc. mgs. (*Compare* JERKS.)

— in the tendons. (See *Tendons*).

PIERCINGS. (See PAINS (Piercing).

SIZE (Sensation as if some parts were increased in). *Alum.* bov. diad. merc. nitr.

SOMNAMBULISM. See *Chap.* III.

SPASMS, in general. *Acon.* æth. alum. ambr. *ang.* *arn.* *ars.* asa. aur. bar-c. *bell.* bry. *calc.* *camph.* canth. carb-v. *caus.* *cham.* *cic.* cin. citr. cocc. *coff.* coloc. con. *croc.* *cupr.* dig. fer. hell. hydroc. *hyos.* iat. *ign.* *ipec.* kal. *lach.* laur. lyc. *merc.* *mosch.* natr-s. nitr. n-mosch. *n-vom.* *op.* phos. *plat.* plumb. ran-sc. *rhus.* sabad. sec. sep. *sil.* sol-m. spig. squill. *stann.* stram. *sulph.* tab. tan. tart. thuj. *veratr.* ["cup-ars." Ed.]

SPASMS (Cataleptic) Catalepsy. Acon. ars. bell. *cham.* cic. cup. merc. plat. *stram.* veratr.

— Clonic (Convulsions). Acon. am-c. *arn.* ars. asa. bar-c. bar-m. *bell.* calc. *camph.* cann. *canth.* caus. *cham.* chin. *cic.* cinn. cocc. *coff.* *con.* croc. *cupr.* cupr-acet. dig. *elect.* hell. *hyos.* *hydroc.* iat. *ign.* ipec. lact. *laur.* lob. *lyc.* merc. *mosch.* *n-mosch.* *n-vom.* op. phos. *plumb.* ran-sc. rhus. sabad. sec. spig. *squill.* stann. *stram.* tab. *tan.* *tart.* *veratr.*

— — dorsal. Hydroc.

— Epileptic. (Epilepsy). Æth. agar. arg. arg-nit. *ars.* *bell.* *calc.* *camph.* *caus.* cham. cic. cin. cocc. *cupr.* dig. dros. *elect.* *galv.* *hyos.* *ign.* *lach.* lyc. magn. *merc.* nitr-ac. *n-vom.* onisc. *op.* petr. plumb. puls. ran. sec. sep. *sil.* sol-m. *stann.* *stram.* *sulph.* tart. valer. verat.

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SPASMS, Epileptiform (Eclampsia). *Bell. caus. cham.* cic. cin. *ign.* magn. n-mosch. *n-vom.* phos. *plat.* stram.
— Hysterical. Alum. *aur. bell.* bry. calc. caus. cham. *cic. cocc.* con. *ign. ipec.* magn. magn-m. *mosch.* plat. sec. sep. stann. *stram.* sulph. *veratr.*
— Internal. *Alum.* bell. bis. *calc.* carb-a. carb-v. caus. cham. *cocc.* coff. *coloc.* con. croc. *cupr.* euphorb. *graph.* hyos. *ign. ipec. lyc. magn-m.* merc. *mosch.* natr-m. n-vom. *plumb.* puls. *stann.* staph. valer. (*Compare* CRAMPS in the particular organs).
— In the limbs. Fer-mur.
— (tonic) (Tetanus). Am-m. *ang. ang-spur.* arn. *bell. bry. camph.* cann. canth. *cham.* cic. cin. *galv.* grat. ign. *ipec.* lach. merc. *mosch.* n-vom. *op. plat.* rhus. *sec.* stann. *stram.*

SPASMS, characterized by:
— Abdomen (distended). Lach. merc.
— Anxiety. Cupr. Hyos. ign. lyc. verat.
— Asthmatic sufferings. Bell. cic. cupr. hyos. ign. op.
— — after the attacks. Bell.
— Buffoonery (disposition to). Cupr.
— Cephalalgia, before the attacks. Caus. cham. lach.— *After:* cin.
— Colic (with), before the attack. Bell. caus. cham. cupr.
— Congestion, cerebral, (Apoplexy), alternately with the attacks. Hyos.

SPASMS, Consciousness (loss of). Bell. cic. cupr. hyos. ign. ipec. lach. op. stann. stram. verat.
— Crawling (*Tingling*) in the limbs. Bell.
— Cries. Acon. bell. caus. cic. hyos. ign. ipec. lach. merc. op. stann. stram. verat.
— Dance (St. Vitus'). Asa. *bell. caus.* cic. *cocc.* coff. *croc. cupr. hyos. ign. ipec. n-vom.* puls. rhus. *stram.* sulph. *zinc-s.* (ars. chin.? dulc. iod. sabin. sep. sil.)
— Debility. Cic. puls.
— Dizziness. Cic.
— Dorsal pains. Ars.
— Drawing in the limbs before the attack: Lach.
— Eructations. See *Risings.*
— Evacuations (involuntary). N-vom.
— Extremities (cold). Cham. coff.
— Eyes (convulsed). Bell. canth. caus. cham. citr. cupr. hyos. ign. lach. plat. verat.
— — Closed after the attack. Caus.
— — half-closed. Cham. ipec.
— — dull. Cham.
— — fixed. Citr.
— — red. Cupr.

☞ Compare *Sect.* 4.

— Face alternately pale and red. Ign.
— — bluish. Hyos. ign.
— — hippocratic. Cham.
— — hot. Cocc.
— — pale. Cic. ipec. lach. stann.
— — puffed. Bell. camph. cham. cocc. citr. hyos. ipec.

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SPASMS, Face red. Bell. camph. cham. cit. cocc.
— — yellow. Cic.
— Fear. Cupr. stram.
— Feet (cold), before the attack. Lach.
SPASMS. Fists (closed), and thumbs retracted. Æth. bell. cham. cocc. hyos. ign. op. stann. stram. viol-tr.
— Gestures (furious or devout). Stram.
— Giddiness. Cic.
— Grinding of the teeth. Acon. caus. hyos. coff.
— Hæmoptysis, after the attack. Dros.
— Heart (palpitation of the), before the attack. Lach.
— Hooping-cough (paroxysm of), alternately with the attacks. Croc.
— Hunger. Hyosc.
— Laughter. Alum. aur. calc. caus. con. croc. cupr. ign.
— Limbs (swollen). Bell.
— Lips (dry). *Cham.*
— Lying on the back. Cin.
— Movements (convulsive):
— — eyes (of the). Bell. canth. caus. cham. citr. cupr. hyos. ign. lach. plat. veratr.

SPASMODIC Movements (of the eyelids). Camph. cham. ign. ipec. rhab.
— — face (of the). Bell. cham. ign. ipec. op. tart.
— — head (of the). Bell. camph. cic. cupr. ign. stram.
— — Limbs (of the). *See* CLONIC SPASMS, above.
— — tongue (of the). Cham.
— Nausea. Ipec. lach. puls.

SPASMODIC Movements, Nose (itching in the). Merc.
— Opisthotonos, or throwing back of the head. Ang. bell. cham. cic. cupr. ign. ipec. n-vom. stann. stram. op. rhus.
— Paralysis, after the attack, Plum.
— Perspiration. Bell. n-vom.
— — hot, on the head. Camph.
— Pupils (dilated). Bell. cham. citr.

SPASMS, Rattling. Camph. cham. ipec. n-vom.

SPASMODIC Relaxation of the muscles. Cic.
— Respiration (rapid). Cham.
— Rigidity of the limbs. *See* SPASMS (TONIC.)
— Risings. Puls. — Before the attack. Laches.
— Salivation. Cit. cupr. ign.
— — frothy. Cham. cic. hyos. ign. lach. lyc.
— Sighs. Ign.
— Sleep (coma), after the attack. Camph. cham. dros. hyos. ign. lach. op.
— Smiling, before the attack. Bell.
— Snoring. Dros. nitr. ac.
— Speech (loss of). Cupr. plat.
— Stomach (burning in the). Ars.

SPASMS characterized by:
— Tears. Alum. aur. caus. cupr. stram.
— Thighs (retracted). Cupr.
— Thirst (with). Cham. merc. n-vom.
— Throat (painful). *Ign.*
— Tingling in the limbs. Bell.
— Torpor in the limbs, be-

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fore the attack. Bell. *After:* n-vom.

SPASMS, Trismus, principally: Ang. bell. bry. camph. canth. caus. cham. cic. cupr. hyos. ign. laur. merc. n-vom. op. phos. plat. plumb. rhus. sec. verat.

— Urine (frequent emission of) Caus. cupr.

— — involuntary. Caus. hyos. n-vom.

— Vertigo, before the attack: Ars. lach. stram.

— Visions (frightful). Stram.

— Vomit (disposition to). Ipec. lach. puls.

— Vomiting. N-vom.

— Weakness. Cic. puls.

— Yawning. Ign.

SPASMS, excited or renewed by:

— Bath (a cold). Rhus.

— Disappointment. Bell. n-vom.

["SPASMS and CONVULSIONS with delirium. Crot." Ed.]

— Emotions (moral). Ign.

— Evening (in the). Op. stram.

— Fright (by) Ign. sec. stram. sulph.

— Light (a bright). Bell. citr. stram.

— Liquids (by). Bell. hyos. stram.

— Morning (in the). Plat.

— Night (in the). Calc. cin. cupr. hyos. kal. lyc. merc. op. sec.

— Noise. Ang. (arn. ?.)

— Periodically. Sec. stram.

— Running (by violent). Sulph.

— Suddenly produced. Fer-m.

— Tears (by). Cupr.

SPASMS, Touch (the). Ang. bell. cocc. stram.

— Water (cold). Caus. rhus.

— — tepid. Ang.

☞ *Compare* the CIRCUMSTANCES, *Sect.* 4; and see the various causes, article SPASMS, *Sect.* 1.

STABILITY (Want of), in the limbs and in the carriage of the body. Bar. c. bry. caus. natr. sep. (*See* this same article under the head JOINTS).

STAGGERING gait. *See* WALKING.

STANDING (inability to continue). Cupr-acet. cupr-sulph.

STIFFNESS of the limbs. Æth. ang. bry. petrol. phos. plumb. (*Compare* RIGIDITY, and SPASMS) (TONIC.) ["bro." Ed.]

STORM (uneasiness during). Elect.

STRETCHINGS. Am-c. bruc. canth. caus. graph. guaj. meph. mur-ac. natr-s. n-vom. oleand. petr. plat. puls. ruta. sabad. sen. sep. staph. sulph. tart-ac. verb.

SWELLING:

— Arthritic. *Acon. ant. ars. asa. bell. bry. chin.* cocc. colch. *hep. led. lyc.* mang. *merc. puls.* rhus. *sabin. sulph.* thuj.

["— Feeling of, over the body. Kal-bi." Ed.]

SWELLING, Cold. Asa. bell. calc. cocc. dulc. merc.

— Dropsical, œdematous. Ant. *ars.* aur. bell. bry. *chin. con.* dig. *dulc. fer. hell.* iod. *kal.* led. *lyc. merc.* mur-ac.

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nitr. op. *plumb.* prun. rhus. sen. sep. *sulph.* tereb.

SWELLING, Erysipelatous. *See* ERYSIPELAS, *Chap.* II.

— Hard. Arn. ars. chin. graph. lach. led. sep. sulph. tab. thuj.

— Hot. *See* Inflammatory.

— Inflammatory, hot. *Acon.* agn. *ant.* arn. asa. *aur. bell.* bor. *bry.* canth. carb-a. cocc. *colch.* dulc. euphorb. hep. led lyc. mang. merc. petr. *puls. rhus.* sass. sen. sep. sil. *sulph. thuj.*

— Lymphatic. Bell. berb. carb-v. hep. sep. sil. (*Compare* GLANDS, ENLARGEMENT).

— Painful. Aloe. con. dig. hep. merc. thuj.

— — burning. Ars. carb-a. caus. puls. rhus.

— — excoriation (as from). Rhus.

— — tingling. Rhus.

— — lancinating. Ant. caus. cocc. fer. graph. mang. puls. rhus. sulph. tab.

— — pulsative. Sulph.

— — lacerating. Ars. led.

— Painless. Ars. cocc. merc. rhus.

— Pale. Bov. bry. lach. sulph.

— Red. Ant. arn. asa. aur. bell. bry. canth. chin. hep. mang. merc. puls. rhus. sabin. sep. sulph. thuj.

— Rheumatic. Acon. arn. ant. bell. bry. chin. hep. rhus. sulph. (*Compare* ARTHRITIC).

— Scarlet. Bell.

— Shining. Arn. ars. bell. bry. mang. merc. rhus. sabin. sulph.

SWELLING:

— Steatomous (steatoma). Ant. bar-c. sabin.

— Suppurating. Calc. graph. hep. sil. staph. sulph. (*Compare* ABSCESS and GLANDS) (Ulcerations of the).

— Tight. Ant. bell. bry. dig. led. rhus. sulph. thuj.

— White. *See* TUMOR, white.

SYCOSIS. See *Chap.* II.

SYNCOPE. *See* FAINTING.

SYPHILIS. See *Chap.* II.

TABES. See *Sect.* 1.

LACERATING. *See* PAINS (lacerating).

TENDONS (Shortening of). *See* CONTRACTION.

— (jerking of the). Bell. con. elect. galv. hyos. iod. puls. rhus. sulph-ac.

TENSION. *See* PAINS.

TETANUS. *See* SPASMS, tonic.

THROBBING (BEATING). *See* PAINS, pulsative.

THROWING BACK of the trunk. —*See* OPISTHOTONOS.

TINGLING. *See* PAINS, tingling.

TORPOR (Sensation of), in the limbs. Amb. ars. asa. bell. bry. calc. carb-a. caus. cham. chel. chin. cocc. euphr. iod. led. lyc. n-vom. oleand. phos. phos-ac. plat. rhod. rhus. sec. spong. stram. val. zinc.

— In the parts affected. Asa. cham. n-vom. oleand. rhus. sulph.

— In the whole of one side of the body. Caus.

TREMBLING (general). Elect.

["— with weakness: Kal-bi. calc. caust. hyp-per. oxa-ac." Ed.]

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TREMBLING of the limbs. Agar. alum. amb. *ars.* barm. *bell.* berb. bry. calc. carb-v. caus. chin. *cic.* *cocc.* croc. croton. cupr.-acet. *elect.* fer. fer-mg. galv. gran. graph. hep. hydroc. hyos. *iod.* kal. lach. lam. lob. lyc. magn-s. mosch. *natr.* natr-s. nic. nitr-ac. n-vom. oleand. op. petr. *phos.* plat. *plumb.* prun. puls. ran. sass. *sec.* sen. sep. stan. *stram.* stront. sulph. *tab.* tart. teuc. *ther.* thuj. veratr. viol-od. *zinc.* zinc-ox. *mgs-arc.* ["Calc-caust. hyp-p. ox-ac." Ed.]
TREMBLING, air (in the open). Calc. cal. laur. plat.
— Anxiety (from). Fer. puls.
— disappointments (after). Ran. zinc.
— Evening (in the). Bruc. lyc.
— Exertion (after the least). Amm-caust. merc. phos. rhus.
— Meditation (during). Bor.
— Morning (in the). Sil.
— Nervous. Arg-nit.
— Pains (during the). Natr. plat. mgs-arc.
— — pains. Bry.
— of the limbs (after the).
— Piano (when playing the). Natr.
— Rising up (on). Bry.
— Repose (during). Plat.
— Spasmodic. Ang-spur.
— Speaking (after). Ambr. bor.
— Walking (after). Fer-mg.
TREMBLING (Sensation of). INTERNAL. Graph. samb. sulph. ac. (*Compare* VIBRATION).
["TREMULOUSNESS, Universal. Brom." Ed.]
ULCERATION (Pain as if from). *See* PAIN from ulceration.
UNEASINESS (Sensation of). Bry. calc. camph. chel. *croton.* guaj. kre. magn-m. mang. meph. natr-m. petr. puls. sulph. taxus.
VARICES. See *Chap.* II.
VEINS (Swelling of the). Chin. n-vom. puls. sulph. thuj.
VIBRATION IN THE BODY. Meph. oleand. op.
WALK (Difficult). Chin. oleand. tereb.
— (Heavy). Sabad. sil. (*Compare* HEAVINESS).
— (Slow). Tereb.
— (Staggering). Acon. agar. caus. iod. lac. lact. mur-ac. natr-m. n-vom. phos-ac. puls. rhus. sec. stram. sulph. teuc. veratr. verb. ["cup-ars." Ed.]
— (Stooping). Mez. sulph. tereb.
— (Unsteady). Caus. lact. magn-natr. oleand. phos. sulph.
WALK (Children learning with difficulty to). Bell. calc. n-vom. sil. sulph.
WEAKNESS. *See* FATIGUE.
WEATHER (Changes in). *See* ATMOSPHERE.

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Section III.—Conditions.

Under which the symptoms are generally manifested or ameliorated.

NB.—The articles in this section not only refer to the General symptoms of the text, but contain also a summary of conditions under which are exhibited the principal phenomena in the entire pathogenesy of the medicines.

☞ *SF.* signifies *Sufferings.*—*AM. Amelioration.*

Afternoon. *See* Noon.
Aged (In persons). *See* Persons.
Air (In cold air) *SF.* Alum. am-c. aur. bry. calc. camph. carb-v. caus. cham. cocc. daph. hell. hyos. merc. mez. n-mos. n-vom. phos. rhus. sabad. sep. veratr. (*Compare* Cold).
— — *AM.* Ant.
— Evening (in the). *SF.* Merc. (carb-v.) sulph. ["Amm. nitr-ac." Ed.]
Air (In the fresh). *SF.* Am-c. arn. ars. *bry. calc.* camph. cann. caps. carb-v. *caus.* cham. chin. cic. *cocc. coff. con.* fer. graph. grat. hep. *ign. ipec. kal.* led. *lyc.* mang. merc. mos. natr. nitr. nitr-ac. *n-mos. n-vom. petr.* rhus. sabad. sabin. *sen.* sep. spig. staph. *stram. sulph.* sulph-ac. tab. thuj. *valer. verat.* viol-tr. zinc. *mgs-aus.*
— *AM.* Acon. æth. alum. ambr. am-c. am-m. arg. *asa.* aur. bar-c. croc. graph. hell. kal. lach. magn. mgn-m. mang. natr. nic. n-vom. oleand. op. phell. plat. puls. rhod. sass. sen. sep. stann. stront. sulph-ac. tab. tart. *mgs-arc.* ["kal-bi. oxa-ac." Ed.]
Air. (In warm). *SF.* Aur. calc. *carb-v.* colch. ign. lach. sel. sep. ["brom." Ed.]
Angry (after being). *SF. Acon.* alum. *bry. cham.* chin. cis. cocc. *coloc.* ign. lach. lyc. *natr-m. n-vom.* petr. phos. *plat.* ran. sep. *staph.* sulph. veratr. (*Compare* Emotions, *Sect.* 1).
Attention to the pain (On turning the). *AM.* Camph.
Autumn (In). *SF.* Aur. rhod. rhus. veratr.
Bath (Sufferings from a Cold). Ant. rhus.
Bed (In). *SF.* Ambr. *ars. calc.* caus. daph. *graph. hep. ign. kal. led. lyc. magn. merc. n-vom. phos. puls. rhod.* rhus. *sep.* sil. staph. stront. *sulph.* mgs-arc.
— *AM.* Ars. bry. evon. lyc. merc. sabad. spong. squill. verat.
— (On getting warm in). *SF.* Caus. graph. kal. led. *merc.* phos-ac. *puls. rhus.* sabin. thuj. *verat.*

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BED (In). *AM.* Am-m. bar-c. *lyc.*
— (On quitting the). *SF.* *Carb-v.* graph. *guaj.* *ign.* natr-m. valer. *verat.*
— — *AM.* Aur.
BEER (Sufferings from). See *Chap.* XV.
BILIOUS (For persons). See CONSTITUTION.
BREAD (FROM). See *Chap.* XIV.
CACHECTIC (In persons). *See* PERSONS (CACHECTIC).
CARRIAGE (When riding in a). *SF.* Bor. carb-v. cocc. graph. petr. phos. sep. sil.
— — *AM.* Nitr-ac.
CHILDREN (Medicines suitable for). *Acon.* amb. *bar-c.* bell. *bry.* *calc.* canth. *cham.* chin. cic. cocc. *coff.* dros. *hep.* *ign.* *ipec.* *lyc.* magn. *merc.* *n-mos.* n-vom. puls. *rhab.* rhus. ruta. sabin. *sil.* spong. stann. staph. *sulph.* veratr. (Compare *Chap.* XX.)
CHILL (After a). *SF.* *Acon.* bar-c. *bell.* calc. carb-v. *cham.* *chin.* *coff.* coloc. con. *dulc.* graph. hyos. *ipec.* *lach.* *lyc.* *mang.* natr. natr-m. *nitr-ac.* *n-mos.* *n-vom.* phos. *puls.* *sass.* sel. sil. sulph. verat.
— Water (In the), or from COLD DAMP AIR. Ars. *calc.* carb-v. *dulc.* n-mos. *puls.* rhus. sass. sulph.
☞ *See* the same article, *Sect.* 1.
CHOLERIC (for Persons). *See* in PERSONS (Choleric).
COFFEE (Sufferings from). Ars. caus. *cham.* cocc. ign. merc. *n-vom.* *sulph.*
COFFEE. *AM.* Cham. coloc. ign. n-vom. ["lup." Ed.]
☞ *Compare* this article, *Sect.* 1.
COLD (From) *SF.* Agar. am-m. asar. bar-c. calc. camph. canth. caps. cocc. hep. merc. mosch. nitr-ac. n-mos. phos. sabad. sep. sulph.
— — *AM.* Thuy.
☞ *Compare* AIR (Cold) and SEASON (Bad).
CONTACT (From). *SF.* *Acon.* *ang.* arn. ars. bell. *bry.* camph. cann. caps. *chin.* cocc. *colch.* coloc. *cupr.* *dros.* *euphorb.* *hep.* *ign.* lyc. mang. merc. *mez.* natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. *n-vom.* phos. phos-ac. *ran.* rhod. rhus. sep. spig. squill. staph. sulph. tar. mgs-arc. mgs-aus.
CONTACT (From). *AM.* Asa. calc. grat. mang. men. mur-ac. natr. oleand. plumb.
CONTRADICTION (From). *SF.* *See* ANGRY (after being).
CONTUSION (In consequence of a). *See* INJURIES (MECHANICAL).
CONVERSATION (From). *SF.* Alum. ambr. am-c. anac. *arn.* asar. aur. bell. calc. cann. carb-v. *cocc.* dulc. fer. kal. magn. magn-m. mez. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phos. plat. sil. *stann.* *sulph.*
— Other persons (on hearing the conversation of). Am-c. ars. verat.

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DAMP weather (In). *See* WEATHER.
DARK complexion (In persons of a). *See* CONSTITUTION.
DEBAUCHED constitution (from a). *See* DRUNKENNESS.
DENTITION. (Sufferings caused by). See *Chap.* XX.
DRINKING (after). ***SF.*** *Arn. ars.* aur. *chin. cocc. con.* cupr. hell. hep. hyos. lyc. *natr. natr-m.* nitr-ac. *n-vom.* puls. *rhus.* sep. *sil.* staph. sulph. *verat.*
— Cold (anything). ***SF.*** Calc. cin. graph. natr. natr-m. n-vom. spig. staph. thuj.
— anything hot (after). Cham. dros. hell. merc. puls. mgs-aus.
— ***AM.*** Alum. lyc. sulph.
— Quickly. Sil.
DRUNKENNESS. (In consequence of). *See* DRUNKENNESS, *Sect.* 1.
DRY constitutions (For). *See* PERSONS.
EATING (On). *See* MEALS.
— Cold (anything). ***SF.*** Barc. calc. hell. merc. phos-ac. puls. sep. sil. sulph-ac. mgs-aus.
— hot. ***SF.*** *Calc.* cast. *con.* graph. hell. kal. kal-h. mang. *merc.* par. plumb. sulph. thuj.
EGGS (From) Colch.
EMOTIONS (After Moral). ***SF.*** Bell. bry. cham. *coff.* coloc. hyos. *ign.* kal. *lach.* lyc. merc. natr-m. *n-vom. op.* phos. *phos-ac.* plat. *puls. staph.* stram. verat. zinc. (Compare *Sect.* 1. EMOTIONS, MORAL.)
EVENING (In the). ***SF.*** *Acon.* agn. alum. ambr. am-c. am-m. anac. *ant.* ars. *asa. bell.* bruc. bry. *caps.* carb-a. carb-v. cin. cis. *coloc.* cyc. daph. *dulc.* eug. euphr. *guaj.* hep. hyos. *ign.* ipec. *kal. lyc.* magn. magn-m. *mang.* men. *merc. mez.* natr. natr-m. nat-s. nitr. nitr-ac. n-vom. oleand. petr. phos. phos-ac. *plat. puls. ran. ran-sc.* rhod. rhus. sabin. samb. *sen. sep.* sil. spig. *stann. stront. sulph. sulph-ac.* teuc. thuj. valer. *zinc.* mgs-arc. mgs-aus. ["calc. caus. colch. hell. jun-eff. lac. lau. nux-jug. podoph-pelt. rhus-r." Ed.]
— — ***AM.*** Lyc.
["— Anxious or distressing oppression of body with heat. Sep.
— Biting pains. Ran-scel.
— Bone pains. Crot. °lach.
— Bruised sensation in limbs. Amm. caust. cyc. hep. lyc. magn-artif. magn-arct. petr. sil. stron.
— Cold feeling. Alum.
— Cramp-like pains. Lact. phos-ac.
— Debility. Al. asar. bov. bruc. calc. carb-veg. caust. chen. chin. con. hep. ind. kal. laur. magn-carb. merc. mur-ac. nitr-ac. nux-v. rat. sep. sil. spig. stron.
— Difficult walking. Amm.
— Distended veins. Carb-veg.
— Drawing pains. Nitr-ac. phos-ac. puls. *rhus. staph. sulph.
— Dread of air. Petr. zinc. (merc. nitr-ac.)

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EVENING (In the). Ebullition of blood. Lyc. petr. phos. thuj.
— Epileptic attacks. Stan.
— Excitation, irritation. Bruc. carb-v. natr-mur.
— Feebleness. Sep.
— Feeling of sickness. Caus. spig.
— Fits, paroxysms. Alum. calc. nat natr-c. natr-mur. nux-v. sulph.
— Gnawing pains. Natr-mur. ran-scel.
— Improvement of the health. Bruc. lyc nitr. puls.
— Joint pains. Bruc. lact. magn-artif. puls. staph. stron.
— Lacerating in the limbs. Alum. amm-mur. *cham. ign. kal-hyd. ledu, natr-sulph. *rhus. stron sulph sulph-ac.
— Lameness. Crot. magn-artif. magn-arct. mur-ac. puls. rhus. sab. staph. stron.
— Languor. Bruc. hep. laur. kal.
— Limbs asleep. Graph.
— Limb pains. Amm. cist. *led. natr-mur. natr-sulph
— Lying prostrate. Calc. chin. • hep. natr-mur. plumb.
— Occurrence — outbreak — development of the difficulties Acon. ars. *calc. caps. meph. *puls. ran-scel. sep. sulph-ac. thuj. val. zinc.
— Piercing in limbs. Igna.
— Pressure in the limbs. *Ledu. natr-mur.
— Prostration. Corall. plumb. bell. chen. lach. mur-ac.
— Restlessness of the limbs Caust. lyc. magn-carb. meph. merc. natr-carb. petr.

EVENING (In the). Rheumatic pains. °Lach.
— Sensitiveness. Nitr-ac.
— Shiverings — shudderings. Sulph.
— Spasms. Caus. croc. graph. °op. sulph.
— Stiffness. Ang. bruc. cyc.
— Swoon—Fainting. Amm. calc. hep. lach. •mosch. nitr. sep.
— Throbbing in the body. Carb-an.
— Tingling in the limbs. Amm. graph. ran-scel.
— Trembling. Bruc. caust. lach. nitr-ac. nux-v. sil.
— Twitching of limbs. Alum. caust. graph. merc. stron. sulph.
—Twitching pains. Lact. natr-sulph.
— Weakness. Amm. bell. carb-veg. kal. lach, laur. magn-carb. nitr-ac. sep. stron. tab.
— Weariness. Asa. bell. bor. bruc. carb-veg. cyc. •hep. lach. magn-mur. nitr-ac. nux v. petr. stron." Ed.]

["EVENINGS IN BED.
— Bruised pains in the limbs. Ignat.
— Cramps. Alum. caust. laur. magn-art. *sulph.
— Debility. Indig.
— Development or renewal. *Ars. graph. hep. *merc. puls. selen.
— Electrical shock. Ars. laur.
— Lacerating pains. Natr-carb. °led.
— Limbs asleep. Carb-an.
— Pains in joints. Ign. led. natr-c. puls.
— — in bones. ign.

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EVENINGS IN BED. Piercings in body. Natr-carb.
— Pressing pains in limbs. Igna. °led.
— Restlessness. Carb-veg.
— Shocks in body. Ars. laur. ran-bulb.
— Trembling. Sambuc.
— Twitching. Ars. graph. hep. *ign. sel.
— — of muscles. Ign." Ed.]
— In bed. *SF.* Ars. ign. led. phos. stront. sulph. thuj.
— — *AM.* Nitr.

EXCESSIVE COITION (From). *SF. See* DEBILITY, *Sect.* 1.

EXERCISE (From). *SF.* Ars. calc. *camph.* carb-v. caus. *coff. con.* fer. hep. *ipec.* kal. *led. merc. n-vom.* spig. *stram. sulph.* sulph-ac. *verat. mgs-aus.*
— — *AM.* Amb. asa. graph. *n-vom. op.* sen. sep. stann.
☞ *Compare* AIR (In the FRESH) and WALKING (When).

EXERTION (From CORPORAL). *SF. Acon.* ambr. *arn. bry. calc.* cann. *chin. coff. cocc. croc.* hell. lyc. *merc.* natr. natr-m. petr. phos. *rhus.* sep. *sil. sulph. verat.*
— — *AM.* Sep.

— (From INTELLECTUAL). *SF.* Aur. *bell. calc.* colch. *lach.* natr. natr-m. *n-vom.* plat. *puls.* sep. sil. *sulph.*

FAIR complexion (In persons of a). *See* CONSTITUTION.

FALL (In consequence of a). *See* INJURIES (MECHANICAL). *Chap.* II.

FAT food (After eating). *SF.* Carb-v. *ipec.* natr. *puls.* thuj.

FATIGUE (In consequence of). See *Sect.* 1.

FEAR (In consequence of). *SF.* Bell. lach. op. puls. verat.

FRIGHT (In consequence of). *SF. Acon. bell.* coff. *hyos. ign. lach.* merc. *op.* phos. plat. *puls. samb.* sulph. sec. stann. stram. *verat.* (Compare *Sect.* 1, EMOTIONS, (MORAL).

FRUIT (From). See *Chap.* XIV.

GOING UP a hill (When). *SF.* Aur. bry. stann. zinc.
— a height. Calc.
— Stairs. *Acon.* alum. ang. calc. carb-v. *n-vom.* plat. plumb. rat. *rhus. stann.* sulph. *thuj.*

GONORRHŒA (In consequence of). See *Chap.* XIX.

GRIEF (In consequence of). *SF.* Ign. phos-ac. staph. *See* EMOTIONS (MORAL). *Sect.* 1.

HEAT (In the). *SF. Acon.* amb. arn. aur. bell. bry. calc. *camph.* cann. carb-v. dros. kal. kal-bi. laur. led. lyc. phos. puls. sen. sep. sil. thuj. mgs-arc.
— — *AM.* Ars. bar-c. caus. coloc. lyc. merc. rhus. stront. sulph. (Compare *Sect.* 1, same article).

HEAT (From the application of, EXTERNALLY). *AM. Ars.* aur. cham. n-mos. sep. stront. sulph.

HEATED (From being OVER-). *SF.* Acon. carb-v. op. silic. thuj. zinc. (*Compare* FATIGUE, *Sect.* 1).

INDIGESTION (From.) See *Chap.* XIV.

INFANTS at the breast, and NEW-BORN INFANTS. (In the case of). See *Chap.* XX.

INJURIES (From) MECHANICAL). See *Chap.* II.

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JOY (From). Coff.
LACTATION (During). See *Chap.* XX.
LAUGHING (After). *SF.* Ars. bell. carb-v. *stann.*
LEAN persons (In). *See* PERSONS.
LEUCOPHLEGMATIC persons (In). *See* PERSONS.
LIGHT (From a bright). *SF.* Lyc. merc. stram.
— Sun (From the light of the). Agar. natr. sulph.
LIVELY temperament (for a). *See* PERSONS.
LOINS (In consequence of a strain in the). *See* INJURIES (MECHANICAL). *Chap.* II.
LOSSES (In consequence of DEBILITATING). *SF.* Calc. carb-v. *chin.* cin. lach. n-vom. phos-ac. sulph. verat. (*Compare* DEBILITY, *Sect.* 1).
LOVE (FROM DISAPPOINTED). *See* EMOTIONS MORAL). *Sect.* 1.
LYING down (When). *SF.* Amb. ars. asa. bell. bry. calc. carb-v. caus. dig. hyos. mosch. n-mos. n-vom. rhus.
— — *AM.* Alum. canth. cupr. magn. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. nitr-sp. phell. staph. ["kalm." Ed.]
— — Back (on the). *SF.* Phos. puls.
— — *AM.* Ign. puls.
— Part affected (on the). *SF.* Ars. ign.
— — *AM.* Amb. ign.
— Side (On the). *SF.* Ars. bar-c. graph. hep. *ign. puls.* sabad. *sil.*
— — *AM.* Phos.
LYING Left side. *SF.* Lyc. phos. sep.
— Right side. *SF.* Magn-m. merc. stann.
LYMPHATIC persons (In). *See* PERSONS.
MASTURBATION (From). *See* DEBILITY, *Sect.* 1.
MEAL (After a). *SF.* Principally: Alum. anac. ant. ars. bov. bry. chin. cocc. hyos. ign. n-vom. nux-jug. phos. ran. sep. valer. zinc. (Compare *Chap.* XIV.)
— — *AM.* Alum. natr. phos.
— (During a). *See* When EATING.
MEAT, FRESH (from the smell of). *SF.* Colch.
MECHANICAL injuries (In consequence of). *See* INJURIES (MECHANICAL). *Chap.* II.
MERCURY (From the abuse of). See *Chap.* XXVI.
MIDNIGHT (After). *SF.* Acon. am-c. *ars.* aur. calc. cann. canth. caps. caus. coff. croc. dulc. graph. hep. iod. kal. *magn.* merc. natr. *nitr.* plat. sil. sulph-ac. tart. *thuj.* ["phyto-dec." Ed.] (*Compare* NIGHT AND MORNING).
— (Before). Ang. arn. bry. carb-v. *hep. lyc.* merc. *mur-ac.* petr. puls. rhus. *spong.* stann. tart. (*Compare* EVENING).
MILD character (In persons of a). *See* PERSONS.
MILK (From). See *Chap.* XIV.
MOON (During the New). *SF.* Am-c. daph. sil.
— (During the Full). Alum. sil.
MORNING (During the). *SF.* Acon. am-c. ant. *arn. aur. bar-c.* bell. *bov.* bry. *calc.*

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carb-a. carb-v. caus. chin. cin. *clem. coff. con. croc.* cupr. daph. dig. *dros.* dulc. *euphorb.* fer. *graph. guaj.* hell. *ign. iod.* kal. *magn. magn-m.* meph. mez. natr. *natr-m.* nitr. nitr-ac. *n-vom.* op. petr. *phos. phos-ac.* plumb. ran. *rhab. rhod. sass.* sen. sep. spig. stann. *staph. stram.* sulph. sulph-ac. thuj. val. *verat.* viol-od. ["jun-eff. kal-bi. phyto-dec. po-doph-pelt." Ed."]

MORNING Bed (in). *See* ON WAKING.

— — (On quitting the). *See* BED (On quitting the).

— (In the). ***SF.*** Cann. grat. guaj. *natr.* phos. phos-ac. *sabad.* sep. staph. *sulph-ac.* viol-tr.

— — ***AM.*** Alum.

MOVEMENT (From). ***SF.*** ***Acon.*** agn. *arn.* ars. *bell. bry. calc.* caps. *chin.* coloc. con. *cupr.* dig. *graph.* guaj. hell. ign. *ipec. kal.* laur. *led. merc. mez. natr-m.* nitr-ac. *n-vom.* oleand. *phos.* plumb. *ran. sil. spig.* squill. *stann. staph.* veratr. *zinc. mgs-aus.* ["kalm." Ed.]

— ***AM.*** Agar. ambr. ars. *asa.* bar-c. calc. cyc. *dulc.* euphorb. fer. grat. kal. kal-h. lyc. magn. merc. men. *mosch. mur-ac. natr.* natr-s. op. phell. phos-ac. plat. *puls. rhod. rhus.* ruta. samb. *sen. sep.* sulph. tong. valer. ["brom." Ed.]

MUSIC (From). ***SF.*** Calc. coff. kal. natr. phos-ac. sep. stann. tab. viol-od. zinc.

— Piano (On playing the). Anac. calc. kal. natr. sep. zinc.

MUSIC Violin (On playing the). Calc. kal. viol-od.

NERVOUS persons (In). *See* PERSONS.

NIGHT (During the). ***SF.*** ***Acon.*** am-c. *am-m.* ant. *ars. aur.* bar-c. *bell.* bis. calc. camph. cann. caps. *carb-a.* carb-v. *caus. cham. chin.* cin. cinn. clem. *colch. con. croc.* dig. dulc. *eug. fer.* graph. *grat.* guaj. *hep.* hyos. ign. *kal.* kre. lach. *led. lyc. magn. magn-m. magn-s. mang. merc.* mur-ac. natr. natr-s. nic. *nitr*-ac. oleand. op. par. phos. plat. plumb. ran. rhus. *sec.* sep. *sil. spong.* stront. *sulph. sulph-ac. thuj.* ["cinch-sulph. gum-gutt. jun-eff. nux-jug. rhus-r." Ed.] (*Compare* MIDNIGHT).

NOISE (From). ***SF.*** ***Arn.*** calc. ign. lyc. mang. natr. *plat.* sil. zinc.

NOON (At). ***SF.*** Alum. arg. ars. cic. n-vom. phos. stram. valer. zinc.

— (After). *Agar. alum. am-c.* ant. *asa.* bell. camph. *canth. chel.* coff. colch. con. dulc. grat. iod. *laur. lyc. mosch. mur-ac.* natr. *nitr-ac.* nitr-sp. *n-vom.* phos. plumb. sass. sen. spong. staph. stront. thuj. zinc. ["phyto-dec. pimpin." Ed.] (*Compare* EVENING and MEAL).

— (Before). *See* MORNING (In the).

— Every second day. Lyc.

OLD MEN (In). *See* PERSONS (aged).

PASSION (from being in a).

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SF. Bry. cham. chin. cocc. *co'oc.* phos. plat. *staph.*

PASTRY (From rich). *SF.* Puls.

PERSONS (Medicines to be employed in the case of):

— Aged. Ambr. aur. bar-c. con. op. sec.

— Bilious. Acon. ars. arn. bry. cham. chin. cocc. n-vom. sulph.

— Cachectic. Arn. ars. calc. chin. merc. nitr-ac. phos. sulph.

— Choleric. Ars. bry. cham. cocc. lach. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos.

— Dark. Acon. anac. bry. nitr-ac. n-vom. plat.

— Debilitated or Exhausted. Arn. ars. calc. carb-v. chin. lach. merc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. sep. sulph. veratr. (*See* DEBILITY, *Sect.* 1).

— Dry constitution (of a). Ambr. bry. chin. nitr-ac. n-vom.

— Fair. Bell. phos. (caps. clem. con. dig. lyc. merc. thuj.)

— Medicines to be employed in the case of:

— Hypochondriacal persons. Asa. *aur.* bell. cham. *chin. con. grat.* hell. magn-m. *mosch.* mez. *natr. n-vom. phos.* phos-ac. plumb. puls. *stann. staph. sulph.* val. *verat. viol-od.* zinc.

— Lean. Ambr. bry. chin. lach. nitr-ac. n-vom. sulph.

— Leucophlegmatic. Ars. chin. merc. nitr-ac. sulph. (ant. bell. dulc. hell. puls. sep.) (*See* ANASARCA, *Chap.* II.)

PERSONS Lively. Acon. ars. cham. nitr-ac. n-vom.

— Lymphatic. Ars. arn. bell. calc. carb-v. chin. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. puls. sulph.

— Melancholy. Ars. graph. lach. merc. n-vom. sulph. (*See* MELANCHOLY, *Chap.* V.)

— Mild character (of a). Bell. cocc. lyc. puls. sil.

— Nervous. Acon. ars. bry. cham. coff. n-vom. sep. plat.

— Phlegmatic. Caps. cocc. puls. sen.

— Plethoric. Acon. arn. bell. calc. hep. merc. sen.

— Sedentary life (leading a). Acon. bry. calc. lyc. *n-vom. su'ph.*

— Sensitive. Cupr. ign. phos.

— Sensual. Chin. ipec. verat.

— Slim and tall stature (of a). Ambr. n-vom. phos. sep.

— Weak constitution (of a). Ars. bell. calc. chin. merc. nitr-ac. phos. sec. sep. sulph.

— Young. Acon. bell. bry. lach.

☞ *See* CONSTITUTION, *Sect.* 1, and *Compare* CHILDREN and WOMEN.

PERSPIRATION (From). *AM.* Cal. cham. natr. thuj.

PIANO (From playing on the). *See* MUSIC.

PLETHORIC persons (For). *See* PERSONS.

PORK (From fat). Ipec. puls.

POSITION (From a change of). *SF.* Nitr-ac. puls. rhus.

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POSITION. *AM. Ign.* valer.
POTATOES (From). *SF.* Alum.
PREGNANCY (During). See *Chap.* XX.
PRESSURE. On the part affected. *SF.* Bell. *bry.* cal. cin. mer. mez. n-vom. sil. zinc.
— — *AM.* Alum. am-c. ind. kal. mag-m. men. mang. mur-ac. nat. phos. phos-ac. puls. stann. tong.
READING (From). *SF.* Calc. chin. *cocc.* graph. lyc. *natr-m.* n-vom. phos. puls. rut. sil.
REGIMEN (From the slightest neglect of). *SF.* Natr.
REPOSE (During). *SF. Agar.* am-c. *asa.* aur. caps. coloc. con. dros. *dulc.* euphor. grat. kal. kal-h. kre. *lyc. magn.* men. *mosch. mur-ac.* natr-s. nit. op. phell. *phos-ac. plat. puls. rhod. rhus.* ruta. samb. *sen. sep. sil.* stann. *sulph.* thuj. tong. *val. viol-od.* zinc. ["pimpin." Ed.] (*Compare* SEATED or LYING.)
— — *AM. Acon.* ant. arn. bar-c. bell. *bry. camph.* coff. colch. *coloc.* cupr. hell. ign. *ipec.* kal. laur. led. merc. nitr. nitr-ac. *n-vom.* oleand. phos. sabad. sass. spong. *squill.* stram. *verat.* ["calend." Ed.]
— after taking exercise. *SF.* Agar. anac. caus. croc. kal. nitr-ac. phos. *puls.* sep. spig. *stann. valer.* zinc.
RISING up (On). *SF.* Bell. natr-m. *sulph.*
— *AM.* Puls.
ROOM (In a). *SF.* Acon. æth. *alum.* ambr. *asa. aur. croc.* dig. *magn. magn-m.* mang. *op. phos.* phos-ac. plat. *puls.* rhod. sep. sulph. mags-arc. ["(Warm) Brom." Ed.]
— — *AM.* Arn. bry. caus. coff. con. mang. mosch. sass. stan. mgs-arc.
RUNNING (While). *SF.* Sil. sulph. (*Compare, Walking quickly, on*).
SEASON (In a bad, an unhealthy). *SF.* Aur. *carb-v.* colch. merc. natr-m. petr. *rhus.* rut. sulph. *verat.* (*Compare* AUTUMN, Winter, and SPRING).
SEAT (On quitting a). *SF.* Caus. con. natr-m. nitr-ac. puls. sulph. tart. verat.
— — *AM.* Verat.
— — (after having quitted a). *SF.* Alum. carb-v. grat. rhus.
SEATED (When). *SF. Acon.* agar. alum. amb. *anac. ang. ars.* asa. bar-c. bell. calc. caus. *chin. cin.* cyc. dig. *euphorb.* fer. graph. grat. *guaj.* magn. magn-m. men. merc. natr. *natr-m.* op. phel. *plat. puls. sep.* sil. staph. *sulph.* sulph-ac. tar. tart. tong. verat. ["brom." Ed.]
— — *AM.* Aur. calc. carb-a. mang. natr-m. n-vom. petr. phos-ac. staph. verat.
— — (after remaining). *SF.* Ang. nitr-ac. n-vom. puls. sep. sil.
SEDENTARY life (From a). *See* PERSONS.
SENSITIVE persons (For). *See* PERSONS.

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SENSUAL persons (For). *See* PERSONS.

SEXUAL excess (From). Ars. anac. *calc.* carb-v. *chin.* con. merc. natr-m. *n-vom.* phos. *phos-ac.* sep. *sil. staph. sulph.* (*Compare* DEBILITY, *Sect.* 1.)

SITTING DOWN (On). ***SF.*** *Puls. tart.*

SOCIETY (When in). ***SF.*** Bar-c. lyc. plumb.

SOLITUDE (In). ***SF.*** Ars. lyc. phos.

SPIRITUOUS liquors (From). *See* DRUNKENNESS, *Sect.* 1.

SPOKEN (After having). *See* CONVERSATION.

SPRING (In). ***SF.*** Aur. *carb-v.* natr-m. rhod. *rhus.* sabad. *veratr.* ["crot." Ed.]

STANDING (When). ***SF.*** Agar. bry. cocc. con. magn. mang. petr. phos-ac. plat. sabad. stann. *sulph.* zinc.

— — ***AM.*** Ars. calc. mur-ac.

STEP (At every). That is to say, when planting the foot in walking. Calc. bry. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. ran. rhus. sil. sulph. *Compare* WALKING (When).

— (On making a false). Bry.

STOOPING (On). ***SF.*** *Acon.* alum. bar-c. *bell. calc.* cic. cocc. graph. ipec. kal. *led. lyc. mang.* merc. *natr-m.* petr. phos. plumb. *puls. rhus.* sen. sep. spig. sulph. thuj.

STORM, OR THUNDER (During a). ***SF.*** Bry. caus. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. petr. phos. *rhod. sil.*

SULPHUR (From abuse of). See *Chap.* XXVI.

SULPHUROUS waters (From abuse of). See *Chap.* XXVI.

SUMMER (In). ***SF.*** Carb-v. calc. lyc. natr. natr-m. sel. (bell. dulc. bry.)

SUN (In the). ***SF.*** Agar. ant. graph. natr. sulph.

TEA (From the abuse of). *See* TEA, *Sect.* 1.

TOBACCO (From smoking). ***SF.*** ***Acon.*** ***cham.*** clem. *cocc.* coloc. *cupr.* ign. *merc.* natr-m. *n-vom.* petr. *puls. ruta.* sass. sel. sep. sil. spong. stann. *staph.* sulph-ac. tart. thuj. verat. (*Compare* TOBACCO, *Sect.* 1).

— ***AM.*** Coloc. diad. merc. natr.

TWILIGHT (In the). ***SF.*** Calc.

UNCOVERED (On being). ***SF.*** Aur. con. merc. sil. stront.

VEAL (After eating). ***SF.*** Nitr.

VEXATION (From). ***SF.*** ***Bell.*** *coloc. ign.* lach. phos-ac. *plat. puls. staph.*

VIOLIN (When playing the). *See* MUSIC.

WAKING (On). See *Chap.* III.

WALKING (When). ***SF.*** ***Arn.*** *bell. bry. calc. carb-v. chin. con.* dig. dros. *led.* magn-m. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. oleand. sabad. *sep.* squill. *sulph.* sulph-ac. verat.

— — ***AM.*** Agar. alum. amb. am-c. *ars. dulc.* fer. graph. magn. *mosch. mur-ac.* nitr. *plat. puls. rhus.* sep. stann. sulph. tar. *valer. veratr.* ["calend." Ed.]

— — quickly. ***SF.*** Aur. natr-

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m. sen. sil. (*Compare* RUNNING.)

WALKING (after). *SF.* Ambr. anac. carb-a. natr. plat. rhus. valer.

WATER (From labouring in the). *SF.* Amc. *calc.* carb-v. *puls. sass.* sep. *sulph.* *Compare* CHILL in the WATER.)

WATER (From cold). *SF.* *Puls.* rhus. spig. sulph.

WATCHING (From). *SF.* *Carb-v. cocc.* colch. *n-vom. puls.*

WEAK persons (In). *See* PERSONS.

WEATHER (On a change of). *SF.* *Calc. carb-v. dulc.* graph. lach. mang. *merc.* nitr-ac. phos. *rhus. sil. sulph. verat.*

— — (On a change of). Dulc.

— — from *cold* or *hot.* Carb-v.

— (From cold). *See* from AIR (COLD).

— — and dry. Acon. cham. bell. bry. n-vom. ipec. sulph.

— — and damp. Dulc. verat.

— Damp. Am-c. bor. *calc. carb-v. dulc. lach.* lyc. mang. n-mos. *rhod. rhus.* rut. sep. verat.

— — warm. Aur. calc. *carb-v.* colch. ign. lach. sel. sep. (*Compare* SUMMER, and during a STORM, and also HEAT).

☞ *Compare* CHILL, *Sect.* 1.

WEEPING (After). *SF.* Arn. bell. hep. stann.

WET (after being), or from DAMP COLD. *SF.* Ars. calc. n-mos *puls.* rhus. sass. sep. sulph.

WIND (From the). *SF.* Aur. *carb-v.* con. graph. *lach. lyc.* n-vom. phos. plat. thuj.

— — east. Acon. bry. (carb-v. hep. sil.

— — north. Sep.

WINE (From). *SF.* *Acon.* ant. bell. bov. *calc.* carb-a. *carb-v. coff.* con. lach. natr. natr-m. *n-vom. op.* petr. puls. rhod. sil. stront. *zinc.* sulph. (*Compare* DRUNKENNESS, *Sect.* 1).

WINTER (In). *SF.* (Acon. bell. bry. cham. dulc. ipec. n-vom. sulph. verat.) *Compare* CHILL, *Sect.* 1.

WOMEN (Medicines especially suitable to). *Acon.* ambr. am-m. asa. *bell.* bry. calc. *cham. chin.* cic. coff. con. croc. *hyos. ign.* magn. *magn-m. mosch. n-mos. plat. puls.* rhus. sabin. sec. sep. sulph. valer.

— (Catamenia too profuse in). *Acon. calc. sabin.*

— (Dysmenorrhœa in). Cocc. graph. puls. sep. sulph.

— (At the change of life in). *Lach.* puls.

— Hysterical (in). Anac. ars. *asa. aur.* bell. *bry.* cann. caus. cham. chin. cic. *cocc. con. grat.* hyos. ign. iod. ipec. *magn-m. mosch. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mos. n-vom. phos.* plat. *plumb. puls.* sep. sil. *stann.* staph. *stram. sulph. valer.* verat. *viol-od.*

— (Lying in). Acon. ant. arn. bry. bell. cham. coff. hyos. ign. ipec. n-mos. n-

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vom. puls. rhab. rhus. sabin. stram. verat.

WOMEN Pregnant. Acon. alum. bar-c. bry. *calc.* cin. *coff.* *con.* croc. dulc. graph. hyos. *ipec.* lyc. magn. natr-m. n-mos. *n-vom.* *petr.* phos. plat. *puls.* rhus. sabin. *sep.* *sulph.*

WRITING (When, or after). *SF.* Bry. cann. kal. natr-m. sabin. sil. zinc.

YAWNING (When). Cin. ign. magn. mur-ac. rhus. sass. mgs-arc.

YOUNG persons (In). *See* PERSONS.

SECTION IV.—CONCOMITANT SYMPTOMS,

Which characterize, in a general manner, Attacks of uneasiness, fainting, spasms, pain, &c.

N.B. Compare with this section the CONCOMITANT SYMPTOMS in all the other chapters, and also *Clinical remarks.*

AGITATION. Acon. ars. cham. coff. magn. mang. tab. mgs-arc.

— *In the parts affected.* Arn. chin fer.

ANGER. *See* PASSION.

ANGUISH. Ars. bell. carb-v. *cham.* coff. cupr. hyos. ign. lyc. magn. *natr.* n-vom. rhod. tab. *veratr.*

ASTHMATIC Affections. Bell. berb. cic. cupr. hyos. ign. kre. *lach.* *natr-m.* op. *puls.*

BUFFOONERY and GESTICULATION. Cupr. stram.

CEPHALALGIA. Caus. cham. cin. graph. lach. lyc. mosch. natr-m. stram.

COLDNESS or SHIVERING. Acon. *ars.* bry. calc. coloc. dulc. graph. kal. led. lyc. mez. natr-m. *puls.* rhus. *sep.* mgs-arc.

COLIC. Bell. caus. cham. cupr.

CONSCIOUSNESS (Loss of). Arn. bell. cic. cupr. hyos. ign. lach. lyc. oleand. op. stann. stram. verat.

CRAWLING in the limbs. *See* TINGLING.

CRIES. Acon. bell. caus. cic. hyos. ign. ipec. lach. op. stann. stram. verat.

DELIRIUM. Verat. (*See* FEVERS).

DISCOURAGEMENT, DESPAIR, and EXASPERATION. Acon. ars. cham. coff.

EARS (Humming in the). Acon. n-vom. petr.

EYES (REDNESS of the). Cupr.

— (Lachrymation of the). Sab.

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