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A DICTIONARY OF PRACTICAL MATERIA MEDICA

The amount of matter dealt with in this volume having been found to require much more space than was anticipated (upwards of 1,600 *pages), it has been deemed advisable to bind it in two parts. It is paged throughout as one.*

44671

A DICTIONARY OF PRACTICAL MATERIA MEDICA

BY

JOHN HENRY CLARKE, M.D.



IN THREE VOLUMES

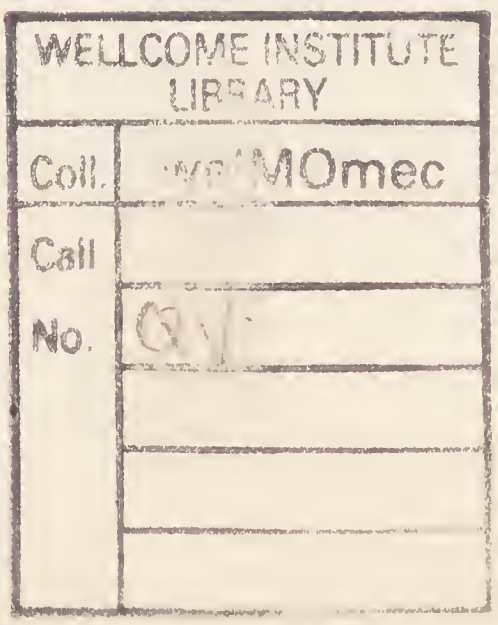
VOLUME II

IBERIS—PELARGONIUM RENIFORME

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PREFATORY NOTE TO VOL. II

I CANNOT allow this volume to go to the world without an allusion to the grievous loss therapeutic Art and Science have sustained since the appearance of its predecessor. By the death of James Compton Burnett the world loses one of the greatest therapeutic lights of his generation. To his intimates Burnett was this and he was something more—a whole-hearted friend, a resourceful help in the face of difficulty, and the most inspiring of comrades. It is thus a singularly bitter disappointment to me that he did not live to see completed a work in which he took a keen interest, and in which is embodied so much that is his own.

Reviewers of Burnett's works have sometimes complained that he used outlandish remedies, concerning which there was no information accessible. In view of these strictures, I once said to Burnett, now a good many years ago, that I had a great mind to write a materia medica dealing entirely with the remedies he had either introduced or used in original ways. "And a very good thing, too!" was his rejoinder. The project was not destined to take actual shape, but in the present work something better has been done. So far as Burnett's work is known to me, through his writings and from conversations, the special knowledge he possessed of different remedies will be found presented, not in an isolated setting, but in its proper place, together with all related knowledge at my command. References to Burnett's name will be found in profusion throughout this work—I may mention the articles on *Quercus*, *Urtica*, *Scirrhinum*, and *Thuja* as a few examples—and it is no small consolation to me to feel that his influence will live in my pages as well as in his own books.

Dr. Cooper's share in the present volume is more direct. When the first volume appeared Cooper signified his approval of it in a variety of ways, and, among others, by offering to read the proofs of the second. As he is my authority for much new matter, I very gladly availed myself of the offer, which has been carried out in no perfunctory fashion. Cooper has opened up his notebooks, and has spared no pains to give me the fruits of his reading and experience, which last is of especial value since much of his practice is with single doses of remedies. His additions I have treated in the same way as

published documents, and have incorporated them in the text, distinguished, for the most part, with his name or initials (R. T. C.). Cured symptoms which he has given me I have enclosed in brackets in the Schema, unless the wording of the symptom shows the fact. Symptoms produced or aggravated are named as such in the text.

Submitting my proofs to Cooper in this way was, in effect, putting my work to a severe test. There are few things more difficult to accomplish than to condense another person's writings in such a way as to satisfy the author whose writing is condensed. I take it as a satisfactory evidence of my general accuracy that of all the material I have taken from Cooper's writings or oral communications, he has not found it necessary to make alterations in any essential particular.

Bracketed symptoms, as a rule, mean cured symptoms, as also do symptoms with the name of a disease in brackets at the close. But I have not undertaken in this volume, any more than I did in Vol. I., to distinguish all cured symptoms from pathogenetic ones. Some passages will be found in square brackets with the initials "H. N. G." at the close. These passages are quotations from Henry N. Guernsey's *Materia Medica.*

In compiling Vol. I., before I had ascertained the amount of space which I should have at my disposal, I did not always repeat in the Schema all the symptoms mentioned under the heading of CHARACTERISTICS. This omission can be easily made good by writing such symptoms in the margin of the Schema; but in Vol. II. I have treated myself with more liberality in the matter of space, and have sought, as far as possible, to avoid this necessity. One consequence of this has been that the volume has grown too large for binding conveniently within one pair of covers, and I have therefore decided to bind it in two parts. No change will be made in the published price of the work on this account, though it means a heavy expense to me.

A few additional abbreviations will be found in Vol. II., as "h." for hour and "d." for day; but these will always be obvious to the reader. "*B. J. H.*" means *British Journal of Homœopathy*; "*M. H. R.*," *Monthly Homœopathic Review*; "*B. M. J.*," *British Medical Journal*; "*Med. Adv.*" I have further shortened to "*M. A.*"; and "*Amer. Hom.*" to "*A. H.*"

Now that the MATERIA MEDICA is complete, my attention will be given to the compilation of a *Clinical Repertory and Concordium.* In the MATERIA MEDICA each remedy is provided with a Clinical Index under its "CLINICAL" heading: in the *Repertory* I propose to provide a general index to all these headings. In addition there will be an index to CAUSES (given under the CAUSATION heading) and to temperaments and constitutions. I propose to add a Concordium, or table, showing the relations in nature of the different remedies, *e.g.*, the natural orders in the case of plants and animals.

JOHN HENRY CLARKE.

30, CLARGES STREET, LONDON, W.
December 18, 1901.

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1933

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Remedies having alternative names not referred to in Vol. I. :—

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Cynosbati, *see* Rosa Canina.
Glinicum, *see* Medorrhinum.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE
4 JAN 19
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A DICTIONARY OF PRACTICAL MATERIA MEDICA

Iberis.

Iberis amara. Lepidium iberis. Bitter Candytuft. *N. O.* Cruciferæ.
Tincture of seeds.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bronchitis. Dropsy. *Heart, affections of;* conscious action of; influenza heart.

Characteristics.—*Iberis* is one of the many remedies introduced into homœopathy by Hale. The genus was named by Dioscorides from Iberia (Spain), its supposed original habitat. Old-school authorities had mentioned *Iberis* as useful in the treatment of hypertrophy of the heart. This led Hale to have the remedy proved. Sylvester (old school) had observed that *Iber.* controlled "the *violence* and *sharp action* of the heart and *softened* the pulse; hence its great service in hypertrophy." Hale's provers confirmed this observation, the pulse being *softened* even during palpitations. Hale considers that the primary depressing action is transient, the secondary, exciting action more persistent. The cardiac symptoms of the drug are very pronounced and well marked, consisting of pains dull or stitching, with palpitation and breathlessness on slightest exertion; pains down the left arm and numbness; intermittent pulse. The concomitant symptoms are well marked. Fulness and heat in head and neck; vertigo; nausea. The excessive nervousness and frightened condition so frequently found associated with heart affections was pronounced in the provings. Cold hands and feet. Choking sensation in the throat was also marked. The stools were white as those of *Digit.* A common symptom was: "On turning on left side a sharp sticking pain is felt as if a needle were crosswise in the ventricles and pricked at each contraction." Sharp stinging pains from before backward. The symptoms are < at night, and in the morning on rising; on the slightest exertion, as laughing or coughing; on stooping; on walking; on lying down; lying on left side; on turning in bed. At the same time trembling weakness and nervousness cause desire to lie down. < By sitting still; in afternoon; in open air. Proctor (*H. W.* xxxv., 489) has related his own experience with this remedy. After an attack of influenza of moderate intensity in 1890, he suffered from

cardiac weakness for over two years. Every waking moment was attended with cardiac distress. On the least agitation the weakness developed into irregular palpitation with great anxiety. < From tobacco, which had to be discarded; < from wine, except port. After all the usual remedies had been taken in vain, he took *Iber.* ϕ, one drop in a powder on the tongue, two or three times a day. "After about ten days the heart fell almost suddenly into its perfect, regular, unconscious beat, and retired at once and finally from further observation." Proctor has repeatedly given *Iber.* since then in similar cases with the same success. "Conscious of heart's action" may possibly prove a keynote for its use.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lepidium, Spigel., Digit., Cact., Bell., Amygd. am., Cratæg., Phaseol. nan.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sad, down-hearted, oppressed, with desire to sigh.—Very irritable, with dulness of mind and lack of memory.—Nervous and irritable on rising in morning.—Feels as if frightened, an indefinable dread with trembling.—An excited, frightened feeling, with cold sweat on face.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo: with dull pain and chilliness; when rising, morning, had to lie down; when making any exertion, with nausea; when standing, < on stooping; in back part of head, as if occiput were turning around.—Entering the house after walking felt faint.—Heat and fulness in neck and head, with flushed face and cold feet and hands.—Pain in r. side of head.—Frontal headache: on rising in morning; and loss of appetite.—Dull pain in head, with vertigo and feverish chilliness.

3. **Eyes.**—Red eyes with flushed face.—Feeling in eyes as if being forced outward.—Flashes before eyes, with dull headache and palpitation of heart.

4. **Ears.**—Dulness of hearing and comprehension (11 a.m.).—Dull hearing and laboured breathing.—Roaring in ears, with heaviness of head, slight nausea and palpitation of heart.

6. **Face.**—Flushed hot face and red eyes, with palpitation.

9. **Throat.**—Throat as if filled with dust.—Throat feels as if both tonsils were enlarged.—Constant hawking up of thick, viscid, stringy mucus > after a meal.—Choking sensation: in throat, with fulness and heat; just above cricoid cartilage.—Constrictive sensation in throat, with stabbing pains in heart, dyspnœa and palpitation.—Tickling in throat, with expectoration of stringy mucus.

10. **Appetite.**—Loss of appetite, with feeling of indigestion.—Desire for stimulants.

11. **Stomach.**—After eating: sour belching; hawking of stringy mucus >.—Nausea, with cold, chilly feelings over body.

12. **Abdomen.**—Fulness and oppression in r. hypochondriac region.—Pain in region of liver with clay-coloured stool.—Fulness and distension of bowels.—Tenderness of bowels, with thin, whitish stool.

13. **Stool.**—Stool: clay-coloured; thin, whitish; large, white.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent but scanty urination.—Excessive evacuation of urine.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Tickling and dryness in larynx and throat, with hawking up of thin stringy mucus for many hours ; > after eating.—Tightness and constrictive feeling in larynx.—Dyspnœa and palpitation on going upstairs.—Constant desire to draw breath without relief.—Respiration more frequent and laboured.

18. **Chest.**—Slight pain under sternum, at articulation of third rib.—Fulness and constriction under sternum, with lancinating pain through chest.—Continued feeling of weight and anxiety in chest.—Fulness in chest, with fulness and heat in head and neck, and flushed face.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Increased action of heart, full feeling in neck and head.—Palpitation : with flushed hot face and red eyes ; with dull headache and flashes before eyes ; with heaviness of head, roaring, slight nausea ; on going upstairs.—Conscious of heart.—Palpitation, with vertigo and choking in throat after walking, and on entering house felt faint ; tingling and numbness commencing in fingers of l. hand, gradually extending up arm, with irregular, tremulous, and not well-defined pulse ; dull, heavy aching in l. arm.—Palpitation of heart on slight exertion (pulling down a window).—Palpitation plainly visible over whole chest, < by walking, > sitting still, but renewed by slightest exertion.—Increase of heart's action from 72 to 88, after fifteen minutes.—A wavy, tremulous sensation in radial artery, felt by finger, pulse intermitting every third beat, easily compressible.—Pulse has peculiar double beats, which seem to run into each other, full, soft, and easily compressed.—Pulse first weak and small, later full and strong ; easily compressed ; intermitting every third beat.—Much pain over base of heart with dull, heavy pain in l. arm, and tingling and numbness in tips of fingers.—Sensation of weight and pressure in region of heart, with occasional sharp, stinging pains, passing from before backwards ; heart's action from 70 to 96.—Hypertrophy of heart.—Pulse rises from 60 to 94 after fifteen minutes, with slight pains in region of heart.—Pains darting through heart at night, in bed ; < lying on l. side.—Dull, dragging pain in heart not > by any position nor by pressing with hand.—Sharp, sticking pain in heart, with constriction in throat, red eyes, flushed face.—Pain as if needle were crosswise in ventricles, and pricked at each contraction.—Constant dull pain in heart < lying down.—Distressing palpitation with increase of dull pain, caused by coughing, laughing, or slight exertion.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Sensation of fulness in neck and head.

21. **Limbs.**—Cold feet and hands.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Tingling and numbness commencing in fingers of l. hand, gradually extending up l. arm, with irregular, tremulous pulse, not well defined.—Dull, heavy aching in l. arm.—Tingling and numbness in finger-tips, < lying on l. side.—Dull aching in l. arm, as if he had slept on it all night.—Rheumatic pain in r. shoulder.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Trembling of lower limbs after exercise.

24. **Generalities.**—On going upstairs : dyspnœa and palpitation.—Feeling of inability to move even a finger.—Nervous and irritable on rising in morning.—Feeling of lameness and soreness through whole body, as from a cold.—Trembling sensation all over, had to lie down.—Desire for stimulants.

26. **Sleep.**—At night in bed darting through heart.—Sleep at night disturbed by all sorts of dreams.—Restless turning in bed, with ludicrous dreams.—Restless nights with horrid dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Heat and fulness in neck and head with flushed face and cold feet and hands.—Feverish chilliness.—Cold, chilly feeling with nausea.—Quickly passing febrile symptoms.

Ichthyolum.

Ammonium Ichthyol Sulphonate. $C_{28}\ H_{36}\ S_3\ O_6\ (NH_4)_2$. The most important of the salts of ichthyosulphonic acid, prepared from a bituminous mineral of Tyrol, which is rich in fossilised remains of fish. A clear, reddish-brown viscid liquid. Solution.

Clinical.—Arthritis. Gonorrhœa. Neuralgia. Phthisis. Pruritus vulvæ. Rheumatism. Skin, affections of.

Characteristics.—This is an unproved remedy which has been used in old-school therapeutics as an external application, and internally in skin affections, rheumatism, scrofula, nephritis, and gonorrhœa. It is a powerful antiseptic. As an external application to rheumatic joints it has achieved marked results. A solution of equal parts of *Ichthyol* and water is warmed and applied to the affected joint on calico and covered with heated cloths, outside of which is an impervious fabric to prevent evaporation. Pure *Ichthyol* or an ointment of *Lanoline* and *Ichthyol* may be used instead. Gouty joints have also been benefited. *Ichthyol* appears to act by virtue of its power of allaying pain and inflammation, but there can be no doubt that a thorough proving would bring out a specific relationship to the maladies in which it has been used with success. Scarpa claims to have used it with excellent effect in a large number of cases of phthisis.

Relations.—Ichth. belongs to the Petroleum class of remedies. *Compare also :* Calc. caust. (lime-water compresses to allay inflammation) ; Sulph. ; Plantago (anodyne application) ; Carbol. ac.

Ictodes Fœtida.

Pothos fœtidus. Symplocarpus fœtidus. Skunk-weed. Skunk Cabbage. *N.O.* Orontiaceæ (Calliaceæ, Orontoidæ, allied to Araceæ). Tincture of whole fresh plant—including root.

Clinical.—Asthma. Catarrh. Cough. Dropsy. Herpes. Hysteria. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—The *Treasury of Botany* thus epitomises the traditional uses of this plant in medicine ; "The roots in cases of

asthma ; the leaves as an application to ulcers. The seeds are also considered to be anti-spasmodic, and useful in coughs." Hering and others proved it, and largely confirmed its popular reputation, as also its clinical relationship to the *Arum* family. Burning sensations from fauces down throat ; enlarged glands of throat ; swelling of nose and sneezing ; spasmodic cough and skin affections are common to *Ictod.* and the *Arums*. Motion <. All complaints > in open air. Asthma is < or caused by dust.

Relations.—*Compare* : Arum t., Asaf., Meph.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Cross ; impetuous ; inclined to contradict.—Absence of mind and inattention ; enters sick-room without knocking, does not listen to patient.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo and dimness of sight.—Headache in single places, lasting a short while, then changing place ; dulness ; pressing in temples, now more in one, then more in the other, with violent pulsation of arteries.—Drawing in forehead in two lines from protuberances to glabella, where it draws outward as from a magnet.

5. **Nose.**—The nose is swollen as far as the nasal bones extend, red like a saddle, sore to touch, < l. side.—Cartilage cold and bloodless, with red spots on cheeks and small pimples on l. side of face.—Violent sneezing, with pains in palate, fauces, and œsophagus to stomach, hurting for a while after in cardiac end of stomach.

6. **Face.**—Swollen submaxillary glands.

7. **Teeth and Gums.**—Scurvy.

8. **Mouth.**—Numbness of tongue, cannot touch teeth with it.—Papillæ elevated.—Tongue red and sore on tip and edges.

9. **Throat.**—Burning from fauces downwards through chest.—Œsophagus painful on sneezing.

10. **Appetite.**—Inclined to smoke, but it does not taste good.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea and vomiting.—With every firm step, pain in pit of stomach as from something breaking loose.

12. **Abdomen.**—Expansion and tension in abdomen.—Pain in abdomen here and there in single spots.—When walking, sensation as if the entrails were hanging loose and flabby without any pain.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Great urging ; urine darker.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Titillation, voluptuous but painful, around corona glandis.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Amenorrhœa.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Spasmodic asthma.—Sudden anxiety, with dyspnœa and sweat, followed by stool and relief of that and other complaints.—Inclined to take a deep breath : with hollowness of chest ; with constriction in fauces and chest.—Asthma, < or caused by dust.—Heaves in horses from dusty hay.—Spasmodic cough.—Senile catarrh.

18. **Chest.**—Pain in chest and in axillæ ; seems to have a connection with burning in œsophagus.—Pressing pain in sternum.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Aching along r. crista tibiæ.
24. **Generalities.**—Hysterics.—Epilepsy.—Erratic and spasmodic pains.
25. **Skin.**—Herpes and cutaneous affections.

Ignatia.

Ignatia amara. (Strychnos ignatia ? Strychnos multiflora ?—The actual tree from which the so-called "beans" are obtained is not known.) Faba indica. St. Ignatius' Bean. (Philippine Islands.) *N. O.* Loganiaceæ. Tincture and trituration of the seeds.

Clinical.—*Abdomen, distended. Anger, effects of. Anus, affections of. Anxiety. Appetite, disordered. Back,* weakness of. Catalepsy. *Change of Life. Chorea. Clavus.* Convulsions. *Croup. Debility.* Dentition. *Depression of Spirits.* Diphtheria. Dysmenorrhœa. *Epilepsy. Fainting. Fear, effects of.* Flatulence ; obstructed. Glands, enlargement of. *Hœmorrhoids. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hiccough. Hysteria. Hysterical-joint.* Intermittent fever. *Locomotor ataxy. Melancholia. Numbness. Œsophagus. Paralysis.* Phlyctenular ophthalmia. Proctalgia. Rectum, prolapse of. Rheumatic fever. Sciatica. *Sensitiveness. Sinking. Sleep, disordered. Spinal irritation. Tenesmus. Throat, sore.* Toothache. *Tremors. Urine, abnormal. Vagina, spasm of. Voice, lost. Yawning.*

Characteristics.—In order to obtain a proper understanding of the power and place of *Ignatia* it is necessary to get rid of two prevalent erroneous ideas. The first of these is that *Ign.* is a remedy for hysteria and nothing else ; and the second is that it is the only remedy ever required in cases of hysteria. One minor inconvenience attending these notions is, that patients have become very shy of the drug, and resent having it prescribed for them, thinking that their doctor deems them hysterical if he does prescribe it. The recent outbreak of plague in the East has recalled the fact that *Ign.* has earned a reputation as curative even in that disease. Honigberger relates that it was a common plan when plague was raging in Constantinople for people to wear a bean attached to a string as a prophylactic ; he administered "minute doses" of it to patients affected with plague with the best success. Later on he himself caught the disease in India, and cured himself with the same remedy (*H. W.*, xxxiii. 51). In intermittent fever it is the only remedy that will cure certain cases. In the early part of my homœopathic career I astonished myself once by curing rapidly with *Ign.* (prescribed at first as an intercurrent remedy) a severe case of rheumatic fever, which had been making no progress under *Bryonia*, &c. The mental symptoms called for *Ign.*, and along with these the inflammation of the joints, as well as the fever, disappeared under its action. The seeds of *Ign.* contain a larger proportion of *Strychnia* than those of *Nux vomica*, and the great differences in the characteristic features of the two medicines prove the wisdom of considering medicines apart from their so-called "active" principles. There are many activities in plants besides the alkaloids they may contain, and these are often the determining factors of the drug's specific action. It is

in the mental sphere that the majority of the keynote symptoms of *Ign.* are developed. "Although its positive effects," says Hahnemann (*M. M. P.*), "have a great resemblance to those of *Nux v.* (which indeed might be inferred from the botanical relationship of these two plants) yet there is a great difference in their therapeutic employment. The emotional disposition of patients for whom *Ign.* is serviceable differs widely from that of those for whom *Nux v.* is of use. *Ign.* is not suitable for persons or patients in whom anger, eagerness, or violence is predominant ; but for those who are subject to rapid alternations of gaiety and disposition to weep, or other characteristic emotional states, provided always that the other corporeal morbid symptoms resemble those that this drug can produce." Guernsey thus depicts the *Ign.* state of mind : "Any one suffering from suppressed or deep grief, with long-drawn sighs, much sobbing, &c. ; also much unhappiness, cannot sleep, entirely absorbed in grief ; for recent grief at the loss of a friend ; affections of the mind in general, particularly if actuated by grief ; sadness ; hopelessness ; hysterical variableness ; fantastic illusions." To this list fixed ideas may be added, and desire to be alone. *Ign.* covers many of the effects of grief, especially if recent. I once gave instant relief with *Ign.* 30 in the case of a lady who had just heard of her brother's death (not unexpected), and who complained of an intense pain in the head just over the root of the nose. The consequences of worry, or a worrying state of mind, no less than grief, call for *Ign.*—an introverted state of mind. The special indication of *Ign.* in cases of hysteria is the rapid alternation of moods. Uncontrollable laughter alternating with outbursts of tears. Laughs when she ought to be serious. Sensitive, impressionable. This condition with the characteristic globus hystericus (a lump rises from the stomach into throat as if she would choke ; she swallows it down but it constantly returns ; < by drinking water) unmistakably indicate *Ign.* Nervous twitchings and even convulsions also occur. Distortion of the facial muscles whenever the patient attempts to speak. Pains rapidly alternate in character and are excessive. Exaggerated and outlandish symptoms. Rapid alternation of effects is one of the leading features of the drug ; also paradoxicalness. *Ign.* has cured many cases of diphtheric and other sore throats, when the pain has been > by swallowing. In the fever of *Ign.*, the thirst occurs during the chill and in no other stage. This is a very unlikely condition, and no other remedy has it. Empty retching is > by eating. Suddenness is another note of the *Ign.* effects. Sudden loss of function in any organ. There are many bodily conditions not associated with mental disturbance that require *Ign.* ; for it must always be borne in mind that the *absence* of any particular characteristic of a drug is no *contraindication* to its use provided other indications are sufficiently pronounced. *Ign.* will cure many painful conditions of the anus and rectum, including piles and prolapse when characterised by "sharp stitching pain shooting up the rectum" ; or "constricting pain at anus < after stool, > whilst sitting." Pressure as of a sharp instrument from within outward is a characteristic. "Headache as if a nail were driven out through the side of the head, > by lying on it." Pains change their locality ; come gradually and abate suddenly, or come

and go suddenly. Headaches terminate with a profuse flow of urine. In dentition it is frequently called for. It has cured hydrocephalus from sudden metastasis from bowels to brain during dentition, with sudden pallor, delirium, rolling of head, difficult swallowing ; convulsive movements of eyes and lids. The eye symptoms are also noteworthy. It has cured many cases of inflammatory affections, especially with intense photophobia and nervous excitement ; also asthenopia with spasms of lids and neuralgic pains. *Ign.* is one of the remedies which have "goneness," or sinking at the stomach, in a very pronounced degree. It often occurs in the night, keeping the patient awake. With this there is a disposition to sigh. Sometimes a feeling as if the stomach were relaxed. There is regurgitation of food. Hiccough < by eating, or smoking, or emotional disturbances (especially in children) ; empty retching > by eating ; vomiting at night of food taken in evening. Hysterical vomiting. Sour saliva and sour taste in mouth. Tooth-ache, < after a meal, not so bad whilst eating—another paradoxical condition. The facial expression of *Ign.* is one of deadly pallor, or it may be flushed at times. There are twitchings of individual muscles of eyelids or mouth, and fluttering in chest, and in smaller muscles of body ; heart flutters and rises in chest, causing choking and oppression ; it seems to rise and fall as she attempts to sleep. Convulsions, spasms from fright. The child stiffens out and bends backward. Half-unconscious state, thumbs clenched, face blue. Cramps and spasms are prevalent as with *Nux*. The dysmenorrhœa in which *Ign.* is indicated has labour-like bearing-down in hypogastrium, > by pressure ; by lying down ; by change of position. The flow is black, putrid ; if profuse, clotted. Spasms and convulsions, *ending in long-drawn sighs,* are met by *Ign.* Nash relates a case of puerperal convulsions in which this feature led to a cure. There are a number of characteristic respiratory symptoms : Hysterical aphonia. Laryngismus stridulus ; patient sits up in bed, hoarse, hacking cough. The characteristic cough of *Ign.* is an irritable and irritating cough : the longer the cough lasts the more the irritation to cough increases. Kent describes it as : " Hack, hack-ety-hack, ending in sobbing." Cough every time he stands still during a walk. Hollow, spasmodic cough as from sulphur fumes. Cough as from inspired feathery dust. Sensations of formication and numbness are very general. Pains are apt to be in small circumscribed spots. The fever characters are : Thirst during cold spell only. Red face during chill. Chill > by external heat (wraps, stove). External chilliness and internal heat. As soon as heat commences must be uncovered (opp. *Nux*). Sensation as if sweat would break out but does not. Sweats : when eating ; cold at times, generally warm ; sometimes sour. *Ign.* is one of the chilly medicines like *Nux, Caps., Ars.* Cold < and warmth > (except in the last stage of fever). Rest > the pains ; and so does change of position. Lying down >. Lying on side < headache ; lying on painful side > headache. Sitting > anal and many other symptoms. < By stooping, walking, standing. < From slight touch ; > from hard pressure. Soft pressure > head-ache. Slightest touch < stomach pains ; cramps in uterus ; tenderness of scalp and region of pylorus. There is great aversion to tobacco,

which < many symptoms. Aversion to warm food, meat, alcohol. Desire for sour things ; for bread, especially rye bread. < From emotion ; from sweets ; coffee ; strong smells ; from ascarides ; when yawning. > From changing position ; while eating ; from eructation ; when taking an inspiration ; from swallowing. *Ign.* acts rapidly, and the duration of its action, according to Hahnemann, is short. "It is best administered in the morning if there is no hurry. When given shortly before bedtime it is apt to cause too much restlessness at night." It is adapted to the sensitive, excitable, nervous temperament ; women of a sensitive, easily excited nature ; dark hair and skin, but mild disposition ; quick to perceive, rapid to execute. *Ign.* has been called the "feminine" of the "masculine" *Nux.* B. Simmons defines the place of *Ign.* in sciatica thus : "Lancinating, cutting pains, beating, bursting pains, < in winter, > in summer, chilliness with thirst, flushes of heat, chiefly face, without thirst." The limb is swollen and thigh knotty, and she cannot get up or lie down without pain ; generally left side.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Puls. (chief antidote) ; Arn., Camph., Cham., Coccul., Coff. *It antidotes :* Brandy, coffee, chamomile tea, tobacco, Selen., Zinc. *Compatible :* Ars., Bell., Calc., Chi., Lyc., Nux, Puls., Rhus t., Sep., Sulph., Zinc. *Incompatible :* Coffea, Tabac., Nux (sometimes). *Compare :* Croc. (irresistible fits of laughter ; rapidly alternating mental states) ; Lyc. (sinking sensation at night, preventing sleep ; canine hunger at night ; also Chi.) ; Sep. (sinking, gone sensation ; with Ign. it is attended with sighing) ; Phos. ac., Gels., Coloc. (grief ; Phos. ac., especially for chronic condition) ; Asaf., Asar. (nervous persons) ; Ars., Nux (fevers ; > from external warmth). In difficult swallowing of liquids, Bell., Caust., Cin., Hyo., Lach., Lyc., Pho. Globus hystericus, Lach., Lyc., Plumb. Piles (> sitting, Ign. — < sitting, Lyc., Thuj., Phos. ac.). Piles during menses, Lach., Collins., Puls., Sul. Worry and its effects, Nux, Sul. (Sul. worried by trifles). Laughter when ought to be serious, Anac., Pho. Sadness, Puls. (Ign. hides her grief, Puls. shows it). Prolapsus ani, Pod. Jealousy, Apis, Hyo. Disappointed love, Phos. ac. > From hard pressure ; hollow cough as from sulphur fumes, Chi. Laryngismus, Gels. Headache ending in copious flow of clear limpid urine, Gels., Aco., Sil., Ver. Worms, Cin. In functional paralysis from fatigue, emotions, or worms, Stan., Coccul., Pho. Hysteria, Cupr., Plat., Hyo., Asaf., Mosch. (faints easily), Valer., Nux mosch. Spasms in delicate women, Bell. (but Bell. has bright red face, shining eyes, hot head, fever: Ign. has no fever with spasms), Hyo. (Hyo. has unconsciousness, Ign. not). *Sudden* effects of emotions, Opium (very similar, but Op. has dark red, bloated face), Glon. (in the convulsions of Glon. the fingers spread out widely, also Secal.), Ver., Cupr., Cham. In uterine spasms, Coccul., Cham., Mag. mur., Act. r. Hiccough (Ign. < by eating, smoking, emotions), Hyo. (after operations on abdomen), Stram. and Ver. (after hot drinks), Ars. and Puls. (after cold drinks), Teucr. (children, after nursing). Nervous cough, the more he coughs the more annoying the irritation, Apis. Sadness, indifference, profound melancholy, Tarent. (Ign. introverted state of mind ; Trnt. cunning attempts to feign paroxysms and wild dancing, no paroxysms if no

observers). Chorea; eye symptoms, Agar. Extreme sensitiveness to pain; flushing of one or other cheek, Cham. Ear symptoms, Phos. (Ign. hard of hearing except to human voice; Pho. exact opposite, over-sensitiveness to ordinary sounds, deaf to voice). Nervous women, Mg. c., Mg. m. Tears, fevers, Nat. m. (Nat. m. is the *chronic* of Ign.). Teste places Ign. in his Ipec. group: Nausea and vomiting; reversed peristalsis; congestive headaches and engorgements resulting from vomiting; tenesmus; intermittent fevers are the leading characteristics of the group.

Causation.—Grief. Fright. Worry. Disappointed love. Jealousy. Old spinal injuries.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Taciturn, with continuous sad thoughts; still, serious melancholy, with moaning.—Sadness and concentrated sorrow, with sighing.—Irresolution; anxious to do now this, now that.—Impatience.—Strong disposition to be frightened.—Morose and discontented humour, and involuntary reflections on painful and disagreeable things.—Intolerance of noise.—Effrontery.—Tenderness of disposition and of conscience.—Inconstancy.—Alternation of foolish gaiety and tearful sadness.—Laconic speech.—Great weakness of memory.—Love of solitude.—Anguish, esp. in the morning on waking, or at night, sometimes with palpitation of the heart.—Lachrymose and apathetic humour, with dread of exertion.—Inclination to grief, without saying anything about it.—Changeable disposition; jesting and laughing, changing to sadness, with shedding of tears (hysteria).—Despair of being cured.—The least contradiction excites rage and passion, with redness of face.—Fearfulness, timidity.—Anger, followed by quiet grief and sorrow.—Fear of robbers at night.—Cries, and complete discouragement, at the least provocation.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo; with sparks before the eyes.—Great heaviness of the head, as if it were full of blood.—Pressive headache, esp. above the root of the nose, and often accompanied by inclination to vomit, < or > by stooping.—Stinging pain, from within to without in the forehead.——Cramp-like pressure on the forehead and occiput, with obscuration of sight, redness of the face, and weeping.—Painful sensation of expansion in the head, as if the cranium were going to burst, esp. when conversing, reading, or listening to another.—Pain, as from a bruise in the head, esp. in the morning, on waking.—The headaches are < by coffee, brandy, tobacco-smoke, noise, strong smell, from reading and writing; from the sunlight; from moving the eyes; > when changing the position and when lying on the painful side.—Headaches with zigzags before the sight.—Skin across forehead feels drawn, with a lost and drowsy feeling, and thousands of stars float before sight.—Headache, as if a nail were driven into the brain; or out through the side of the head; > when lying on painful side.—Pressive headache in the forehead and vertex.—Piercing and shooting tearings, deep in the brain and forehead, > by lying down.—Pressive, pulsative headache.—Trembling of the head.—Throwing of the head backwards (during spasms); > by heat.—Falling off of the hair.

3. **Eyes.**—Pressure on the eyes, sometimes, as if sand had been introduced into them.—Inflammation of the eyes.—Redness of the eyes.—Acrid tears in the eyes during the day; agglutination of the eyelids during the night.—Lachrymation, esp. in the brightness of the sun.—Swelling in the upper lid, with enlargement of the (bluish) veins; the eyelid is turned upward.—Inflammation of the upper part of the eyeball as far as it is covered by the upper lid.—Convulsive movements of the eyes, and of the eyelids.—Fixed look, with dilated pupils.—Photophobia.—Sight confused, as if directed through a mist.—Flickering zigzags (and stars) before the eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Swelling of the parotids, with shooting pain.—Redness and burning heat in one of the ears.—Hardness of hearing; except for the human voice.—Itching in the ears.—Noise before the ear, as from a strong wind.—Worry takes away hearing and intensifies the noises.

5. **Nose.**—Itching in the nose.—Nostrils excoriated and ulcerated, with swelling of the nose.—Epistaxis.—Stoppage of one nostril; dry coryza, with dull headache, and excessive nervous excitement.—Dryness of the nose.

6. **Face.**—Face pale, red, or blue, or earth-coloured and wan.—Alternate redness and paleness of the face.—Clay-coloured, sunken face, with blue margins around the eyes.—Perspiration on the face alone.—Redness and burning heat in one of the cheeks (and in one ear).—Convulsive startings and distortion of the muscles of the face.—Eruption on the face.—Lips dry, cracked, and bleeding.—Pain, as of excoriation, in the internal surface of the upper lip.—Scabs on the commissuræ of the lips, and on the lips.—Pains in the submaxillary glands.—Convulsive jerking of the corners of the mouth.—Ulceration of one of the corners of the mouth.—Spasmodic clenching of the jaws (lock-jaw).

7. **Teeth.**—Odontalgia, as if the teeth (the molars) were broken.—Looseness of the teeth.—Toothache towards the end of a meal, < after its conclusion.—Difficult dentition, with convulsions.

8. **Mouth.**—Inflammation and redness of the mouth, and of the palate.—Constant secretion of mucus, or accumulation of acid saliva in the mouth.—Aptness to bite the tongue, on one side posteriorly, when chewing or speaking.—Moist tongue, loaded with a white coating.—Stitches in palate, extending to the ear.—Foam at the mouth.—Voice weak and tremulous.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, as if there were a plug in it, when not swallowing.—Palate red and inflamed, with a sensation as if what is swallowed passed over a burning and excoriated tumour.—Shootings in the throat, extending sometimes to the ear, chiefly when not swallowing.—When swallowing sensation as if one swallowed over a lump, causing soreness and a cracking noise.—Inflammation, swelling, and induration of the tonsils, with small ulcers.—Impeded deglutition (of drinks).—Constriction of the gullet, with sobbing risings.—Pain in the submaxillary glands when moving the neck.

10. **Appetite.**—Repugnance to food and drink, esp. to milk, meat, cooked victuals, and tobacco-smoke.—Want of appetite, and speedy satiety.—Insipid taste, like chalk, in the mouth.—Weakness and difficulty of digestion.—Sour taste in the mouth.—Bitter and putrid taste of food, esp. of beer.—Repugnance to, or strong desire for, acid things.—Dislike to wine and brandy.—Painful inflation of the abdomen after a meal.—Feeling of hunger in the

evening, which prevents one going to sleep.—Desire for different things, which are disregarded when obtained.—Food has no taste.—Milk taken in the morning leaves an after-taste for a long time.—After smoking, hiccough, nausea, sweat, and colic.

11. **Stomach.**—Regurgitation of food, or of bitter serous matter.—Hiccough from smoking.—Hiccough, always after eating or drinking.—Acid risings.—Nausea, with agitation and anguish.—Vomiting of food, even at night.—Vomiting of bile and mucus.—Periodical attacks of cramp in the stomach, which disturb sleep at night, and are < by pressure on the part affected.—Dull aching or shootings in the epigastrium.—Coldness, or sensation of burning in the stomach, esp. after taking brandy.—Sensation of emptiness, and of weakness, in the epigastrium.—Sensation of weakness (sinking) in the pit of the stomach.—Heaviness and pressure in the pit of the stomach.—Fulness and swelling in the epigastrium.—Painful sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach to the touch.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sensation of fulness and inflation of the hypochondria, with difficulty of respiration.—Pain in the l. hypochrondrium, < by pressure, and by walking.—Shooting sensation of burning and pressure, or swelling and hardness in the region of the spleen.—Expansive pain in the abdomen, as if the intestines were going to burst.—Inflation of the abdomen.—The flatulence presses on the bladder.—Cutting pains in the umbilical region.—Spasmodic pains, cutting, stinging, like labour pains.—Violent aching in the abdomen.—Rolling sensation around the navel.—Drawing and pinching in the region of the navel.—Sensation of protrusion in the umbilical region.—The pains in the abdomen are < after taking coffee, brandy, or things sweetened with sugar.—Shootings and pinchings in the abdomen, esp. in the sides.—Periodical cramp-like pains in the abdomen.—Cramp-like pressure in the inguinal region.—Beating in the abdomen.—Borborygmi in the intestines.—Flatulent colic, esp. at night.—Sensation of weakness and trembling in the abdomen, with sighing respiration.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation from taking cold ; from riding in a carriage.—Hard evacuations, with frequent ineffectual efforts.—Unsuccessful urging to stool, felt mostly in the upper intestines.—Fæces yellow, whitish, of a very large size, soft but difficult to eject.—Diarrhœa of sanguineous mucus, with rumbling in the abdomen.—Slimy evacuations, accompanied by colic.—Discharge of blood from the anus.—Prolapsus of the rectum while at stool.—Itching and tingling in the anus.—Ascarides in the rectum.—Contraction of the anus.—Contractive pain, as of excoriation, in the anus, after evacuation.—Prolapsus ani, with smarting pain, from slight pressure to stool.—Shootings from the anus high up into the rectum.—Smarting in the rectum during the loose evacuations.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent and copious emission of watery urine.—Urine lemon colour.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Urgent and irresistible want to make water.—Continual want to urinate after taking coffee.—Sensation of burning and smarting in the urethra, during micturition.—Itching in the fore part of the urethra.—Urging to urinate with inability.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Much itching in the genital parts, and in the penis, in the evening after lying down, removed by scratching.—Pain, as of excoriation and ulceration, on the margins of the prepuce.—Strangling

sensation, and aching in the testes, esp. in the evening, after lying down.—Sweat on the scrotum.—Lasciviousness, with weakness of genital power (without erections).—Contraction of the penis; it becomes quite small.—Absence of sexual desire.—Erections, with painful uneasiness, and aching at the pubis.—Erections during every evacuation.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia premature and violent, every ten or fifteen days.—Blood of the catamenia black, of putrid odour, mixed with clots.—Metrorrhagia.—During the catamenia, heaviness, heat, and pain in the head, photophobia, colic, and contractive pains, anxiety, palpitation of the heart, and great fatigue, even to fainting.—Cramp-like and compressive pains in the region of the uterus, with fits of suffocation; pressure, and lying on the back, mitigate the pain.—Cramp in the uterus, during the catamenia.—Uterine spasms, with lancinations, or like labour pains.—Corrosive and purulent leucorrhœa, preceded by contractive pressure in the uterus.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Sensation of soreness in the larynx.—Constrictive sensation in the trachea and larynx.—Voice feeble, inability to speak loud.—Catarrh, with coryza and headache.—Cough, excited by a sensation of constriction at the fossa of the neck, as from the vapour of sulphur.—Hollow spasmodic cough, caused in the evening from a sensation of vapour or dust in the pit of the throat; in the morning, from a tickling above the pit of the stomach, with expectoration in the evening difficult, tasting and smelling like old catarrh. (Whooping-cough).—Obstinate nocturnal cough.—Dry cough, sometimes with fluent coryza.—Cough, continuing equally day and night.—The longer he coughs the more the irritation to cough increases.—Dry, hoarse cough.—Spasmodic shaking cough.—Short cough, as from a feather in the throat, becoming stronger from repetition (the more he coughs, the more he wants to).—Hoarse dry cough, excited by a tickling above the stomach.

18. **Chest.**—Desire to draw a long breath.—Slow breathing.—Difficulty of respiration, and oppression of the chest, esp. at night (after midnight).—Oppressed breathing, alternating with convulsions.—Difficult respiration, as if hindered by a weight upon the chest.—Shortness of breath when walking, and cough as soon as one stands still.—Sighing respiration.—Feeling of suffocation on running.—Aching of the chest.—Constriction of the chest.—Shootings in the chest and in the sides, excited by flatulency (flatulent colic).

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart at night, with shootings in the heart, or else in the morning on waking, as well as when meditating, and during repose.—Throbbing in the chest.—Sticking in precordial region on expiration.—Cardiac hyperæsthesia.—Anxious feeling in precordia; sinking sensation and emptiness at stomach; constriction, with anxiety and disposition to cry.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness of the nape of the neck.—Stitches in the small of the back; in the nape of the neck.—Aching pain in the glands of the neck.—Enlarged glands (painless), like nodosities, in the neck.—Pain in the os sacrum in the morning, when lying on the back.—Violent sacral pains, like shootings or pullings, or like squeezing by a claw.—The back is bent forward.—Convulsive bending backwards of the spine.—Lancinations as by knives, from the loins to the thighs.—Weak back, with sciatica.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Lancinating, cutting pain in the shoulder-joint,

when bending the arm forward.—Insupportable pains in the bones and joints of the arms, as if the flesh were being loosened, or with a paralytic sensation and pain of dislocation (on moving the arm).—Convulsive startings in the arms (in the deltoid muscle) and in the fingers.—Tearing in the arms, excited by cold air.—Tension in the wrist.—Hot sweat of the hands.—Sensation of torpor and digging in the arms, at night in bed (with the sensation as if something living were running in the arm).—Warm perspiration in the palm of the hand and fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Incisive, tearing pains in the posterior surface of the thighs, on fatiguing the muscles.—Sciatica, with weakness of back and lower limbs.—Limbs swollen, thigh knotty, cannot get up or lie down without pain (generally l.).—Heaviness of the legs and of the feet, with tension in the legs, and calves of the legs, on walking.—Heat of the knee, with coldness and itching of the nose.—Convulsive startings of the legs.—Stiffness of the knees and of the feet.—When walking, the knees are involuntarily drawn up.—Cracking in the knee.—Painful sensibility of the soles of the feet, when walking.—Shootings and pain, as from ulceration in the soles of the feet.—Sensation of burning in the heels at night, on placing them near one another; when they come in contact they are cold to the touch.—Coldness of the feet and legs, extending above the knee.—Sensation of burning in corns.

24. **Generalities.**—Simple and violent pain, in various parts, when they are touched.—Incisive or acute, and sometimes hard pressive pain (as from a hard pointed body pressing from within to without), in the limbs and other parts.—Trembling of the limbs.—Lancinations, as by knives.—Sensation of pressing asunder, or constriction in the internal organs.—Arthritic tearing in the limbs.—Pain, as of dislocation, or of a sprain in the joints.—Heaviness, and crawling numbness, in the limbs.—Convulsions alternating with oppressed breathing.—Attacks of cramps and of convulsions, sometimes with anxiety, fits of suffocation, throwing back of the head, bluish or red face, spasms in the throat, loss of consciousness, &c.—Epileptic convulsions, with foam at the mouth, frequent yawning, convulsed eyes, retraction of the thumbs, face red, or alternately pale and red, &c.—Convulsive twitchings, esp. after fright or grief.—Involuntary movements of the limbs, as in St. Vitus' dance.—After the convulsions, profound sighs, or drowsy sleep.—Great sensitiveness to the open air.—Convulsions, with cries and laughter.—Tetanus.—Hysterical debility, and fainting-fits.—Hysterical spasms.—The symptoms chiefly manifest themselves just after a meal, also in the evening, after lying down, or in the morning, immediately after rising.—Coffee, tobacco, brandy, and noise aggravate the pains.—The pains are removed either by lying on the back, or by lying on the part affected, or on the healthy side, and always by change of position.—Nocturnal pains which disturb sleep.

25. **Skin.**—Itching (over the whole body), which is easily removed by scratching.—Chilblains.—Excoriation of the skin; (esp. round vagina and mouth.—Cooper).—Itching on becoming warm in the open air.—Great sensitiveness of the skin to a draught of air.—Nettle-rash over the whole body, with violent itching (during the fever).

26. **Sleep.**—Profound and comatose sleep, with stertorous respiration.—Violent spasmodic yawnings (with pain in the lower jaw, as if dislocated,

with running of the eyes), esp. in the morning, or after a siesta.—Very light sleep ; hears everything that happens around him.—Sleep, disturbed by nightmare, or by starts and frequent dreams.—Starting of the limbs on going to sleep.—Dreams, with reflection and reasoning, or with fixed ideas.—Dreams with fixed ideas, continuing after waking.—Restless sleep, and great restlessness at night.—Starts with fright on going to sleep.—Whimpering during sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse hard, full and frequent, or very variable.—Febrile shivering, esp. in the back and arms, with thirst for cold water, and sometimes with nausea and vomiting.—Chill, frequently only of the back part of the body.—Mitigation of the cold by external heat.—External heat with internal coldness.—Universal heat, esp. in the head, with redness, principally (of one) of the cheeks, and adipsia, sometimes with internal shuddering, coldness of the feet, shootings in the limbs, and headache.—Chill and coldness, causing the pains to increase.—Sudden flushes of heat over the whole body.—Troublesome sensation of heat, sometimes with sweat.—Absence of thirst during the heat, and perspiration, or during the apyrexia.—Only external heat, without thirst, with aversion to external heat.—Fever, with headache, and pain in the pit of the stomach, great fatigue, paleness of face, or paleness and redness alternately, lips dry and cracked, nettle-rash, tongue white, profound sleep with snoring, &c.—Intermittent fever ; chill with thirst, followed by heat (without thirst), followed by chill with thirst, or afternoon fever ; shiverings with colic (and thirst), afterwards weakness and sleep, with burning heat of the body.—During the fever violent itching ; nettle-rash over the whole body.—Burning heat of the face, only on one side.—Very little perspiration, or only in the face.—Sweat, with shootings and buzzing in the ears.—Sweat during a meal.

Ilex Aquifolium.

Holly. *N. O.* Aquifoliaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves, berries, and young shoots.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Eyes, affections of. Intermittent fever. Jaundice. Psilosis. Spleen, pain in. Staphyloma.

Characteristics.—The best-known members of the *Ilex* genus are the common Holly and the *Ilex Paraguayensis*, or Paraguay tea, from which the drink called Maté is made. The leaves of *Ilex aq.* are reputed to be equal to *Cinchona* in the treatment of intermittent fever. Haller commended the juice of the leaves in jaundice, the berries are purgative and emetic. Hale quotes Rafinesque as saying, "The decoction and wine have been used for cough, pleurisy, colic, gout, and rheumatism." Cooper has cured with it pain in spleen. His keynote indication for it is : "Symptoms > in winter." He improved with it a bad case of chronic deafness having this peculiarity. A feeling of irritation in urethra with constant dropping from orifice, probably prostatic, in a man about 50, disappeared after a

dose of ϕ. Hale quotes an article by Dr. Hendricks in *A. H. Z.* on the effect of *Ilex aq.* on the eye. With 5-drop doses of the 1x, given four times a day, Dr. Hendricks cured several cases of "rheumatic inflammation of the eye, with periostitis of the frontal bone, which almost always leads to staphylomatous degeneration of the cornea." Hendricks gives this case : A girl, 17, had been under the most renowned oculists since her fifth year. She had great infiltration of cornea, staphyloma ; eyeball looked like a lump of flesh. Nightly burning pains in orbits. *Ilex aq.* cured completely in six days (*B. J. H.*, xxxvii. 302). Cooper says the diarrhœa of *Ilex. aq.* is accompanied with mucous flux, and he suggests that it may be useful in psilosis (sprue).

Illicium Anisatum.

Star Anise. Chinese Anise. *N. O.* Magnoliaceæ. Tincture of seeds.

Clinical.—Catarrh. Colic. Cough. Hæmoptysis. Lungs, affections of. Stomach, catarrh of. Rheumatism. Thigh, pain in.

Characteristics.—*Illicium* is a genus of Magnoliaceous shrubs or low trees with smooth entire leaves, exhaling when bruised a strong odour of aniseed, owing to the volatile oil contained in minute pellucid dots, which may be seen by the aid of a lens. The fruit is used throughout China, Japan, and India as a condiment, and is chewed in small quantities after a meal for sweetening the breath. It has also a local repute as a stomachic and carminative. Provings were made by Franz and Mure. Both showed the action of the drug on the nose, mouth, and stomach. Franz had many symptoms on the face, especially lips, skin, and extremities. A very remarkable symptom of Franz' has been confirmed by Flora A. Waddell (*H. P.*, vii. 427). A man suffering from rheumatism of two years' duration came limping into Dr. Waddell's office, asking if she could do anything for his limb. He complained that when he sat down he couldn't rest in that position at all. Asked why, he replied : "Whenever I sit down my limb feels as if broken off right here," pointing to the middle of his thigh). He said he often got up to straighten himself in order to make sure. He also had some pain in his arm, and severe "sore pain" in his back. *Illic.* 30x cured all the symptoms. Mure's symptoms were noted on head, abdomen, chest, and back. Tough white expectoration appears to be a characteristic ; and this symptom has been frequently confirmed : Pain in region of third rib, about one or two inches from sternum (junction of rib with its cartilage), generally on right side, but occasionally on left. Hering says it is useful for old asthmatics, and the stomach catarrh of old drunkards. Colic of babies. The pain in thigh is < sitting, > rising. Pains in the head are < in morning, > in evening.

Relations.—*Compatible after :* Aco. and Bry. in hæmoptysis *Compare :* In chest pains, Pix, Menth. pu. Botanical, Magnol.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Pains in head ; > evenings, < mornings.

4. **Ears.**—Buzzing in ears.—Ringing in ears followed by sleep.—Itching over l. ear, going off when touching the place.

5. **Nose.**—Acute catarrh.—Watery discharge from nostrils.—Warm, smarting sensation in nose, succeeded by sneezing.—Sharp stitches in tip of nose.

6. **Face.**—Stinging sensation in upper lip, as if blood would press out, > from touch.—Dryness of upper lip, which is drawn closer to teeth.—Burning in inner surface of lower lip, with sensation as if it had gone to sleep.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue covered with aphthæ ; most on edges.—Edges of tongue folded like little bags.

9. **Throat.**—Tough, viscid phlegm from stomach ; with old drunkards.

10. **Appetite.**—Rye bread tastes good, its odour is refreshing.—Satiety after eating but little.—All food, except rye bread, tastes too salty or bitter, yet appetite is good.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea in stomach, extends to chest, then ceases.—Nausea, with gagging and inclination to vomit.—Bloating of stomach ; acidity.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in splenic region.—Three months' colic, esp. if it recurs at regular hours ; bowels disturbed.—Violent wind colic.—Rumbling in abdomen.

13. **Stool.**—Stools : bilious ; compact and dark-coloured.

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

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dyspnœa in old asthmatics.—After coughing, feeling of emptiness.—Frequent cough, with pain.—Spitting blood in small quantities and with pus-like phlegm, pain in r. chest.—Whitish expectoration.—Tough, viscous phlegm, with old drunkards.

18. **Chest.**—Pain in region of third rib, about one or two inches from sternum, generally on r. side, but occasionally l.—Pain about junction of third rib with its cartilage ; hæmorrhage ; cough ; congestion ; enlarged liver.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation, with aphthæ and weakness.

20. **Back.**—Pain in back and chest.—Cramp-like drawing, as from a cold, in l. side of dorsal vertebræ.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Jerking and tearing in bend of l. elbow and at same time in palm ; a feeling as if an artery had been injured by a blow.—Pressure back of r. hand, between the two middle metacarpal bones, as though something hard lying between them ; < pressing hand against anything hard, not by touch.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—L. thigh feels as if broken in the middle while sitting ; it disappears on standing.

25. **Skin.**—Stitches as with pins in l. palm, between first and second fingers ; > by scratching, but afterwards return with burning.—Dull, painful stitches in skin of lower forearm.—Crawling, itching stitches in r. palm.—Itching in front and above left ear ; > by touch.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepless at nightfall.—Disturbed sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Heat from abdomen to stomach and chest, running over different places, and abating during day.

Imperatoria.

Peucedanum ostruthium, Koch. I. ostruthium, Linn. *N. O.* Umbelliferæ. Tincture or infusion of root.

Clinical.—Skin, affections of. Stomach, affections of.

Characteristics.—*Imperatoria*, like *Athamanta*, belongs to the genus *Peucedanum*. Kleemann observed the effects of the infusion of the root, a teaspoonful every two hours. Only a few symptoms were noted, but they were peculiar. "Diminished secretion of mucus in intestines and air passages" is noteworthy.

Relations.—*Compare:* Atham. and Umbelliferæ.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—General excitement.
2. **Head.**—Active orgasm and confusion of the head.

11. **Stomach.**—Feeling of warmth, starting in stomach and extending over whole body.

12. **Abdomen.**—Diminished secretion of mucus in intestines.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Diminished secretion of mucus in air passages.

25. **Skin.**—Itching and burning in the skin.

27. **Fever.**—Feeling of warmth starting in stomach and extending over whole body.—General perspiration.

Indigo.

An oxidation product from the juices of several plants, chiefly Indigofera tinctoria. *N. O.* Leguminosæ. Trituration.

Clinical.—Acne. Amenorrhœa. Anus, prolapse of. Brachial neuralgia. Constipation. Cough. Diarrhœa. Epilepsy. Epistaxis. Face, pimples on. Headache. Hysteria. Renal colic. Sciatica. Skin, affections of. Toothache. Urethra, stricture of. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Indigo* was introduced into medicine as a remedy for epilepsy. It has been extensively proved by homœopaths, and observations have also been made of its effects on epileptic patients who were receiving large doses from old-school practitioners. The provings bring out a number of neuralgic and nervous symptoms. These have been supplemented by clinical observations, and the place of *Indg.* in the materia medica is now fairly well defined. Teste tried *Indg.* in cases of epilepsy, but with little success, except in cases arising from the presence of worms. In cases of worm fever he has used it with great effect. The patients were children, from ten to twelve year sold, lymphatic, apathetic, peevish, who ate a great deal. The

symptoms were : Chilliness, catarrhal cough, coming in long paroxysms in evening ; whitish, moist tongue ; sour or foul breath ; large but soft abdomen ; diarrhœa of two or three stools in twenty-four hours, like greyish pap, sour ; ascarides in rectum, even crawling out during sleep. Teste also used *Indg.* with success in the following cases : (1) Semi-liquid diarrhœa (three to four stools a day, coming on especially after exercise in a stout old man, frequently given to excesses of eating). (2) Chronic catarrh of the bladder. (3) Stricture of urethra after old gonorrhœa (with *Plumb.* and *Sep.*). E. P. Colby (*N. A. J. H.*, November, 1879, 666) gave it in all cases of epilepsy coming under his care during twelve years, with the result that he apparently cured 10 per cent., and reduced the frequency of attacks in many more. The dosage is not mentioned, but was probably crude. In the dynamic cures of epilepsy effected by *Indg.*, there has been great melancholy which the patient has sought to hide, spending many nights crying alone ; or a furious excitable disposition before the attacks and mild and timid after. The attacks have been sudden ; apparently originating in the solar plexus, from which flushes of heat arise to the head ; induced by cold or fright. A peculiar sensation is an undulating sensation in the brain (which I have also observed in a case of epilepsy benefited by *Act. r.* The *Indg.* undulation causes obscured vision). A dry suffocative cough in evening and after going to bed, and a cough always attended by nose-bleed are characteristics. S. T. Yount (quoted *H. R.*, ii. 271) relates that he had used *Indg.* successfully as an emmenagogue, having been led thereto by the discovery that a patient of his habitually employed it to procure abortion. He gave it in amenorrhœa in one to four-drachm doses. His contraindications are important to homœopaths. In very large doses, he says, the crude drug produces nausea and vomiting. It should not be given to pregnant women, nor where there is an irritable stomach, nor where there is the history of a previous pelvic inflammation, nor where there is marked cerebral anæmia. A case narrated by Nash (*Med. Adv.*, xviii. 223) brings out one of the characteristic conditions of *Indg.* A hard-working man, over 70, gradually became unable to work. Weak ; stiffness all over, especially right side, arm and leg. Pain in right hip running down leg ; **<** beginning to move after resting. Can hardly turn over in bed. Appetite poor ; stomach distressed, four or five hours after eating, if he eats more than a very little. *Pains in the limbs decidedly* **<** *after every meal.* *Indg.* cured promptly. There are marked symptoms of brachial and sciatic neuralgia which have this peculiarity: they come on or are **<** whilst sitting and are **>** by moving about. Symptoms in general are : **<** By rest ; when sitting. **>** By motion ; rising ; walking. **>** By pressure ; by rubbing. **<** In afternoon ; in evening. The vertigo with headache is **>** in evening, and **<** in open air. Warmth rushes to head on entering a warm room after walking in cold air. All symptoms are **<** after eating and after evening meal.

Relations. — *Antidoted by :* Camph., Nux. *Compare :* Sul. (epilepsy ; sinking sensation ; hot flushes ; worm fever) ; Kali bro. (epilepsy ; acne) ; Act. r. (epilepsy with waving sensation in brain) ; Rhus (**<** by rest, **>** by motion) ; Bufo (epilepsy : Ind., timid,

sad, low-spirited ; Bufo, vehement or excitable) ; Lyc. (< in after noon) ; Ign. (sad, introverted) ; Baptis. ("Wild Indigo"), and other Leguminosæ.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Melancholy, sadness.—Discontented, retired in himself.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, excessive, with headache.—Rush of blood to the head. — Sensation, as if the head were larger than its natural size, and occupied more space.—Sensation as if the head were tightly bandaged around the forehead.—Pressure deep within the brain.—Shooting and tearing pains deep in the brain.—Tearing in the vertex.—Sensation as of a weight on vertex.—Noise and throbbings in the head.—Heat and bubbling in the occiput, as if produced by boiling water.—Undulating sensation in head from behind forward, causing vision to become indistinct.—Flushes of heat from the abdomen to the head.—Warmth and rushing like boiling water in occiput. —Heat in occiput, later more in middle of brain.—Violent stitches in occiput (l. and r.).—Peculiar sensation of fine sticking and of coldness in scalp, in front and above r. ear, spreading out like rays from this point.—Headache, with sensation as if the head was frozen, and anorexia.—Sensation in the crown of the head as if a bunch of hair were being torn out.

3. **Eyes.**—Convulsive twitching and quivering of the eyelids, impeding the sight.—Pressure in the ball of the eye.—Inflammation of the meibomian glands on the lower lids.

4. **Ears.**—Tearing, in and behind the ears, as well as in the lower jaw. —Pressure and roaring in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis, with vanishing of sight (afternoon).—Excessive continued sneezing, succeeded by violent bleeding of the nose.—Tearing and incisive pains in the bones and cartilages of the nose.

6. **Face.**—Tearing, piercing, and gnawing pains in bones of the face, and esp. of lower jaw.—Pricking in r. malar bone.—Pain in the submaxillary glands extending to the teeth.—Congestion in the face, with burning cheeks.

7. **Teeth.**—Drawing, gnawing, tearing pains in teeth (r.), as if being pulled out, along ascending ramus of jaw into temple and ear, with increase of saliva and sweat of r. half of head, and general sweat evening in bed ; pains < by warmth ; > by motion ; momentarily > by cold air ; pulsation in whole r. lower jaw. (*Nux* relieved this, but it returned succeeding days and became paroxysmal).

8. **Mouth.**—Numbness of interior of mouth, in the morning after waking.—Sensation of burning on the tongue and in the bottom of the palate. —Vesicles on the tip of the tongue.—Metallic taste in tongue with contracted feeling in pharynx.—Spitting of bloody saliva.

11. **Stomach.**—Empty risings.—Risings having the taste of ink.— Sweetish risings.—Retching and vomiting of watery fluid.—Vomiting of glue-like mucus.—Sensation in the stomach, as when fasting ; with hot risings from time to time ; when sitting.—Tingling pain in the pit of the stomach.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Loose evacuations with pinchings in the abdomen, and urgent desire to evacuate.—Dull sticking in rectum.—Emission of an excessive quantity of flatulence.—Diarrhœa ; stool liquid, with flatulence ; creeping over the skin and cold hands and colic.—Obstinate constipation ;

stool scanty, hard, retained.—Itching at anus.—Pin worms.—Prolapsus ani after each stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Renal colic.—Frequent desire to urinate, with burning in the fundus of the bladder ; painful emissions of small quantities of turbid urine.—Increased emission of turbid urine, containing much mucus, without thirst, with violent contraction of the urethra and pain in the bladder. —(Stricture of urethra.)

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Depressed sexual desire.—Itching of the urethra, glans, and scrotum.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menstruation too early.—(Acts as an emmenagogue. Has been used to produce abortion.)—Stinging in the mammæ, going off momentarily by rubbing.—Burning in the mammæ during the menses.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Violent cough, inducing vomiting ; bleeding of the nose.—Suffocating cough, exciting vomiting in the evening, before and after lying down.

18. **Chest.**—Rumbling and grumbling in the chest at every inspiration. —Shooting pains in and round the mammæ.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stitch between the scapula.—Stitch in the small of the back, going off after an evacuation.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Weakness of arms.—Drawing in muscles ; in deltoid.—Drawing, extending, down l. arm from lower part of neck.—Drawing, extending from r. shoulder-joint through whole arm to below joint of thumb, where it ended in the bone with a jerking while sitting ; > moving about.—Tearing pains in the forearms, from the elbow to the fingers, which change their place on motion.—Convulsive startings in the arms.—Veins of the hands red, inflamed, and tense.—Shooting and tearing pains in the upper extremities.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Aching, stinging, bruised pain in sciatic nerve, boring in knee-joint, pricking in calf ; < sitting, > by motion, though motion also painful ; < afternoon and evening ; must lie down.—Indescribable pain from middle of thigh to knee in bone, > walking, returning during rest, in afternoon.—Tearing pain above the knee-joint extending to ankle ; in afternoon, while sitting, > moving about.—Tearing in the lower extremities, esp. in the toes.—Great lassitude of the lower extremities in the evening, which is felt even after lying down.

24. **Generalities.**—Pains which disappear entirely, or at least re-appear only, with greatly diminished force, after resting on the part affected, or after scratching.—Shooting and tearing pains in the limbs, in the afternoon and evening.—Subsultus tendinum.

25. **Skin.**—Face and whole body covered with pimples.—Fine heat-rash, esp. l. side of face extending from forehead to throat.—Itching of skin with constipation.—Boils on ribs and various parts.—Itching, in face and various parts of body ; > by rubbing.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness in the evening and disturbed sleep at night.— Illusory sensations.—Children aroused at night with horrible itching at anus. —At night, anxious waking, with a start.—Anxious dreams.—Excessive nervous irritation.—Predominance of cold.—Convulsions ; attacks sudden.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness, with cold hands and violent headache, with constant desire to urinate ; urine turbid.—Great heat, particularly in the face, with increased secretion of urine.

Indium.

A metal. In. (A.W. 113·7). Trituration of the pure metal.

Clinical.—Backache. Epistaxis. Foot-sweat. Headache. Megrim. Pollutions. Sexual perversion. Sore throat. Throat, ulceration of. Uvula, enlarged ; ulcerated.

Characteristics.—*Indium* (which receives its name from the *Indigo blue* line in the spectrum through which its presence was discovered in Zinc-blende) is a rare metal, nearly like lead in appearance and in softness. It has been proved under the direction of Bell, mostly in the potencies, and the symptoms mark it out as allied in action to *Selenium* and *Titanium* in its general action, and particularly in the male sexual sphere. There is diminished power and control ; frequency of nocturnal emissions ; sexual dreams of perversion which should render it of service in some cases of sexual psycopathy. The mental condition of *Indm.* is one of depression, curiously not unlike that of *Indigo*, whose colour it shows in the spectrum. Headaches were very marked in the proving, and one notable symptom appears : "Violent pain in the head when straining at stool." This is not infrequently met with in practice, and I have given great relief with *Indm.* 200 to a patient who had this symptom. Berridge reports (*H. P.*, viii. 592) this case : A boy, 10, constipated five or six years. Stool about once a week, dark and short ; sometimes with blood ; anus sore after stool. Has to strain much, seizing his thighs with his hands and straightening himself forcibly ; the effort makes his face red, and the head feels as if it would burst. *Indm.* in high potencies cured. There is also a headache with sleepiness and nausea. There are many marked symptoms in the throat, the characteristic condition being < in evening and > by eating, and by drinking cold water. The urine is horribly offensive after standing a short while. The symptoms generally are > out of doors ; in cold air ; by drinking or washing in cold water. < In a warm room. Generally < by motion (walking ; rising ; sitting up ; stooping slightly ; turning ; rotating head ; moving eyes). On the other hand there is restlessness compelling to move about. Several symptoms occur in early morning 3 to 4 a.m. ; in afternoon, 3 to 6. There is faintness at 11 a.m.

Relations.—*Compare :* Bell. (headache ; menses) ; Aspar. (urine) ; Sang. (headache ; rheumatism) ; Pho., Nat. c., Sul., and Zn. (faintness, 11 a.m.) ; Fer. (headache ; ebullitions ; lameness of shoulder muscles) ; Selen. and Titan. (male sexual organs) ; Brucea, Lach., Nux mos., Op., Stn., and Stro. (headache with sleepiness. Indm. has nausea as well as sleepiness). In throat symptoms > from eating and drinking. Indm. resembles Æs. h., Benz. ac., Cist., Lach.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Mental depression.—Mind feels tired ; does not care to work.—Feels stupid and careless ; cannot fix thoughts on anything.—Restless,

cannot sit still, must walk about.—Sleepy and irritable with headache.—Feels almost crazed when attempting to study, with headache.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo : on rising from a seat ; after retiring, with nausea ; when sitting and stooping slightly ; between 3 and 4 a.m., < on turning and on rising, cannot sit up.—Dull headache in temples and forehead, with sleepiness and nausea.—Very distressing headache in forenoon ; pains commence on r. side of occiput and extend over head to l. eye.—Pain at 8 a.m., extending over r. side of head from occiput, leaving a bruised spot on vertex.—Severe l.-sided headache in evening.—Beating, throbbing pain in head, with much heat, and a stupid, cross feeling ; > washing in cold water.—Beating, throbbing headache at 3 p.m., lasting till bedtime ; head very hot ; face red.—Slight throbbing headache, lasting two hours, with hot head and cold, clammy hands ; afterwards, bruised feeling of brain in vertex, > in cold air.—Headache, in morning on rising, > eating ; an hour afterwards headache returns and lasts till noon.—Severe itching of scalp on vertex lasting several days, > in morning.

3. **Eyes.**—People and things look ghastly pale or saffron coloured.—Mist before eyes, in evening.—Sharp pain in eyeball from before backward, on turning or moving eyes.—Irritation in l. eye, as if heavy with sleep, coming and going, not affected by daylight, < from artificial light, and from closing eye, with a desire to close it ; in evening r. eye affected in the same way.—Spasmodic twitching at outer angle of l. eye.

4. **Ears.**—Throbbing in ears, in evening.—Bright redness of whole r. ear, with a row of very sore pimples on helix.

5. **Nose.**—Violent attacks of sneezing.—Epistaxis ; nose bleeds whenever blown or touched.—Nasal discharge : green ; bloody ; then watery ; thin, yellowish.

6. **Face.**—Very painful suppurating pimples on forehead ; feel as though pierced with a needle ; skin very red far around each pustule.—Sore pustules all over face ; burning stinging.—Face : red during headache ; red and hot ; complexion sallow.—Fiery red places about an inch long over l. eye.—Patches of small vesicles on mucous membrane of lower lip ; vesicles contain a colourless, limpid fluid.—Corners of mouth cracked and very sore.

9. **Throat.**—Uvula greatly enlarged, back part of pharynx covered with thick yellow mucus, very tough and hard to remove.—Destructive ulceration of uvula, soft palate and tonsils, with thick yellow secretion in ulcers.—Left tonsil swollen ; pain and difficulty in swallowing.—Throat sore on r. side.—Tickling in throat inducing continual hawking.—Dryness, throbbing, stinging soreness ; swallowing painful.—Throat : < in evening ; > eating, and drinking cold water.—After eating lobster, taste of iodide of potash.—(Post-pharyngeal catarrh with tough, leathery streak of yellow mucus down back of throat.)

11. **Stomach.**—Qualmishness.—Nausea : with headache ; during breakfast ; with faintness at 11 a.m. and on rising ; after retiring, with dizziness and pain in liver.—Sick feeling at stomach for two days ; felt as if vomiting would relieve.—Fulness and pressure at stomach with soreness.

12. **Abdomen.**—Stitches in region of liver.—Colic : griping ; from umbilicus downward ; as if diarrhœa would set in.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stool : pasty, brownish-yellow, fetid, with par-

ticles of undigested food, preceded by colic; involuntary, slight, when urinating; small and hard, afterwards pappy; hard with blood.—Diarrhœa: < by drinking beer; with headache on r. side.—Burning tenesmus and pain in anus after stool.—Violent pain in head when straining at stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Painful urination.—When urinating: loss of power over sphincter ani.—Horribly offensive smell of urine after standing a short time.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sexual desire and power diminished, emission too soon, thrill deficient.—Increase of desire.—Emissions: twice the same night; four nights in succession; at night without knowledge.—Itching of glans penis.—Severe pain in r. testicle.—Testicles tumefied and very tender to touch; drawing pains along spermatic cords upwards; l. testicle much <.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses two weeks too soon; bearing-down pains, with cross temper and weeping mood; face very red.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness: on rising; with sore throat.—Habitual bronchial expectoration freer, but a little blood appeared in mucus.—Frequent desire to take a deep breath, when lying down; < lying on l. side, > lying on back.

18. **Chest.**—Severe pain behind lower r. portion of sternum.—Sharp pains through upper part of chest.—Burning pain on l. side of chest near sternum, which feels as if drawn towards back.—Dull pain in l. pectoral region.—Dull pain in l. axilla.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness of neck and shoulders.—Drawing through side of head and neck to clavicle, first r. side, next day l.—Pressing pain in upper scapular region, with stiffness on sitting still, pain < on beginning to move.—Severe pain under scapula of l. side.—Dull pain under r. shoulder-blade.—Rheumatic drawing across shoulders up to head; < in riding, turning in bed, flexure or rotation of head, and morning and evening.—Dull, aching pain in back and lumbar regions.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Constant pain in l. shoulder, as if bruised.—Intermitting pains in l. shoulder.—Pain in l. shoulder, with soreness extending down arm.—Severe pain in l. shoulder; pain runs down to elbow, at times so severe as to disable arm.—Shooting pains in fingers.—Muscles of l. arm and shoulder feel flabby and soft; no power in arm.—Severe lancinating pains in biceps of l. arm, extending into shoulder; pains < extending arm; paralytic weakness.—Left elbow feels sore.—Slight pains in l. arm.—Palms of hands sweat continually.—Itching in palms.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Tired feeling, weariness in legs.—Drawing, strained feeling of muscles of inside of r. thigh, while walking.—Sharp shooting pains in r. leg.—Legs from knees downward and feet feel heavy as if loaded.—Peculiar hot tingling in legs.—Dull, boring pain in l. great toe-joint, almost unbearable, must move foot to > it, for three evenings, from 8 to 9.—Burning and intense itching of all the toes the whole day.—Itching of toes in evening.—Feet sweat easily and feel cold.—Profuse foot-sweat.

25. **Skin.**—Itching of scalp, toes, &c.—Very painful sore pimples on various parts of the body.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness: with headache and nausea; with irritability; from 4 to 6 p.m.; in evening, in a warm room.—Dreams: lascivious; amorous; of having unsuccessful intercourse with men; vivid of what had

occupied his mind during the day ; of annoying accidents ; of being in foreign countries ; chased by mad bulls ; lost in mountains.—Nightmare : from lying on back ; very stupid on awaking.

27. **Fever.**—Sensitive to cold.—High fever with chilliness on moving, great weakness, sore throat ; thirst, stretching, violent headache and backache.—Fever : with nausea, after eating ; > out of doors.—Easy perspirations.

Inula.

Inula helenium. Elecampane. Scabwort. *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture of fresh root dug in autumn of the second year. (The juice of the root was proved.)

Clinical.—Backache. Cough. Cramp. Dysmenorrhœa. Erysipelas. Leucorrhœa. Rectum, pain in. Sciatica. Toothache.

Characteristics.—*Inula* is a "perennial plant with a stem from three to four feet high ; large saw-toothed leaves tapering to a stalk ; and large heads of yellow flowers. The root has an aromatic camphor-like taste, due to the presence of a crystalline substance called *Helenin*, allied in chemical constitution to *Kreosote*. It also contains a quantity of starchy material, called *Inulin*, which differs from ordinary starch in being coloured yellow by *Iodine*. *Elecampane* was formerly much used as an aromatic tonic, and as a stimulant of all the secreting organs, likewise in coughs, dyspepsia," &c. This quotation from the *Treasury of Botany* well sums up the chemistry and ancient medical history of the plant as handed down from the time of Dioscorides. Ben Jonson refers to it in one of his poems. A popular tradition credits it with the cure of facial erysipelas, and certain symptoms of the face in the provings seem to confirm this. The homœopathic knowledge of it is due to Fischer, who proved the root-juice. Clinical experience has confirmed and added to the symptom list. The old reputation of the remedy in coughs is confirmed : "Violent tickling in larynx, producing dry cough, < lying down, < at night ; larynx painful," also "dry cough, with constant tickling in throat-pit, difficult breathing and sensation as if hoarseness would occur." A very pronounced effect was observed in the pelvic organs ; pressing and dragging towards the rectum and genitals, headache and labour-like pains. *Inula* is one of the remedies which has sensation as of something alive moving about internally ; also twisting as of a ball in umbilical region ; as if a substance would come out of rectum and genitals. Another peculiar sensation is : as though some one was poking him with a finger in various parts of the body, especially in diaphragm, so painful he awoke with clenched teeth. Sticking pains as with pins or a knife are numerous. The majority of the symptoms occurred on the right side. The symptoms are < at night ; < lying down (except the uterine pain, which compels patient to remain lying) ; < by motion ; after eating.

Relations.—*Compare :* Sep. (forcing in genitals and rectum,

Crocus and Thuja (sensation of something alive); Tereb. (urine smelling of violets); Ign. (cough < lying down and in evening); Sul. (psora; < at night in bed).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Excessive anxiety and trembling of the whole body, chattering of teeth from cold, during menstruation.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo on stooping.—Confusion of head with nausea, in evening.—Headache in r. side, afterward in l.—Tearing, throbbing in forehead and vertex after eating.—Sticking headache in r. side.—Jerking, tearing pain in occiput.—Rush of blood to head with sleeplessness.—Burning headache in l. temple, in a spot as large as a silver dollar, in evening.

3. **Eyes.**—Twitching in upper lids.—Burning in l. eyeball.—Swimming before eyes and pressure in temples and forehead.

4. **Ears.**—Dull stitches in l. ear, with transient sticking above r. eyebrow in evening.

5. **Nose.**—Stitches in r. side of middle of nose.—Sticking, crawling in root of nose, extending to eyebrows.

6. **Face.**—Left side of face red and hot, a white spot near nose.—Flushes of heat; l. cheek glowing.

7. **Teeth.**—Pain in decayed teeth, < at night.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of mouth with scraping and tickling in throat, swallowing difficult.

9. **Throat.**—Pain in throat on swallowing; tickling causing cough.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea in morning coming from stomach.—Twisting as of a ball in epigastric region, above umbilicus.—Sticking pain in epigastric region.

12. **Abdomen.**—Violent motion beneath r. hypochondrium, as though something living were moving about, during menstruation.—Sticking as with two pins to r. of umbilicus; as from a knife between umbilicus and r. groin.—Stitches in l. side of abdomen towards l. groin.

13. **Stool and Rectum.**—Pressing dragging towards rectum and genitals, as in labour; as if substance would come out, occurring repeatedly.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urging to urinate ten times in one hour; urine passes by drops.—Urine smells of violets.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Movings about in abdomen, as at appearance of menstruation, followed by yellowish leucorrhœa.—Pain in uterus, with pain in small of back, very violent, with pressure as in labour; urging to stool, which she dreads; is obliged to remain lying.—Dragging in genitals, with more violent backache than she had ever had before.—Stitches in region of uterus and genitals.—Menses too early and painful.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Violent tickling in larynx, producing dry cough, < lying down; < at night; larynx painful.—Cough with abundant thick expectoration; accompanied by weakness of digestive tract, general languor and debility and much leucorrhœa; skin has been the seat of psoric manifestations; engorged glands (chronic bronchitis).—Difficult breathing with dry cough, constant tickling in throat-pit.—Dry, tickling cough.

18. **Chest.**—Stitches behind sternum and beneath l. seventh and eighth ribs.—Throbbing, jerking pain as from suppuration, in middle of chest.

20. **Back.**—Pain through back and chest, on inspiration.—Transient pain in r. scapula.—Violent backache during menstruation.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Stitches and tearing pain in r. shoulder and wrist.—Tearing, cramp-like pain in tip of l. shoulder ; in scaleni muscles on l. side of neck, as if pulled by pincers.—Tearing, jerking in r. arm.—Upper arms as far as elbows fall asleep.—Tearing in palm of l. hand, unable to double fingers.—Fine stitches in index finger.—Tearing in r. little finger, it seems dead.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Tensive drawing in hips extending to nates.—Sticking in r. hip extending to groin ; in middle toes of r. foot ; in r. heel.—Stitches : in thighs ; in l. ankle, when walking ; as if sprained ; in r. heel.—Spasmodic sticking beneath bend of r. knee, hot face and chilliness.—Cramp in calves during sleep.

25. **Skin.**—Itching : as from fleas ; violent on legs during menses, with burning after scratching, in bed.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleep restless, starting and crying out.—Dreams : lascivious ; disgusting.

27. **Fever.**—Coldness, shaking in bed, cold, blue hands and nails.

Iodium.

Iodium. Iodine. An element. I. (A.W. 126·53). Tincture.

Clinical.—*Appetite, disordered. Atrophy.* Brain, atrophy of. Breasts, affections of. *Cancer.* Chilblains. Chyluria. Constipation. *Consumption.* Coryza. *Cough. Croup. Debility.* Diabetes. Diarrhœa. *Diphtheria.* Emaciation. Enteric fever. Galactorrhœa. *Goître.* Hæmorrhoids. Headaches. Heart, hypertrophy of ; affections of. Hiccough. Hydrocephalus. Iritis. *Jaundice. Joints, affections of.* Lactation, disordered. *Laryngitis.* Leucorrhœa. Liver, affections of. Lymphatic swellings. *Melancholia.* Mollities ossium. *Ovaries, affections of ;* dropsy of. *Ozæna. Prostate gland, enlarged. Rheumatic gout. Rheumatism. Salivation.* Scars. *Seborrhœa. Sterility.* Syphilis. *Tabes mesenterica. Throat, affections of. Uterus, affections of. Voice, affections of. Vomiting.* Worms.

Characteristics.—The most prominent feature of the action of *Iodium* is its power of causing absorption. It is this power which has made the drug such a favourite among old-school practitioners as a paint in all kinds of swellings. Given internally its power is much greater : the absorbents are stimulated to fresh activity ; muscles, fat, tissues, and glands waste away, and general emaciation is the result. When new growths and hyperplasias are present, these come under the action of *Iod.* before the normal tissues. I have seen it given with excellent effect in the lower attenuations, when swollen and deformed joints have been left behind after an attack of acute rheumatism. Scrofulous and syphilitic indurations, effusions and tumours, and especially goître, are equally amenable to its resolvent action. Emaciation of single parts. In this connection must be mentioned its power to set up a ravenous appetite. "Eats ravenously, yet emaciates," is a keynote. It seems as if the waste of tissue set

up the desire for absorbing great quantities of food. Absence of appetite is also among the effects of *Iod.*, and either condition may indicate it. I once used it with excellent effect in the case of a young woman who had had a nervous shock, and had lost all appetite and desire to live. She was much emaciated, and had quietly made up her mind to starve herself to death. I gave five drops of *Iod.* 3x in a wineglass of water half an hour before meal-times, and her appetite returned with such vigour she could not choose but eat, and was soon restored to a normal mental and bodily state. I have recorded another similar case of nervous shock producing rapid emaciation and vomiting cured by *Iod.* in my book on *Indigestion.* Both these patients were somewhat dark, and *Iod.* is *specially suited to* persons of dark hair and complexion ; dark, yellow, tawny skin. Herein it is the antipodes of *Bromium* and *Spongia.* Its mental symptoms are more marked than those of *Brom.* There is increased erethism, patient very excitable and restless, moving about from place to place. Fears every little occurrence will end seriously. In his anxiety shuns every one, even his doctor. Fixed ideas are among the *Iod.* effects ; also sudden impulses. A patient of mine had once been given *Iodine* for goître by an allopath. She was compelled to discontinue it because it produced this inconvenient symptom : impulse to run ; she felt she must fall if she walked. *Iod.* produces atrophy of nerve and brain tissue, as well as of other tissues (Allen mentions that it is valuable in persistent headaches with vertigo in old people) ; and it also has a place in acute hydrocephalus ; and in pleuritic effusions. In tubercular disease of all kinds it may be called for : tabes mesenterica ; pulmonary phthisis. In rheumatism and heart affections it has a large sphere. It is indicated by indurations or atrophy of testes, ovaries, and uterus. The salivary glands and pancreas are especially affected by *Iod.*, and a diarrhœa of milky, whey-like stools, often indicative of pancreatic disease, is especially amenable to its action. In pneumonia and phthisical affections with lung consolidation it is of great service. The chief indications are : Dyspnœa ; cough with blood-streaked expectoration ; tickling all over chest ; weakness and emaciation ; < of symptoms in a warm room. This last, " < by warmth," is a leading modality of *Iod.* In defects of growth, curvature of bones, and in children's ailments, it follows well upon *Calc.* In phthisis of rapidly-growing young people, thin and dark, it is especially indicated. There are many marked symptoms in the heart sphere : palpitation from slightest cause ; sensation as if being squeezed ; hypertrophy. With the heart symptoms there is a " gone," exhausted feeling, and the patient is scarcely able to breathe or walk. C. S. McKay noticed lumbrici passed by an infant who had tasted *Iodine* accidentally, and used the experience in another case, giving a dilute solution (one part of the ϕ to three of water ; of this three drops every three hours), and produced the expulsion of lumbrici when *Santonin* had completely failed. An Iodureted solution of *Kali iod.* (*Kali iod.* gr. xxxv., *Iod.* gr. iv., *Aqua* ʒi. ; ten drops for a dose) has been used with success as a tænicide, expelling the tapeworm, dead. Erethism is marked in *Iod.* : nervousness ; restlessness ; twitching ; subsultus tendinum and trembling ; also sense of trembling in inner parts. Facial paralysis and

epilepsy have followed suppression of goître by large doses of *Iod.* Weakness is excessive. Fainting on going upstairs. (General weakness and loss of appetite and pain in temples, and pain in left chest as if something were being torn away : heart large.—Cooper). Motion and exertion of all kinds <. Sitting up >, and lying down < dyspnœa and heart affections. < By warmth ; by wrapping up ; in warm room. < In wet weather. Drinking cold milk > constipation. > By eating, of hunger and other symptoms, is another marked character of *Iod.* *Iod.* is a sensitive remedy, and many symptoms are < by touch and pressure. Nash thinks *Iod.* one of the remedies affected by the moon's changes. In cases of goître where it is indicated he gives a powder of *Iod.* c.m. every night for four nights after the moon has passed the full.

Relations.—Iod. must be compared with Iodoform and Kali iod. The febrile, inflammatory, and skin symptoms of Iodf. are more violent and pronounced than those of the other two. K. iod. has less erethism than Iod., has > from external warmth (though both have > in open air) ; and K. iod. has not the excessive appetite of Iod. or the general > from eating. Iod. is *antidoted by :* Starch or wheat flour mixed with water (to large doses). *Antidotes to* small doses : Ant. t., Apis, Ars., Bell., Camph., Chi., Chi. sul., Coff., Hep., Op., Pho., Spo., Sul. *It antidotes :* Merc. *Follows well :* Merc. ; Hep. (croup) ; Ars. *Followed well by :* Aco., Arg. n., Calc., Merc. sol., Pho., Pul. *Complementary :* Lyc. *Compare :* Brom. (Brom. has light hair and complexion ; Iod. dark ; Bro. carrion-like odour of ulcers) ; Chlorum ; Nat. m. (ravenous appetite yet gets thin—Nat. m. especially about the neck) ; Kali iod. (talkative as if from alcohol) ; Bar. c. (tabes mesenterica, extreme hunger, emaciates, talkative, averse to strangers ; Bar. c. suited to dwarfish persons ; has not the intolerable crossness of Iod., which is < than that of Ant. c.) ; Alumina (apprehensive, fears) ; Apis (joint effusions, sensitiveness, hydocephalus) ; Cact. and Spig. (heart) ; Hydrast. (uterine affections) ; Ars., Calc., Cin., Sil. and Staph. (ravenous hunger) ; Hyo. (loss of voice ; Iod. antidotes this) ; Sul.

Causation.—Nervous shock. Disappointed love.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Lachrymose disposition and mental dejection.—Melancholy hypochondriasis, sadness, heart-ache, and anxiety.—Fear : shuns persons.—Anxious apprehensions.—Restless agitation (with inclination to move about), which will neither permit the patient to remain seated, nor to sleep.—Irresistible impulse to run ; feels she will fall if she walks.—Cross, irascible, peevish.—Heart palpitates "like lightning" when thinking of real or imaginary wrongs.—Sudden maniacal impulses ; to murder.—Excessive mental excitement, with great susceptibility.—Illusions of moral feeling.—Loquacity and immoderate gaiety.—Hesitation and irresolution.—Indolence of mind, with great repugnance to all intellectual labour.—Fixedness, immovableness of thought.—Delirium.—Effects of amorousness ; of disappointed love.

2. **Head.**—Confusion of the head (with aversion to earnest work).—In the morning, dizziness.—Vertigo ; throbbing in the head and all over the

body.—Vertigo with red face, palpitation, hysteria, nervousness.—Headache, in hot air, as well as from the prolonged movement of a carriage, or from a long walk, and < by noise and speech.—Pain, as from a bruise, in the brain, with want of strength in the body, as from paralysis.—Acute pressive pains in the forehead.—Headache, as if a tape or band were tightly drawn around the head.—Pressure on a small spot, above the root of the nose. —Congestion in the head, with beating in the brain.—Throbbing in the head at every motion.—Hair falls out.

3. **Eyes.**—Pains in orbits.—Feeling of depression above the eyes, as if they were deeply sunken, in the evening.—Pain, as from excoriation, in the eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes, sometimes after taking cold.—Watery white swelling of the eyelids.—Dirty yellowish colour of the sclerotica.—Protrusion of the balls.—Lachrymation.—Convulsive movements, and quivering of the eyes ; of the (lower) eyelids.—Weak sight.—Dimness of vision following upon application of *Iodine* to any part of body.—Choroido-iritis.—Diplopia.—Sparks and scintillations before the eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Buzzing in the ears.—Hardness of hearing.—Sensibility to noise.—(Chronic deafness with adhesions in middle ear.—Deafness from Eustachian catarrh, inflamed tonsils, roaring in the ears, &c.).

5. **Nose.**—Small scab in the r. nostril.—Epistaxis.—Red, burning spot on the nose, below the eyes.—Stoppage of the nose, or secretion of mucus more abundant than usual.—Dry coryza, becoming fluent in the open air (< evening).—Fluent coryza with much sneezing.—Violent coryza with lachrymation and frontal headache ; discharge hot, nose sore, fever.—Blowing of much yellow mucus from the nose.

6. **Face.**—Complexion pale, yellowish, or easily tanned ; or greenish.—Acneous eruption on r. side of face, with burning, and itching, twitching of r. upper eyelid, and twitchings in other parts.—Sallow, distressed countenance. —Bluish lips, with swelling of the superficial veins.—Frequent and sudden redness of the face, with sensation of burning in the ears.—Face sunken, with eyes cast down.—Starting of the muscles of the face.—Suppurating ulcer on the l. cheek, with swelling of the contiguous glands.—Swelling of submaxillary glands.

7. **Teeth.**—Pressive pains in the molars.—Teeth yellow, and covered with mucus, in the morning ; easily blunted by vegetable acids.—Inflammatory swelling and bleeding of the gums, with swelling of the cheek ; the gums are painful to the touch.—Teeth loose.—Softening of the gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Aphthæ in the mouth.—Ulcers in the mouth.—Pain and swelling of the glands of the interior of the mouth.—Exhalation of putrid odour from the mouth ; after Mercury.—Salivation.—Tongue loaded with a thick coating.—Dryness of the tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Swelling and elongation of the uvula.—Sore throat, with pressive pain, when not swallowing.—Permanent constriction of the gullet and impeded deglutition.—Increased secretion of watery saliva.—Inflammation of the gullet, with sensation of burning and scraping ; burning in the fauces.—Ulcers in throat, with swelling of glands of neck.

10. **Appetite.**—Disagreeable, saponaceous, sourish, or bitter salt taste.—Increased thirst day and night.—Appetite variable ; at one time bulimy, at another, absence of appetite.—Unusual hunger, with amelioration after a

meal (after having eaten a good deal).—Great weakness of digestion.—Eats too often and too much ; rapid digestion, but losing flesh all the time.

11. **Stomach.**—Risings, generally acid, with burning sensation.—Heartburn, after heavy food.—Hiccough.—Pyrosis, esp. after indigestible food.—Qualmishness, nausea (with spasmodic pain in the stomach).—Frequent nausea.—Violent vomitings renewed by eating.—Vomiting of bilious matter, or of yellowish mucus.—Excessive pains in the stomach, with bilious evacuations.—Aching in the stomach after every meal.—Cramp-like, gnawing, or burning pains in the stomach.—Inflammation in the stomach.—Pulsations in the epigastrium.—Gastric derangement with constipation.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdominal pains, which return after every meal.—Inflation of the abdomen.—Incarceration of flatulence (l. side of abdomen).—Enlargement of the abdomen, which renders it impossible to lie down without danger of suffocation.—Region of liver sore to pressure ; swelling and hypertrophy of liver ; jaundice.—Hard, painful swelling of the spleen.—Cramp-like pains in the abdomen.—Violent colic.—Pains in the abdomen, like those of parturition.—Swelling and inflammation of the mesenteric glands.—Pancreas enlarged ; whitish, whey-like diarrhœa.—Abdominal pulsations ; throbbing of abdominal aorta.—Trembling in the abdomen, from the pit of the stomach to the periphery, with increased heat.—Hard swelling of the inguinal glands.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Hard, knotty, dark-coloured fæces.—Constipation.—Loose, soft evacuations, sometimes whitish, alternately with constipation.—Evacuations copious of the consistence of pap.—Violent, frothy diarrhœa, or composed of sanguineous mucus.—Dysenteric evacuations of thick mucus, or sometimes purulent, with retention of fæcal matter.—In the evening, sensation of itching and burning in the anus.—Piles protrude and burn ; **<** from heat.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Suppressed secretion of urine.—Copious and frequent flow of urine.—Involuntary emission of urine at night.—Urine of a deep colour, turbid, or yellowish green ; or milky ; or acrid and corrosive.—Parti-coloured cuticle on the urine.—(Incontinence in old people with prostatic enlargement.)—(Diabetes.)

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Complete loss of sexual power ; testicles atrophied.—Violent and constant erections.—Sexual desire increased.—Painful pullings in the anterior part of the penis.—Aching, pressing, twisting, or forcing pain in spermatic cords ; after sexual dalliance.—Swelling and hardness of the testes.—Hardness of the prostate gland.—After stool, milk-like fluid runs from urethra.—Hydrocele.—Offensive sweat of genitals.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia at one time too late, at another too early.—Menses premature, violent and copious.—Metrorrhagia.—Weakness, palpitation of the heart, and many sufferings, before, during, and after the catamenia.—Atrophy of ovaries and breasts, with sterility.—Pain (dull, pressing, wedge-like) commencing in r. ovary passing down broad ligament to uterus.—Great sensitiveness of r. ovarian region during or after menses.—Inflammation of r. ovary with an itching eruption on head and hands following application of *Iodine* to os uteri.—Chronic oöphoritis (l.) with thick, yellow, burning leucorrhœa, **>** after eating (H. N. Martin.)—Pain in lower abdomen ; **<** l. ovarian region ; **>** by motion and by eating.—

Induration and swelling (cancer?) of the uterus.—Uterine hæmorrhage renewed after every stool.—Leucorrhœa, corroding the limbs and the linen; acrid; profuse; worse at time of menses.—Flaccidity and atrophy of the breasts.—Mammary hyperæsthesia.—Heaviness of breasts as if they would fall off.—Acute pain and soreness in breasts with metritis.—Bluish red nodosities size of hazel nut; in both breasts; dry, black points at tips.—Galactorrhœa; thin, watery milk; weakness; emaciation.—Milk suppressed; breasts atrophied and relaxed.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Insupportable hoarseness and tingling in the throat, esp. in morning.—The voice becomes deeper.—Membranous croup, with wheezing and sawing respiration; dry, barking cough, esp. in children with dark eyes and hair; child grasps throat with hand.—Croup, with much mucous expectoration, sometimes streaked with blood.—Inflammation of the throat, of the larynx and trachea, with contractive pain of excoriation.—Pain in the larynx, with discharge of hardened mucus.—Contraction and heat in the larynx.—Increased secretion of mucus in the trachea, with frequent hawking.—Dry cough, with pressure, shooting, and sensation of burning in the chest.—Cough in the morning.—Cough, with expectoration of abundant, and sometimes sanguineous mucus, pains in the chest, and fever.—Rattling of mucus in the chest, with roughness under the sternum and oppression of the chest.—Cough, resembling whooping-cough, excited by an insupportable tickling in the chest, with anguish before the paroxysm, and excessive emaciation.—Hepatization; worse upper part of r. lung.

18. **Chest.**—Difficulty of respiration, and dyspnœa.—Difficulty of expanding the chest on taking an inspiration.—Suffocation.—Shooting in the l. side, on breathing.—Loss of power to breathe, esp. on going upstairs.—Weakness of the chest.—Congestion in the chest.—Burning, shooting tension in the integuments of the chest.

19. **Heart.**—Sensation of weakness in the chest (and heart).—Violent palpitation of the heart; increased by the least exertion (from walking or going downstairs).—Sensation as if the heart were squeezed together.—Constant, heavy, oppressive pain in region of heart, with sharp, piercing, movable pain.—Great precordial anxiety, obliging him to constantly change his position.—(Hypertrophy of heart, very like that of *Arn.*, and like that often met with in housemaids and others from over-exertion.—Fatty degeneration of heart.—Cooper.)—Pulse rapid, small, weak, with tumultuous, irregular, at times intermittent action of heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Tension in the neck.—Swelling of the exterior of the neck.—Swelling of the neck when speaking.—Swelling of the glands of the neck, of the nape of the neck, and of the armpits.—Hard and large goîtres.—Constant sensation of constriction in the goîtres.—Yellowish spots on the neck, and redness, as from ecchymosis.—Cramps in the back.—Pain in sacrum and coccyx.—Spinal complaints, with gressus vaccinus.

21. **Limbs.**—Chronic arthritic affections; with violent nightly pains.—Stiff and enlarged joints after acute rheumatism.—Subsultus tendinum.—Cold hands and feet.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pains in the bones of the arms, < when lying down, and disturbing the sleep.—Lassitude in the arms in the morning, in bed.—Convulsive movements and trembling of the arms, of the hands, and

of the fingers.—Numbness of the fingers.—Tearing pains in the fingers.—Startings of the tendons of the fingers.—Panaris.—Constant coldness of the hands, which are covered with a cold sweat during labour.—Carphologia.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cramp-like pains in the legs when seated.—Heaviness, swelling, trembling and paralysis of the legs.—Rheumatic pullings in the thighs and knees.—Inflammatory swelling of the knee, with tearing pains, and suppuration.—Hot, bright-red swelling of the knee, with inflammation, pricking and burning; < by touch and pressure.—Dropsical swelling of the knee.—White swelling of the knee.—Cramps in the feet, esp. at night.—Startings of the tendons of the feet.—Œdematous swelling of the feet.—Chilblains.—Acrid and corrosive sweat on the feet.—Pain in the corns.

24. **Generalities.**—Erratic pains in the joints.—Chronic rheumatism in the joints, with violent pains at night; without swelling.—Sensation of torpor in the limbs.—Convulsive starting and twitching of the tendons.—Distortion of the bones.—Pains in the bones at night.—Swelling and induration of the glands.—Hæmorrhage from different organs.—Powerful over-excitement of all the nervous system.—Ebullition of blood, and pulsation over the whole body, increased by the slightest exertion.—Trembling of the limbs.—Tottering walk.—Great weakness; even speaking excites perspiration.—Plastic exudations.—Atrophy and emaciation till reduced to the state of a skeleton (with good appetite).—Emaciation; ending in marasmus; of glandular tissues (mammæ, testicles, thyroid gland, &c.).—Œdematous swelling, even of the whole body.

25. **Skin.**—Skin rough, dry, or clammy, moist, and of a dirty yellow.—Tetters.—Furfur.—Panaris.—Itching and itching pimples on an old cicatrix.—Papulous eruptions tending to pustulation.

26. **Sleep.**—Agitated dreams.—Restless sleep with vivid or anxious dreams.—Nocturnal sweat.

27. **Fever.**—Shivering, even in a warm room.—Chill alternating with heat.—Cold feet all night.—Internal dry heat, with external coldness.—Profuse night-sweat.—Increase of bodily heat.—Fugitive heat.—Acid perspiration in the morning.—Pulse quick, small, and hard; weak, threadlike.—The pulse becomes much quicker as soon as one moves about.—Fever, with consumption.—(West Indian and African fevers; ague.)

Iodoformum.

Iodoform. CHI_3. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Breast, pains in. Chancre. Cough. Delirium. Diplopia. Eczema. Enteric fever. Eye, affections of. General paralysis. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hydrocephalus. Locomotor ataxy. Mania. Meningitis. Tuberculosis.

Characteristics.—*Iodoform* has been proved by Underwood and Haines. To the symptoms experienced by them have been added the recorded effects observed on patients treated with it in old-school practice. Many cases of fatal poisoning have occurred. All the symptoms of acute meningitis have been produced in some instances, and this fact has been turned to good account by homœopathists. An excel-

lent collection of the pathogenetic effects of *Idf.* will be found in *C. D. P.*, from which I take the following : A boy of 10 had *Idf.* thickly applied to a point in amputated limb at which the stitches did not hold well. On the third day he was sleepy, after a restless night with frequent sighing. The dressing was renewed, and on the same day, not having eaten anything since the day before, he had several attacks of vomiting, bilious and easy. All these symptoms increased during the next few days. The child was constipated and seemed to suffer from his head. Nights very restless ; sleep interrupted by sighing and cries like those of meningitis. Drowsiness during day. Pupils unequally contracted ; reacted slowly to light. He was perfectly indifferent and did not recognise those about him. Later, nightly agitation was replaced by tranquil delirium. Pulse rapid and small. On the sixth day the dressing was changed, on the seventh day the symptoms began to abate, and disappeared after the ninth. W. J. Martin (*Hahn. Month.*, xxxi. 799) cured two cases of tubercular meningitis with *Idf.* 2x. He put 4 grains in half a tumbler of water, and gave a teaspoonful every two hours. One case was that of a child, fourteen months old, and the symptoms were : Sleeps much ; moves mouth constantly as though chewing or sucking ; bores head back and rolls it from side to side. Had been ill twelve days. Violent convulsions followed, face distorted, eyes squinting, head retracted, neck and back stiff, automatic movement of one arm and leg. The child was expected to die that night, but *Idf.* was now given, and improvement set in. Fever abated, and in one week all symptoms had passed away. Drowsiness is a marked feature. In cases of medicinal poisoning the symptoms sometimes come speedily, and sometimes only after a long period of medication, when they set in with great suddennes and intensity. For instance, a woman, 26, who had taken 42 grains of *Idf.* in eighty days, suddenly after a hot bath felt very dizzy and weak in the legs, felt unable to knit, and diplopia set in. Symptoms of mania followed ; weakness, staggering on closing the eyes. For twelve days she was unable to walk alone. These symptoms having set in suddenly after a *hot bath* seems to show that the "< by heat, and by damp" of *Iod.* is reproduced in *Idf.* Treves has observed evidences of poisoning develop slowly and insidiously : Malaise, loss of strength and of appetite, occasional vomiting ; and the patient is weighed down with a sense of depression ; moderate fever, rapid pulse ; drowsiness ; complete hebetude ; wasting. The external use of it has set up eczema. In one case, that of a soldier (*H. W.*, xxv. 292) who had had *Iodoform* applied to his arm, a scarlatina-like rash appeared, spreading from the arm over the body, and ending in desquamation. Scarlatina was actually diagnosed, but some doubt was raised, and, suspicion being thrown on the *Idf.*, a piece of silver was placed in the mouth. *Immediately a garlic taste was experienced* showing the presence of *Idf.*, which other tests confirmed. *Idf.* imparts a garlic odour to silver. The symptoms are < at night ; by warmth ; by motion ; by touch ; by riding in cars. > By uncovering.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Hep. ; Sang. (skin). *Compare :* Iod. ; Kali iod. ; Merc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Elated.—Excitement interrupted by broken sleep.—Transient irritation interrupting somnolence.—Excitement, melancholia, hallucinations of sight and hearing.—Screams out, leaves her bed but falls down after walking a few steps, talks nonsense unconnectedly, is unable to hold anything, sees everything double.—Talkativeness excessive; fear of death with anguish; holds fast to any person near her bed, and bemoans her approaching death.—Drowsiness developing into perfect coma.—Suddenly began to behave as if out of his mind; answered questions unwillingly and hesitatingly.—Delusions, dressing himself in strange costumes; imagining himself a prodigious height and growing rapidly.—His ideas all of an exalted kind; imagined he had the best tenor voice in the world and proceeded to hire a large concert hall. (After insufflation of *Idf.* into tunica vaginalis; he was sent to an asylum and recovered in four months.)—Apathetic, amnesia for recent events, nightly restlessness, did not recognise persons, weak-minded.—Forgetful.

2. **Head.**—Confusion, with nausea.—Feeling as if he had been intoxicated the previous day.—Headache all night; vertigo on sitting up in bed.—Sudden giddiness.—Stitching pain in head.—Headache on waking.—Heaviness of head: on attempting to rise, with aching in vertex.—Head heavy at night as if he could not raise it from the pillow, heaviness next morning after waking, with intermittent pain in skull, < l. side.—Frontal pain; < descending stairs, with shooting in r. ear; neuralgic, < stooping.—Stitching in temples.—Neuralgic pains in nerves of temples, < r. extending to behind ears.—Pain in temples as from a weight.—Sticking in r. side of head.—Pain in occiput and l. lumbar region.—Itching of occiput.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes bloodshot and painful.—Smarting and burning in eyes; smarting and stinging.—Bruised feeling in r. eye in morning.—Sensitive to light.—Objects appear tessellated and red, > rising.—Sees all persons and objects as through a veil.—Vision double.—Exquisite diplopia.—("In purulent ulcers of the cornea, and esp. *ulcus corneæ serpens, Idf.* has no equal."—Sattler in old-school practice.)

4. **Ears.**—Sticking in r. ear; sticking, then fulness.—Ears feeling dry and feverish; and full.—Neuralgic pains in l. ear.—Dull hearing.

5. **Nose.**—Dryness in nose, and he complains that he cannot get any discharge from it; with fulness of membrane and constant snuffing.—Constant sensation as if smelling fumes of iodine.—Smell as of decaying leaves in a swamp.

6. **Face.**—Pains in malar-bones; in zygomatic muscles, < motion and bending forward.—Drawing in malar-bones, with pressing.—Stiffness of zygomatic muscles.—Twitching of facial muscles.—Aching in r. lower jaw, increasing to pain as from a weight.—Lips and throat dry; lips dry and stinging.

7. **Teeth.**—Sharp pain in upper teeth.—Aching in sound teeth; in decayed teeth, < upper and r., coming and going quickly; toothache in afternoon quickly changing to temples.—Teeth feel sore and too long.

8. **Mouth.**—Metallic taste.

9. **Throat.**—Stiching in r. side of throat.—Dryness of throat, with bitter taste; dryness, with rawness on swallowing.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea ; at times.

12. **Abdomen.**—Rumbling in abdomen.—Scaphoid abdomen.—Flatulent colic.—Cutting in abdomen.—Warmth in abdomen and rectum, with nausea and desire for stool.—R. inguinal region, sharp pain ; cutting, with desire for stool ; sore pain.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Desire for a liquid stool.—Stool delayed ; with feeling as if anus were drawn up into rectum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine very yellow ; and smelling like saffron.—Albumen and casts in urine.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Aphonic disturbance of voice.—Cough from dryness of throat.—Cough on going to bed, with wheezing from mucus in throat.—Smothering sensation.—Respiration irregular ; deep inspirations alternating with apnœa.

18. **Chest.**—Sticking in r. chest, extending to lower angle of scapula.—Pain in l. chest.—Sharp pain in r. chest.—Ulcerative pain in l. breast, to r. of nipple at night, then grasping at base of heart, next day aching in l. breast.—Soreness on taking a long breath.—Soreness in lungs.—Sore pain in apex of r. lung, on breathing sensation as if two ulcerated surfaces were in contact.—Feeling in lungs as from a heavy cold.—Feeling as if a weight rested on chest, preventing free expansion.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Sticking through heart.—Pulse rapid ; 150 to 180.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Contraction of muscles of neck.—Bruised sensation in nape.—Spine sore, does not wish it touched.—Pain along spine ; along r. side of dorsal vertebræ ; in lumbar region, with weakness and straining.—Sharp pain in angle of scapula.

21. **Limbs.**—Pain in l. arm and l. leg, < lower half of tibia and fibula, then extending into foot.—Bruised feeling in l. arm and leg, as the pain increases the muscles feel ulcerated.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Sticking in l. shoulder ; and arm.—Pain in median nerve of l. arm.—Pain in l. humerus, with bruised pain in muscles around the bone.—Rheumatic pain in r. arm ; < using it.—Bruised pain in l. arm in morning on touch.—Pain in l. elbow ; in nerves of l. hand.—Sharp pain in nerves of l. hand.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain along l. crural nerve.—Pain in inside of knees.—Neuralgic pain in l. knee.—Weakness of knees on ascending stairs.—Weakness < standing, with pain.—Rheumatic pain in gastrocnemii ; rheumatism of flexor muscles of legs.—Cutting in l. ankle on walking in open air.—Sticking in r. instep.—Pain in l. foot, < walking.

24. **Generalities.**—Sudden dizziness ; weak in the legs.—Body in constant spasmodic motion, twitching of facial muscles, deep inspirations alternating with apnœa ; every movement made slowly and without energy ; on closing eyes cannot stand or walk straight.—Constantly wearied and tired.—Rapid collapse ending in coma and death.—Sphincters paralysed.—Stiffness of certain limbs, convulsive movements.—Screams as if suffering from meningitis ; draws up legs a good deal ; twitching and rolling.

25. **Skin.**—Red rash over loins, back of arms and elbows (from application to inflamed bursa patellæ. The rash was cured by *Sang.*).—Fine eruption of macules, papules, and vesicles on face, neck, hands, and wrists ;

diffuse redness with œdema followed ; worst on hands and between fingers, vesicles running together and epithelium separating ; back of hands desquamated (in a nurse who had been applying it to a patient).—Horrible irritation all over body (from application to wound).

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness.—Intermittent sleepiness ending in coma.—Wakefulness.—Jerks and shocks in nerves when trying to sleep.—Restless sleep, full of dreams.—Restless, < after 2 a.m.—Sound sleep till 1.30 a.m., then sudden waking, restlessness and sleeplessness till 4.30, then partially conscious sleep for an hour and a half, then heavy sleep and difficult arousing.—Confused dreams ; of accidents.

27. **Fever.**—Susceptible to hot weather.—Heat at night, keeps laying off covers.—Temperature may be elevated to 104° or more.—Sweats easily from motion.—Sweat on head.

Ipecacuanha.

Cephaëlis ipecacuanha. *N. O.* Rubiaceæ. Tincture and trituration of the dried root.

Clinical.—Anæmia. *Asthma. Bronchitis.* Catarrh. Cholera. *Consumption.* Convulsions. *Cough.* Deafness. *Diarrhœa.* Dysentery. *Enteric fever.* Eyes, affections of. Gall-stone colic. *Gastric ulcer. Hæmatemesis. Hæmorrhage.* Hæmorrhoids. Hysteria. *Intermittent fever. Menstruation, disorders of.* Opium habit. *Pregnancy, disorders of. Remittent fever.* Salivation. Tetanus. Tooth-ache. *Vomiting. Whooping-cough.* Worm-fever. Yellow-fever.

Characteristics.—The well-known emetic effect of *Ipecacuanha Wine* gives a rough keynote for the use of *Ipec.* in homœopathy. Wherever ailments are associated with the presence of constant nausea *Ipec.* is very likely to be of use. The special form of nausea is a constant but unavailing desire to vomit ; or immediately after vomiting there is, instead of relief, a desire to vomit again. With this there is a clean or not very dirty tongue. There is profuse salivation with the nausea. The nausea of *Ipec.* is oftenest met with in affections of the stomach and bowels, of the respiratory organs, and in fevers. In the stomach itself there is a symptom which is very characteristic of the remedy, a feeling "as if the stomach were hanging down relaxed." There is disgust at the stomach for food ; empty vomiting ; vomiting of bile ; of blood. No > by vomiting. The stomach disorder may be occasioned by rich food—pork, pastry, fruits, candy, ice-cream. The stomachic disgust of the remedy is depicted on the countenance, which expresses nausea. The corners of the mouth are drawn down. Blue rings round the eyes. Sometimes the mental state corresponds : "Moroseness and contempt for everything" ; "Disdainful humour." The irritability of the elders becomes in children crying and screaming. Another mental symptom is "full of desires they know not for what." *Ipec.* is a botanic relative of *China*, and it is also an antidote to the latter ; (it is also closely allied to *Viola odorata*). Perhaps the relationship of *Ipec.* to

China may have something to do with its large sphere of usefulness in intermittent fever. Jahr recommended that in all cases of intermittents in which no other remedy is particularly indicated *Ipec.* should be given to begin with. It will either cure the case or bring out more definitely indications for another remedy. I have frequently found this advice useful; and it occurs to me that as most intermittents have been treated with quinine it is through its antidotal properties that *Ipec.* exerts some of its good effects. It has a strongly marked periodic action. A special indication for it is: Nausea through all the stages. Other indications are: "Stages completely mixed up"; "short chill, followed by long fever." *Ipec.* has many bone pains, in the head and elsewhere. Pains as if bones were all torn to pieces. *Ipec.* is given as an expectorant in old-school practice, and is supposed to act by its nauseating properties. But homœopaths have proved that nauseating doses are neither necessary nor desirable. The cough of *Ipec.* is dry, spasmodic, constricted, asthmatic. "Violent degree of dyspnœa, with wheezing and great weight, and anxiety about the precordia." "Threatened suffocation from accumulation of mucus." In whooping-cough a characteristic is the spasmodic rigidity of the patient. "Child loses breath, turns pale, stiff, and blue; strangling with gagging and vomiting of mucus; bleeding from nose or mouth." The great keynote, subject to slight variations, is—mental depression with tissue irritability. The tissue irritability of *Ipec.* is severe and urgent, but superficial; that of *Ars.*, deep-seated, diffuse, and burning; that of *Ferrum* involves tissue, as with *Ars.*, but is mostly painless (Cooper). *Ipec.* is a medicine of great importance in hæmorrhages. The blood is bright red and the flow steady. A grand keynote for *Ipec.* in hæmorrhages (whether of lungs, bowels, uterus, or other parts) is *nausea with the hæmorrhage.* Guernsey thus describes the effect of *Ipec.* in the female sexual sphere, in which the hæmorrhagic power of the remedy is of the highest importance: "Threatened abortion; often with a sharp pain around the umbilicus, which runs downward to the uterus, with constant nausea and discharge of bright red blood; discharge of blood before the proper period; metrorrhagia, often after confinement, which is heralded by a low pulse, nausea, &c.; there is a steady flow of bright red blood, which may soak through the bed to the floor, or may run over the foot of the bed. (Where there is this *steady flow of bright red blood* give *Ipec.*, and do not resort to applications, manipulations, &c.) Menstruation too early and too profuse; deficient labour pains, and with the pains there is a great deal of suffering, but no good is accomplished, the suffering is caused by the above-named pain about the umbilicus, moving to the uterus." Some of the pains of *Ipec.* run from above down; some from left to right (cutting pain in abdomen). There is a remarkable headache "as if bruised, all through the bones of the head and down into the root of the tongue." Nausea is generally an accompaniment. Brain feels bruised, pain piercing to roots of teeth. There is also a sick headache originating in the stomach, the nausea preceding the headache and persisting all through. Teste has used the remedy with good effect in "constrictive and contusive headaches

seated in left parietal region, coming on every day at 11 a.m., increasing gradually until the pain became intolerable, then decreasing in the same manner" and ceasing completely at 2 p.m. Another sphere in which *Ipec.* has shown great curative power is the eye. According to Allen granulations of the lids have been cured by the instillation of the dilutions. Also subacute inflammation of the cornea, with intense pain and great photophobia. Pustular conjunctivitis, especially in children. Inflammation with tearing pain and gushing of tears. Violent neuralgia of eyeballs, shooting in the head, with gushes of tears, nausea, &c. Dr. Nancy T. Williams (*H. R.*, xi. 65) has cured several cases of gall-stone colic with *Ipec.* 6. The relief was prompt and lasting. On the strength of this symptom of Hahnemann's, "external chilliness with internal heat," Mahony gave *Ipec.* 200 to an army sergeant, 49, invalided for aneurism, who had this symptom while recovering from a catarrhal attack: *coldness of hands and feet not perceptible to himself. Ipec.* soon removed this. (*Med. Adv.*, xxvi. 110). J. R. Haynes (quoted *B. J. H.*, xxxvii. 203) uses *Ipec.* as an antidote to the *Opium* and *Morphia* habit. He gives five drops of *Ipec.* ϕ for every grain of *Morphia* (or its equivalent in *Opium*) which the patient has been accustomed to take. When a definite sequence is observed in the order of occurrence of symptoms this is of great practical importance. Woodward (*Hahn. Adv.*, May, 1900, p. 278) has noted in twenty-three provers the symptoms of *Ipec.* develop in this order: (1) Gastric; (2) Respiratory; (3) Spinal; (4) Genito-urinary; (5) Cutaneous. In several instances, however, the cutaneous symptoms appeared before the genito-urinary. Owing to its immediate expulsive effect, given internally, upon the mucous membrane, its influence upon the skin has not been sufficiently considered. Mixed with oil, powdered *Ipec.* has been used to vesicate the skin; and, diluted, the tincture is used for the bites of insects, bee- and wasp-stings, &c. It produces violent irritation of the skin, and between the acts of vomiting an uncontrollable desire to scratch is often felt in those under the influence of material doses. Cooper cured an immense uterine fibroid where persistent painful irritation of the skin with constant retching and vomiting, made worse by eating, constituted the prominent symptom. Frightful irritation inside and out, especially vaginal, with thick leucorrhœa, and a feeling of desperation, yields to *Ipec. Ipec.* has been used locally and internally for malignant pustule and anthrax, in which disease Dr. Edwin Muskett considers it specific (*Alleg. Hom. Zeitung.*, No. 23, Dec., 1888). In certain forms of peripheral neuritis it deserves more consideration than has hitherto been allotted to it (Cooper). In consequence of its proved cholagogue action, it constitutes nowadays a very frequent constituent of allopathic pills. *Ipec.* has much of the sensitiveness of *Chi.* There is < by touch. Over-sensitiveness to heat and cold. < In winter and dry weather. < In warm, moist wind (catarrh, asthma, &c.). Chill is < in warm room; by external heat. Summer heat or hot room = fainting. Drinking > chill. Cold water > spasmodic cough. Cold drinks or ice-creams = colic. < Periodically; by vomiting; by coughing; by suppression of eruptions. < From veal; from rich food (pork, fat, pastry); from ices; lemon-peel; raisins; salads. < By eating.

< From abuse of quinine. < By motion. > By rest; by pressure; by closing eyes. *Ipec.*, according to Hahnemann, is a short-acting medicine. It is *specially suited to:* stout persons of lax fibre; to fair people; to women and children; to emphysematous persons; to persons who have a history of epistaxis or other blood-loss.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Arn., Ars., Chi., Nux, Tab. *It antidotes:* Alum., Apis, Arn., Ars., Chi., Copper fumes, Dulc., Fer., Lauro., Op., Sul. ac., Tab., Ant. t. *Followed well by:* Ars. (cholera infantum; debility; colds; croup; chills); Bell.; Bry.; Cadm. s. (yellow fever); Calc., Cham., Chi., Cupr., Ign., Nux, Pho., Puls., Sep., Sul., Ant. t., Tab., Ver. *Complementary:* Cupr. *Compare:* Cough after eating, Nux; (*whilst* eating and in open air, Calc.). One hand cold, the other hot, Chi., Dig., Pul., Mosch. Constant nausea, Cocc., Kali c., Sul., Ign., Acet. ac. Salivation lying down—Ipec.; (on lying down at night, Cham., Nux, Pho., Rhus). Grass-green stools, Arg. n. Expression of nausea, Æthus., Ant. t. Bruised headache, Ptel., Ver. (bruised feeling here and there in brain). Gastric disturbance from rich food, Pul. (but Pul. has foul tongue, Ipec. clean; with Pul. symptoms last only whilst food is in stomach, Ipec. when stomach is empty). Stomach relaxed, Staph., Lobel., Tab. Asthma, Cupr. (spasmodic element predominates), Lob. (with a weak sensation in epigastrium spreading up into chest. Whooping-cough with rigidity, Cina (clucking sound down œsophagus as child comes out of paroxysm; grinds teeth), Cupr. (spasms of flexors predominate). Vomiting, Ant. t. (Ipec. has more nausea, Ant. t. more vomiting and retching; Ipec. has clean or slightly-coated tongue, Ant. t. thickly-coated white; both have vomiting after a meal, after acids and after coughing). Pains fly from left to right. Lach. (side to side, Act. r.; right to left, Lyc.; with nausea, Ipec.). Chest affections from retrocession of measles rash, Bry. Asthma, œdema, Linum u. Sweetish, bloody taste, Berb. (also bitter taste; Berb. mouth is pasty or sticky, Ipec. more generally clean; Berb. has dry mouth, Ipec. increase of saliva and smarting in mouth and tongue).

Causation.—Vexation and reserved displeasure. Injuries. Suppressed eruptions. Quinine. Morphia. Indigestible foods.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Cannot endure the least noise.—Cries and howling (of children).—Anxiety and fear of death.—Moroseness, with contempt for everything.—Disdainful humour.—Desire for a number of things, without knowing exactly which.—Irritability, and disposition to be angry.—Ailments from mortification or vexation, with indignation.—Impatience.—Slowness of conception.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo when walking, and when turning round, with tottering and staggering.—Pain, as of a bruise, in all the bones of the head, as far as the root of the tongue (with nausea and vomiting).—Headache as of a bruise of the brain and skull, which pierces through all the cranial bones into roots of teeth, with nausea.—As if brain compressed.—Attacks of headache, with nausea and vomiting.—Tearing in the forehead, excited or aggra-

vated by being touched.—Lancinating headache, with heaviness of the head. —Stitches in the vertex (or forehead).—Painful pressure on the forehead.—Pain in the occiput and nape of the neck.—Hydrocephaloid.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes red and inflamed.—Neuralgia of eyes, esp. r., extended to nose and mouth; in evening biting and pressure in eyes; he was awakened between 2 and 3 a.m. by tearing pains in eyes, esp. r., radiating to forehead and driving him out of bed, < from strong light, accompanied by chilliness, heat, sweat.—Eyelids closed, painful expression of face; the pillow was soaked with tears which flowed freely on opening r. eye.—Twitching of l. upper lid with three black spots before sight on lifting lid.—Serofulous ophthalmia, pain in forehead and temples, photophobia and corneal ulceration.—Conjunctiva rose-coloured; cornea opaque; sight gone from r. eye, could not read, evening, from being dazzled by candle-light, which appeared multiplied five or six times; next morning fiery iridescent rings before l. eye, which had been less affected.—Humour in the corners of the eyes.—Trembling of the eyelids.—Twitching of the eyelids.—Hardened mucus in the external canthi.—Pupils dilated.—Confused sight.

4. **Ears.**—Coldness and chilliness of the ears (during the febrile heat).

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis.—Loss of smell.—Coryza, with stoppage of the nose.

6. **Face.**—Pale, earthy, or yellowish colour of the face, which is bloated, with livid circles round the eyes.—Convulsive startings of the muscles of the face.—Lips covered with small aphthæ and eruptions.—Rash in the face.—Fine branny eruption on face, with or without irritation.—Pityriasis.—Pain, as from excoriation, in the lips.—Convulsive startings of the lips.—Redness of the skin round the mouth.

7. **Teeth.**—Odontalgia by fits, as if a tooth were being extracted.—Toothache > while eating; < afternoon and night.—Toothache < by day; pain every few minutes with a jerk radiating into r. temple and nose, as if tooth being extracted.—The neuralgic pains of *Ipec.* and of *Viol. od.* often make for r. temple (Cooper).—Dentition.

8. **Mouth.**—Painful sensibility of all parts of the mouth.—Smarting in mouth and on (margins of) tongue.—Copious secretion of saliva.—Constantly obliged to swallow saliva.—Saliva runs from mouth on lying down.—Tongue: clean; white or yellow; pale.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, during deglutition, as from swelling of the pharynx.—Difficult deglutition, as from paralysis of the tongue and of the gullet.—Spasmodic contractive sensation in the throat.—Fauces, stinging, rough, sore, and dry.

10. **Appetite.**—Insipid and clammy, or bitter taste, esp. in the morning. —Sweetish taste, as of blood in the mouth.—Desire only for delicacies and things sweetened with sugar.—Want of appetite; the stomach feels relaxed. —Bad effects from eating pork, veal, &c.—Gastric catarrh from indigestible food, or from ice-cold things.—Adipsia.—Beer has an insipid taste.—Tobacco smoke is nauseous, and causes vomiting.—Great repugnance and dislike to all food.—Water-brash.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, as if proceeding from the stomach, with copious salivation, violent itching in the skin, and empty risings.—Retching, esp. after drinking anything cold, or after smoking.—Vomiting of drink, and of undi-

gested food; or else of bilious, greenish, or acid, or mucous, gelatinous matter, sometimes immediately after a meal.—Vomiting of blood.—Vomiting, with sweat, heat, fetid breath, and thirst.—Vomiting with diarrhœa.—Vomiting on stooping.—Vomiting of black matter, like pitch.—Sensation of excessive uneasiness in the stomach and epigastrium.—Horrid, indescribable pain and sick feeling in the stomach.—Sensation, as if the stomach were empty and flaccid.—Swelling in the region of the stomach.—Pinching round the epigastrium and in the region of the hypochondria.—Pressure on the stomach with vomiting.

12. **Abdomen.**—Cutting and pinching in the abdomen (as from a hand, each finger sharply pressing into intestines), < in the highest degree by movement, > by repose.—Pinching pain in both hypochondria, and in region of pit of stomach.—Pain, as from excoriation in the abdomen.—Colic, with agitation, tossing, and cries (in children).—Colic, with cramp-like pains.—Incisive pains, in the umbilical region, with shuddering.—Flatulent colic, with frequent diarrhœic stools.—Colic of strangulated hernia.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Loose evacuations, like matter in a state of fermentation (like yeast).—Obstinate diarrhœa.—Loose evacuations, greenish, or yellow- (lemon-) coloured, of a putrid smell, or sanguineous, bilious, and mucous.—Stools: grassy-green; of white mucus.—Loose serous evacuations.—Diarrhœa, with nausea, colic (and vomiting).—Autumnal diarrhœa; much griping about the navel.—Diarrhœa of children inclining to dysentery.—Dysenteric evacuations, with white flocks, and followed by tenesmus.—Evacuation of black matter like pitch.—Hæmorrhoids bleed profusely.—Itching of anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Turbid urine, with sediment like brick-dust.—Red and scanty urine.—Unsuccessful urging to urinate.—Sanguineous urine, with pains in the region of the bladder, and of the navel, burning sensation in the urethra, inclination to vomit, and pain in the loins and in the pit of the stomach.—Discharge of pus from the urethra, with biting pain.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Troublesome sensation, as of bearing down towards the genital parts, and towards the anus.—Menstruation too early and too profuse.—Metrorrhagia, with discharge of bright red and coagulated blood, with oppressed breathing.—Metrorrhagia, much depression and pain in r. half of head; soreness about womb and pain in l. hip and back; weight across forehead, and phlegm in back of throat, causing sickness; skin yellowish and very irritable, dark round eyes (cured).—Steady flow of bright red blood after confinement.—In labour and threatened miscarriage pains fly from l. to r., with nausea.—Catamenia premature, and too thick.—Stitches from navel to uterus.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough, esp. at night, with painful shocks in the head and stomach, and with loathing, retching, and vomiting.—Cough catching the breath, even to suffocation; during the attacks the child gets quite stiff, its face blue. It is excited by a contractive tickling sensation extending from upper part of larynx to lowest part of bronchial tubes; < on walking in cold air; on retiring; in morning and evening; on taking a deep breath. Accompanied by cold, as if the navel would be torn out; pains in abdomen like strangury; heat in head and face. The cough causes vomiting without nausea.—Rattling noise in the bronchial tubes when draw-

ing breath.—Dry cough, excited by a contractive tickling in the larynx (particularly in the upper part), extending to the extremity of the bronchia, esp. when lying on l. side.—Cough, which resembles whooping-cough, with bleeding from the nose and mouth, and vomiting of food.—Cough, with spitting of blood, provoked by the least effort.—Spasmodic cough, dry, shaking, with fits of suffocation, stiffness of the body, and bluish face.—Cough as from vapour of sulphur, with expectoration of blood with mucus in the morning.—Suffocative cough in the evening; continuous cough with perspiration on the forehead, shocks in the head, retching and vomiting.—Anxious and short respiration.—Quick, anxious breathing.—The breath smells fetid.—Suffocative attacks in the room; > in the open air.—Whooping-cough; every fresh attack sets in with a long-drawn, difficult, howling, sighing inspiration.—Spasmodic asthma, with contraction of the larynx, and panting respiration.—Sighing respiration.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression of the chest, and shortness of breath, as if dust had been inhaled.—Loss of breath on the least movement.—Spasms in the chest.—Pain, as of excoriation in the chest.—Palpitation of the heart.—Red itching spots on the chest, with burning after scratching.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Swelling and suppuration in the throat-pit.—Cramp pain between the scapulæ during motion.—Tetanic stiffness and bending of the back, backwards or forwards.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Coldness of one hand while the other is hot.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Convulsive startings of the legs and of the feet (not in the upper limbs).—Pain, as from dislocation, in the hip-joint, when sitting.—Nocturnal cramps in the muscles of the thigh, with lumps in the thighs.—Violent itching in the calves of the legs.—Ulcers, with black bases on the legs, and on the foot.

24. **Generalities.**—Pain, as from a bruise, in all the bones.—Tingling in the joints, as when numbed.—Fits of uneasiness, with dislike to all food, and excessive and sudden debility.—Nausea, with almost all ailments.—Bleeding from different organs; hæmorrhages from all the orifices of the body (bright red).—Too great sensibility to cold and to heat.—Tetanus; spasms and convulsions of different kinds; sometimes with bending backwards of the head, and distortion of the features; or with loss of consciousness; face pale and bloated, eyes half closed, convulsive movements of the muscles of the face, lips, eyelids, and limbs, at times with cries, inclination to vomit, and rattling of mucus in the chest.—In morning, on awaking, anxious agitation of the blood, as if he had been subjected to a great heat, or had had profuse perspiration, or had awakened out of an anxious dream, though the skin was neither hot nor moist; at same time a heaviness in head as if brain were compressed.—Dropsy of internal parts.—Chlorosis, menses scanty; skin and mucous surfaces pale, anæmic.—Excessive emaciation.

25. **Skin.**—Miliary eruptions, violent itching in the skin (of the thighs and of the arms).—During the nausea the patient is forced to scratch himself, until relieved by vomiting.—Rash (in lying-in women); suppressed rash.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleeplessness.—Sleep, with the eyes half open.—Agitated sleep, with groans.—During sleep, starting of the limbs.—Frightful dreams, with frequent starts and terror during sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse very frequent, but at times scarcely perceptible.—

Shuddering, with coldness in the limbs and in the face.—Chill of short duration and soon changing to heat.—Coldness, esp. in the hands and feet, with cold and copious perspiration on those parts.—External chilliness with internal heat.—Aggravation of the shivering from external heat.—Internal chilliness, as if under the skin, < from heat.—Before the shiverings, uneasiness, stretching, and lassitude, with cold sweat on the forehead, or coldness, or shivering, in the ears.—Sudden heat in a room, with sweat and vertigo.—Thirst during the shivering or coldness.—Fever, manifesting itself by much shivering, with little heat, or by much heat with little shivering; or with nausea, vomiting, and other gastric symptoms, tongue clean or loaded, and constrictive oppression of the chest.—Fever in the evening, with great inquietude, dry and troublesome heat, burning in the palms of the hands, and nocturnal sweat.—After a short chill dry heat, with parchment-like skin.—During the heat no thirst.—Perspiration smelling sour (with turbid urine).—Intermittent fever; nausea and vomiting predominate; slight chills are followed by much heat, with thirst and no subsequent perspiration, consequent upon the abuse of quinine; slight chilliness without thirst, afterwards violent heat, with thirst, nausea and vomiting, dyspnœa, stitches in the chest, finally copious perspiration.—Damp coldness of the hands and feet.

Ipomœa, *see* Convolvulus Duartinus.

Iridium.

The metal. Ir. (A.W. 192·5). Trituration.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Axilla, abscess in. Bronchitis, chronic. Cramps. Gout. Hemiplegia (r.). Neuralgia. Numbness. Rheumatism. Spinal paresis.

Characteristics.—*Iridium* is a rare metal of the *Platinum* group found in platinum ore. It is one of the heaviest substances known. A. J. Tafel took gr. xx. of 3rd trituration. He experienced a number of symptoms, all within two hours of taking the dose. Prominent among them were: A sensation of numbness; in ears and throughout the body. A feeling as if the eyes were being affected from below upward. A feeling as of a triangle on face, the base formed by the two malar-bones, the apex in the vertex. The numbness, and a cramp-like contraction in right calf, show a resemblance to the action of *Plat.* *Irid.* needs and deserves a fuller proving. The majority of symptoms appeared on the left side. In the *Revue Hom. Française* of February, 1892 (translated *New York Med. Times*, November, 1892), M. Laboucher gave an account of this remedy and compared it with others. He does not mention how the symptoms were obtained. They will be found in the Schema marked with "(L)" after each. Those unmarked are Tafel's. Laboucher says it is "admirable in all cases of anæmia"; is better than *China* for the aged and persons exhausted by disease; for puny, weak-limbed children, and those

who grow too fast. He mentions a peculiar alternation of symptoms or reaction. Painful weakness of lower limbs and renal region, followed by a favourable reaction—self-confidence and facilitated mental labour. It shares with *Osmium*, *Palladium*, and *Platinum* a place in the treatment of rheumatism and gout. Laboucher gave *Irid.* in the 4th attenuation, *Pallad.* in the 3rd, *Plat.* in 2nd, and *Osm.* in the 1st.

Relations.—*Compare:* In uterine diseases, Aur. and Aur. mur. (Laboucher says Irid. is superior to both and to Osm. in uterine tumours). In exhaustion after disease, Chi.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Weariness in back and limbs followed by favourable reaction; feeling of *aplomb* and self-confidence (L.).—Facilitates mental labour (L.).

2. **Head.**—Pains in middle of occipital bone.—Neuralgia of head, esp. temples; drives one crazy (L.).—Open air and noise seem to bruise the head.

3. **Eyes.**—Feeling as if eyes were being affected from below upward.

4. **Ears.**—Feeling of numbness in ears and throughout the body lasting but a short time.

6. **Face.**—Pain in l. malar-bone, a kind of stinging; from this place a kind of warmth spreads over whole face; the pain is also felt in r. malar-bone like a pressure.

8. **Mouth.**—Increased saliva with sensation in malar-bones, which is more perceptible on l. side.

11. **Stomach.**—Cramps in stomach.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Swelling of ovaries without dropsy (L.).—Corroding and suppurating ulcers of uterus; bluish patches on uterus (L.). Uterine tumour with suppuration (L.).—Piercing, gnawing pains in breasts (L.).

20. **Neck and Back.**—Painful weakness of lower limbs and weakness in region of kidneys, followed by favourable reaction (L.).—Spinal paresis followed by greatly increased strength (L.).

21. **Limbs.**—Neuralgia of the limbs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Abscess in axilla, arrests suppuration (L.).—Transient pain in inner side of wrists, < l., also on bend of knee-joint.—Painful deep red glossy swelling of thumb (L.).—Pinching pain in wrists and fingers (rheumatic paralysis) (L.).

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Formication, scraping and smarting pains in hip-joints; sciatica preventing rest in bed (L.).—Transient pain in bend of knee-joint.—Pressing in anterior portion of l. thigh in middle of upper half, followed by pressing in groin.—While walking, feeling of tension in both thighs, < l.; then a dislocated feeling in l. hip-joint, and a dull pain tending towards l. buttock.—Cramp-like contraction in r. calf and middle of sole of foot.

24. **Generalities.**—R. hemiplegia when temperature of skin remains normal (L.).

Iris Florentina.

White flag. Orris-root. *N. O.* Iridaceæ. Tincture of fresh rhizome.

Clinical.—Convulsions. Delirium. Diarrhœa. Headache. Hemiplegia (r.).

Characteristics.—Powdered orris-root has been used as an application to the hair, and in some young girls has produced violent symptoms. Headache and giddiness occurred on waking in the morning. Complete paralysis of right side. In one case convulsions and delirium, from which complete recovery did not take place for three months. It gives an odour of violets to the breath, and communicates to vinegar a flavour of raspberries, hence is used in manufacture of Raspberry Vinegar.

Relations.—*Compare :* Verat., Sabad., Iris v.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Delirium and convulsions (lasting three months).
2. **Head.**—Giddiness and violent headache, on awaking in the morning.
9. **Throat.**—Pain and heat in throat as after cantharides.
11. **Stomach.**—Disposition to vomit.
13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa.
14. **Urinary Organs.**—Difficult urination.
20. **Neck.**—Redness of neck.
24. **Generalities.**—Convulsions (recurring for three months).—Complete paralysis of r. side (lasting five hours).
26. **Sleep**—A kind of sleepiness.—Uneasy sleep.

Iris Fœtidissima.

Iris fœtidissima. *N. O.* Iridaceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Headache. Hernia.

Characteristics.—*Ir. fœt.* was proved under Berridge's direction. One prover, Dr. Croker, chewed a piece of the root ; another took the tincture ; one experienced symptoms from potentising the drug, and later took the 14th dilution. The rest took very high potencies. The prover who chewed the root experienced a burning feeling in mouth and fauces extending to stomach, and not relieved by cold water or anything else. A number of pains were felt in the head.

Relations.—*Compare :* The Arums and the other Irises.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Makes mistakes in writing and speaking ; puts "right" for 'left" and *vice versâ.*
2. **Head.**—Light-headed ; staggers to l.—Great weight on vertex when

the pain in the stomach (burning) occurs ; cannot sit to his office work, in the morning ; pain at vertex sometimes reaching down to over eyes.

8. **Mouth.**—Great burning feeling in mouth and fauces, extending into stomach, not > by cold water or anything else.

11. **Stomach.**—Burning as from vitriol in stomach.—Pain in r. groin as if inguinal hernia would protrude when walking (14th dil.).

Iris Germanica.

Blue Garden Iris. (Rhizome also used to make Orris-root.)
N. O. Iridaceæ. Tincture of fresh rhizome.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Freckles.

Characteristics.—The fresh root of *Ir. German.*, *I. Flor.*, and our common yellow Iris, *I. pseudo-acorus*, have been much used in dropsies and are violently cathartic. The juice is also used for the removal of freckles from the skin.

Iris Tenax.

Iris minor. ("Grows very luxuriantly in the clay ground and on the hillsides" of Oregon. The fibre of the plant is so strong that it is used by Indians for making cord, and weaving into bags, &c.). *N. O.* Iridaceæ. Tincture of the lower or bulbous stems. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—*Appendicitis.* Fever. Headache. Home-sickness. Intermittents. Mania. Perityphlitis. Sleeplessness. Stomatitis. Vomiting. Xerostoma.

Characteristics.—Dr. George Wigg, of Portland, Oregon, proved *Iris tenax* in the latter part of 1885 (*Med. Adv.* xvii. 235, *Amer. Hom.*, April, 1888 ; *H. W.*, xxxv. 364). He published the proving under the name of *Iris minor*. This, as Heath has shown, is a local name only, its true botanical name being *Iris tenax* (*H. W.*, xxx. 332). Dr. Wigg (æt. 44) took gtt. v. to lx. of the strong tincture. A female prover took repeated doses of *Ir. t.* 2x and 3x. The order in which the symptoms occurred in Dr. Wigg's case is roughly as follows : In fifteen minutes burning in mouth and throat. This passed off in the night, but was intensified by each fresh dose. After the second dose, taken early next morning, the burning was reproduced, followed by dry mouth and absence of saliva in two hours. Then came the mental gloom and home-sick feeling, increasing towards midnight ; headache in temples ; toothache ; sinking, all-gone feeling ; itching and burning of scalp ; abdominal pains ; diarrhœa ; desperate exhaustion compelling him to keep in bed ; hard chill followed by rise of temperature. The acute pains in the bowels passed off in the night, but for fourteen days there was a tender spot over the ilio-cæcal region,

and the bowels did not act normally for ten days. The symptoms which Dr. Wigg considers most remarkable are—(1) Absence of saliva with dry mouth. (2) Gloomy, cast-down, home-sick feeling. (3) Burning in eyes without tears. (4) Pain in one tooth only (second upper molar). (5) Itching and burning of scalp without eruption. (6) Chill at 2 p.m. (he never had a chill before or since). (7) Painful spot in ilio-cæcal region and the length of time it lasted. It resembles *Ir. vers.* in producing bilious vomiting ; burning sensations ; and low spirits. In the female prover it produced a strange sensation in her mind : she thought some of her friends had died ; the next day she was unusually cheerful. The most remarkable symptoms were, no doubt, the "fearful pain in the ilio-cæcal region" ; and the "hard chill at 2 p.m." These indications led to the cure of the two following cases : (1) Miss A., school teacher, had for several years a pain beginning in right eye, extending thence to right half of head. When the pain was most severe she vomited a quantity of green bile. When she did not vomit she had nausea, and a chill between 2 and 3 p.m. The pain passed off in sleep at night. It always began on Saturday, before rising. *Ir. t.* 30x every six hours, commencing Friday morning, was given, and quickly cured after *Ir. v.*, *Alo.*, *Act. r.*, and *Kali bi.* had failed to give much relief. The relief from *Ir. t.* was so marked the patient thought she had received morphine. (2) Mr. E., after walking thirty miles over a mountainous country in August, while in a state of perspiration drank a large quantity of buttermilk. Four hours after he was taken with fearful pain in ileo-cæcal region, which caused a deathly sensation at epigastrium. Finally he vomited much dark green bile without relief. An old-school doctor was called in and diagnosed obstruction with probable death in four days. He lingered three weeks and was brought home to Portland, where Dr. Wigg saw him, and diagnosed typhilitis, badly treated. Pressure on the ileo-cæcal region caused death-like sensation at stomach-pit. Pain continued until he vomited a cupful of dark green bile. Somewhat constipated. Under *Ir. t.* 15x every three hours, he commenced to improve at once, and in two weeks was back at his business. Dr. Wigg noticed the all-gone feeling particularly on standing up, on waking in the morning. Cold water did not > burning in mouth and throat. Cold pillow > pain in temples. > By sucking in cold air (burning in mouth and throat). Hot applications > pain in bowels. Cup of tea > vomiting. Sweet oil and camphor > burning in mouth and throat. Many symptoms appear or are < on waking.

Relations.—*Compare :* (effect on cæcal region) Arn., Ars., Lach., Sil. ; (headache) Gels., Gratiol., Ir. v., Kali bi., Ign. (Burning not > by cold) Caps. ; (home-sickness) Caps., Phos. ac. ; (xerostoma) Ar. t.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Gloomy, cast down ; home-sick feeling.—Strange sensation in her mind, thought some of her friends had died.—The impression was so strong that she sat down and had a good cry (after sixteenth dose of *Ir. t.* 2x. gtt. vi., taken every two hours).—Next day unusually cheerful.—(On a later occasion the same prover took out of a tumbler of water, in which a teaspoon-

ful of pellets of *Ir. t.* 3x had been dissolved, one teaspoonful every hour ; the prover, who did not know what she was taking, said, on the afternoon of the second day of taking it : "I am going to lose my mind. I feel just as I did when you gave me that Wild *Iris*." Attempts to persuade her she was all right only < the despondency. She could not keep from crying. Next day as cheerful as ever.)—At 11.40 a.m. courage all gone, could not help crying.

2. **Head.**—Pain returning weekly for several years, commencing in r. eye and involving r. half of head ; vomits green bile when pain at height ; if no vomiting has nausea and a chill between 2 and 3 p.m. (cured with 30x).—Headache in both temples with vomiting of green bile.—Awoke 5 a.m. with dull aching in both temples and itching in eyes ; could not get to sleep again but kept turning the pillow as the cool side > the pain.—Itching and burning of scalp, on awaking ; brushed head well with stiff brush, five minutes after whole scalp burning as from cayenne pepper ; at same time eyes began to smart, but did not water (burning lasted eleven hours).

3. **Eyes.**—Itching in both eyes ; with aching in temples.—Smarting burning in eyes, after brushing scalp ; it was as if he had been near some one scraping horse-radish ; no lachrymation (lasted eleven hours).

8. **Mouth.**—Pain in l. upper second molar, feeling too long ; kept him awake till 2 a.m. ; awoke 6.15, still in pain ; at 10.25 the pain was worst ; neither hot nor cold water relieved, nor camphor nor chloroform.—Thinking there was an ulcer at the root he had it extracted.—There was no ulcer, though the tooth was decayed.—Burning in mouth and throat, which increased, mouth and throat seemed on fire ; not > by cold water ; > after midnight, > by sweet oil and camphor ; > by sucking in cold air ; compelling him to keep swallowing every second or two.—Mouth dry, without saliva.

9. **Throat.**—Burning in throat and fauces as if on fire, not > by cold water ; *fearful* burning in throat, fifteen minutes after taking 25 drops, pain and burning desire to swallow every second or two.—Burning in throat as from *Capsicum*, > by sucking in cold air.

11. **Stomach.**—On standing up, in the morning, after sleep, "gone" feeling caused him to vomit a quantity of greenish yellow slime, not bitter ; > by drinking a cup of tea.—Deathly sensation at stomach-pit.—Vomiting of very green bile.

12. **Abdomen.**—Cutting in abdomen, more severe r. than l.—Fearful pain in ileo-cæcal region.—Pressure in ileo-cæcal region causes deathly sensation at stomach-pit.—For fourteen days there was a painful spot over ileo-cæcal region, as if an ulcer, the size of a shilling, might be inside.—Pain in bowels increasing, headache in both temples ; vomiting green bile ; hot applications > bowels, and at midnight a copious evacuation occurs.

13. **Stool.**—At midnight a copious evacuation (following pain in abdomen).—Constipation ; bowels did not act normally for ten days after the proving.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine brownish.—At 11 a.m. passed brown urine, and continued to do so every fifteen minutes for two hours.

24. **Generalities.**—So exhausted cannot leave bed in the morning though pains have moderated.—Felt ill all over at 2 p.m. and went to bed.

26. **Sleep.**—Could not sleep and became more and more despondent.—Fell asleep at 1, woke at 5 with dull aching in temples and itching in eyes ;

could not sleep again but kept turning pillow over, cool side > pain in temples.

27. **Fever.**—Hard chill 2 p.m., lasted twenty minutes, after which temperature ran up to 102° ; as it fell sweat came on, though not very profuse.

Iris Versicolor.

Iris hexagona. Blue flag. *N. O.* Iridaceæ. Tincture of fresh root collected in early spring or autumn. Trituration of the resinoid, Iridin or Irisin.

Clinical.—Anus, fissure of. *Bilious attack. Constipation.* Crusta lactea. Diabetes (pancreatic). *Diarrhœa.* Dysentery. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. Eczema. Fistula. Gastrodynia, intermittent. *Headache.* Impetigo. *Liver, affections of.* Migraine. Neuralgia. Nocturnal emissions. Pancreas, affections of. Parotid glands, affections of. Pregnancy, morning sickness of. Psoriasis. Rectum, burning in. Rheumatism. *Salivation. Sciatica. Vomiting.* Whitlow. Zoster.

Characteristics.—The Blue Flag is in great repute as a remedy among the Indians of North America. It was introduced into homœopathic practice by Kitchen, of Philadelphia, by whom it was proved, as well as by that heroic prover, Burt, and others, of all of whose experiences Hale gives an excellent account. I will relate one of Burt's experiments. "May 18th.—Took forty grains of the green root ; fifteen minutes after, profuse flow of saliva and tears ; mouth and stomach feel on fire ; almost impossible to breathe, it is so acrid ; one half-hour of great pain and distress in the stomach ; it is awful to bear ; continues all the afternoon and evening ; it is not a sharp pain but an awful burning distress ; appears to be deep in the region of the pancreas ; cold water does not touch it ; profuse flow of saliva all day ; constant eructations of tasteless gas ; very restless all night with bad dreams. May 19th.—Awoke at 4 a.m. with great rumbling and distress in the umbilical and hypogastric regions, with great desire for stool followed immediately by a copious, thin, watery stool, which could not be retained a moment without much pain ; mouth feels as if it had been scalded, tongue thick and rough. 8 a.m.—Another thin, watery stool, with great rumbling in bowels ; no appetite, loss of taste." Dr. Burt took more of the drug and developed a repetition of these symptoms and many others, including toothache, an eruption of pimples on the top of the head ; inflammation of the glans penis ; amorous dreams and seminal emissions (to which he was not accustomed). Vomiting of a watery, extremely sour fluid, excoriating the throat, was prominent in some provings. The sourness may be so great that not only the vomit but the whole person smells sour. "Everything in the stomach turns to vinegar ; similarly in threatened rheumatic fever the sweat smells strongly of vinegar" (Cooper). Sometimes the vomit was not sour but bitter or sweetish. The action on the salivary glands and pancreas was very marked, and *Iris* has proved an excellent remedy in affections of these organs.

Nash relates the case of a middle-aged lady who had frequent attacks of vomiting of ropy mucus hanging from mouth to receptacle on the floor. Then the substance vomited became dark-coloured like coffee grounds. She became very weak and vomited all nourishment. There was also profuse secretion of ropy saliva. The patient believed she had cancer of the stomach and made her will. *Kali bi.* gave no relief. *Iris* cured in a short time and permanently. Kitchen found *Iris* the most effective all-round remedy in cases of vomiting of all kinds. He relates this case : A girl, æt. 9, had periodic spells of vomiting every month, six weeks, or sometimes four months. The attack would last three days. It began with vomiting of ingesta, then sour fluid, lastly bile, yellow and green, with great heat of head. Some general fever, and great prostration. Warm perspiration from efforts of straining. A single dose of *Iris* would arrest the attack at once, all other remedies having failed. This action of *Iris* on the intestinal tract and liver together with another characteristic action of the drug, on the nerves, renders it a great remedy in bilious sick-headaches. Here again it resembles *Kali bichr.*, for the headache of *Iris* is associated with a blur before the eyes. Hemicrania begins with a blurring of sight ; paroxysms attended with sour watery vomiting ; pain involving supraorbital and dental nerves ; with stupid or stunning headache. A dull soreness is left where the neuralgia had been. L. L. Helt relates a typical case (*Med. Adv.* xxii. 395). The patient, a lady, said : "The way I know an attack is coming on is, I feel so tired and drowsy that I can go to sleep at any time or place, and *my sight becomes dim*, but not one bit of pain yet." After this stage has lasted from twelve to twenty-four hours, vomiting begins, always from 3 to 4 a.m. The vomiting stage continues about twelve hours, followed by a most excruciating headache, *or* by severe pain and great distress in stomach and abdomen. If one is present the other is absent. At the end of the third day she is able to sit up a little. The periods of recurrence are very irregular. *Iris v.* 3x given on the approach of an attack warded it off on three occasions, and then the attacks ceased to recur. *Med. Visitor*, xiii. 1, reports a discussion on *Ir. v.*, in the course of which C. C. Conant said he had repeatedly verified "right-side headache, beginning with a blur and very severe in front of head." E. H. Linnell cured a sick-headache of two years' standing invariably produced by eating anything sweet. Baruch (*H. W.*, xxxiii. 478) has cured with *Ir. v.* 2x a case of diabetes having (in addition to the glycosuria) right-side supraorbital pains, low spirits, dull mental faculties, anorexia, urine pale and copious, pain in pancreas. In pancreatic diabetes *Ir. v.* should have a very important place. *Ir. v.* is no less effective in pure neuralgias, either facial or sciatic. I have cured with it left-side sciatica following influenza. The generality of affections appear on the right side. Pains are erratic ; shoot from right to left. The irritating, excoriating, and inflaming properties of *Iris* are seen in the affections of the skin. It has cured cases of herpes zoster (right side), eczema capitis, impetigo figurata, and psoriasis. There is well-marked periodicity in the *Iris* affections, headaches, colic ; diarrhœa and dysentery, recurring every spring

and autumn ; diarrhœa and colic 2 or 3 a.m. ; morning sickness ; attacks at short intervals. Symptoms set in suddenly. The headaches are < by rest, > by moderate motion, < by violent motion. Bending forward > colic. Motion < abdominal and sciatic pains. Toothache is < in warm room. Open air > headache ; cold air < headache and nausea. The concomitance of gastric symptoms gives the key to many of the cases which call for *Iris ;* and it should not be forgotten that constipation as well as diarrhœa may be a strong indication.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Nux v. *Antidote to :* Merc., Nux v., Phytol. *Compare :* Ipec. (nausea and vomiting of pregnancy with tenderness over stomach, profuse salivation. Iris has thick, ropy saliva ; Ipec. saliva is thin, must be constantly swallowed) ; Sang. (periodic sick-headache) ; Kali bich. (sick-headache beginning with a blur—with Kali bi. the blur precedes the pain and passes off as the pain comes on—thick, ropy saliva and vomit ; sciatica) ; Ver. (diarrhœa and summer complaints ; Ver. has collapse, coldness, cold sweat. Iris more inflammatory symptoms, excoriation about anus) ; Puls. (nightly diarrhœa—Puls. more before midnight ; Iris 2–3 a.m.) ; Chi. (summer diarrhœa) ; Sep. (sick-headache) ; Epipheg. (sick-headache, ropy saliva) ; Ant. c., Ant. t., Ars., Colch., Eupat. perf., Juglans c., Lept. In burning in throat, Caps. (Caps. has < by cold water ; Ir. v. is temporarily > by drinking cold water).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Low-spirited ; discouraged ; easily vexed ; despondent.—Great depression with headache.—Fear of an approaching illness.—Cannot fix mind on studies.

2. **Head.**—Fulness in and heaviness of the head.—Head and face are cold.—Headache (temples and eyes), with distressing vomiting (of a sweetish mucus, occasionally with a trace of bile).—(Sick headache invariably induced by eating anything sweet.)—Sensation of constriction around the forehead (when trying to cough).—Dull throbbing or shooting in r. side of forehead, with nausea ; < toward evening ; from cold air or coughing ; > from moderate motion.—Dull, heavy frontal headache, with nausea, with dulness of eyes and pain over l. superciliary ridge.—During headache, nausea and profuse salivation.—Recurrent sick headaches with constipation.—Aching in forehead and vertex as if the top of the head would come off.—Shooting in the temples, mostly r., with constrictive feeling of the scalp.—Stitches in the lower part (r. side) of the cerebellum.—Pustular eruption on the scalp.

3. **Eyes.**—Redness of conjunctiva.—Burning in internal canthus (r.) with lachrymation.—Inflammation of eyelids, apparently from cold.—Eyes sunken Violent pains in both supraorbital regions, but in only one at a time.

5. **Nose.**—Constant sneezing.

6. **Face.**—Wakes with neuralgia, r. side of face, darting stitches in two carious teeth.—Neuralgia, involving supra- and infraorbital, superior maxillary and inferior nerves ; begins after breakfast every morning, with a stupid, stunning headache, and lasts several hours.—Pustular eruptions on the face, around nose, lips, and cheeks, secreting a sanious, irritating matter.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache in the warm room.

8. **Mouth.**—Food tastes flat or acid.—Taste at first sweetish or insipid ; later violent burning.—Dry mouth in the morning, in bed.—Mouth dry and clammy.—Mouth and stomach feel on fire ; almost impossible to breathe, it is so acrid.—Mouth and tongue feel as if they had been scalded.—Profuse flow of saliva ; ropy, drops when talking.—Raw pain in l. side of tongue.—The tongue and gums feel as if covered by a greasy substance in the morning on rising.—Dry, cracked lips.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, with constriction of pharynx and difficult deglutition.—Pains in tonsils shooting into ears.—Sometimes burning sensation, with feeling of enlargement like a burning cavern, while throat is dry, injected and of a bright red colour.—A peculiar irritability of throat sometimes attended with cough.—Spasms of pharynx while swallowing food.—Burning from fauces to stomach, > inspiring cool air, < exposure.—Feeling as if a horse-hair were drawn tightly across l. palate with burning and smarting.—Cold water > burning short time only.

10. **Appetite.**—Loss of appetite.—Bitter, putrid taste.—Nausea and empty eructations.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations of tasteless gas ; frequently empty.—Nausea and vomiting of a watery and very acid substance.—Contents of stomach "turn to vinegar."—Vomiting : of food ; sour ; bilious ; of sweetish water ; of sour milk in children.—Pain in stomach before breakfast and from drinking water.—Great burning distress in epigastrium ; mouth and stomach feel on fire.—Cancer of pylorus with sour vomiting and great prostration (Cooper).

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in the region of the liver ; < from motion.—Awful burning distress, deep in region of pancreas, not > by cold water.—Colic > by bending forward ; > by discharge of flatulence.—Cutting pain in the lower part of abdomen.—Fetid flatulence.—Sharp griping pains in the bowels.—Pain in abdomen > by discharge of flatus.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa, with colic and rumbling in the bowels.—Stool : thin, watery ; soft yellow, with rumbling, but no pain ; mushy, painless ; blood and mucus with straining.—Frequent watery stools with burning in anus ; disposition to strain and bear down.—[Dysentery with choleraic depression—Dark bilious discharges, low febrile state and much emaciation.—Chronic diarrhœa with pain in lower abdomen, followed by burning in rectum (A. E. Smith)].—Great burning in anus, as if on fire, after stool.—Anus sore in morning, as if points were sticking into it.—Distress in anus as if prolapsed.—Constipation : succeeded by thin, watery diarrhœa ; with flatulent colic ; with migraine ; with irregular menses ; with hæmorrhoids.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pain in r. kidney.—Cutting and pricking in the urethra while urinating, with coldness and itching of genitals.—(Urine of high specific gravity containing sugar.)—Urine voided in large quantities.—Urine of disagreeable odour.—Urine thick, of strong odour, deep colour.—Urine passes without force.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Coldness and itching of the genitals.—Emission with amorous dreams.—Inflammation of glans, which is much swollen and red.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Neuralgia and rheumatism of uterus.—Menses regular but excessive.—Leucorrhœa.—Morning sickness of pregnancy,

vomit sour or bitter; protracted nausea; profuse ropy saliva: tenderness over stomach.—Inflammation and soreness of uterus, very sensitive to touch; pain across umbilicus, griping at intervals, nausea and vomiting of green or yellow bile, eructations of much flatus between the vomitings; yellow bilious diarrhœa. (Miscarriage.)

18. **Chest.**—Rheumatism in muscles of chest along with acid indigestion (Cooper).

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Acute rheumatic pain in r. shoulder; < from motion, esp. on raising arm.—Severe shooting pains about the phalangeal and metacarpo-phalangeal articulations.—Pain in the fingers on writing.—(Will abort felon).

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sciatica; painful drawing and lameness, as if l. hip were wrenched, extending to popliteal space.—Sudden shooting pains in l. sciatic nerve, causing lameness < on motion.—Moderate motion < exceedingly, violent motion does not affect.—Coxalgia in l. hip.

24. **Generalities.**—Great debility.—Nervous debility, more tired in morning than evening, head and eyes heavy, chilly, stomach sour with fulness, aches all over and feels rheumatic, < on awaking, cannot keep to work, stools dark brownish green (cured with ϕ, man, 55.—Cooper).—Gastric symptoms predominate (with headache).

25. **Skin.**—Pustular eruptions (impetigo), esp. on scalp and face.—Tinea capitis.—Herpes zoster (r.)—Psoriasis; eczema, with gastric derangements.—Impetigo figurata.—Porrigo.

26. **Sleep.**—Great sleeplessness.—Starts up in his sleep.—Amorous dreams with seminal emissions.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse accelerated.—Chilliness during the whole night.—Heat over the whole body, followed by chilliness, with cold hands and feet.—Perspiration over the whole body, but principally in the hypochondria (and in the groin).—(Bilious and typhoid fevers.) Sweat smells of vinegar (Cooper.)

Itu.

Resina Itu. Solution in alcohol of the resin.

Clinical.—Ears, reports in. Eyes: muscæ volitantes. (Hernia.) Stiff-neck. Toothache. Vulvitis.

Characteristics.—*Itu* is one of the remedies proved by Mure. All he tells about the source of it is that "This rosin, which comes to us from the province of St. Paul, is used empirically for hernia." Among the most peculiar symptoms are: "Sudden report in the ear, with frightful pain extending to teeth for several minutes, repeated as many as eight times in a day; profuse sweat after the reports." "Chilliness at hypogastrium, especially in evening." "Earache when the least dampness sets in." "Toothache < after a cold drink."

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Stupefying pain in the head, < when stooping.—Vertigo as if one would fall to the r. (1st day).—Aching pain in the forehead and eyes.—Beating in r. temple; the pain extends to the ear and the articulation of the

jaw.—Lancination in the forehead r. side (2nd day).—Heaviness of the head, it inclines forwards (8th day).

3. **Eyes.**—Heaviness at the eyes when walking.—Burning in lids.—Muscæ volitantes like pins' heads.—Twinkling of the eyes.—Lancinating pain in orbit, extending to the eyebrow (8th day).

4. **Ears.**—Earache when the least dampness sets in, extending to the articulation of the jaw (1st day).—Sudden report in the ear, with frightful pain extending to the teeth, for several minutes; this paroxysm recurs four times in the morning, from hour to hour (7th day); repeated eight times the following day; profuse sweats after the reports; air < the pain.

5. **Nose.**—Repeated sneezing.—Coryza (9th day).

7, 8. **Teeth and Mouth.**—Toothache < when taking a cold drink (8th day).—The tongue feels big, as if it filled the whole mouth, though the swelling is but trifling.—Red tongue.—Difficulty of moving the tongue and talking (12th day).

9. **Throat.**—Inflammation of the tonsils.—Pain in throat and sensation as of a lump in pharynx (12th day).

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea < during motion.—Continual hiccough.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in the abdomen, from within outwards.—Sense of chilliness at the hypogastrium, esp. in evening (1st day).—Pain in l. hypochondrium, when inclining forwards (2nd day).—Lancinating pain in region of liver, < when walking or stooping (8th day).

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Involuntary stools (6th day).—Profuse painless diarrhœa.—Copious, yellow, diarrhœic stools (7th day).—Burning pain at the anus after sitting (8th day).—Bright yellow stool, which cannot be retained as soon as one stands up (9th day).

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Burning at the vulva followed by violent itching (9th day).

18. **Chest.**—Violent itching near the sternal extremity of the r. clavicle, followed by a moist tetter, which scatters in six hours.—Pain in the l. breast < when walking.—Itching at the l. breast and nipple, esp. in the morning.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain on the l. side like wry-neck.—Pimples on the l. side of the neck; they itch as much, though less inflamed.—Stiffness of nape of neck, which prevents one from rising or inclining head.—Pain at the nape of neck, penetrating to forehead and causing a numbness and heaviness which carries the head forward.—Pain at the posterior iliac spine when stretching the leg or rising, several days in succession.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Violent itching at r. arm; it is covered with red pimples, round like pin's head; the itching ceases in the daytime, but the eruption lasts all day.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Numbness at the tarsal joint, after sitting.—Numbness of the legs.—On rising from a chair one is unable to stand straight.—Cramps at the l. tarsal joint.—Numbness in the tarsal joint every time one rises from a seat. Crampy pain in tendo-Achillis.—Crampy pain from the calf to the heel.—Heaviness of the legs and weariness towards evening.—Acute pain in the knee-joint.

26. **Sleep.**—Light sleep at night, but unbroken.

27. **Fever.**—Profuse sweat after reports in the ears.

Jaborandi.

Pilocarpus pinnatifolius. *N. O.* Rutaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves. Tincture of dried leaves and stems. (The alkaloid, Pilocarpin, has been experimented with independently and is dealt with in a separate article.)

Clinical.—Alopecia. Asthenopia. Bronchitis. Burns. Cataract. Ciliary spasm. *Consumption.* Diarrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Erysipelas. Eyes : tension in ; hyperopia : affections of ; operations on. Flushings, climacteric. Hair, affections of. Heart, affections of. Hypermetropia. Leucorrhœa. *Miliaria.* Mumps. *Perspiration, excessive. Pregnancy, salivation of. Salivation.* Scalds. Strabismus. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Jaborandi* is a South American tree growing to the height of twenty feet. It is used by South American Indians as an antidote to the bite of serpents of the Trigonocephalus group. The drug has been extensively used in ophthalmic practice for its mydriatic properties. Incidentally its action on the skin and salivary glands was observed and led to extensive provings being made. Robin (*C. D. P.*) sums up the effects of the drug in doses of 6 grammes of the powdered leaves in infusion: Very soon face becomes red ; temporal arteries throb more strongly ; then there is a peculiar feeling of heat in the mouth and on face and the flow of saliva begins. Soon the forehead becomes moist and the face more red ; then beads of perspiration appear on forehead, cheeks, and temples. The flow of saliva increases, all the salivary glands contributing. The mouth is filled with immense quantities of fluid and expectoration is incessant. At same time perspiration covers face and neck ; then the whole body becomes red and moist, and a pleasant warmth is experienced ; in a few minutes perspiration breaks out over entire surface and soon runs down on all sides. Meantime other symptoms have supervened. The eyelids first become moist, then tears increase, collect in canthi, then roll down the cheeks ; at the same time there is increased secretion of Schneiderian membrane, and increased activity of mucous glands of pharynx, trachea, and bronchi. These effects reach the maximum intensity forty-five minutes after taking the drug and last thirty or forty minutes more. Salivary glands enlarge. Thirst is intense. Pupils slightly contracted. When perspiration and salivation have ceased the subject is prostrated and drowsy, and the parts which secreted excessively become abnormally dry. In addition to these symptoms noted by Robin others have observed : vomiting ; diarrhœa ; pains in abdomen, especially hypogastric region and pubes ; pains in bladder and urging to urinate.

Dudgeon has recorded the following interesting case : A gentleman, 45, rose at an early hour and went to the other side of his bedroom to get a dose of *Nux* 3 for some fancied derangement of his stomach. On coming back to bed he was seized with sudden violent crimson flushing of the face followed almost immediately by profuse perspiration, beginning in the face and head and extending all over the body. This was followed by extreme coldness of the extremities and sickness, terminating in the vomiting chiefly of sour mucus. The attacks recurred every quarter of an hour throughout the day. Not only was he unable to get out of bed, he could not raise himself up in bed, or lie otherwise than on his right side without the most distressing giddiness and a feeling "as if he should die." Pulse 60, regular and strong; temperature below normal. Ten drops of *Jaborandi* 1 were mixed in half a tumbler of water, and a dessertspoonful given immediately and repeated every half-hour. After the second dose the attacks ceased and he was able to take bread and milk without sickness. He had a good night's rest and was perfectly well the next day (*M. H. R.*, October, 1888). Hale commends its use in women or young girls who have always a dry skin, scanty menses, and tendency of blood to the head. Duncan (*H. W.*, xxxii. 189) has aborted erysipelas by painting the tincture on the part four to five times daily. A sharp smarting is the first effect, followed by a more agreeable, soothing sensation. In burns, scalds and some forms of eczema and psoriasis the same use has given excellent results. The action of the drug on the eyes is very pronounced and it has been found useful in many conditions of eye weakness, especially hypermetropia, ciliary spasm, convergent strabismus, and after operations for strabismus. Sandesberg (*B. J. H.*, xl. 201) noticed that the internal use of *Jaborandi* and *Pilocarpin* in cases of detachment of retina and choroiditis seemed to occasion opacity of the crystalline lens. He treated a horse for irido-choroiditis and large opacities of the vitreous with infusion of *Jab.* leaves and injections of *Pilo.* The disease was quickly arrested, the vitreous cleared up completely, but during the first week the crystalline lens became opaque. Bell commends it in diarrhœa with gushing, painless stools ; flushed face, profuse salivation, intense thirst ; urine dark, scanty (or profuse) ; profuse sweat. Cooper has seen a violent leucorrhœa caused by *Jabor.* ; also the discharge of a quantity of threadworms. One patient, after having been injected with *Pilocarpine*, complained of great sensitiveness to cold : constantly taking cold and in dread of bronchitis ; the skin too became irritable. *Jabor.* has a reputation in the old school as a stimulant of the mammary secretion, and a case is quoted from the *Lancet* in *C. D. P.* in which a woman whose milk had ceased for a fortnight received gtt. x. of the fluid extract every four hours. The secretion of milk was re-established, but the patient began to suffer from extreme nervous excitement accompanied by a fixed idea that she should murder all her family with a hatchet. The drug was stopped, and these symptoms disappeared and with them the activity of the mammary glands. The *Hom. News*, February, 1900, quotes an incidental cure of dysmenorrhœa in a woman, æt. 23, who received five-drop doses of *Jabor.* for increased eye-tension, which rapidly disappeared.

The patient noticed that she passed the next menstrual period without pain though she usually had to spend two to four days in bed. The drug was continued in smaller doses, and the improvement was maintained. "When the period begins with a feeling of coldness and faintness, and neuralgic throbbings in head and pelvis, with backache, a drop or two of *Jabor.* in hot water will at once relieve" (Cooper). *Jabor.* has been used as a remedy for baldness, and it forms the principal ingredient in some of the popular hair-restorers. In a number of patients who have been taking it white hair and blonde hair have been observed to turn black. *Jabor.* acts more on left side. Sometimes the left side only is affected by sweating, the right side being quite dry. Headaches were more noticed on left side. Headache < at noon every day. Eating > distress in stomach.

Relations.—*Compare :* Amyl. nit. (flushings) ; Atrop., Physost., Sep., and Lil. t. (eyes) ; Hep. (increased bronchial secretion). Compare also Pilocarpinum and the Rutaceæ.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Confusion. — Disinclination to speak. — Extreme nervous excitement, has a fixed idea that she will murder all her family with a hatchet.

2. **Head.**—Headache every day about noon.—Headache about noon, with hurried breathing, pressure on chest, anxiety, palpitation and pain in region of heart.—Headache towards dinner-time (noon), not affecting the appetite ; < l. side, during sore throat ; with suffocative feeling.—Uneasiness ; increasing in forenoon to pain in occiput, then extending to forehead, > late in afternoon.—Empty feeling in head.—Vertigo.—Throbbing pain in vertex and front of head at 7.30 p.m.—Pain in lower part of occiput ; extending over l. side of head to forehead ; heavy, < l. side ; pain in l. side of occiput in evening.—Baldness.—Light hair turns black.

3. **Eyes.**—Cornea red after waking at 5.30 p.m.—Lachrymation.—The lachrymal secretion is increased and there is a copious discharge from the Schneiderian membrane ; also increased secretion of mucus from the pharynx, trachea and bronchi.—Pupils contracted ; and tension (spasm) of accommodative apparatus, with approximation of nearest and farthest points of distinct vision, amblyopic impairment of vision from diminished sensibility of retina. —Pupils dilated ; sluggish.—Balls sore on rolling them at 7 p.m.—Lids stiff and heavy.—Vision disturbed.—Spasm of accommodation, vision changing constantly, becoming more then less dim, then dim with pricking in eyes.— Eyes tire easily ; are irritable.—Vision dim, restored suddenly.—Blurred vision for distant objects.—Swimming of distant objects.—Clouds before vision.—Vision of snowflakes during the sweat and salivation.—Vision lost for distant objects.—Hypermetropia.—Asthenopia.—Ciliary spasm.—Cataract.— Convergent strabismus.

5. **Nose.**—Copious nasal discharge.

6. **Face.**—Redness of face ; and of ears and neck ; and of body ; involving cheeks and ears, < when the sweat was greatest, then pallor ; with heat of face and throbbing of temporal arteries.—Acts powerfully upon the salivary and perspiratory glands, producing irritation and excessive secretion ;

under its influence the face soon becomes red, the saliva begins to flow, and profuse perspiration sets in, lasting for hours, though their maximum intensity is less than an hour.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue furred.—Articulation difficult and indistinct.—Heat, < dryness.—Salivation; with profuse sweat; with dry skin; stringy, but not viscid.—Constant spitting of alkaline saliva.—Alkaline saliva flows upon pillow during sleep, causing collapsed feeling in glands in cheeks.—Saliva contained a notable quantity of urea.—After the perspiration and salivation have ceased the parts become very dry, esp. the mouth and pharynx, and there is great thirst.

9. **Throat.**—Swelling of submaxillary glands (*Merc.*, *Calc.*).—Pain in submaxillary glands.—Dryness at back of throat.—Dry and inflamed feeling in forenoon, with scraping on swallowing anything, the inflammation < afternoon, with swelling of tonsils and stiffness of jaws.—Soreness and smarting of throat, with headache, < l. side, and hurried breathing.

11. **Stomach.**—Good appetite.—Hunger disappeared and he could not eat.—Urgent thirst.—Eructations and vomitings.—Hiccough.—Nausea; sudden, and retching, often with hiccough.—Vomiting: after supper; sudden, in the lad who failed to perspire; of the saliva that he had swallowed; severe, of the contents of the stomach, then of bile, then continued retching.—Distress in stomach, and in lower half of œsophagus, esp. the latter feels constricted.—Heavy distress at pyloric part at dinner-time, from an indigestible substance, > a full meal.—Constrictive feeling as if rugæ were puckered (probably owing to alcohol in tincture).

12. **Abdomen.**—Empty, gone feeling in abdomen.—Cutting in lower abdomen; without tendency to diarrhœa.—Pain over the pubes.—Severe pains over pubes with strong desire to pass water, which gave >.

13. **Stool.**—Stools: watery, yellow, frequent and painless; undigested, gushing, weakening; papescent and large; painless.—Stool, first part five-eighths of an inch in diameter and about five inches long, the last part papescent and dark brown.—Hard stool.—Constipation, two stools a day instead of three.—Stool at 7 a.m. and again at 7 p.m. difficult, of long, large, dark fæces.—Passage of threadworms.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Sudden severe pain in bladder, shooting down to urethra and causing exclamations.—Burning in urethra, with urging to urinate.—Urine dark.—Urine increased; during the sweat; and sp. gr. diminished, urea increased.—Urine decreased; and sp. gr. and urea increased.—Urea diminished, next day increased.—Chlorine, chlorides, and uric acid diminished, next day increased.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Orchitis: with incipient bronchial trouble; metastasis of mumps.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses scanty, congested head, dry skin.—Flushing at climacteric.—Cured dysmenorrhœa in a young woman to whom it was given for increased eye tension, which it rapidly cured.—Leucorrhœa.—Pregnancy: œdema of.—Puerperal convulsions, in stupor threatened suffocation from inability to swallow excessive quantity of saliva.—Milk: deficient; excessive.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Bronchial secretions increased.—Loose cough.—Breathing difficult.—Breathing hurried.

18. **Chest.**—Sticking in chest.—Pain in chest and around heart.—Pressure on chest, with anxiety, palpitation and pain in region of heart.—Anxiety in chest, with oppression, preventing sleep.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Pain in heart region.—Palpitation.—Irregularity, weakness and rapidity of action, with nervous, restless condition and constant yawning.—Pulse rapid ; then slow ; at beginning of sweat, the tracing becomes a little crooked, the rising line larger and more upright, the descending line more oblique, more dicrotic, at the height of the sweat the general outline very irregular, some beats shorter than others.—Pulse and temperature increased during sweat, then lowered.—The rapidity of the circulation is increased, but the arterial tension and temperature are lowered.—Tracings showed almost complete asystolia, with diminished vascular tension during sweat.

24. **Generalities.**—Redness of face, throbbing of temporal arteries, then heat in mouth and on face, salivation, then sweat on forehead, cheeks and temples ; incessant expectoration, sweat covering face and neck, then whole body red and moist, pleasant warmth, then general sweat, which soon runs down on all sides ; then lachrymation and copious discharge from nose, increased activity of mucous glands of back of throat, trachea, and bronchi ; salivation so great that he can scarcely speak, salivary glands enlarged ; sometimes accumulation in bronchi cleared away by cough, thirst, contracted pupils, after the sweat and salivation have ceased, prostration, drowsiness and dryness of the parts that have secreted so copiously ; < mouth and throat with much thirst.—Restlessness ; in evening, with anxiety.—Much trembling, esp. of upper extremities.—Weariness : in morning, with dryness of mouth and thirst ; on rising ; from a short walk, with hurried breathing and palpitation ; so that the legs gave way when walking.—Faintness.—Collapse.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness.—Fell asleep while sitting reading.—Profound sleep ; in daytime.—Most wretched night that he ever remembers, fever, headache, malaise, no thirst, restlessness, moving and delirium.—Did not sleep well on account of restlessness, with pressure on chest and hurried breathing.—Distressing dreams towards morning.—Dreams of accidents and fights, waking him twice at night.

27. **Fever.**—Temperature sank.—Chilly up and down back at 7 p.m.—Shivering.—Temperature 98·5°, in taking which he uncovered himself ; this caused coldness, with horripilation and griping, but as soon as he covered himself again profuse sweat.—Heat : temperature rose then fell ; glow in face and over body.—Profuse sweat : finger ends shrivelled like a washerwoman's ; in drops on forehead.—Sweat on forehead, then over whole body, then chiefly on face, legs, and feet.—Sweat on forehead and over whole body, < trunk, simultaneously with the salivation ; on face ; on face and upper part of chest ; on face, then on whole body ; on chest, then on other parts, < upper extremities.—Sweat of neutral reaction running down all over body.—Sweat contains urea.—Perspired easily before taking, but did not sweat during the proving.—Semilateral (l.) sweat.

Jacaranda Caroba.

Caroba. Bignonia caroba. Jacaranda Braziliensis. *N. O.* Bignoniaceæ. Tincture of fresh flowers.

Clinical.—Balanorrhœa. Chancre. Chordee. Gonorrhœa. Gonorrhœal rheumatism. Muscular rheumatism. Phimosis. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—Several species of *Jacaranda* ("especially *J. procera*," says the *Treasury of Botany*) have the reputation of being curative in syphilis. Mure proved *J. caroba*, and the symptoms of the proving certainly point to this. Hering gives these symptoms as having been confirmed : "Contact of urine with chancre = tearing pains, which affect whole organism." "Prepuce much swollen, could not be drawn over glans ; on attempting to do so, copious discharge of yellowish green pus." "Chordee in gonorrhœa." "Dull pain under sternum on raising head and drawing breath." Among other symptoms noted are : Lancinations in the heart. Rheumatic pains in the limbs. Itching at anus. Mahony has confirmed these symptoms : "Food tastes insipid ; *nausea during eating.*" Motion <. Symptoms come on when walking ; raising head ; sitting. J. S. Whittinghill (*H. R.*, xii. 279) has cured several cases of muscular rheumatism characterised by a peculiar soreness and stiffness of muscles in the morning < by any motion.

Relations.—Compare Thuja (gonorrhœa ; gonorrhœal rheumatism) ; Coral. r. (red and sensitive chancre and chancroids) ; Jac. g.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Dull pain between the forehead and r. temple, shifting to the other side and then disappearing.—Fulness in the head.—Fulness in the r., later in the l. temple, going to the nape of the neck, where it disappears.—Pain, as if a plug were pressing on the r. side of the forehead.

4. **Ears.**—Flapping in the ears, as of wings.—Stoppage and heat in the l. ear, with burning, digging pain extending to the l. nostril.

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing and fluent coryza.—Coryza, with heaviness and weariness at the vertex, forehead, and eyes.

8. **Mouth.**—Food tastes flat or acid.—Dry mouth in the morning, in bed.—Raw pain at the l. side of the tongue.—Mouth dry and clammy.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, with constriction of the pharynx and difficult deglutition.—Constrictive sensation at the throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea when eating.—Fulness at the pit of the stomach, with hurried breathing.—Pressure at the pit of the stomach.—Painful stitch between the pit of the stomach and the umbilicus.

12. **Abdomen.**—Painful stitch in the r. and l. side of the navel.—Swelling of the r. groin painful to the touch.—Acute pain at the hypogastrium when pressing upon it.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—Itching at the anus while sitting.—Acute pain, with lancinations in the anus.—Prickings around the anus.—Excrescence at the anus.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Heat and pain of the penis.—The orifice of the urethra looks like two inflamed lips, itching on being touched.—Discharge of yellowish white liquid from the prepuce.—Prickling in the prepuce.—Pain in the prepuce, as if a small bundle of fibres were seized.—Phimosis.—The prepuce cannot be drawn back.—Suppuration between the glans and prepuce.—Itching and pricking at the margin of the prepuce.—Itching pimple at the glans, suppurating like a chancre, and leaving a red point when dry.—Acute pain in the left testicle when walking.—Heat and swelling of the scrotum.—Painful erections caused by the swelling of the prepuce.—The contact of the urine causes tearing pains, which affect the whole organism.—Syphilis.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dull pain under the sternum on raising the head and drawing breath.—Prickings under the sternum.

19. **Heart.**—Sensation as if the heart beat in the pit of the stomach.—Lancinating pain in region of heart.—Painful stitch at the heart, extending to the r. side.—Stitch at the heart, which seems to beat slowly.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain in nape.—Neck so painful that the head cannot be turned to r.—Stiffness in loins.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains in the left arm in the morning.—Pain from the left elbow through the forearm.—Red spot with a yellowish pellicle on the wrist.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Ulcers on the legs.—Rheumatic pain in the right knee, disappearing on motion.

26. **Sleep.**—Restless sleep with frightful dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Internal chill.—Dry, pricking heat all over.

Jacaranda Gualandai.

Jacaranda gualandai. *N. O.* Bignoniaceæ. Tincture of dried leaves.

Clinical.—Blenorrhagia. Chancroids. Diarrhœa. Eye, inflammation of. Gonorrhœa. Leucorrhœa. Syphilis. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—*J. gualan.* was first brought to the notice of homœopathy by Dr. Julio F. Convers, of Bojota, Columbia, S. America (*H. R.*, iv. 36 ; v. 149 ; ix. 343). Mr. José M. Reyes made a proving for Dr. Convers (see also *Med. Adv.*, xxii. 244), taking considerable doses of the ϕ tincture in the first instance ; and later of the 3x. The chief symptom of the heavy dosing was a painless, blackish, and mulberry-coloured diarrhœa which persisted a long time and was finally cured with *Merc.* 12 after *Ars.* had failed. This cure by *Merc.* is important in regard to the popular use of the plant in syphilis. Convers says the natives use it much in syphilitic affections and atonic ulcers, and he adds that "the prostitutes are very fond of it." The proving developed an action on the glans penis. When the 3x was taken there was very severe ophthalmia, chiefly affecting the left eye, "a syphilitic-like ophthalmia." The pharynx and larynx were also affected, which organs are favourite *loci* of syphilis. Convers

has confirmed these observations. He prefers it to any other remedy in ophthalmia with agglutination of the lids ; blenorrhagia and chancroids ; sore throat with redness and heat and vesicles on pharynx without swelling of tonsils ; in catarrhal leucorrhœa. In the Schema I have put in brackets Convers' additions to Reyes' proving. Its symptoms are < at night and < by laughing or talking. Convers prefers the ϕ tincture, locally and internally for sore throat, and the 3rd for ophthalmias and catarrhs. It is an innocent remedy. The symptoms develop first in the head, next in intestines, lastly in eye and throat.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Merc. *Antidote to :* Merc. *Compare :* Bell., Merc., Phytol.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Loss of memory.—Incapacity to study.

2. **Head.**—When raising head after stooping, vertigo, momentary loss of sight, heaviness in forehead.

3. **Eyes.**—Irritation in eyes ; become very red ; sensation of sand in them.—Pain, weariness and all sensations < in l. eye ; lids adhere in morning ; had to bathe them before they could be opened.—Sight weak.—Irritation of l. eye < towards inner canthus.—(Syphilitic ophthalmia.)

9. **Throat.**—Inflammation of l. tonsil.—Small bladders on pharynx.—(Sore throat with heat and redness and vesicles without swollen tonsils.)

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa, blackish, mulberry-coloured stools with mucus, not fetid ; lasted a long time after the proving, and was eventually cured with *Merc.* 12x.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine increased.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Much weakness in glans.—(Blenorrhagia with discharge, staining linen a dull yellow.—Chancroids.)

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—(Leucorrhœa.)

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Heat in larynx when reading aloud or laughing.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain between sacrum and coccyx.—Pain and weakness in lumbar vertebræ during the night.

25. **Skin.**—(Atonic ulcers).

Jalapa.

Ipomœa purga (Hayne). Convolvulus purga (Wunderoth). Exogonium purga (Benth.). Jalap. (Mexico). *N. O.* Convolvulaceæ. Trituration of root.

Clinical.—Anus, soreness of. Coryza. Diarrhœa. Gout. Fainting. Restlessness.

Characteristics.—*Jalap.* is the well-known purgative of old-school practice. It has had a short proving by Noack and Trinks, and a later one by Jeanes. The characteristic stools of *Jalap.* are : Watery,

sour-smelling, and bloody. There is cutting colic before and during the stool. The most marked < is at night. A child may be quite quiet all day, but *screams and tosses about all night.* In such a case *Jalap.* is very likely to be the remedy whether the child is suffering from diarrhœa or other complaint. Allen gives this as cured : Coryza in an infant, violent attacks of crying and intense pain ; quiet during the day, but screaming all night. Nash cured with *Jalap.* 12 a desperate case of entero-colitis in which there was screaming all day as well as all night. With the screaming there were constant contortions of the body, bending forward, backward, and sideways alternately. There is great restlessness and anxiety with *Jalap.* General coldness and blueness of the face. The abdominal pain is very severe : "as if the abdomen would be cut to pieces" ; severe griping, cutting pains. Pain in sigmoid flexure. There is great weakness ; fainting fits ; excessive uneasiness and tossing about of limbs. There is > of pain by eructations of frothy matter and flatulence.

Relations.—*Compare :* Camph. (diarrhœa with coldness) ; Coloc. (colic). Ir. t. (pain in cæcum).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great restlessness with anxiety.

2. **Head.**—Violent headache.—Pain in head ; smarting in skin of forehead.

4. **Ears.**—Humming in ears.

6. **Face.**—Dryness of lips.

8. **Mouth.**—Biting and smarting of tongue.—Stinging on tongue and in fauces.

11. **Stomach.**—Flatulent and frothy eructations with abatement of pain. —Nausea.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in r. hypochondrium.—Severe griping, cutting pain in bowels, < at night.—Pain in middle of abdomen and in region of l. superior flexure of colon.—Pain in cæcum.—Flatulent rumbling in bowels. —Colic : violent pain in small intestines, as if abdomen would be cut to pieces.—Inflammation of intestines.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stools : violent, excessive ; bloody ; watery, with weak pulse ; sour-smelling ; with great restlessness and anxiety. — Before and during stool : cutting colic.—Pain in sigmoid flexure of colon.— Soreness of anus.—Diarrhœa in infants : child is quiet all day, but screams and tosses about all night (severe cutting, griping pain in bowels).—Infantile diarrhœa, general coldness, blueness of face.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pain and pressure in region of bladder.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Thrilling sensation in urethra whilst urinating.

20. **Back.**—Severe pain about superior margin of l. scapula.

21. **Limbs.**—Aching in arms and legs, most r. side.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in thighs.—Smarting on inside edge and at root of l. great toenail, with heat, tearing and pulsation.—Pain in large joint of great toe.—Burning of soles of feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Fainting fits ; weakness. — Excessive uneasiness and tossing about of limbs.

27. **Fever.**—General coldness and blueness of face.—Febrile attacks.—Great disposition to perspiration of head and superior parts of body.

Jasminum.

Jasminum officinale. White Jessamine. *N. O.* Jasminaceæ. (Lindley. Some botanists include the Jasmines in the Oleaceæ.) Tincture of red berries.

Clinical.—Convulsions. Tetanus.

Characteristics—The only observation on this plant is one made by W. H. Hull on a boy who ate the red berries. They produced a comatose state, vomiting and convulsions ending in tetanus. [*Jasminum* must not be confounded with *Gelsemium*, the "Yellow Jessamine," or "Carolina Jessamine," which belongs to a different order of plants. "Gelsomino" is the Italian for Jessamine, and it is probably from this that the word *Gelsemium* is derived ; and this will also account for the spelling *Gelseminum*, which has sometimes been used.] The *Treasury of Botany* states that the bitter leaves of *J. floribundum* are used in Abyssinia against tapeworm ; and the bitter root of *J. angustifolium*, powdered and mixed with the powdered root of *Acorus calamus*, is considered in India an excellent application in ringworm. *Jasmin. offic.* has not been used in medicine, but the poisoning case shows that it is a very powerful drug. The convulsive symptoms were > by a bath. Symptoms go from above downwards and from left to right.

Relations.—*Compare :* Nyctanthes (bot.)

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Comatose condition.—Perfect insensibility.

3. **Eyes.**—Pupils immoderately dilated.

6. **Face.**—Face pallid.—Muscular movement first above eyes and face, esp. l. side, towards which eyes and facial muscles were directed.

11. **Stomach.**—Slight emesis.—Slight emesis after a first sleep.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Respiration somewhat rhonchial but of unusual frequency.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Pulse slow and feeble.

24. **Generalities.**—Muscular movements observed first about eyes and face, esp. on l. side, towards which eyes and facial muscles were directed, becoming generally more severe, going from head to l. arm, then to l. lower extremities, till finally the whole body was thrown into most violent convulsions.—At one time the spasms were chiefly opisthotonus, when the whole surface was congested almost to a blackened hue ; most marked about the muscles of the head and throat ; jaws locked, trismus complete ; > by a bath. —Weak and almost helpless for a few days.—Lying on the floor in a fainting fit.—Perfect insensibility.—Surface cool.

Jatropha.

Jatropha curcas. Physic nut. (West Indies.) *N. O.* Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture and trituration of seeds.

Clinical.—Blepharospasm. *Borborygmi.* Cholera. Cholerine. Cramps. Diarrhœa. Eyelids, margins of, inflamed. Heels, sensitive. Mouth, ulceration of. Skin, affections of. Vomiting. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Jatropha* is one of the most active of the Euphorbians and strongly resembles *Croton* in its action, especially in the urgent gushing stools and the irritation and pimples of the skin. One of the most notable characteristics of *Jatropha* is the very marked and peculiar gurgling it causes : "Much noise in abdomen as if a bottle was being emptied, followed later by a thin stool." "Sudden desire for stool, and constant noises as of liquids in abdomen, especially on left side." The diarrhœa is very often associated with coldness ; with mottled blue surface ; with cold sweat. At times the purging is accompanied by copious (and easy) vomiting of watery albuminous ropy liquid. *Sudden* desire for stool is marked. Water is almost immediately vomited. It corresponds more to the earlier than the collapse stage of cholera. Cramps are predominant ; griping cutting pains ; sensation as if balls were rolling together in abdomen. The patient writhes about in bed with pain. Kent (*H. P.*, vi. 355) describes the sphere of *Jatr.* in cholera thus : "The characteristic is a rice-water discharge ; it has vomiting and purging ; more or less sweat ; more or less cramps ; suppression of urine, the great prostration, syncope and rapid onset peculiar to cholera ; and it has this to differentiate it from all other remedies—the *vomit and purging and evacuations are thick, albuminous, lumpy, instead of thin and watery.*" Walking in open air < rumbling ; = pain in heels ; > headache. Open air > headache ; = rumbling. In room, headache <. Patient seeks to cool himself by throwing off covers and lying on ground. Touch and pressure <. At night : mouth dry ; itching between toes. After midnight : profuse watery diarrhœa. In morning : stools < ; headache ; metallic, bloody taste ; much spitting of saliva. Summer : diarrhœa, occurring suddenly.

Relations.—*Antidote to its effects:* placing hands in cold water. *Compare :* Euphorbiaceæ, especially Croton, Euphorb. coroll. In cholera, Verat. (Verat. has more pain and more pronounced collapse ; it has not the albuminous vomiting of Jatr. nor so much rumbling). Ars. (vomits water as soon as drunk). Elat. (gushing, noisy stools). Jatropha urens.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Depression.—Great anxiety.—Anxiety with burning pain in stomach and coldness of the body.—Attacks of anxiety at night constricting chest and preventing sleep till morning.—Quietude of mind ; indifference to pain.—Great general prostration of strength.—Ecstasy, feeling of lively warmth, etherial lightness during the painful diarrhœa.

2. **Head.**—Giddiness, followed by unconsciousness and delirium.—Heat and heaviness of the head.—Head hot ; stupefaction, with yawning and nausea.—Heat in head, face, and ears.—Headache, with nausea and vomituri-tion, beginning in the morning.—Violent pressing pain in the temples, ceasing in open air and reappearing when entering a room.—Stiffness of muscles on forehead and neck.

3. **Eyes.**—Itching and smarting of margins of lids.—Twitching of l. upper lid.—Bright and dark spots before eyes.—Black points before eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Burning hot ears, with heat in the back part of the head.

5. **Nose.**—Itching of the nose while eating.—Ulcers in the nose (and mouth).

6. **Face.**—Hot face and head ; chilliness in the back.—Pale face with blue margins round eyes.—Painful cracked lips.

8. **Mouth.**—Metallic, bloody taste, with much spitting of saliva (in the morning).—Increased accumulation of thin saliva.—Long-continued pain and burning of the tongue.—Numbness of tongue, with heat and dryness of mouth.—Dryness of mouth and tongue, without thirst (at night) ; mouth feels as if scalded.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness in fauces and throat.—Burning in the mouth and throat, followed by dryness.—Spasmodic constriction in throat, ascending from stomach.

11. **Stomach.**—Violent, unquenchable thirst, not satisfied by drinking water.—Dreads to drink on account of nausea.—Eructations of air.—Vomiting of a large mass of dark-green bile.—Glass of water almost immediately vomited.—Easy vomiting of large quantities of watery, albuminous sub-stances; at same time watery diarrhœa, with spasmodically contracting pains in the stomach, burning in the stomach, cramps in the calves ; coldness of body ; viscid sweat (cholerine).—Vomiting of pregnant women.—Heat and burning in the stomach.—Inflammation of the stomach and of the intestines.—Sensation of sinking, with nausea in the pit of the stomach.—Persistent dull pressure in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain deep in abdomen, behind the navel.—Abdomen swollen, and sore to the touch.—Sensation as if balls were rolling together in abdomen.—Lancinating, stinging pain with the colic.—Burning in abdomen ; seeks to cool himself by throwing off covering and lying on ground.—Painful thrusts from umbilicus to lumbar region.—Tympanites.—Rumbling in the abdomen with colic ; **>** when walking in the open air.—Noise like the gurgling of water coming out of the bung-hole of a barrel during the fecal discharge.—Noise in the intestines, as if a bottle were emptied, or as if a fluid were running in the intestines ; not **>** by a loose stool.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Sudden desire for stool, and constant noises as of liquids in abdomen, esp, l. side.—Watery diarrhœa ; it gushes from him like a torrent.—First stage of cholera, before collapse.—Very copious mushy stools with quantities of lumbrici and threadworms.—Stool watery and in gushes.—Stools like rice-water.—Profuse watery diarrhœa, from a cold, weakening patient greatly—Constipation.—Stitches in anus and rectum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent desire to urinate ; urine, pale yellow, frothy.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Aching in genitals as after excessive

sexual intercourse.—Drawing in genitals, extending along inner side r. thigh to navel.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Vomiting of pregnancy.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Painful pressure r. side of larynx, at night, waking him, not < by touch.—Short, hacking, persistent cough.—Hollow cough.—Respiration quick, panting.—Respiration difficult.

18. **Chest.**—Pain in region of l. 3rd rib inside nipple.—Constriction in chest with anxiety, preventing sleep.—Violent (aching) pain in l. clavicle.—Pressure in l. pectoral muscles; later in r.—Frequent, sudden, violent stitches to l. of ensiform cartilage, behind the costal cartilages, which arrest the breathing.—Frequent stitches behind the cartilages of the 6th and 7th ribs.—Sticking, from above downwards, deep in chest behind sternum.

19. **Heart.**—Feeling of sinking and nausea in the precordial region, followed by soft stool.—Violent palpitation, shaking the chest, when moving slowly about the room.—Pulse: irregular; small, thready, intermittent; greatly slowed.—Almost pulseless.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness of muscles of nape of neck; and forehead.—Bruised feeling in muscles of back and chest.—Stiffness in lumbar region.

21. **Limbs.**—Muscles of limbs contracted by violent spasms.—Pains in limbs and joints.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Cramps in muscles of (upper) arms.—

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cramps in calves. (Cholera.)—Cramp-like pains in the legs, with cramps and knotting of the calves.—Violent cramps in legs and feet.—Tingling in the toes.—Itching between the toes at night.—The heels are very sensitive when walking on them.

24. **Generalities.**—Convulsions.—General coldness of the body.—Extreme weariness and sleepiness.—Prostration, with frequent and weak pulse; < by slightest exertion.—More susceptible than usual to wine.

25. **Skin.**—Pimples: on wrist; back of hand; cheek; back of neck; bend of r. thigh.—Itching and slight tension round mouth.—Itching: between fingers; in palm; between toes in bed at night; first <, then > by rubbing.

26. **Sleep.**—Excessive drowsiness.—Restlessness at night on account of rush of thought and palpitation.—Attacks of anxiety at night did not permit sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness in the back, with heat in the face and head.—Chilliness, with cold hands and blue nails.—Coldness of the whole body; mottled blue; chilliness and clammy perspiration.—Cold hands, with heat in the mouth and throat.—Heat in head, face, and ears.—General cold, clammy perspiration.

Jatropha Urens.

Spurge nettle. Tread-softly. (Southern United States.)
N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Cardiac paresis. Œdema.

Characteristics.—According to Allen this is the most poisonous plant known. He quotes from the *Kew Gardens Quarterly* (December,

1851) the experience of Mr. Smith, who touched his wrist against the fine bristly stings of the plant whilst reaching over it. He experienced these symptoms : numbness and swelling of the lips. The action of the poison was on the heart ; circulation stopped, and Mr. Smith soon fell unconscious, the last thing he remembered being cries of, "Run for the doctor!" Other *Jatrophas* are *J. glauca* or *glandulifera* of the East Indies, the seeds of which when crushed yield an oil which is used as an external application in rheumatism ; and *J. podagrica*, which has a curious nodulated gouty-looking stem.

Jequirity.

Abrus precatorius. Indian Liquorice. *N. O.* Leguminosæ. Tincture or trituration of the seeds.

Clinical.—Epithelioma. Granular lids. Lupus. Ophthalmia. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Abrus precatorius* is a climbing plant, a native of India, but has been introduced to the Western tropics, and its use as an eye remedy was discovered by the natives of Brazil, who gave it the name *Jequirity*. It has "small nearly globose seeds, which are of a brilliant scarlet colour, with a black scar indicating where they were attached to the pods" (*Treas. of Bot.*). These are used for necklaces ; and as a standard of weight under the name of Raté. The roots are used in the same manner as liquorice roots. The method of its employment in eye affections is as follows : Thirty-two grains of the powdered seeds are allowed to soak for twenty-four hours in a thousand grammes of water. The patient (with granular ophthalmia) bathes his eyes with the filtered product thrice daily for three days, at the end of which time he has become the subject of a severe conjunctivitis, which may be either purulent or more allied to the diphtheritic form. By the fifteenth day the inflammation ceases and the granulations are found to be much diminished in size or even destroyed (*B. J. H.*, xli. 280). The intensity of the inflammation may be regulated by the strength of the solution. Sometimes the inflammation does not confine itself to the eyes but affects the lids with an intense inflammation which spreads to the face, neck, and chest. Sattler propounded a theory that there was a specific bacillus in the *Jequirity* infusion, but Klein (*H. W.*, xix. 220) and later Benson (*H. W.*, xix. 286) conclusively disproved this by showing that the effect was produced equally well with powdered seeds, infusion freshly made and infusion in all stages of bacterial decomposition. In the old school *Jeq.* has been used instead of blenorrhagic infection for the cure of granular lids. Whilst allopaths adopt this crude bit of homœopathy from the Brazilian natives there is no reason why homœopaths should not use *Jeq.* in the attenuations. A further use has been made of it by Shoemaker of Philadelphia (*Lancet*, August 2, 1884—*H. W.*, xx. 427) in affections of the

skin showing great cell proliferation, lupoid conditions, epithelioma, sloughing ulcers. The preparation he used was made as follows: Two hundred grains of the beans are decorticated by being slightly bruised and crushed in a mortar, the red hulls being carefully picked from the cotyledons; the latter are put in a bottle and covered with distilled water. They are thus macerated twenty-four hours, then transferred to a mortar and thoroughly triturated to a smooth paste. Sufficient water is then added to make the whole weigh 800 grains. Prepared in this way it is like an emulsion and is applied to the surface to be treated with a large camel-hair pencil or mop. The application of this emulsion to ulcerated surfaces is almost painless, but soon (often within an hour) there is much irritation and inflammation, the edges become red and infiltrated, surrounding tissues œdematous and shining. In the course of from six to twelve hours a desiccated cuirass-like crust has formed which cracks in twenty-four hours more, and the discharge escapes freely. This goes on for five or six days, the quantity of discharge diminishing. The crust then separates or is removed by water dressing and discloses healthy granulations. If any unhealthy granulations are left the application is repeated. Shoemaker says of the result of this treatment, that it exercises a destructive tendency on unhealthy granulated conditions followed by a constructive change, promoting under the protective cover of the exudation which it causes, a rapid development of healthy tissue. But it must be used with caution, for "it may give rise to erysipelatous inflammation, and if used on weak and irritable patients, to great constitutional disturbances." Shoemaker gives a series of striking cures with the remedy, but the constitutional effects are of more importance to homœopaths. They are: headache, pain in the limbs, fever, high pulse. In a case of ulcerative lupus of both sides of the nose which was cured by five applications, the first was followed by: an enormous amount of inflammation, accompanied by malaise, febrile exacerbation (103° F.), which lasted till the crust began to dry.—*Abrus precatorius* was the plant employed by Professor Nowack to determine meteorological and telluric forecasts owing to the extreme sensitiveness of its leaves to atmospheric disturbances.

Relations.—*Compare:* In ophthalmia, Ipec.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Headache.

3. **Eyes.**—Purulent or diphtheritic inflammation of the conjunctiva; at times affecting lids with intense inflammation spreading to face, neck, and chest.—Cures granular ophthalmia after the inflammation subsides.

21. **Limbs.**—Pains in extremities.

24. **Generalities.**—Malaise.

25. **Skin.**—Erysipelatous inflammation of skin.—Lupus.—Indolent ulcers.

27. **Fever.**—High temperature and high pulse.

Juglans Cinerea.

Juglans cathartica. Butternut. (U.S.A.) *N. O.* Juglandaceæ. Tincture of bark of root. Triturations of the resinoid *Juglandin.*

Clinical.—Acne. Angina pectoris. *Axilla, pain in. Chest, pain in.* Coryza. Ecthyma. Eczema. Erysipelas. Erythema nodosum. Headache. Herpes. Hydrothorax. Impetigo figurata. Lichen. Migraine. Pemphigus. Ringworm. Rodent ulcer. *Scapula, pain in.* Scarlatina. Tetters. Vision, lost.

Characteristics.—The *Butternut* and the *Black Walnut* (*Juglans nigra*) are the American representatives of the Walnut family. *J. ciner.* and *Juglans regia*, or *Nux juglans*, have both been proved and studied. With both the digestion is first disordered, and with this other symptoms, as headache, occur. These run an acute course and then skin affections manifest themselves, and these run a chronic course (Clotar Müller, quoted by Hale). Before the homœopathic provings were made *Jug. c.* had a reputation as a mild cathartic and was successfully used in camp diarrhœa and dysentery in the early American wars. Applied to the skin, the juice causes reddening and blistering. "The green rind rubbed on tetters and ringworms dispels them." The provings brought out the characteristics in much detail, and clinical use has still further developed them. *Jug. r.* has been used with much success in scrofulous and scorbutic conditions; and both *Jug. r.* and *Jug. c.* cause dark, clotted hæmorrhage—*Jug. c.* from the lungs and *Jug. r.* from the uterus. Both act on the axilla, *Jug. c.* causing acute pains and numbness, *Jug. r.* affecting skin and glands. *Jug. c.* has some remarkable head symptoms. Sharp shooting pain in occiput is very characteristic. There is a headache with frequent micturition and burning. It has morning headaches like *Nux*, *Bry.*, *Chelid.*, and *Iris;* and it much resembles the last in the disturbance of the digestive organs. Pains in liver and right scapula; acute diarrhœa. It is one of the medicines which produces epigastric sinking. This extends to the abdomen and is accompanied by headache. One patient who was taking *Jug. c.* for acne developed all the symptoms of angina pectoris. But the skin is the organ most of all affected by the drug. All kinds of eruptions have been caused or cured by it, including scarlatina and rodent ulcer. There are a good many rheumatic pains in the remedy. The itching is < when overheated from exercise. Walking < chest pains; > pain from rectum to bladder. Going up hill < or = retrosternal pain. Stooping = pain in scapula and back. Dull headache is > when getting up.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bry. (angina pectoris; Bry. ϕ gtt. v. relieved immediately). *Compare:* Jug. r., Bry. (rheumatic pains; dropsy of chest; stitching in liver; occipital headache); Chel. (liver pain; pain under right scapula; bilious stools); Nux v. (jaundice; liver pains); Iris v. (diarrhœa; liver): Jalap. (diarrhœa); Septicæm. (camp, diarrhœa); Æthiops ant., Arsen., Prim. obc., Mezer., Olean., Viol. t., Rhus, &c. (skin); Gels., Coccul., Carb. v., Glon., Sul.,

Nat. sul., &c. (occipital headache); Carya alba (botan.; purpura and scurvy).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Want to be alone, want to do nothing but eat and sleep, cannot think of concentrating my mind upon any one subject.—Confusion so that I could not study.—Dull feeling, cannot remember anything that I read —Absent-minded, forget what I am about.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, with slight nausea 11 a.m.—Slight vertigo with sinking faint feeling in stomach extending to abdomen.—Headache in morning on waking, with yellow coat on tongue.—Dull headache in forenoon, < r. side.—Head feels as large as a barrel.—Severe headache; can hardly see.—Headache with frequent micturition and burning.—Fulness in frontal region.—Pain in forehead.—Pain in r. temple in forenoon.—Pain in occiput in morning; > on rising.—Sharp, shooting pains in occiput, often associated with liver disturbance.—Itching of scalp, intense, must scratch constantly.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes red and swollen.—Inflammation with pustules on lids and around eyes.—Eyes burning in afternoon.—Feeling in eyes as if drawn together.—Loss of vision on sudden motion, with faint-like giddiness.

5. **Nose.**—Numbness at root of nose; in bridge, > rubbing.—Dryness. —Watery discharge (l.).—Bleeding.—"Noli me tangere" (rodent ulcer) on nose.

6. **Face.**—Pallor.—Erythematous redness, with dry, burning sensation.

8, 9. **Mouth and Throat.**—Tongue: coated white; yellow in the morning.—Burning and pricking in mouth and throat.—Taste coppery.—Swelling of submaxillary glands, < r.—Sore throat: in forenoon, with roughness; on swallowing; with swollen feeling.—Fauces dry.—Burning in pharynx.—Pain in r. side of fauces.

11. **Stomach.**—Ferocious appetite.—Thirsty, want to drink all the time. —Nausea in morning.—Nausea < at night.—Burning in stomach.—Sinking in stomach extends to abdomen; with headache.

12. **Abdomen.**—Stitches in hepatic region, and under r. scapula.—Pain in each hypochondrium; in umbilical region; in abdomen after dinner, then diarrhœa, with burning in anus; in region of inguinal rings, with soreness on rising from a recumbent position.—Flatulent pain in different parts of abdomen.—Heavy pain in umbilical region.—Burning in abdomen after stool.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stools bilious, copious, frequent, painless.—Loose stool smelling like onions.—Diarrhœa: with cutting in abdomen; with burning in anus before and after stool; painless in forenoon; yellow, frothy, with tenesmus and burning in anus after stool.—A drastic purge, producing irritation and inflammation of mucous membrane of bowels.—(Camp diarrhœa.)—Soft stool with pain and flatulence in abdomen.—Stool soft and brown; dark, and sticky.—Constipation, with griping in umbilical region.—Constipation preceded by diarrhœa.—Stool: hard, and in balls; hard and dark brown; hard and brown, difficult; first part hard and brown, latter part diarrhœic and greenish-yellow; small and brown; dark brown.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Micturition: frequent and copious; frequent with burning smarting (with headache).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Raising a quantity of dark blood.—Expectoration of very tenacious mucus.

18. **Chest.**—Great oppression of chest with cutting pains in lungs.—Scrofulous consumption with great emaciation.—Pain in l. chest; in centre at times, by day and night, with foreboding feeling at night, not < by walking.—Dropsy of chest of rheumatic origin where there are bright red spots like flea-bites.—Retrosternal pain, <, or only felt when going uphill; when walking out of doors.—Oppression at chest; hindering long breathing.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Sharp wrenching in l. side at 6 p.m., when walking, with suffocating sensation under sternum, compelling him to stand still, which did not > the pain, the attack being similar to angina pectoris (*Bry.* ϕ relieved immediately).—Pulse accelerated.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Neck rigid.—Lame feeling in nape.—Pricking up and down spine.—Sticking under r. scapula on stooping.—Pain: between scapulæ; under scapula; under r. scapula, making breathing difficult; under vertical border of r. scapula, < moving the part and drawing a long breath; in region of lumbar vertebræ and r. sacro-iliac symphysis; in region of lumbar vertebræ in afternoon, with restlessness; in lumbar and dorsal vertebræ at night; in region of sacro-iliac symphysis, < sitting, also in forenoon, and in region of lumbar vertebræ; in lumbar vertebræ, extending through lumbar region and up spine.—Occasional shooting in lumbar region.

21. **Limbs.**—Aching pains in the limbs.—Pain in elbows and knees.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in shoulder.—Sharp, rheumatic pain in shoulders and wrists.—Pain in r. axilla in afternoon.—Pain in r. axilla, extending down arm.—Pain in l. arm.—Arms and wrists, as if sprained by hard work.—Numb pain in r. axilla, extending down arm along nerves.—Numb pain in arms and wrists in forenoon; in elbows and knees; in wrists extending up arms.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cramp-like pain in hip at night.—Pain in thighs and l. knee in forenoon.—Pain in r. knee on ascending stairs; in ankles.—Occasionally sharp pain in calves.—Numbness of l. foot when sitting still.

24. **Generalities.**—Loss of weight.—Aching in various parts.—Feeling as if all internal organs were too large, < l. side.—Restlessness in afternoon, with pain in region of lumbar vertebræ.—Weakness; with sick feeling.—Faintness, > rising and moving about.—Deathlike feeling, with chills and shuddering.

25. **Skin.**—Exanthematous eruption resembling flush of scarlatina.—Eruption resembling eczema simplex on upper chest, with itching pricking when heated by over-exertion.—Pustules on thighs, hips, and nates, with itching and burning, a few pustules on body, face, and arms.—Itching in spots, now here, now there.—Itching on arms, > scratching.—Itching with burning.—Itching on head, neck, and shoulders, with pricking.—Itching on arms with burning and redness.

26. **Sleep.**—Constant yawning, without sleepiness.—Sleepiness.—Sleeplessness; after 3 a.m.—Sleep restless; and light.—Sleep unrefreshing.—Dreams: vivid; frightful; frightful at night, and waking covered with sweat; troublesome; of being among Indians; ridiculous.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness alternating with flashes of heat; chilliness along spine; beginning in back when near the fire, without coldness of flesh.

Juglans Regia.

Nux juglans. Walnut. Juglandaceæ. Tincture of leaves and of rind of green fruit.

Clinical.—Acne. Anus, burning in. Axillary glands, suppuration of. Chancre. Ecthyma. Eyes, pain over. Favus. Flatulence. Headache. Herpes. Herpes preputialis. Levitation, sensation of. Menorrhagia. Purpura. Ringworm. Scurvy. Spleen, pain in. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—"It was said that in the golden age, when men lived upon acorns, the gods lived upon Walnuts, and hence the name of Juglans, *Jovis glans*, or Jupiter's nuts" (*Treasury of Botany*). From many points of view the walnut-tree is of very great importance, and well deserves its lofty name. Besides providing food, at any rate fit for the gods, and wood at once light and strong, a sap that yields sugar, a fruit that yields a dye and an oil, and serves for pickles, the Royal Nut has a place in medicine which deserves to be better known. The *Treasury of Botany* gives a hint to homœopaths in this remark: "Its plantation should not be too near dwellings, as some persons are affected by the powerful aroma of its foliage." The remarkably brain-like appearance of the nut has given rise to the notion that it is a "brain-food." I cannot say that there is any other ground for it; but in Clotar Müller, who was the first to prove *Jug. r.*, it produced this curious symptom: "Excited, as if intoxicated, in the evening in bed, and a feeling as if the head were floating in the air"; showing a decided brain action, such as we generally associate with the "wine" rather than the "walnuts" of dessert. Peevishness and mental indolence were other mental symptoms noted. The head symptoms are as marked as those of *Jug. c.*, but the lancinating pains were not noted in the occiput as with that remedy, but in the forehead. There are few remedies which cause flatulence and bloating of the abdomen more markedly than *Jug. r.* It appears to affect the spleen more than the liver (opposite of *Jug. c.*). There is diarrhœa, and many rectal and anal symptoms; but the diarrhœa is not so distinctly bilious as that of *Jug. c.* Like *Carya alba* and *Jug. c.*, *Jug. r.* is hæmorrhagic, the blood being black and clotted (uterine). Remarkable symptoms of inflammation and ulceration appeared in the male sexual organs. This to a large extent belongs to the general integumatary action of the remedy. It was Clotar Müller who made the observation that "In the digestive organs it causes derangement and irritation, which simultaneously call forth abnormal symptoms in other organs, especially in the head. After this action, which is *brief*, appear various exanthematous symptoms, which appear late and run a chronic course." The skin symptoms of the *Regia* are more pronounced and varied than those of *Cinerea*. This has led to its more frequent use in scrofula, as skin and gland affections go much together. Farrington says *Jug. r.* is one of the best remedies in "tinea favosa, especially in the scalp behind the ear, itching is intense at night so that the patient has difficulty in sleeping." Scabs appear

on arms and in axillæ. In the proving of *Jug. r.* the symptoms went from the right axilla to left. In a patient of mine, a nurse who had poisoned her left arm some years before from a septic and possibly syphilitic case, inflammation of the axillary glands ensued, first of left then of right, leaving an eczematous itching condition. The glands of the groin also became affected. *Elaps.* 200 had relieved the bulk of the conditions, but there was still a little irritation occasionally in the axillæ, and I thought I might expedite matters by giving *Jug. r.* 12 three times a day. This is what happened: Five days after beginning the *Jug. r.* an eruption of minute vesicles appeared on her back, itching much. It extended all up the centre of the back from sacrum to mid-dorsal region, spreading out below, tapering above. She had scratched holes in two places. The rash was < after washing. But *all soreness and irritation had gone from the arms and axillæ.* I antidoted with *Rhus* 12. Four years later she had had no more trouble with the glands. Cl. Müller, who experienced the axillary skin symptoms in his own person, had never suffered from a skin affection before. One of the provers was cured of an itching eruption of the legs from which he had suffered in winter for four years, the itching commencing as soon as he began to undress. Many of the symptoms closely resembled syphilis, and the affection of the cheek in one of the provers was actually diagnosed as syphilitic by a medical man who saw him in Cl. Müller's absence. The left side of head, face, and abdomen mostly affected. Axillary symptoms proceed from right to left. The symptoms generally are < by motion; migraine < by speaking; pain in abdomen < by laughing. There is < after fat food. < Evening at 9 p.m., and after 9. The itching is < at night. Warmth of bed < toothache. It removed a winter rash < by undressing. Rash caused in my case was < by washing.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Rhus. *Compare:* Jug. c., Carya alb. (botan); Rhus (skin); Graph. (tinea favosa behind ears); Rumex (rash < undressing); Mezer., Merc.; Cean. (spleen); Lyc. (flatulence). *Follows well:* Elaps. (axillary affections; black hæmorrhages); Sulph. (head hot, cold extremities); Grind. (pain over l. eye).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Excited in evening in bed as if intoxicated, and feeling as if the head were floating in the air.—Peevish and discontented in evening.—Disinclined to talk or argue, as was customary with him; mental indolence.—Inattention when reading and disinclination to work.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo.—Headache after dinner and in evening; with flushed face.—Feeling in head and nose as in beginning of coryza.—Confusion in head.—Burning heat in head in the evening with icy-cold extremities.—Heaviness in head.—Lancinations in forehead.—Pain in l. side of forehead.—Pain above l. eye, with pain in eyes.—Pain above eyes, < motion; < shaking head or moving eyes; with yawning and sleepiness.—Pain above eyes, as if dizzy.—Throbbing in temples, > going into open air, returning on entering warm room, with sharp pain in front part of head.—Migraine in a spot in region of l. parietal bone preventing speaking.

3. **Eyes.**—Burning in eyes.—Pressive pain above eye (l.) < by motion.—Feeling of coryza.

4. **Ears.**—Aching and fulness in r., then l. ear, then discharge of pus from both ears, external ear inflamed and two painful sores on it.—Burning in l. ear, then redness and swelling, then pimple on inside, then discharge of pus from both ears, < l., with burning and redness of l. external ear, and feeling as if something dropped inside of ear at every step, and soreness preventing lying on l. side of head.

6. **Face.**—Swelling of l. cheek and upper lip, with swelling of gum over l. upper incisors, without previous toothache, then a hard, reddish painful swelling in l. cheek, in the middle of which was a sharply-defined, depressed dark red, yielding circle, pus could be seen through the thin skin, the apparently sound tooth was drawn, and ichorous pus (from an abscess) was discharged through the opening, then the swelling disappeared.

8. **Mouth.**—Tearing in hollow teeth, < warmth of bed.—Tongue coated white; in morning, with bitter, slimy taste.—Tongue covered with white mucus.—Salivation.—Inclination to keep mouth dry after dinner, could not make up his mind to drink wine or water as usual.—Taste bitter.—Taste slimy in morning on waking.

9. **Throat.**—Hawking of much mucus.

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite increased.—Unusually great appetite without increase of thirst.—Appetite lost.—Thirstlessness while eating, and aversion to wine.—Aversion to tobacco-smoking in evening.—Thirst increased.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations: violent; frequent; loud; tasting as after eating fat.—Fulness and bloatedness of the stomach, which prevent one from eating while one has a good appetite, > from eructations.—Hiccough more violent after eating.—Nausea at ó a.m.; and after supper.—Vomiting; woke suddenly, vomited food eaten four hours before, then slept without further trouble.—Burning in stomach.—Pain in epigastric region, with distension of abdomen.

12. **Abdomen.**—Fulness, bloatedness, tension, and heaviness in the abdomen, with frequent desire to go to stool, > by eructations and discharge of flatulence.—Distension: after eating; after dinner, with emission of flatus; with sudden desire for stool; so that he must loosen his clothes, with pressure in stomach; so that he could eat but little in spite of good appetite; tympanitic hardness of the abdomen.—Rumbling; with griping; with pressive pain in epigastric region.—Emission of flatus; especially when lying down.—Pain in abdomen > eructations.—Wandering pains.—Pressive and drawing pain, < motion, > appearance of menses (fifteen days too soon), then for eight days (instead of three as usual), copious discharge of blackish blood, often in large clots, with exhaustion and loss of appetite.—Drawing, with pressure in region of spleen.—Sticking beneath l. lowest ribs.—Pressure in region of spleen, with eructations.—Pain beneath the l. false ribs, < deep breathing, laughing or stooping.—Pain in l. side on rapid walking.—Pain over l. side with wandering gripings in intestines.—Pain above umbilicus.—Pain in hypogastrium, with nausea.—Sticking in hypogastrium on moving or stooping.—Cutting in r. hypogastric region.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stool: liquid twice a day; preceded or accompanied by pain in abdomen; thin; soft, large, at last almost thin.—Stool

hard ; difficult ; scanty.—Stool delayed.—Constipation.—Bowels confined in morning, natural in afternoon.—Large stool, then burning pain and pressure in anus.—Stool scanty and frequent ; difficult ; omitted.—Itching at the anus in the evening in bed, with stitches, compelling one to walk about.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent desire to pass water from loss of tone of sphincter.—Constant urging and involuntary dribbling.—Continuous desire to urinate, and frequent micturition day and night, with very profuse discharge.—Obliged to urinate at night.—Obliged to urinate often ; and much at a time.—Copious urine ; but no thirst.—Urine scanty and clear.—Urine dark red.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Frequent erections day and night.—Burning in penis after coition with his wife, with abrasion where prepuce joins penis, afterwards a suppurating streak half-way around between glans and prepuce, then the ulcer became larger, margins hard, base lardaceous, bleeding on slight pressure, often there was a small scab, from beneath which pus oozed and which often came off and left a suppurating ulcer, afterwards a healthy scab formed in the middle and fell off, leaving healthy skin, so that instead of one long narrow there were two small round ulcers ; these healed and left no scar.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menstruation too early and too profuse ; discharge of a large quantity of black clots ; preceded by pressive drawing pains in abdomen, < by motion ; accompanied with general exhaustion and loss of appetite.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Aphonia or great hoarseness.

18. **Chest.**—Itching on the sternum.—Sticking in lungs not dependent on motion or respiration.—Oppression.

19. **Pulse.**—Pulse rapid and full.

20. **Back.**—Stitches in sacral region.—Violent stitches in the small of the back, causing one to tremble.

21. **Limbs.**—Drawing pain as if sprained, in first phalanx and joint of l. thumb, < motion, and while in bed the same pain in r. great toe.—Sticking and itching in r. leg and r. fingers.—Drawing and paralysed feeling in legs and knees, with weakness and with giving way of knees when walking, and a similar sensation in r. hand.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Itching of skin of axilla (r.) ; tetters formed ; afterwards (l.)—Electric starts in forearms and hands wake him as he falls asleep.—Weak feeling in r. hand.—Intermittent pain in r. index.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in the hips or knees, impeding walking.—Sticking in inner condyle of knee and feeling of impediment when walking.—Rheumatic pain in knee impeding walking.—Pain in r. instep when walking, and sensation of impediment.—A burning itching eruption of lower extremities occurring in winter, itching commencing as soon as he undressed, was cured by the proving.

24. **Generalities.**—Muscles relaxed.—Exhaustion and disinclination for the usual business.—Intoxicated sensation ; as if flying.

25. **Skin.**—Eruption behind ears of children.—Itching eruption over the whole body.—Pimples on face ; red pimples on face, neck, shoulders, and back, some containing thickish fluid ; pimples on nape, discharging moisture when scratched (like acne).—Itching : here and there ; on sternum ; on hands ;

r. hand ; dorsum of r. hand, then on feet, forehead, scalp and abdomen ; r. fingers in afternoon ; legs, arms and abdomen at night, with tossing about and inability to sleep ; here and there causing restless sleep, with dreams and erections ; on flexor surface of r. forearm, near elbow, with burning and red spot, in the middle of which was a pimple, the redness disappeared, but the pimple was painful and pus formed.—Painful, large blood-boils on the shoulder and in the region of the liver.—Glandular swellings (scrofulous swellings).—Pustules as in eczema, with burning-itching, red, cracked skin, discharging a greenish fluid stiffening the linen.—Syphilitic, scrofulous and mercurial ulcers and herpes.—Itching in r. axilla, with burning, skin sore and cracked then red and scaly, it became moist, on margin of tetter burning vesicles, the tetter < after perspiring much, the perspiration, with the secretion from the eruption, stiffened the linen and stained it greenish-yellow, the pain sometimes so great that violent motion of the arms was impossible, there were always new vesicles and larger extent of redness after increased burning and itching, the same trouble in l. axilla, then a furuncle on shoulder, on coracoid process, then a painful furuncle over biceps, with circumscribed redness and induration, discharging bloody matter, then two red itching spots on r. elbow, upon which a yellow pustule formed, a furuncle, with induration and pain, between 9th and 10th ribs, with thick, bloody discharge, leaving an induration, about this time a red spot near seat of second furuncle, becoming like an indurated gland, at this time on l. instep, then on r. redness, with itching and vesicles, leaving hard scurf, whereby the whole place became elevated and painful, the scabs were pressed in by the boots and rubbed off so that the part was raw, after healing the spot was bluish red and swollen.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning ; in afternoon, with stretching.—Sleepiness.—Inability to sleep after dinner though inclined to do so earlier than usual.—Restless sleep, with frightful dreams.—Restless dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse full and frequent in the evening.—Cold limbs ; after 9 p.m., with hot head.—Alternations of cold and heat in short attacks during the day.—Alternations of coldness and heat over whole body, with heaviness of head, which after eating increased to pain, > after 3 p.m.—Heat over whole body in evening.—Frequent and sudden attacks of flushes of heat.—Heat in flushes, with confusion of head.—Burning hot face in the evening, with cold extremities.—Hot head in evening.—Hot hands at 9 p.m., with rapid pulse, then general sweat.—Sweat staining greenish yellow and stiffening linen.

Juncus.

Juncus effusus. Soft Rush. *N. O.* Juncaceæ. Tincture (of root probably).

Clinical.—Asthma. Backache. Calculus. Catarrh. Dropsy. Flatulence. Headache. Kidney, diseases of. Rheumatism. Scars, affections of.

Characteristics.—*Juncus* was proved by Dr. Wahle, and a number of symptoms were produced. The most notable were bubbling sensations in various parts ; and a number of pains pressive

and sticking were noted in the chest. Pulling in cervical vertebræ ; in neck muscles. There was much rumbling of flatus in abdomen, and marked > to abdominal symptoms when flatus was emitted. According to Jahr, quoting Noack and Trinks, *Junc.* is diuretic, and has been used in dropsical, calculous, and renal diseases. Hartmann used *J. conglomeratus* with success in dysury, strangury, and ischury. In Livonia a decoction of *J. pilosus* is used for stone and gravel. The exact preparation used in the proving was not recorded. Fresh plant tinctures should be used in any further experiments. The pains were < on l. side ; appeared or were < at night and came on again in morning and evening. < Flexing parts ; < bending sideways ; > stretching out arm. Rheumatic pains < by rest, > by motion. Chilliness < on uncovering ; > emission of flatus.

Relations.—*Compare :* Rhus (< rest, and uncovering ; > stretching) ; Berb. (bubbling sensations) ; Sil. (scars).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anxiety in morning, during a partial slumber, like the orgasm of blood, with frequent palpitation so that he was obliged to sit up, when it disappeared.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo : as if everything were turning in a circle during rest ; with nausea while walking.—Pressive drawing headache, extending from before backward.—Pressing-asunder headache, in forehead, on stooping, on rising up in bed in morning, a burrowing pain as in suppuration in forehead and occiput, which immediately disappears on lying down again.—Bubbling sensation in r. side of occipital bone, which extends to r. ear, where it leaves a dull, pressive sensation.

3. **Eyes.**—Itching on margins of lids, > rubbing.

4. **Ears.**—Cramp-like pain in external ear.—Feeling as if inner meatus were swollen.

5. **Nose.**—Stopped catarrh ; feels like sneezing.—Itching on inner surface of l. nostril.—Dry coryza.

6. **Face.**—Sticking-itching pain above l. corner of mouth, as if a splinter sticking into it, morning.—Bubbling sensation in r. jaw-joint, leaving swollen feeling in the parts.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue : coated white ; yellow ; with slimy taste.

9. **Throat.**—Throat dark and scrapy.—Pressure in throat during swallowing, as if tonsils swollen.—Hawks much yellow mucus without coughing.—Painful laming, drawing, stretching, and pulling in neck muscles.

11. **Stomach.**—Swelling in region of stomach pit.—Tightness in stomach pit.

12. **Abdomen.**—Constant rumbling, obliges him to go to stool, but no stool follows, only emission of flatulence.—Sharp stitch extending deep inward above crest of ilium, taking away breath.—Unusual feeling of relief of abdominal symptoms after emission of flatulence.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Itching in rectum.—A thin stool consisting of small lumps.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Tension in urethra with sensation as of some-

thing alive in it.—Slight itching ; burning in urethra.—Urine : like clay-water ; deposits red sediment.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Itching in penis and scrotum.

18. **Chest.**—Violent pressive pain in lower chest, < on expiration and by bending body sideways.—Sticking commences in l. third false rib extending to r. nipple.—Pain as if lower sternum were pressed inwards.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pressive drawing in cervical vertebræ as if it would draw head to r.—Drawing and pulling in dorsal vertebræ as if he would be bent backward ; frequently repeated.—Aching pain in small of back, causing an anguish, or attended with asthma.

21. **Limbs.**—Painless cracking in joints.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Dull sticking pain in l. axilla, evening in bed.—Visible twitching of deltoid muscles.—Pressive paralytic pain in head of r. elbow, gradually disappears on stretching out arm, but renewed immediately on flexing it.—Painful burrowing in bones of wrist, during both rest and motion.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—While walking, stiffness in r. hip as if tendons too short.—Twitching in l. gluteal muscles, as if something alive beneath them.—Very painful drawing in bones of lower legs, during rest, > on motion.—Bubbling and drawing in muscles of calves.—Bubbling pain in bones of l. lower leg.—Itching and jerking in knee.—Tension in tendo Achillis as if swollen and too short, on bending l. foot forwards.

25. **Skin.**—Itching, crawling in scar of incised wound several years old, with elevation of scar as if it would break out.—Itching on penis, scrotum, thighs, knees.

26. **Sleep.**—Wakes very early, cannot sleep again.—Dreams of hunting ; of jests ; laughs aloud in his sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness over whole body, immediately on getting out of bed in morning.—Becomes chilly over whole body on raising bed covering and allowing a little air to come to the feet.—Repeated shivering.

Juniperus Communis.

Juniperis communis. Juniper. *N. O.* Gymnospermæ of the Coniferæ.
Tincture of fresh ripe berries.

Clinical.—Dropsy. Dysmenorrhœa. Hæmorrhages.

Characteristics.—*Juniper* has not been proved, but sufficient is known of its action to warrant its inclusion, and to show the analogy between its action and that of *J. Sabina.* Gin owes its distinctive properties to the oil of Juniper berries, and that is why this spirit is in such popular repute as a remedy for dysmenorrhœa. It has a very powerful action on the kidneys, and has cured cases of renal dropsy. Hale also commends it in certain coughs with scanty, loaded urine. He says German doctors use *Juniper* much in gastric affections, abdominal flatulence and colic.

Relations.—*Compare :* Junip. virg., Sabina, Tereb.

Juniperus Virginianus.

Red Cedar. *N. O.* Gymnospermæ of the Coniferæ. Tincture of fresh twigs. Tincture of twigs and berries. Tincture of the oil.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Convulsions. Eyes, twitching of. Strangury. Tetanus. Uterine hæmorrhage.

Characteristics.—The effects of *Jun. v.* have been largely observed on women who have taken it to procure abortion or bring on the menses. A number of fatal cases have occurred, the patients passing into violent convulsions, followed by an apoplectic condition, insensibility, and collapse.

Relations.—*Compare :* Sabina, Junip. c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—During paroxysm (of fever) raved incoherently.—Moaned most piteously.—Fright.—During the morning of her death lay in a stupid state ; answered no questions and did not appear to be sensible.—As the convulsions continued the stupor became more and more profound ; when they ceased coma ensued.—She lay apparently in a deep comatose sleep until about nine o'clock next day, when she woke to perfect consciousness, with no recollection of what had occurred since swallowing the oil.

2. **Head.**—Dizzy.—Head felt as if enclosed with an iron band.—Jerking of head.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes began to glare and twitch ; felt as if bursting from their sockets.—Jerking of eyes and head.—Pupils dilated.

6. **Face.**—Very red face.—Venous aspect.—Face swollen and livid.—Veins of face, head, and neck fully distended.—One half lower lip and part of chin and side of mouth much swollen and dark coloured as if bruised ; tongue and gums also involved in the swelling and lividity.—Jaws firmly fixed.

8. **Mouth.**—Thought it would take the skin from her mouth and throat.—Could not speak so as to be understood ; she articulated like one having hemiplegia.

9. **Throat.**—Fauces in spots denuded of their mucous covering.

11. **Stomach.**—Great thirst.—Sick and distressed at her stomach.—Vomited between the fits ; vomited matter smelt of cedar oil.—Vomited black matter ; afterwards green ; vomiting continued all day.—Considerable distension and tenderness at pit of stomach.—Pain in stomach.—Burning in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen swollen and hot ; intense pain in abdomen.

13. **Stool.**—Violent purging which continued till death.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Great difficulty in passing urine.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Uterine hæmorrhage.—Considerable fever and pains like labour-pains.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—The soft parts about the neck were sucked down at every effort at inspiration, and the lower jaw descended.—Stertor continued for a few minutes ; it was succeeded by breathing of a very different kind ; and the chief character of this was an unsuccessful heaving of

the chest in inspiration for breath, and a limp dropping together of the chest in expiration.—Expiration slow and without assistance from the expiratory muscles, the chest appeared to fall together from its own weight.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse less than 60, afterwards sank to 45, then intermitted. —Pulse fluttering, feeble, slow, very irregular.—Almost pulseless.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Hands at times clenched.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Staggering.

24. **Generalities.**—Twitching of the muscles.—A most violent convulsion came on and all further consciousness was lost for twelve hours.—All voluntary muscles tightened with the most rigid spasm, whole body jerking, eyes glassy, pupils dilated a little, pulse 60, respiration struggling, catching, and strangling; followed by another paroxysm, which, as in other cases, began by a jerking of the eyes, followed by a jerking of the head, contraction of muscles of one side of face and neck, then those of the other side, of back of neck, of arm, trunk, and extremities, accompanied by an imploring reaching out of the arm, groan, if groan *that noise* could be called, glaring eye, and natural language of the most extreme terror and amazement, and this succeeded by jerking of the whole body ; so heart-sickening was her appearance that some bystanders fainted; the interval between the paroxysms was imperfect and the patient was in constant motion ; three men could not hold her. Something had to be kept between the teeth to prevent them shutting.—After the convulsions ceased an apparently apoplectic state came on with stertorous breathing, twitching of voluntary muscles, venous countenance and slow pulse.—After the fever, much exhausted.—Much exhausted or in a state of prostration when she attempted to inspire ; when the air passed out of the chest, all strength seemed wanting.—Sore all over.

26. **Sleep.**—Could be aroused a very little, but would immediately doze away again.

27. **Fever.**—Rigors followed by fever.—Feverish.—Considerable fever and pains like labour-pains.—Skin dry and parched.

Kali Aceticum.

Kali acetas. Acetate of Potash. Normal Potassic Acetate. $KC_2H_3O_2$.
Solution in distilled water.

Clinical.—Diabetes. Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Hæmorrhoids. Urine, alkaline.

Characteristics.—*Kali acet.* is a well-known diuretic (and in less degree cathartic) in allopathic practice. These actions are positive and direct; and the homœopathic uses are chiefly in cases of over-secretion of urine and in diarrhœa. One of the main purposes for which its diuretic and cathartic properties are sought by allopaths is as derivative in cases of dropsy, chiefly ascites and hydrothorax. It is quite possible that this action may be specific, that is homœopathic, and not merely derivative; for both *Acet. ac.* and the *Kali* cause great disturbance in the circulation of fluids in the tissues. A few provings have been made, and these have brought out a preponderance of abdominal and urinary symptoms — griping, diarrhœa, bleeding of hæmorrhoids, increased flow of urine, which was more watery and alkaline. Weakness; trembling; profuse perspiration, especially about the head. Symptoms generally were < in morning, but there was a headache, < 4 p.m.

Relations.—*Compare:* Acet. ac., Kali c., Am. ac.; Lyc. (< 4 p.m.).

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Headache about 4 p.m.—Dull headache in morning.—Much perspiration of head, esp. 11 to 1.

11. **Stomach.**—Constrictive, dull pain in stomach, extending to low down in abdomen, gradually disappearing after two hours.—Dull, pressive, pinching, and constrictive pain in epigastric region, coming on a few minutes after each dose, and lasting an hour.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pains in region of umbilicus, lasting without cessation until going to bed, when they suddenly disappeared, and I was able to sleep through the night.—Unnatural distension of abdomen after supper.—Griping.—An indefinite gnawing pain in abdomen lasting an hour in afternoon.—Gnawing sensation in abdomen at 9.15 a.m., which became painful after fifteen minutes and lasted till evening.

13. **Stool.**—Discharge of hæmorrhoidal blood several times during day.—Diarrhœa.—Two stools in evening.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine very much increased in quantity and very watery.—Urine: 16 ounces in twenty-four hours, containing 416

grains of solids; after three drachms had been taken, in the course of twenty-four hours she passed 46 ounces of urine containing 782 grains of solids, with an excess of 72 grains of urea over the amount in the 16 ounces of urine passed when no medicine was taken.—During the proving the urine evolved ammonia.—Urine strongly alkaline; sweetish odour; yellow colour.

21. **Limbs.**—Great weariness of all limbs, with some headache.—Extreme weariness and trembling in all limbs, in morning.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—The weariness in lower limbs and the dull headache disappeared half an hour after the afternoon nap.

24. **Generalities.**—Trembling and anxiety in whole body of transient duration.

27. **Fever.**—Much perspiration on head, esp. from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. (4th d.)—Profuse perspiration, which was very offensive, during a walk of two hours (7th d.).

Kali Arsenicosum.

Kali arseniatum. Potassium arsenite. $KH_2 AsO_3$. "Fowler's Solution," the form in which *Kali ars.* has been tested, consists of Arsenious acid 1 part, Carbonate of potash 1 part, Compound tincture of lavender 3 parts, distilled water 95 parts. Dilutions should be made from this.

Clinical.—Bright's disease. Cancer. Deafness. Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Eczema. Epithelioma. Exophthalmos. Eyes, affections of. Herpes zoster. Jealousy. Measles. Melancholy. Miliary rash. Neuralgia. Neurasthenia. Psoriasis. Skin, affections of. Tongue, neuralgia of. Varicose veins. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—It is not possible to separate entirely the pathogenesis of *Ars. alb.* and *Kali ars.* *Kali ars.* is the favourite form in which *Arsenic* is prescribed by the allopaths, consequently the bulk of observations from over-dosing are due to this preparation; and as it is named *Liquor arsenicalis* it is considered as *Arsenic* and nothing else. However, a sufficient number of pure observations have been made to warrant a separate consideration. The cases of poisoning with massive doses present nothing to distinguish them from cases poisoned with other arsenical preparations. But *Kali ars.* has had a short proving, and a number of cases of medicinal provings in allopathic hands are on record. Jonathan Hutchinson has recorded a number of cases of right-side herpes. One of his patients observed that whilst taking *Kali ars.* her sclerotics became thick and yellow instead of clear and bluish. The iris which was blue became more grey. Her skin instead of being fair and florid became muddy and older looking. This was a mystery to Hutchinson seeing that he usually gave *Kali ars.* to make the skin clearer, but he was compelled to record the homœopathic fact, though he did not apparently perceive the homœopathic solution of the mystery. The same authority has put on record cases of epithelioma developing after prolonged medication with *Kali ars.* for psoriasis. The skin symptoms of *Kali ars.* are

exceedingly well marked. In one case an attack of measles was almost exactly depicted. Itching was < at night; and < on undressing, < by warmth. Among the peculiar symptoms of *Kali ars.* are: "Head feels larger." "Protrusion of eyeballs." "Burning and numbness of tongue; tongue feels too large." "Sensation of a ball rising from pit of stomach to larynx causing suffocation." "As if a red-hot iron were in anus." Periodicity was marked as with *Ars.*; symptoms were < every other day in the morning; mind symptoms < every third day. The right-sidedness of *Ars.* was reproduced in the right-sided herpes, repeatedly noticed by Hutchinson, but there was a left-sided headache. A case of deafness of years' standing was cured with Fowler's Solution (gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ of the salt), the accompaniment being constant sickness; nothing could be kept down.

Relations.—In some cases of overdosing Kali iod. proved *antidotal.* For other *antidotes* see Arsen., which it greatly resembles, and with which it must be compared. *Compare:* Levico, Nat. ars., and other Arsen. compounds; Chi. (periodicity); Cicut. (fixed eyeballs); Rumex and Jug. r. (< on undressing); Iod., Kali bich., Merc. c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Scolding, morose, retired, quarrelsome, and discontented, jealous, indifferent to everything, scarcely answered questions addressed to her, or replied to them in a peevish tone; eyes had a fixed look, face looked frightened and anxious; < every third day.—Nervous depression.—Great nervousness.

2. **Head.**—Thought her head felt larger.—Headache in l. parietal bone, as if it was sore and pressed upon by a hand; behaves like a crazy person.—Constricted feeling in head, as if there was a wound on parietal bone which was being scratched; the place feels hot; pressure does not >.—Crusta lactea.

3. **Eyes.**—Startled look, with protruding, brilliant eyes, pale face, and sunken cheeks.—Eyes red.—Heat and itchiness of lids, followed by swelling and tenderness; conjunctiva becomes inflamed, eye sensitive to light, dark discolouration round orbit.—Itching of conjunctiva.—Protrusion of eyeballs.—Whites of eyes look thick and yellow.—Jaundice.—The blue iris becomes more grey.—Conjunctiva glassy.—Dyspnœa; injected conjunctivæ, and eyeballs fixed.—Right eye weaker; watery, as after weeping.

6. **Face.**—Nodular eruption on face; boils.—Face pale.—Complexion muddy.—Looks older.—Furfuraceous eruption on beard.

8. **Mouth.**—Gums swollen and tender.—Tongue clear, red, like raw beef.—Tongue coated on edges only with mucous stripes.—In middle towards tip of tongue a smooth, red spot with troublesome burning and numbness. (Neuralgia of tongue).—Tongue swollen, felt too large in mouth.—Tongue whitish.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation in throat and larynx as if forced asunder.—Throat dry and sore.—Throat constricted with copious flow of saliva.

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite lost.—Intense thirst.

11. **Stomach.**—Constant pain and nausea after food; frequent vomiting of ingesta.—Weight after eating.—For one or two hours, repeated every five

or ten minutes, sensation as of a ball rising from pit of stomach to larynx threatening suffocation, > by loud belching.—From pit of stomach to spine an anxious feeling accompanied by palpitation, not perceptible objectively.—Empty feeling in stomach.—Sinking at epigastrium with faintness.

12. **Abdomen.**—Burning pain in bowels; unquenchable thirst; belly tense and painful; involuntary watery stools with sense as if a red-hot iron were in anus.—Frequent griping pains in bowels, and almost constant desire for stool; considerable tenderness in whole abdomen, which is distended.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Violent diarrhœa.—Stools white, watery, frothy.—Sensation as of a red-hot iron in anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine scanty with pellicle.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Cauliflower excrescence of os uteri, with flying pains, pressure below os pubis, and stinking discharge.—Menses absent.—Milk entirely arrested (afterwards restored by treatment).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Some gastric cough, and frequent raking of throat and fauces of a muco-purulent secretion mixed with specks of blood.—Complete aphonia, following skin affection.

19. **Pulse.**—Pulse weak and contracted.—Pulse small, scarcely perceptible, rapid.

20. **Back.**—Much pain and tenderness down spine.

21. **Limbs.**—Palms and soles spreckled over with corns.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Aching pain in r. shoulder and elbow, followed by herpetic eruption.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Knees bent up so he could not move his feet.—Varicose veins of legs.—Crampy feeling of lower extremities, with partial loss of motion and sensation, livid in places, tending to slough.

24. **Generalities.**—Such weakness she cannot sit up in bed; a loud noise or sudden, unexpected motion throws her whole body into a tremor.—Emaciation.—Tremor.—Faintness.—Phagedenic ulcers, deep base and turned-up edges.—Rheumatic, gouty, and syphilitic pains.—Gouty nodosities.

25. **Skin.**—Dry, wilted skin; emaciated to a skeleton.—On three different occasions, swelling of face and eyelids, then erysipelas invading whole face ending in desquamation in a week.—Acne, appearance like that in early stage of variola.—Miliary eruption.—Herpes zoster behind r. ear, r. side of neck, r. shoulder, r. upper arm, r. chest, a few isolated vesicles l. side of neck.—Severe attack of shingles r. side of chest.—Eruption covering entire body except scalp, comes out in red papulæ, varying in diameter from size of pin's head to that of a three cent. piece; vesicles form on summit, suppurate, crusts form and fall off, leaving a sore which heals; the places occupied by these sores are marked by a dark-coloured cicatrix, and the skin generally has a dusky look; intolerable itching, stinging, and burning, esp. on undressing at night; it is < on trunk, legs and forearms; mind much depressed.—Lichen confluens over whole body except face, palms, and soles, and part of chest; the rest studded with papulæ, particularly distinct about outer sides of thighs, arms, and back; they are covered with very minute, flimsy, whitish scabs, causing a powdery appearance of skin; head very scurfy; hair crisp and dry; often irritation in skin, which becomes reddened and cracked, particularly about bend of arms and knees.—One of the earlier signs is a minute papular rash, which by and by assumes the form of delicate, brownish

scales giving the skin an unwashed appearance; esp. observed on parts protected from light by clothing.—After taking it for three weeks, suddenly, after feeling ill for a few hours, a copious rash made its appearance on face, hands, and chest, like measles; accompanied by catarrhal symptoms swelling of face, lips, eyelids, yellow-furred tongue, gastro-intestinal irritation, intense lameness of feet, standing giving great pain; complete aphonia followed in a few days, desquamation commenced in tenth day; redness lasted some weeks.—Epithelial cancer supervened after prolonged medication with *Kali ars.* for psoriasis.—A clerk had taken arsenic for a long time for psoriasis, palms and soles became spreckled over with corns, finally epithelial cancer of scrotum appeared (Hutchinson).—Dry chronic eczema; skin of arms thicker and rougher than natural, covered with flimsy exfoliations of epidermis; very irritable, itching and tingling when she gets warm; intensely fissured about bends of elbows and wrists; occasional exacerbation, with eruption of distinct vesicles; languor and lassitude; pale, sallow complexion; catamenia irregular.—Patches of psoriasis on back, arms, and spreading from elbows, and anteriorly on legs, size of a crown piece, and indolent.—Psoriasis: scaly itchings, causing him to scratch till an ichorous fluid discharges, forming a hard cake.—Discolouration of skin after psoriasis and lepra.—Psoriasis in numerous patches, with great itching; the patches becoming more active, scale off, and are replaced by smaller, they leave behind them a red skin.—Jaundice.

27. **Fever.**—Temperature of surface diminished.—Skin cool, dry.—Increase of heat and dryness of skin.—Temperature, which before had been normal rose to 101, with malaise and anorexia.

Kali Bichromicum.

Potassæ bichromas. Potassic dichromate. Bichromate of Potash. Red Chromate of Potash. $K_2Cr_2O_7$. Solution in distilled water. Trituration.

Clinical.—Acne. Anæmia. Asthma. Blotches. *Bone, nodes on, exostoses. Bronchitis; croupous. Burns.* Cachexia. *Catarrh.* Climacteric flushes. *Coccygodynia.* Conjunctivitis. Constipation. Cornea, opacities of. Coryza. Descemetitis. *Duodenum, ulcers of. Dyspepsia.* Ears, pains in; inflammation of, internal and external. Emaciation. Epilepsy. Epistaxis. *Eyes, iritis; keratitis.* Farcy. *Gastric ulcer. Glanders.* Gleet. Gout. Hay fever. Headache. Intermittent fever. *Intestines, ulceration of. Lumbago. Lupus. Measles.* Mumps. *Neuralgia.* Nightmare. *Nodes. Nose, pressure at root of; soreness of.* Ophthalmia. *Ozæna. Polypus.* Post-nasal catarrh. Pruritus vulvæ. *Rheumatism.* Rhinitis, atrophic. Sciatica. Scrofula. *Smell, illusions of.* Sun-headache. Sycosis. *Syphilis. Throat, hair sensation in; sore.* Tobacco, intolerance of. *Trachea, affections of. Ulcers.* Urethritis. Warts. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Kali bichromicum* (with the other *Chromium* preparations, *Chro. ac.* and *Chro. ox.*) owes its introduction into the homœopathic materia medica to the late Dr. J. J. Drysdale, whose monograph upon it, forming one section of the *Hahnemann Materia*

Medica, and now occupying pp. 457 to 573 of *Materia Medica Physiological and Applied*, is the most complete account of the remedy which we possess. The *Bichromate of Potash*, which is manufactured in large quantities from chrome-iron-ore, is the preparation from which all other salts of *Chromium* are derived. The native association of *Chromium* with *Ferrum* is worthy of note. The *Bichromate* is largely used in the arts in dying, calico-printing, wood-staining, in photography, and as a solution for producing the current in electric batteries. Many of the most remarkable symptoms were obtained from workmen engaged in the preparation of the salt. Some of these had been noted before Drysdale took up the study of the drug. The first proving was published by him in 1844 in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*. The following year it was proved by the Austrian Society. The effects of the drug show profound action on the entire organism, and characteristic features of the utmost value to the prescriber have been brought out, rendering the drug one of the most important members of the homœopathic materia medica. Among these keynotes of *Kali bi.* four may be named as pre-eminent : (1) Discharges from mucous membranes of tough, stringy mucus, or muco-pus, which adheres to the part and can be drawn out in strings. (2) The occurrence of pain in *small spots*. In connection with this is another feature showing a sharply defined action : (3) Punched-out, perforating ulcers, occurring on skin, mucous membranes, and affecting bones (*e.g.* vomer, palate). (4) Alternating and shifting conditions : pains wander from part to part ; rheumatic pains alternate with gastric symptoms, or with dysentery ; headache alternates with blindness ; fibrinous deposits extend downwards. Among other leading characters, scarcely less distinctive are : (*a*) The formation of plugs or clinkers on mucous membranes, especially in the nose. (This may be regarded as an advanced stage of the stringy mucous secretions.) (*b*) Still another variety of this is the formation of false membranes as in croup and diphtheria, with hoarse, metallic cough ; and the formation of casts of the bronchial tubes in fibrinous bronchitis. (*c*) Yet another characteristic mucous discharge is one of "jelly-like mucus." (*d*) Indigestion from drinking beer ; loss of appetite ; weight in pit of stomach immediately after eating ; flatulence. (*e*) Among peculiar sensations the "hair sensation" is marked in *Kali bi.* It occurs chiefly on the back part of the tongue and in the left nostril.—It can hardly be questioned that *Chromium* is the predominant partner in the action of this salt, but it would be wrong to consider the *Kali* element as of no account, and it would be still more wrong to disregard the very large proportion of oxygen. It is as an oxydising agent and disinfectant that *K. bi.* is chiefly known in general medicine, and it is probably to the oxygen element that the ulcerating properties of the drug are largely due. One of its effects is "odourless stools," and the oxygen element is probably accountable for this. Another point in this connection is that the antidotes to poisonous doses of *Kali bi.* are the same as the antidotes to the acids. The *Kali* parallels must be sought chiefly in *Causticum* and *Kali carb.* The general resemblance is great, but the minute correspondences are not very striking. One possible point of corre-

spondence has been pointed out. Storer (*Med. Adv.*, xxv. 98), cured with *Kali bi.* a case of asthma in a man who noticed that the attacks *were caused by and always followed coitus.* The *Kali bi.* was prescribed on other indications, but this symptom must be noted for future verification. *Kali c.* has marked "< from coitus," and also from emissions ; and *Caust.* has stupid feeling in the head the day after an emission." *Caust.* has many symptoms of disordered vision ; though it has not the "blindness followed by headache, the sight improving as the pain becomes worse" of *Kali bi.* This is very characteristic and has led me to many cures. Both *Caust.* and *Kali bi.* have many symptoms of ulceration internal and external. Nash relates a good cure with *Kali bi.* A woman had deep punched-out ulcers with regular edges. One of them had perforated the soft palate and threatened the whole palate. It had a syphilitic appearance, and the patient had been long under old-school treatment. There was also a stringy discharge, but not to a great amount. In three weeks *Kali bi.* 30 made a cure which proved permanent ; the local condition entirely healed and the patient's general state improved correspondingly. *Apropos* of syphilis Drysdale quotes a long series of cases of syphilis in all stages treated by J. E. Güntz with "Chrome water." This consists of an artificial aerated water containing in 600 grammes of water *Kali bi.* 0·03 grms., *Kali nit.* 0·1 grm., *Natr. nit.*, 0·1 grm., *Nat. mur.*, 0·2, grm. ; this mixture is incorporated with carbonic acid under the highest pressure, at low temperature, and kept some time before use. The dose given was from half to two bottles daily (each bottle containing 600 grammes) in five doses, given on a full stomach. Even in this dilution the mixture was sufficiently disgusting in taste, and to some quite intolerable. A number of the *Kali bi.* symptoms were produced, but on the whole very notable and evidently specific curative action was observed. Out of 100 cases of primary syphilis 64 remained without constitutional symptoms. In secondary and tertiary syphilis "chromo-water" was also remarkably successful. In strictly homœopathic practice *Kali bi.* has been no less successful, as its symptoms correspond to a great variety of the manifestations of that disease, especially keratitis and iritis, ozæna, bone-pains and nodes, sore throat, syphilitic rheumatism and ulcers. Like *Causticum* it has some sycotic symptoms as well, including asthma, early morning <, gleety discharge, and, according to Farrington, scabs on fingers, often about the nails, and on corona glandis. J. B. Garrison records the rapid action of *Kali bi.* in two cases of intermittent fever (*H. R.*, iii. 105), on an indication given him by Martin Deschere. The latter once took by mistake an overdose of *Kali bi.*, which was followed by vomiting of a large quantity of *bright yellow water*, tasting very bitter. Garrison's first case was a labourer, ill a month with fever, pains and paroxysm at 1 p.m. Just before Garrison saw him he had vomited "a large quantity of bright yellow water." *Kali bi.* 1 x, one grm. dissolved in a tumbler of water, a teaspoonful every two hours, cured at once. Case ii. was that of a woman who had been nine months under allopathic treatment, had not been out of the house for two months, and had been told she could not recover. Among other symptoms was this :

Vomited much more than she drank: in the morning vomited a large bowlful of bright yellow fluid. The *yellowness* of *Kali bi.* secretions and excretions is noteworthy. *Kali bi.* is particularly suited to fat people; and Goullon (quoted *H. R.*, vi. 267) gives the case of an enormously fat man of "formless colossal body" who complained of chronic accumulation of phlegm—he seemed fairly filled up with it, especially in the morning—for which all domestic remedies and mineral waters had been given in vain. *Kali bi.* 2x was ordered, a few grains in hot water every evening. In two weeks the patient could resume his walks. He felt easy on his chest, the accumulation of phlegm disappeared, his bowels became regular instead of constipated. H. W. Champlin (*Med. Adv.*, xix. 393), cites a case of chronic rheumatism in an old lady over 70 confirming symptoms of *Kali bi.* She was restless and sleepless at night, and *Rhus* relieved this somewhat, but closer investigation brought out this: (1) The pains *changed rapidly* from one place to another, and (2) they occupied *small spots* that could be covered with the point of a finger. *Kali bi.* cured rapidly. *Kali bi.* also causes: Rheumatic-like or shooting and pricking pains here and there. In one prover (Drysdale himself) the rheumatic pains were <, and the gastric pains >, after eating. There were cramps in various parts; twitches in hands and feet; stinging pains all over. Pains in short jerks as if a nerve were suddenly pulled. Sudden pains. Pains appear and disappear suddenly. *Diagonal pains;* right mamma and left elbow; left forearm and right occiput; right knee and hip, left breast and shoulder; right axilla, left thigh; right big toe, left little finger; right forearm, left elbow; right foot, ankles, shin, left hip, arm, shoulder; right big toe and thumb; wrists and ankles. Shifting pains and sudden pains. "Indolence" is a characteristic of many conditions—indolent ulcers; indolent inflammation about and of the eyes; slow scrofulous or sycotic ophthalmia, soreness of the canthi, pustules round the eyes, lids adhering and puffed, whites of the eyes yellowish. The face is bloated and blotched; may be yellowish; acne accompanies headaches and gastric conditions. The tongue is thick and broad and takes the imprint of the teeth. The stomach symptoms are very distressing. Painful vomitings; sour, and mixed with clear mucus; may be bitter from the presence of bile; vomiting caused by every attempt to eat or drink, with distress and burning rawness about the stomach. This corresponds to the vomiting of drunkards, especially in beer-drinkers; also to gastric ulcer. The abdomen swells up immediately after a full meal. Food lies like a load as if digestion were suspended. There is aversion to meat; and longing for beer; and for acid drinks. It removes the chronic effects of drinking too much malt liquor, especially lager beer. Some of the workmen found they could not drink coffee as it made them worse, and they were obliged to take to tea instead. (This bears out Hering's dictum that "wine-drinkers should take coffee and beer-drinkers should take tea." Coffee antidotes wine and tea antidotes beer; so as *Kali bi.* corresponds to beer effects tea will be likely to agree with it better than coffee). *Kali bi.* causes great prostration, discomfort, debility, and desire to lie down. The neuralgic attacks sometimes recur every day, at the same hour. Epilepsy has been cured by

it when there was flow of tough, stringy fluid from the mouth in the attacks. In very weak solutions (about 1 to 2,000) *Kali bi.* has been used with much success as a local application for ulcers, especially when they are very painful. Lord and Moore had good success in treating horses for farcy, using the remedy both externally and internally. In the cough of *Kali bi.* the stringy, difficult expectoration, and early morning < will generally indicate ; or a pain from mid-sternum through to back. But there is also a *cough caused by eating.* W. J. Pierce (*H. W.*, xxx. 567) records the case of James S., 40. For four months past, as soon as he swallowed food (not liquids), a tickling in throat excited a severe cough, which stopped only on vomiting, and was followed by a watery coryza. This was so distressing that for two months he had eaten only two meals a day. There was pharyngeal catarrh with stringy mucus hanging from naso-pharynx. *Kali bi.* 1, a tablet every two hours, was given. He had no more vomiting, and only coughed twice in the next five days, and was soon quite cured. *Kali bi.* is credited with the cure of a case of Descemetitis [inflammation of the internal (Descemet's) membrane of the cornea] with redness of right eye, brightness of the lid and lachrymation. *Kali bi.* removed the spots and relieved the other symptoms. *Kali bi.* is *especially suited to* fair-haired, fat persons, especially fat, chubby children ; fat, sluggish people. Most of the symptoms appear in the early morning or are < then : 2 a.m. heat in pit of stomach ; awakes with oppressed breathing ; with a start. 2 to 3 a.m. croup ; early morning cough ; morning diarrhœa ; 9 a.m. pain in head begins ; goes off in afternoon. Shooting from root of nose to external angle of eye begins morning, increases to noon, and ceases towards evening (sun-headache). Affections of autumn and spring. Complaints of hot weather are particularly likely to want *Kali bi.*, but at the same time there is "great liability to take cold in open air" ; and "moderately cold air is felt very unpleasantly." Eruptions begin in warm weather (opp. *Rhus*). Open air > symptoms generally, especially vertigo ; but < gastric complaints and chilliness. Uncovering < ; wrapping up >. Warmth > cough ; undressing < cough. Cold weather > itching of eruption. < By eating ; eating = cough ; = weight in stomach. Touch < most symptoms ; but pressure >. But pressure = pains to shoot along sciatic nerve. Moving the affected part > the pain. Most symptoms are < at rest and > by motion. Stooping < ; sitting <.

Relations.—In the ordinary text-books the *antidotes* to Kali bi. are given as the same as antidotes for poisoning by Acids : Bicarbonates of Soda and Potash, Magnesia, Chalk, Soap, Milk, Eggs ; olive or almond oil, also the Hydrated peroxide of iron. But no very brilliant results have been recorded from any of these, and they would be useless unless administered almost immediately after the dose, so rapid is the action of the poison. Among the *dynamic antidotes* are : Ars. ; Laches. (croup, diphtheria, &c.) ; Puls. (wandering pains). K. bi. *antidotes :* Effect of beer ; arsenical vapour ; Merc. ; Merc. iod. I have found it the best general antidote to the effect of metallic poisoning among brass workers. *Compatible :* After Canth. in dysentery, when, though scrapings continue, the discharge becomes

more jelly-like; after Apis (scrofulous ophthalmia); after Iod. in croup. *It is followed well by:* Ant t. in catarrhal affections and skin diseases. *Compare:* Oxygen; Caust.; Kali carb. (fat subjects); Kali iod. (syphilis); Chrom. ac. (sudden pains, shifting pains, > motion, ulcerations, rheumatism); Bro. (croup, fair subjects); Mez. (bone diseases); Nit. ac. (syphilis); Phytol. (syphilitic bone affections); Spo. (cramp); Sil. (bone affections); Hippoz. (ozæna, glanders, farcy); Hecl. (nodes); Hydrast. and Ir. v. (viscous, tough secretions); Lach. Tereb. (glazed tongue); Kali ca., Caust., and Staph. (< after coitus); Sep. and Teucr. ("clinkers"); Puls. (wandering rheumatism; gonorrhœal rheumatism; pains < in warm room; measles; catarrhal deafness; swelling of salivary glands); Thuj. (ozæna in sycotic subjects); Apis (scrofulous ophthalmia); Lach. (constriction of anus; sensation of plug in anus; diarrhœa brown, frothy, watery, spurting out in early morning and followed by tenesmus ani; dysentery, red, cracked, smooth tongue, blackish stools, typhoid cases; Lach. has more offensiveness, Kali bi. more jelly-like or stringy mucus); Coc. c., whooping-cough (mucus, clear stringy, Kali bi. yellow-stringy); Kaolin (membranous croup—with Kaolin there is internal and external soreness along course of trachea and upper part of chest—Farington); Rhus (> of pain on moving affected part; Rhus has > by warmth; eruptions of Kali bi. begin in hot weather, those of Rhus in cold); Abies n., Bry., Nux, &c. (indigestion with sensation of weight in stomach); Graph. and Rhus (inflammation of external ears; Sul. (sensation of hair in throat).

Causation.—Indulgence in beer and malt liquors. Hot weather. Autumn. Spring.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Ill-humour; low-spirited.—Listless.—Anthropophobia; taciturnity; misanthropy.—Vanishing of thoughts.—Aversion to mental (and bodily) exertion.—Weak memory.—Anxiety arising from chest.

2. **Head.**—Lightness in the head, across the forehead, on stooping; < morning.—Sudden attacks of giddiness, when rising from a seat.—Vertigo on rising up in bed (room seemed to whirl round); on lying down again it became < and was immediately associated with inclination to vomit.—Vertigo, with nausea, inclination to vomit; retching up of sour watery fluid.—Frequent, sudden attacks of vertigo when standing or walking.—Confusion and heaviness in head.—Headache in forehead, often only over one eye.—Soon after dinner a dull, heavy throbbing about eyes, as if head would burst; > by lying, or pressing head against anything, or in open air; < stooping or moving about.—In morning, when waking, pain in forehead and vertex; later, extending to back part of head.—Violent pricking, stinging pain, from root of nose, extending over (l.) orbital arch to external angle of eyes, with obscuration of sight, as if scales were before eyes; beginning in morning, increases at noon, and disappears towards evening.—Headache comes and goes with the sun.—Complete obscuration of sight is followed by violent headache, compelling one to lie down; with great aversion to light and noise; the sight returns with the increasing headache.—Stinging headache (in one temple).—Periodical attacks of semi-lateral headache, on small spots

that could be covered with point of finger.—Morning headache.—Headache from suppression of discharge from nose (ozæna).—Bones of head feel sore. —Stitches in bones of head, as from a sharp needle.—Lancinating stitches in r. side of head, lasting but a short time.—Pressure on vertex, as from a weight.—Headache: > by warm soup; by pressure; in open air; by eating; < by stooping; by motion; by lying on it; at night.

3. **Eyes.**—Heaviness of upper eyelid on waking; it requires an effort to open it.—Eyelids burning, inflamed, much swollen.—Watering, itching and burning in eyes; heat in eyes and desire to rub them, with redness of conjunctiva.—Dryness; burning pain; itching.—The eyes are glued in morning; accumulation of yellow matter in angles.—Œdematous swelling of eyelids.—Large acute granulations of lids.—Large polypus springing from conjunctiva of upper lid.—Itching and redness of eyelids; tender to touch; tarsi seem rough, causing sensation of friction, as from sand on the eyeballs when moving them; feeling of sharp sand in eyes.—Conjunctiva reddened and traversed by large red vessels.—Rheumatic sclero-iritis with excessive pain and photophobia.—Syphilitic iritis.—Sequelæ of iritis; pains pricking, stinging, wandering; < l.; chemosis; photophobia not commensurate with degree of inflammation.—Ulcers and pustules of cornea with no photophobia and no redness.—Corneal ulcers tend to perforate rather than spread laterally. —Dense long-lasting opacities.—Albuginea dirty yellow, appears puffy, with yellowish-brown points, like pin-heads.—Soreness in r. caruncula.—Photophobia; only by daylight; when opening lids they twitch.—Lachrymation and burning of eyes.—Small white, granular pustules on (l.) cornea, with pricking pain.—Brown spots on conjunctiva.—Obscuration of sight; objects appear yellow.—Various colours and bright sparks before eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Stinging in ears; from external meatus into internal ear.—Violent stitches in (l.) ear, extending into roof of mouth, corresponding side of head and neck, which was painful to touch; glands swollen.—External meatus of (l.) ear swelled and inflamed.—Stitches in l. ear and l. parotid gland, with headache.—Hard, painful swelling of parotid gland.—Discharge of fetid, thick, yellow pus from both ears (after scarlet fever).—Itching of lobe of (r.) ear (waking him at night).—Redness, heat and itching of external ears. —Violent tickling and itching in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Nose painfully dry; air passes with great ease through it.—Nose dry, burning, stopped up, swelling; < in warm, > in cool air.—Great dryness of nose, with feeling of pressure in nasal bones; also extending along frontal sinuses with soreness and burning.—Tickling, like a hair moving or curling itself in top of l. nostril.—Sneezing (in morning).—Coryza, fluent; < in evening, in open air; in wind; obstruction in morning and bleeding of nose (r. nostril).—Coryza fluent, excoriating nose and lips; discharge of mucus streaked with light-coloured blood.—Profuse secretion from r. nostril; a spot in the r. lachrymal bone is swollen and throbbing.—Flow of acrid water from nostril, excoriating nostril and burning upper lip (r.).—Violent shooting pains from root of nose along l. orbital arch.—Pinching pain in bridge, > by hard pressure.—Pressure at root of nose.—Nose stuffed up.—Nasal speech.—The sensation of a hard substance compels one to blow the nose, but there is no discharge from the dry nose.—When blowing nose violent stitches in r. side of nose, and sensation as if two loose bones rubbed

against each other.—Expired air feels hot in nose.—Scab on septum.—Septum ulcerates.—Round ulcer in septum.—Small ulcers on edge of (r.) nostril, violent, burning when touched.—Discharge of large masses of thick, clean mucus from nose; if that ceases he has violent headache; pain from occiput to forehead.—Watery secretion with great soreness and tenderness of nose.—Discharge of tough green masses from nose.—Discharge of hard, elastic plugs (clinkers) from nose.—Though accustomed to smoke, every inhalation through the nose caused a sickening sensation like sulphuretted hydrogen.—Sensation of fetid smell before nose.—Loss of smell.—Fetid smell from nose.

6. **Face.**—Face: pale; yellowish; red in blotches; flushed; anxious expression.—Acne.—Shooting in l. upper maxillary bone towards ear.—Shooting inward in l. malar bone with pressure, < in morning.—Sensitive painfulness, as if bruised, of bones of face.—Syphilitic eruption from root of nose to upper lip.—Lupus r. side of nose with troublesome itching.—Lupus; pustules; impetigo of face, with much itching.—Perspiration on upper lip.—Lower lip swelled, chapped.—Digging pain in rami of lower jaw.—Mumps r. side.—Parotids swollen.

7. **Teeth.**—Gnawing, dull burrowing, boring in roots of teeth.—Stitches in teeth extending to other parts, and alternating with wandering rheumatic pains.—Toothache not > by heat or cold, only momentarily > by pressure.—Gum of r. lower jaw much swollen, dirty white, extremely tender; teeth that side quite loose, will not bear slightest pressure; profuse ptyalism; gums of both sides unusually sensitive; cannot masticate any food; liquid food makes gums feel very sore and tongue rough.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of mouth and lips, > by drinking cold water.—Accumulation of saliva in mouth; saliva bitter, viscid, frothy, tasting salt.—Papillæ very long on dorsum with a brown-coloured patch.—Sensation of a hair on back part of tongue.—Tongue coated, thick brown, as with thick yellow felt, at root; papillæ elevated.—Tongue dry, smooth, red, cracked (in dysentery).—Ulcers with hard edges, smarting, at mucous surface of lips.—Painful ulcer on tongue.—Stinging pains in tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation of a hair on back part of tongue and velum; not > by eating or drinking.—Erythema of fauces and soft palate, bright or dark red, or of a coppery colour.—Soft palate slightly reddened: uvula relaxed, with sensation of a plug in throat, which is not > by swallowing.—Deep-excavated sore, with a reddish areola, containing a yellow, tenacious matter at root of uvula; fauces and palate presenting an erythematous blush.—Posterior wall of pharynx dark-red, glossy, puffed, showing ramifications of pale-red vessels; on middle, towards l. side, a small crack, from which blood exudes.—Sharp, shooting pain in l. tonsil, towards ear; > by swallowing.—Burning in pharynx, extending to stomach.—In forepart of palate single circumscribed spots, of size of a barleycorn, coloured red, as if little ulcers were about to form.—Ulcer on roof of mouth, with sloughing (syphilis).—Pimples on uvula.—Œdematous bladder-like appearance of uvula; much swelling but little redness.—Ulceration of uvula and tonsils.—Throat pains more when tongue is put out.—Sensation as if an acid, acrid fluid were running through posterior nares over palate, causing cough.—Discharge of thick yellow matter through posterior nares.

10. **Appetite.**—Taste: coppery; sweetish; sour; bitter in morning.—

Loss of appetite ; increased thirst.—Longing for beer or acidulated drinks.—Aversion to meat.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations of air, relieving an uneasiness of stomach as from wind pent up at great curvature.—Sudden nausea.—Nausea, with feeling of heat over body, with giddiness, rush of blood to head ; < by moving about ; in morning at sight of food ; after meals ; after stool ; excited by drinking and smoking ; > by eating ; > in open air ; with sweetish flat salivation.—Nausea and vomiting of mucus.—Vomits large quantities of bright yellow water.—Vomiting : of undigested food, sour ; of bile ; bitter ; of pinkish, glairy fluid ; of blood ; with cold perspiration on hands ; burning in stomach ; heat of face.—Burning in stomach and stomach pit.—After eating a full meal, which was relished, a sensation as if digestion were suspended ; food lies in stomach like a heavy load.—Pressure and heaviness in stomach after eating.—Giddiness, followed by violent vomiting of a white, mucous, acid fluid, with pressure and burning in stomach.—Swelling of stomach (in evening), with fulness and pressure ; cannot bear tight clothes.—(Round ulcer of stomach, and duodenum.)

12. **Abdomen.**—Colic alternating with cutting pain at umbilicus, during night.—Sensitiveness of abdomen to least pressure.—Dull, heavy pressure or stitches in region of liver.—Stitches in region of spleen, < by motion and pressure.—Stitches in spleen extending into lumbar region.—Tympanites ; whole abdomen feels bloated ; followed by eructations.—Cutting in abdomen, as from knives, soon after eating.—Attacks of periodical spasmodic constriction of intestines, with nausea, followed by a papescent stool and burning in anus, with tenesmus.—Stitches through abdomen, extending to spinal column.—Chronic ulceration of mucous membrane attended with vomiting of ingesta, hectic and emaciation.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation, with debility, coated tongue, headache and coldness of extremities.—Scanty, knotty evacuations, followed by burning in the anus.—Stool in one mass of excessive hardness.—Stools dry, with burning at anus.—Constipation, with painful retraction of anus.—Very painful evacuation of extremely hard feces.—Periodical constipation (every three months).—Stools slate-coloured, bloody.—Stools : blackish, watery ; yellowish, watery ; clay-coloured, watery and lumpy ; jelly-like ; involuntary and often painless and odourless ; bloody and extremely painful.—Papescent evacuations, with much rumbling in intestines.—Morning diarrhœa ; wakes from urgent pressure to stool ; the watery contents gush out, followed by violent tenesmus ; she cannot rise on that account ; later, burning in abdomen, nausea and violent straining to vomit.—Frequent bloody evacuations, with gnawing pain about umbilicus with tenesmus ; tongue smooth, red, cracked.—Dysenteric evacuations of brownish, frothy water, with violent, painful pressing, straining and tenesmus.—Pressing and straining in anus, with tenesmus.—Periodical dysentery every year in early part of summer.—Sensation of a plug in anus (can scarcely sit down).—Soreness at anus, making it very painful to walk.—Fulness in hæmorrhoidal vessels.

14 **Urinary Organs.**—During micturition heat in urethra.—During and long after micturition burning in glandular portion of urethra.—After micturition burning in back part of urethra (in bulbus urethræ ; in glands of urethra ; in fossa navicularis), with sensation as if one drop of urine had

remained behind with unsuccessful effort to void it.—Stitches in urethra, esp. after micturition.—Frequent discharge of watery urine of strong smell, awaking him at night.—Continuous desire to urinate during day.—Painful drawing from perineum into urethra.—Urine with white film and deposit, with mucous sediment.—Violent pain in os coccygis ; < when rising, after he sat long, to urinate.—Some time in passing urine.—Scanty red urine, with pain across back.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sexual desire absent ; in fleshy people.—(Provoked by and following coition, asthmatic attacks.)—Stitches in prostate gland (when walking ; must stand still).—Itching in hairy parts of genitals ; skin becomes inflamed and small pustules of size of a pin's head are formed.—Constrictive pains at root of penis (morning, on waking).—Pricking and itching at glans.—Chancres ulcerating deeply.—Gleet, with stringy or jelly-like profuse discharge.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menstruation too early, with giddiness, nausea, and headache ; suppression of urine or red urine.—Membranous dysmenorrhœa.—Swelling of genitals.—Soreness and rawness in vagina.—Leucorrhœa yellow, ropy ; pain and weakness in small of back and dull pain in upper part of abdomen.—Subinvolution.—Prolapsus uteri, seemingly from hot weather.—Climacteric flushes.—Vomiting of pregnancy.—Milk as it flows appears to be stringy masses and water.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Respiration oppressed ; wakens 2 a.m.—Sensation of choking on lying down.—Sensation as from ulceration in larynx.—Accumulation of mucus in larynx, causing hawking.—Hoarse, rough, or nasal voice.—Hoarseness (in evening).—Tickling in larynx ; every inhalation causes cough (with hoarseness).—Cough caused by eating.—At dinner, after first mouthful, great tickling in larynx ; > on eating more.—Cough in morning, with viscid expectoration.—Cough hoarse, metallic, with expectoration of tough mucus or fibrous elastic plugs (croup ; membranous or croupous bronchitis).—Dry cough, with stitches in chest.—Violent, rattling cough, lasting some minutes, with an effort to vomit, and expectoration of viscid mucus, which can be drawn in strings to the feet.—(Expectoration sticks in chest so as to almost cause strangulation ; it is found in croup, whooping-cough, catarrhs.—Snuffles of infants, particularly in fat, chubby, little babes, where there is a tough, stringy discharge from the nose, &c.—Cough, with thick, heavy expectoration ; bluish lumps of mucus.—Hawking up of copious, thick, bluish mucus.—Expectoration with traces of blood.—Expectoration of yellowish tough matter.—Cough, with pain in sternum, darting to between shoulders.—Sensation of dryness in bronchi (in morning).—Dry cough after dinner.—Cough, with pain in loins, vertigo, dyspnœa, shootings in chest.—(Asthmatic attacks always caused by and follow coition).—Oppressed breathing, awakens at 2 a.m. ; palpitation ; orthopnœa : cold sensation and tightness about heart, lower portions of lungs oppressed.—"Stuffing" cough, with pain in chest and expectoration of yellow or yellowish green tough matter.

18. **Chest.**—Pressure and heaviness on chest, as from a weight ; wakens with this sensation at night and is > after rising.—Stitches below sternum, extending to back.—Dull pain in r. side of chest over circumscribed spot, < on inspiration.

19. **Heart.**—Cold sensation about heart ; tightness of chest ; dyspnœa.

—Sensation of pressure on heart (after eating).—Sharp, irritating, fixed pain in region of apex of heart.—Pricking pain in region of heart.—Palpitation.—Pulsation felt in arteries.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness of neck when bending head forward.—Sticking pain from ears to glands.—Swollen cervical glands and occipital glands.—Sharp, stinging pain in region of kidneys.—Pain in back striking through to sternum with cough.—Pain, as from a knife, through loins; cannot walk.—Violent aching pain, "like a gathering," in small spot in sacrum, a steady, throbbing pain, < at night hindering sleep; > in day when up, walking about, but unable to lift anything.—Pain in sacrum; cannot straighten himself.—Cutting in outer l. side of sacrum, shooting up and down.—Pain in os coccygis (in morning); < from walking and touching it.—Pain in coccyx while sitting.

21. **Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains in limbs.—Periodical wandering pains, also along bones.—Cracking in joints, < by motion.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic pain in both shoulders (< at night).—Stitches at lower angle of l. shoulder-blade.—Stiffness of shoulder-joint.—Sensation of lameness of r. arm (as if it had gone to sleep).—Burning pain in middle of forearm, extending to wrist.—Painful stiffness of r. arm.—Stinging pain in l. elbow.—Rheumatic pains in joints, esp. wrists.—Great weakness in hands.—Bones of hands as if bruised, when pressed; ulcers on fingers with caries.—Spasmodic contraction of hands.—Rheumatic pains in fingers.—Cracking of all joints from least motion.—Psoriasis diffusa of hands, degenerating into impetigo.—Ulcer under thumb-nail.—Pustules on roots of nails.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains in hip-joints and knees on moving—more esp. during day.—Pain in course of l. sciatic nerve, extending from behind great trochanter to calf of leg; > by motion.—Stitches in r. side of chest and l. sciatic nerve.—Pain in tendons of muscles of calf, as if stretched, causing lameness.—Soreness in heels when walking.—Heaviness of legs.—Pain in r. hip, extending to knee; > by walking and flexing leg; < in hot weather, by standing, sitting, or lying in bed; pressure = pain to shoot along entire nerve.—Pain in middle of tibia.—Sensation of dislocation in l. ankle.—Ulcers on previously inflamed feet.—Small irregular ulcers on leg.—Acute twinging pain in l. great toe; pricking and stinging pains in different parts of body; acute gouty pain in ball of r. great toe, four minutes after same pain in l.—Sore pain inner side r. great toe where the nail joins the flesh.

24. **Generalities.**—Pains which wander quickly from one part of body to another.—Periodical wandering pains in all limbs.—Sensitive painfulness of whole body (morning on rising).—Gastric symptoms supersede rheumatic symptoms; or they alternate with one another.—Liability to take cold in the open air; drowsy in open air.—Great debility, with desire to lie down.—Great prostration.—Drawing in various parts; in sheaths of muscles; near bones, as if in periosteum; in neck, back, and limbs; in morning on waking, > on rising.

25. **Skin.**—Hot, dry, and red skin all over body.—Dry eruption, like measles, over whole body.—Small pustules over whole body, similar to small-pox; they disappear without bursting open.—Pustules over whole body, appearing on inflamed parts of skin, as large as a pea, with a small black scab

in middle.—Blood-boil on r. thigh; on r. side of spine, near the last rib; painful on the least motion.—Small pustules on roots of nails, spreading over hands to wrist; arm became red and axillary glands suppurated; the small pustules on hands secreted a watery fluid when they were broken; if they were not touched the fluid became thickened to a yellow, tough mass.—The eruption begins in hot weather.—Suppurating tetter (ecthyma).—The pustulous eruption resembling small-pox, with a hair in the middle, is more prominent on face and arms.—Brown spots (on throat) like freckles.—Blister, full of serum, in sole of r. foot.—Scabs on fingers, or corona glandis.—Ulcers, dry, form oval; have overhanging edges, a bright red, inflamed areola, hard base; movable on subjacent tissues; dark spot in centre; after healing the cicatrix remains depressed.—After an abrasion, a swelling like a knot, forming an irregular ulcer, covered with a dry scab and painful to touch; under skin is felt a hard, movable knot, like a corn, with a small ulcerated spot in middle, where it touches the cuticle; the hard knotty feel remains after the healed ulcer is covered with white skin.—Ulcers corrode and become deeper, without spreading in circumference.—Ulcers esp. painful in cold weather.—Ulcers on previously inflamed feet.—Ulcers on fingers, with carious affection of the bones.—Hands become covered with deep, stinging cicatrices.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness and prostration, can hardly write.—Unrefreshing sleep; feels very debilitated, esp. in extremities.—Wakens in a start, with nausea or headache (2 a.m.), with heat and perspiration, accelerated pulse, palpitation of heart and dyspnœa; with anxiety, heat in pit of stomach, and spitting of blood; from frequent desire to urinate.—Woke with great oppression on chest (nightmare).—< After sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse accelerated; irregular, small, contracted.—Great inclination to yawn and stretch.—Chilliness in the back and sleepiness; seeks a warm place.—Chilliness alternating with flushes of heat.—Chilliness, with giddiness and nausea, followed by heat with sensation of coldness and trembling, and periodical stinging pain in temples; without thirst.—Attacks of chilliness, extending from feet upwards, and sensation as if skull on the vertex became contracted, in frequently returning paroxysms.—Chill, followed in an hour by heat, with dryness of mouth and lips, which have to be moistened all the time; followed in morning with great thirst, but no perspiration.—Chilliness, esp. on extremities, and flushes of heat alternating with general perspiration.—Heat of hands and feet; nausea; pain in upper part of abdomen; dryness of mouth; sleeplessness, followed by perspiration of hands, feet, and thighs; ceasing for two hours, when they reappear.—Giddiness; violent, painful vomiting is followed by pain in forehead, burning of eyes, great burning heat of upper part of body and face, with internal chilliness and violent thirst.—Perspiration on back during effort to stool.

Kali Bromatum.

Bromide of Potassium. Potassic Bromide. K. Br. Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Acne. Aphasia.* Apoplexy. Asthma. Cholera infantum. *Chordee.* Colic. Diabetes. *Emissions.* Epilepsy. Erythema nodosum. General paralysis of insane. Hæmorrhoids. *Impotence.* Laryngeal crises. Laryngismus. Locomotor ataxy. *Nightmare. Nose, eruption on. Ovaries, affections of.* Paralysis. Paralysis agitans. Polypus (rectal). Psoriasis. *Screaming.* Sebaceous cysts. Seborrhœa. *Self-abuse.* Sensibility, loss of. Sleeplessness. *Somnambulism. Speech, affections of.* Syphilis. Tetanus. *Urine, incontinence of.*

Characteristics.—*Kali bro.* has been proved, but the greater part of the pathogenesis is made up of symptoms observed in allopathic overdosings, to which are added symptoms cured in the practice of homœopaths. In old-school practice *K. bro.* has been given in epileptic and other convulsive affections rather with the idea of overwhelming disease than of curing it. The effect has been in numberless cases to reduce or prevent the recurrence of fits at the expense of keeping the patient constantly under the influence of the drug and producing a state of mental hebetude or actual imbecility, "decreasing the excitability and power of the motor cells of the brain" (Alberton). Along with this it has produced a great variety of skin eruptions. At the same time, *K. bro.* has a decidedly specific relation to epilepsy and the epileptic state, and in its own cases will cure in the attenuations. *K. bro.* has a very profound action on the generative organs and the mental side of the generative sphere: sensual, lascivious fancies; satyriasis and nymphomania and finally impotence and wasting of the sexual organs. The cases of epilepsy in which it is curative are chiefly those associated with sexual excess or abuse in men; and those in which the fits occur during or near the menstrual period in women. The power of *K. bro.* over the sexual sphere is very great. In my allopathic days I have often known a few grains of the salt given at bedtime permanently relieve youths who were troubled with erections and sexual excitement on going to bed. It might have acted as well in the attenuations, but it could not have done better. It is indicated also in cases of epilepsy occurring at the new moon; and when headache follows the fit. In spasms from fright, anger, or emotional disturbances in nervous, plethoric persons; during parturition, dentition, whooping-cough, in Bright's disease. One of the most troublesome "accidents" of the allopathic use of *K. bro.* is the production of eruptions of many kinds, but most notably acne. Acne has a very definite relation to the sexual organs,being especially noticeable at puberty and in women at the menstrual period. I know of no remedy of such universal usefulness in cases of simple acne as in *K. bro.* 30. It has produced moist eruptions and pityriasis of the scalp. The sebaceous follicles are particularly affected, which should give it a place in seborrhœa. Erythema nodosum was observed in some patients under its influence. The moral and intellectual faculties are greatly disordered. The memory

is lost: forgets how to talk; aphasic, has to be told the word before he can speak it. Depressed, melancholic; uncontrollable weeping. "Feel as if they would lose their minds." Restlessness and sleeplessness from worry. Staggering gait; ataxia; numbness and tingling in legs and spine, with increase in sexual appetite. "Fidgety hands"; fingers must be playing with something; twitching of fingers; cannot sit still. Night terrors in children from over excitability of brain; from worry; during dentition. Cholera infantum with hydrocephalic symptoms. Drowsiness is one of the notes of the drug: "Drops asleep in his chair, and if aroused falls asleep again immediately." The deep sleep may be broken by a start, though waking is very difficult. Confused dreams. Benumbed sensation of brain. Reflexes are diminished, and there is general loss of general sensibility, and also of certain parts, particularly fauces, larnyx, and urethra. This depressed state has another side to it in the curious restlessness and fidgetiness. In the lungs pulmonary œdema or suffocative bronchitis may develop; the patient may become cachectic and the condition resemble typhoid fever (Amory Hare). Wenzel Heyberger has recorded (*H. R.*, ii. 215) a case of diabetes in a lady, 68, cured with *K. bro.* The patient had been ill five months and was reduced to a skeleton. She first noticed a remarkably good appetite but after meals had heartburn and eructations. Then there was polyuria and frequent disturbances at night to pass water. Weak in the head, confused, memory impaired. Vision almost gone. Rushing and roaring in ears. Tormenting thirst. Stools difficult and delayed. Powders medicated with *K. bro.* 2 were given, one every six hours. The first night the patient slept without disturbance and the quantity of urine and proportion of sugar diminished. After about six weeks the improvement seemed to stop and *K. bro.* was given in allopathic doses, but this aggravated the condition. *K. bro.* 2 was resumed, and the case went on to a cure. Hale cured with *K. bro.* many cases of cholera infantum, and one case of "violent *periodic* umbilical colic, leaving tenderness on pressure." The characteristic hour of recurrence is 5 p.m. Another feature of the *K. bro.* action is in relation to new growths. A number of cases of ovarian cyst have disappeared under its action, also fibroids and fatty tumours. The acne-producing property of the drug shows its relation to sebaceous secretions, and it has removed sebaceous cysts and wens. In connection with ovarian tumours or other affections, or independently, there may be uterine hæmorrhage —metrorrhagia or menorrhagia. It may arise from reflected irritation and may be accompanied with sexual excitement. But that is not necessarily the case. "Flooding, especially in young women," is Hering's indication. Burford has used it extensively in such cases and generally in attenuations approaching the crude. *K. bro.* is more *particularly adapted to* persons inclined to obesity; to children; to nervous women. More symptoms have been noted on the right side than on the left. Among the remarkable *sensations* are: "Parts feel as if growing large." "Paroxysms of numbness; feels as if needles were pricking him." Trembling sensation. A marked periodicity appears in the symptoms (which itself relates the drug to epilepsy);

symptoms recur paroxysmally. Every 2, 3, or 24 hours. Twice a week; fortnightly; at new moon. Urticaria in winter. Most symptoms are < at night. < 2 a.m. regularly. There is chilliness in a hot room; and itching during high temperature. < In hot weather; < in summer. Skin > in cold weather. Vertigo is < by stooping. Cough < lying down. The old-school contra-indications for the *Bromides* are: General asthenia and feebleness of the nervous system; post-typhoidal and post-puerperal insanity; senile softening of the brain; and when the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane is irritated (Hare). These are keynotes for *K. bro.* in high attenuations.

Relations.—K. bro. is *antidoted by:* Vegetable acids, oils, Camph., Nux v., Zinc. It *antidotes:* Lead-poisoning. It *follows well:* Aco. and Spong. in croup; Eug. jambos in acne. *Compare:* Bro., Camph. bro., Amm. bro., Aur. bro. (night-terrors), K. carb. (persons inclined to obesity; also Am. c., Calc. c., Graph.), K. iod. (acne, syphilis), K. phos. and Calc. c. (night-terrors). Hyo. (mania; excited sensorium without inflammation of brain; fears being poisoned; sees ghosts; sexual excitement); Plat. (sees ghosts, demons, &c.); Arg. n. (fearful apprehensive mood; imagines cannot pass a certain point). Glo. (fears being poisoned; also Rhus t.); Staph. (mental depression, weakness of legs from masturbation); Gels. (in inco-ordination of muscles); Con. (nervous cough during pregnancy). Bov., Stram. (slow, difficult speech; stammering); Ip. (cholera infantum); Zinc. (fidgety restlessness; Zinc. of feet, K. bro. of hands); Tarent. (reflex symptoms; any little irritation such as dentition or indigestion may = convulsions. Fidgety hands).

Causation.—Anger. Fright. Emotional disturbance. Worry. Business losses and embarrassments. Sexual excess. Sexual abuse.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Unconscious of what is occurring around them; cannot recognise, nor be comforted by, their friends.—Memory absolutely destroyed; anæmia; emaciation.—Loss of memory; had to be told the word before he could speak it (amnesic aphasia).—Inability to express oneself.—Writing almost unintelligible from omission of words or parts of words; words repeated or misplaced.—Mentally dull, torpid; perception slow, answers slowly.—Benumbed sensation of brain.—Fearful, apprehensive mood; imagines he cannot pass a certain point.—Drowsiness.—Fears to be alone.—Frightful imaginings at night (in pregnant women during later months), they are under impression that they have committed, or are about to commit, some great crime and cruelty, such as murdering their children or husbands.—Hallucinations of sight and sound, with or without mania, precede brain and paralytic symptoms.—Delirium, with delusions; thinks he is pursued; will be poisoned; is selected for Divine vengeance; that her child is dead, &c.—Delirium tremens, in first or irritative stage; face flushed; eyes red; delirium active; horrid illusions; hard, quick pulse.—Puerperal mania, with fulness of blood-vessels of brain.—Hands constantly busy; all sorts of fearful delusions; walks the room groaning, bemoaning his fate; full of fear; unsteady.—Fits of uncontrollable weeping and profound melancholic delusions.—Feeling of

lightness and exhilaration in place of heaviness and depression.—Depressed ; low-spirited ; has nervous anxiety.—Profound melancholic depression, with religious delusions and feeling of moral deficiency ; frequent shedding of tears, low-spirited and childish, giving way to her feelings ; profound indifference and almost disgust for life (melancholia).—Profound melancholy from anæmia.—Night terrors of children (not from indigestion), with screaming in sleep, trembling, unconsciousness of what is around them ; cannot recognise, nor be comforted by, their friends ; sometimes followed by squinting.

2. **Head.**—Heaviness, confusion ; slow speech ; staggers as if drunk. —Dizziness, noises in ear ; nervous excitement ; sleepless.—Vertigo : palpitation, nausea, even unconsciousness ; memory growing weak ; as if ground gave way ; staggering gait ; confusion and heat of head, drowsiness, stupor ; fainting and nausea followed by sound sleep. — Constrictive sensation in brain as if too tight, with a feeling of anæsthesia of brain.—Headache in r. frontal protuberance ; sleepy.—Severe, throbbing aching pains in occipital region, extending down as far as dorsal region ; cannot sit up or walk, or shake head without feeling **<** ; great weakness and depression of mind.—Violent headache, particularly in occiput.—Flushed face, throbbing of carotids and temporals, suffusion of eyes ; feeling of fulness of head.—Brain irritated.—Anæmia of brain from loss of fluids ; constant drowsiness ; coma ; pupils dilated, eyes sunken, eyeballs moving in every direction without taking any notice ; feet and hands blue and cold ; pulse imperceptible. (Hydrocephalus.).—Bad results from overtaxing brain ; esp. with grief or anxiety ; nervousness.—Violent headache from concussion of brain.—Mercurial headache.—Drooping of head ; cannot hold it erect.—Scalp feels tight, brain numb, confused.—Seborrhœa.—Pityriasis.

3. **Eyes.**—Vision dim, pupils dilated ; with heavy lids and invincible drowsiness.—Eyes sunken, lustreless ; gaze fixed.—Eyeballs moving in every direction.—Pupils dilated, contract sluggishly, vertigo and confusion of head ; pupils contracted.—Vessels of fundus enlarged ; conjunctivæ congested.—Eyes suffused.—Squinting ; after night terrors of children.

4. **Ears.**—Ringing in ears.—Roaring in ears at night synchronous with pulse.—Sounds echo in ears ; headache.—Hardness of hearing.

5. **Nose.**—Smell impaired.—Thick mucus and yellow scabs in nostrils. —Erythematous swelling of nose.

6. **Face.**—Expression : pale, but otherwise appeared as one drunk, with hallucinations, &c. ; wearied, anxious ; dull, stupefied ; imbecile.—Expressionless face ; incipient softening of brain.—Complexion yellow, cachectic.—Face flushed.—Acne ; on face in young fleshy people of gross habit.—Papular rash.

7. **Teeth.**—Odontitis of children.—Difficult dentition of children.—Vomiting and diarrhœa of teething children.

8. **Mouth.**—Difficult speech ; action of tongue disordered ; slow and difficult after waking ; stammering.—Tongue : red, dry, enlarged ; red, later dry and brown ; white, involving edges as well as dorsum, with languor and sleepiness ; pale and cold.—Fetid breath ; a peculiar sickening odour ; tongue white.—Saliva profuse, with fetid breath.—Suppressed salivation in teething children.

9. **Throat.** — Anæsthesia of mouth, throat, and pharnyx ; (chronic

alcoholism).—Dysphagia of liquids (in infants); can swallow only solids.—Uvula and fauces congested, then œdematous.—Dryness of throat.—Diphtheritis with quick pulse; fever; dry tongue; offensive breath; highly injected and dusky red fauces; patches of wash-leather exudation on tonsils or pharynx.

10. **Appetite.**—Taste: foul; salty; lost.—Anorexia, foul breath, white tongue, involving edges as well as dorsum, and not necessarily furred; great languor; violent headache; loathing vomiturition or vomiting of mucus; saltish taste in mouth.—Thirst intense with dry mouth.—(Children who from time of birth can swallow solids with ease, yet choke every time they try to drink).—Troublesome pressure at stomach after dinner; lassitude.

11. **Stomach.**—Repeated retching and emesis; sick and giddy.—Hysterical women who vomit their food after each meal, esp. if subjected to exciting emotions.—Vomiting: with intense thirst; of drunkards after a debauch; in whooping-cough; of meconium.—Weakness of stomach; dyspepsia.—Troublesome pressure at stomach after dinner.

12. **Abdomen.**—Enlargement of liver and spleen.—Small tumour in region of spleen.—Sensation as if bowels were falling out.—Internal coldness of abdomen.—Abdomen sunken, almost stuck to vertebral column (cholera infantum).—Colic in young children; walls of belly are retracted and hard, while intestines can be seen at one spot contracted into a hard lump, of size of a small orange, travelling from one part of intestines to another; attacks frequent and excruciating, unconnected with diarrhœa or constipation, but often associated with an aphthous condition of mouth.—Periodic colic in infants, occurring about 5 p.m.—Flatulent colic in children and hysterical women.—Ascites of hepatic or splenic origin.

13. **Stool.**—Painless diarrhœa, with great chilliness, even in a hot room. Stools: watery (like rice-water); painless.—Frequent, green, watery discharges, with violent abdominal spasms, during which abdomen gets hard; thrush in mouth; convulsive motions of eyes and limbs.—Bloody mucopurulent diarrhœa, with intense thirst, vomiting, eyes sunken, pupils dilated, skin corrugated and spotted blue, body cold, tongue red and dry, pulse imperceptible, urine suppressed.—Cerebral irritation during cholera infantum.—Asiatic cholera, first stage, vomiting, cramps, rice-water discharges; restores secretion of urine.—Constipation; stools very dry, hard and infrequent.—Retention of meconium, with vomiting of all food and obstinate constipation.—During stool: sensation as if bowels were falling out; dribbling of urine.—Spasmodic stricture of sphincter ani.—Constant diarrhœa and more or less tenesmus, and passage of much blood; on making efforts to expel, protrusion of several elongated bodies resembling earthworms; with this expulsion there was always a yellow, very fetid discharge; fæces flattened; flatulent distension of bowels; patient pale and sickly-looking (polypus of rectum).—Blind, intensely painful varices with black stools.—Pain in hæmorrhoids, fissure of rectum and painful growths.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pain in region of kidneys extending in direction of ascending colon; afterwards copius urine.—Neuralgia of neck of bladder.—Diminution of sensibility of urethra.—Urine: profuse with thirst; with abundance of phosphates; copious, pale; scanty, even suppressed in collapse; scanty, dribbling a few drops at beginning of every stool.—Inconti-

nence of urine.—Thin, yellowish urine.—Nocturnal involuntary emissions of urine.—Emaciation ; paleness ; skin cold and dry ; pulse rapid and feeble ; tongue red and tender ; gums spongy and bleeding ; thirst excessive ; appetite voracious ; bowels constipated ; urine pale, frequent, large quantity, of high density, and loaded with sugar ; liver tumid and tender (diabetes mellitus).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sensual and lascivious fancies and dreams. —Excessive sexual desires, with constant erections at night.—Satyriasis.—Diminution of sexual desire ; lessened even to impotence.—Erections at night ; backache ; uncontrollable fidgetiness.—Impotence with melancholy, loss of memory ; nervous prostration ; epilepsy.—Effects of sexual excesses, such as impotency, paralysis and spasms from exhaustion of spinal cord.—Seminal emissions, with depressed spirits, dull thought, backache, staggering gait and great weakness.—Spermatorrhœa, before paralytic symptoms have set in ; erections normal but teasing and persistent, with nocturnal emissions and nervous disturbances growing out of unsatified sexual desire.—Chordee during gonorrhœa.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Nymphomania.—Sterility from excessive sexual indulgence.—Abolition of all sexual feeling during coition.—Aversion to coition ; menses scanty.—Induration of uterus ; enlargement of uterus (after parturition), with abnormal discharges.—Uterine fibroids.—Ovarian neuralgia from ungratified sexual desire ; nervous unrest.—Neuralgia of ovaries ; pain, swelling, tenderness of l. ovary, diminution of sexual desire. —Epilepsy from ovarian irritation.—Large tumour, smooth and tense, in hypogastric and r. iliac region ; tumour slightly tender when pressed, and there is distinct fluctuation ; measurement of abdomen taken in a line with crests of ilium shows an increase of size of ten inches ; urine scanty and frequent calls to pass it (ovarian cystic tumour).—Abdomen large but not tense ; on palpation, well defined, elastic tumour, yielding indistinct fluctuation, in l. iliac region, here also movements are felt as in quickening (ovarian enlargement).—Metrorrhagia from reflex irritation, or of nervous origin.—Menorrhagia, metrorrhagia, nymphomania, and menstrual epilepsy ; nervous symptoms led to its use.—Menorrhagia from ovarian irritation caused by strong sexual desire.—Flooding, esp. in young women.—Erotomania, a few days after menses.—Before menses : headache.—During menses : epileptic spasms, nymphomania, itching, burning, and excitement in vulva, pudenda, and clitoris.—After menses : headache, insomnia, and heat in genitals.—Epileptic attacks at or near menstrual periods.—Scanty menstruation in fleshy women.—Change of life : restless, must be on the move ; sleepless ; trembling ; flushings of face and much congestion of blood to head ; palpitation of heart ; menorrhagia.—Vaginismus.—Pruritus of external genitals ; arising from irritation of uterus, or ovaries, or any hyperæsthesia of veins of that location ; sexual excitement intense, often actual nymphomania.—Nymphomania during puerperal state.—Frightful imaginings at night, that she has committed some great crime as the murder of her children or husband (during pregnancy).—Morning sickness and vomiting during pregnancy.—Nervous cough during pregnancy, threatening abortion ; the cough dry, hard, and almost incessant.—Convulsions during labour.—Enlarged uterus.

17. Respiratory Organs.—After parturition voice changed, whispering.—Hyperæsthesia of laryngeal nerves.—Loss of sensibility.—Chronic

catarrh with purulent slate-coloured sputa.—Follicular and catarrhal laryngitis. — Laryngismus stridulus, uncomplicated, from neurosis or reflex irritation. — Laryngeal crises of locomotor ataxy. — Spasmodic, dry croup, occurring suddenly from reflex irritation, teething, worms, not catarrhal.—Membranous croup, with whitish exudation. — Breath hot and hurried.—Breathlessness, nervous headache, and want of sleep.—Spasmodic asthma; with dry, nervous, spasmodic cough, great tightness of breathing.—Paroxysmal, dry cough.—Dry, fatiguing cough at intervals of two or three hours, with difficult respiration, followed by vomiting of mucus and food, < at night and when lying down; tightness of chest when breathing.—Weak, nervous children, arouse with a dry, spasmodic cough, which greatly frightens them, causing them to cry out in terror.—Nervous, dry, hysterical cough of women, esp. if pregnant.—Whooping-cough, with spasmodic, dry cough; spasm of glottis; with convulsions.

18. **Chest.**—Burning in chest.—Pneumonia in drunkards.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Feeble intermitting action; so nervous she must be busy and walk; slow and small pulse; heart's beat wanting in energy, and its sounds distant and feeble; action of heart slow and fluttering.—Pulse, accelerated, later becomes slower.—(Cardiac neuroses from spinal or uterine irritation.)

20. **Back.**—Tabes dorsalis from sexual excesses.—Backache; tired lameness of legs (seminal emissions).

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Trembling of hands during voluntary motion; or, as in delirium tremens.—Hands and fingers in constant action; busy twitching of fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cannot stand erect; legs weak.—Unsteady gait; frequently taken for a drunken man.—Loss of sensibility; pinching or burning causes no pain (locomotor ataxia).

24. **Generalities.**—Nervous, busy, must occupy one's self; often in nervous women.—Inco-ordination of muscles; nervous weakness; even paralysis of motion and numbness.—Weakness of extensors of legs and feet.—Temperature lowered, with coldness of extremities; hands and wrists icy-cold and wet; cerebral irritation, in cholera infantum.

25. **Skin.**—Skin cold, blue, spotted, corrugated (cholera infantum).—Moist eczema of legs with pityriasis of scalp.—Moist eruptions.—Slightly elevated, smooth, red patches, like urticaria, but with hardened bases, like erythema nodusum; itching at night in bed and in a high temperature; appear in winter.—Acne simplex and indurata; bluish red, pustular, < on face and chest; esp. in lymphatic constitutions.—Rose-coloured mammilated eruption on lower extremities; sometimes pustules in centre of patches that become umbilicated, exuding a creamy moisture and forming thick, yellow scabs.—Eruption of small boils in successive crops, mostly on face and trunk, with troublesome itching.—Large, indolent, painful pustules; boils.—Long-lasting scrofulous ulcerations.—Syphilitic psoriasis.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness; deep sleep, often broken by a start, though waking is very difficult; confused dreams.—Sleepy; drops asleep in his chair; if aroused falls right asleep again; during day.—Sleepless; restless; can only calm herself by incessant occupation.—Sleeplessness: in anæmic patients, or nervous persons who are exhausted but irritated; from overful-

ness of cerebral blood-vessels ; during convalescence from acute diseases ; in case of mercurial poisoning ; accompanying mental anxiety, hysteria, pregnancy, and general nervous irritability ; from sexual excitement.—Deep, profound, and quiet slumber.—Profound and yet disturbed sleep, always awakens with a mental struggle, not knowing at first where he was or what had become of him.—Night terrors of children ; grinding teeth in sleep, moans, cries ; horrible dreams.—Somnambulism in children.—Waking with severe headache in a child.

27. **Fever.**—Body cold ; skin corrugated and mottled.—Shivering with cold and cold skin, although child was covered with mustard plasters.—Chilliness and general feeling of coldness, more pronounced about extremities (ague).—Heat, like cold stage, not very strongly marked.—Head hot, feels as if in a furnace, with coldness and chills.—Sweat abundant and viscid, all over body ; unusually long lasting and exhausting (ague).

Kali Carbonicum.

Potassium Carbonate. Potassic Carbonate. Salt of Tartar. Salt of Wormwood. Carbonate of Potassium. K_2CO_3. Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Anæmia. *Asthma. Axilla, perspiration of. Back, aching. Biliousness.* Bronchitis. Catarrh. *Change of life.* Chilblains. *Clavus.* Cold. *Consumption. Cough.* Debility. Dropsy. Dysmenorrhœa. *Dyspepsia.* Ear, inflammation of. Eyes, inflammation of ; œdema around. *Face, blotches on. Fear. Freckles.* Gastralgia. Hæmorrhage. Hæmorrhoids. *Hair, affections of. Headache.* Heart, affections of. *Hip-joint disease.* Hydrothorax. Hysteria. Kidneys, affections of. Knee, affections of ; white swelling of. Larynx, catarrh of. Leucorrhœa. *Liver, affections of.* Lumbago. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia. Pleurisy. *Pleurodynia. Pregnancy, disorders of.* Proctalgia. *Sciatica.* Sleeplessness. Spinal irritation. *Stomach, affections of.* Throat, sore. *Toothache.* Typhoid. *Urine, frequent passage of.* Urticaria. Uterus, cancer of. *Vertigo.* Wens. *Whooping-cough.*

Characteristics.—*Potassium carbonate*, sometimes called "Vegetable alkali," exists in all plants, and was originally obtained from the ashes left after burning wood and vegetable structures. Potassium salts play a no less important part in the animal economy. *Kali carb.* may be regarded as the typical member of the Kali group of homœopathic remedies, though *Causticum* has also claims on the title. The Potassium salts have more specific relation to the solid tissues than to the fluids of the body ; to the blood corpuscles rather than to the blood plasma. The fibrous tissues are particularly affected, the ligament of joints, of the uterus, of the back. It corresponds to conditions in which these tissues are relaxed—joints give way ; the back feels as if broken ; the patient feels compelled to lie down in the street. Goullon (translation, *H. R.*, xv. 327) calls attention to the importance of this polychrest in complaints of women, in which it rivals *Sepia*, differing from the latter in having menstruation too protracted and recurring too frequently ; the pains and troubles

occur before the menses. The climacteric flushings of *K. ca.* are associated with disturbances of the heart. Palpitations are most violent. By quieting these *K. ca.* often serves as an excellent soporific. In addition to the uterus and heart, lungs, pleura, bronchi, and larynx all come under its action. Chronic laryngeal catarrh Goullon specially mentions as frequently cured by it. He places it in the front rank as a knee remedy. Among the grand characteristics of *K. ca.*, three stand out above the rest: (1) Stitching, lancinating pains, also called jerking pains; < during rest, < lying on affected side. (2) Early morning aggravation: < 2 to 4 a.m. (3) The occurrence of bag-like swellings over the eyes, between the eyebrows and the upper lids. Relaxation of tissues is a great note of *K. ca.* It is suited to persons of soft tissues with tendency to be fat. Easy sweating may be placed in the same category, and when there is a combination of "sweat, backache, and weakness," the three, according to Farrington, constitute a grand characteristic. The backaches of *K. ca.* are very important. The pain often extends downwards to the buttock and even to the knee. Pain from hip to knee (more especially if right sided) has led to the cure of many cases of hip-joint disease. This symptom also led me to make a remarkable cure of another kind. A lady, 73, stout, short, pale, and of very soft fibre, had for four months suffered from "rheumatic pains," and an offensive vaginal discharge. A local practitioner of repute was consulted (the patient lived in the country, and I did not see her till a year or two afterwards) and pronounced it cancer of the womb in an advanced stage, and gave her four months to live. She described to me the pain as being all round the lower abdomen, and a "dull, heavy, depressing, dead pain, commencing at the inner part of the top of the right hip (iliac crest) and extending to the knee." The pain was so severe it made her feel quite sick and faint. The discharge was very offensive, like decaying meat. Great weakness and trembling accompanied the discharge; urine was almost like blood at times, and had a sandy sediment. *K. ca.* 1m. was given and at once improvement set in. In a few months all the bad symptoms had disappeared and never returned. The patient lived ten years after this. In connection with this case I may mention another. A man had an ulcer of right leg with swelling of ankle, and he complained of waking at 2 a.m. *K. ca.* 30 cured, but meantime he developed this symptom: "Great weakness of right thigh, as if it would give out when walking." This "giving-out" feeling is very characteristic of the remedy. "Constant backache, the patient feeling all the time that the back and legs must give out." *K. ca.* corresponds to many cases of lumbago, stitching pains, pulsations; > by pressure and by lying flat on the back. "Weakness, sweat, and backache" appear in many conditions of debility as from loss of fluids; after confinement or abortion (puerperal mania, fever, or spasms). Complaints after coition in males, especially complaints of the eyes. Weary and sleepy during and after eating. Yawns continually. The mental state of *K. ca.* is one of peevishness and irritability. Easily startled by any noise (especially if unexpected). Fear is prominent; fears to be alone. Intellect impaired, does not care for anything. Indifferent, with bodily exhaustion; when ques-

tioned does not know what to answer. The "touchiness" of the remedy is very marked: "Cannot bear to be touched; starts when touched ever so lightly, especially on the feet." *K. ca.* acts profoundly on the tissues. It causes fatty degeneration of the heart and other muscles. It affects the blood itself as well as the circulation, causing anæmia and hæmorrhages. Throbbing of blood-vessels all over body and to ends of fingers and toes is a marked symptom. Irregularity of heart's action. A peculiar symptom is: sensation as if the heart were suspended by a thread. The digestion is very much disordered; flatulence, distension, constipation. Many symptoms come on when eating: Drowsiness; toothache only when eating. It has the fish-bone sensation in the throat, which is part of the general tendency to stitching pains. Another feature is easy choking; food easily gets into windpipe; pain in back when swallowing. The cough has peculiarities in addition to that of time aggravation 2—4 a.m. It is dry, paroxysmal, loosens viscid mucus or pus which must be swallowed. Or spasmodic with gagging or vomiting of ingesta. The expectoration consists of hard, white, or smoky masses, which fly from the throat when coughing. Globules of pus may be contained in it. Hahnemann said that persons suffering from ulceration in the lungs could hardly get well without this antipsoric. I have frequently had occasion to verify its value in such cases. The stitching pains, sweat, and weakness are leading indications, also the locality of the affection. *K. ca.* is more a right than a left-side medicine. The base of the right lung is more affected than any other part. Goullon says also the apices. *K. ca* is a remedy often called for in sick-headache. "Violent headaches about the inner temples; violent stitching or jerking pains, on one side of the head or both." One-sided headache with nausea. One case which I cured was > by lying down, > by a tight band round the head. Pressure and drawing in forehead extending into eyes and root of nose. Congestion to head and heat of face often accompany the headaches. "Drowsy whilst eating" is a very characteristic symptom of *K. ca.* Ide, of Stettin, Germany, has recorded a case (translated by McNeil, *Med. Adv.*, xxiv. 294) which well illustrates this. A lady, 65, suffered from chronic bronchial catarrh and emphysema. In November, 1886, she had asthmatic complaints, depriving her of sleep, with cough and mucous expectoration difficult to raise. *Always when eating she was so weary she fell asleep*, and could not finish her meal. After eating still very tired. In the morning passed much flatulence. *K. ca* 10 removed the condition in a few days. The following March after a cold there was a recurrence, but *without the weariness*, and *K. ca.* failed, whilst *Ars.* 15 rapidly cured. In the same patient *K. ca.* manifested its power in another set of symptoms: Toothache alternating with tearing, stitching pain in left breast and under left false ribs. The side pains were < at night, especially in evening as soon as she lay down; < lying down, particularly < lying on right (*i.e.*, painless) side. Not influenced by pressure or motion. *K. ca.* is a chilly medicine. There is great tendency to take cold, and < of symptoms when body temperature is low; aversion to open air. I have often relieved with *K. ca.* blotchy eruptions of the face which were < in a

wind or cold air. Among the notable *sensations* of the remedy are: Feeling of emptiness in whole body as if it were hollow. Sensation of a lump rolling over and over on coughing; rising from right abdomen up to throat, then back again. Lump in throat. Feeling as if the bed were sinking under her. Pulsative pains and throbbings. Burning sensation and burning pains. *K. ca.* appears to have *alternating* symptoms: it has cured a case of toothache which alternated with tearing, stitching pains in left breast and under left false ribs. It has also pulsations in the back alternating with pains in the back. The pains in the side were < evening, on lying down, and especially on lying on right (painless) side (*Med. Adv.*, xxiv. 295). The nervous excitability of *K. ca.* may go as far as pronounced hysteria; sudden shrieking; cannot bear to be touched. Spasms (puerperal convulsions) and paralysis. Twitching of muscles; rigidity of muscles; muscular atony, disposition to easy overlifting. Oppression of breathing accompanies most complaints. Anæmia with great debility, skin watery, milky white. Dropsical affections. Ulcers bleeding at night. *K. ca.* is *suited to* the aged, rather obese, lax fibre; to dark-haired persons of lax fibre and inclined to be fat; to diseases after parturition; after loss of fluids. The symptoms are: < At rest; < on lying down (cannot get breath). Unable to remain lying at night, > during the day when moving about; < lying on right side (pain in chest; heart feels suspended to left ribs); < by stooping; > raising head. > Sitting bent forward; > raising head (stitches in forehead). Motion = headache with vertigo; < pain in tumours of scalp; wobbling in stomach; stitches in loins. < By sudden or unguarded motion. Walking > obstruction in nose; and < most other symptoms. Coughing < pain in hæmorrhoids. Debility = desire to lie down. The chief time aggravation is from 2 to 4 a.m., or any time between. In general the symptoms are < in the morning. > By day; < at night. < Evening on lying down. < After midnight. Heat > most symptoms; cold air and open air <. Open air > obstruction of nose. Change of weather and damp weather <. Washing face = nose-bleed. Cold air < stitching pain in right side. Cold and damp = chronic bronchitis. Warm drinks < sweat. Warm applications = pain to move to other places. Drinking cold water > jerking in head; drinking cold water when overheated = dyspnœa and pyrosis. Hunger = palpitation. Touch <. Pressure < most symptoms; > pain in abdomen; dull stitches in chest; glandular swelling of neck. < From coitus.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Coff., Nit. sp. dulcis. It is *complementary to:* Carb. v., Phos., Sep., Nit. ac., Nat. m. *It follows well:* K. sul., Phos., Stan., Bry., Lyc., Nat. m. *Is followed well by:* Carb. v., Phos., Fluor. ac., Ars., Lyc., Pul., Sep., Sul. *Compare:* The Kalis, especially Caust. (paresis; respiratory affections; hæmorrhoids; rheumatism); and K. bi. (catarrh with tenacious secretions; wandering and alternating pains; headache; affections of stout persons; dyspepsia). Bry. (sharp pains; bilious affections; but Bry. is < by motion); Chel. (pneumonia of right base); Merc. v. (pneumonia of right base, but Merc. has sweat without >); Sep. (diseases of women—but Sep. has scanty menses, K. ca. too early and profuse; empty

feeling, bloating after eating; chronic laryngeal catarrh); Apis and Ars. (puffing of face and eyes); Spi. (stitches in heart); Bellis, Ars., Nux v., Calc., and Sep. (waking early, 3 a.m); Ip. (constant nausea); (K. bi.) and Staph (< after coitus); Ant. t. (capillary bronchitis); Calc. hypophos. (sweat, backache, and weakness—very close analogue); Pso. (debility of convalescence; profuse sweat; hopelessness of recovery); Calc. c. (hopelessness of recovery; irritability; chilliness, < from washing); Puls. (erratic pains; amenorrhœa); Berb. (bubbling sensation in back). Phos. ac. (apathy); Hep., Nit. ac., Carb. v., and Arg. n. (fish-bone sensation). Rhus (pain > motion; affections of ligaments); Hamam. (hæmorrhoids). Mag. c. (nervous debility from overstrain); Bry. and Silic. (knee affections). Nat. m. (anæmia; amenorrhœa—"K. ca. will bring on the menses when Nat. m., though apparently indicated, fails." Hahn.—backache: that of K. ca. is, in general, < lying; that of Nat. m. is > by pressure and lying on back); Am. c., Graph. (obese persons); Chi., Phos. ac., Pho., and Pso. (complaints from loss of fluids); Ars., Bis., and Lyc. (averse to be alone.—Ign., Nux, desire to be alone); Am. c. and Arn. (nose-bleed when washing face); Phos. (fatty degeneration of heart); Lach. (heart as if suspended by a thread).

Causation.—Catching cold. Overstrain.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sadness with tears.—Anxious apprehension and inquietude, esp. about the health, with fear of not being cured.—Irresolute, timid, and apprehensive disposition.—Fear, in evening, in bed.—Peevish humour, discontent and impatience.—Dread of labour.—Changeable humour, at one time evincing mildness and tranquillity, at another time passion and rage.—Tendency to take alarm.—Shrieks about imaginary appearances.—Becomes easily startled; great tendency to start when touched, esp. on feet.—Vexed and irritated mood; trifles vex one; noise is diagreeable.—Irascible and passionate humour.—Loss of memory.—Misapplying words and syllables.

2. **Head.**—Confusion and dulness in head.—Sudden attack of unconsciousness.—Dulness of the head; confused, stupid feeling, as after intoxication.—Vertigo as if ears were stopped up; with darkness before eyes.—Vertigo in morning, in evening, and after a meal, as well as on turning head or body hastily.—Vertigo, with tottering.—Vertigo, which seems to proceed from stomach.—Headache from motion of a carriage, on sneezing, coughing, or in morning.—Semi-lateral headache, with nausea, and vomiting, < so as to become insupportable, by slightest movement.—Violent headache across the eyes.—Pressive headache in the occiput, esp. during a walk, with irritability, or else in forehead with photophobia.—Tearing and drawing pains in head.—Lancinating headache, chiefly in temples and forehead; < from stooping and moving head, eyes, and lower jaw; > when raising head and from heat.—Violent headaches about inner temples.—Congestion in head, with throbbing and buzzing.—Trembling in head, and sensation as if it contained something movable. (Constant sensation of something loose in head, turning and twisting towards forehead.)—The headaches are > by pressing the forehead.—Sensation as of a blow in the head, which causes it to incline to one side, with

dizziness.—Strong tendency to take cold in head, esp. when exposed to a draught after being heated (from it headache or toothache).—Painful and purulent tumours in scalp, like beginning blood-boils; more painful from pressure and motion, and less so from external heat; accompanied by itching, as if in bones of head, with great dryness of hair.—Wens.—Scabby eruption on scalp.—Falling off and dryness of hair, esp. on temples, eyebrows, and beard, with violent burning-itching of the scalp in morning, and evening; the scalp oozes if scratched.—Perspiration on forehead, in morning.—Large, yellowish, and furfuraceous spots on forehead.

3. **Eyes.**—Pressive and tearing pain in eyes.—Sensation of biting, of smarting, of burning, and shootings in eyes.—Redness and inflammation of eyes, with pain on reading by candle-light.—Swelling of eyes and lids, with difficulty in opening them.—Pimples in eyebrows.—Swelling (like a bag) between upper eyelids and eyebrows.—Excoriation and suppuration in corners of eyes.—White of eye red; capillaries injected.—Sensation of coldness of eyelids.—Agglutination of eyelids, esp. in morning.—Lachrymation.—Eyes dull and downcast.—Propensity to a fixed look.—Spots dancing before sight, on reading and on looking into open air.—Rainbow colours, spots (blue or green), and sparks before sight.—Vivid and painful brightness before eyes, when closed, extending deeply into brain, in evening after lying down.—Photophobia.—Dazzling of eyes by daylight.

4. **Ears.**—Shootings in ears, sometimes from within outwards.—Inflammatory swelling of ears, with discharge of a yellow pus or of liquid cerumen.—Itching and tickling in ears.—Redness, heat, and violent itching of external ear.—Ulcer in ears.—Excoriation and suppuration behind ears.—Inflammation and swelling of parotids.—Excessive acuteness of hearing, in evening, on lying down.—Weak and confused hearing.—Dulness of hearing.—Singing, tingling, and buzzing in ears.—Cracking in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Swelling of nose, with redness and burning heat.—Nose red and covered with pimples.—Ulceration of interior of nose.—Epistaxis in morning; when washing face.—Dull smell.—Coryza and stoppage of nose, sometimes with secretion of yellowish green mucus, and constant want of air.—Blowing offensive matter from nose.—Fluent coryza (with excessive sneezing; pain in back and headache), with secretion of sanguineous mucus.—Secretion of purulent mucus from nose.—Dryness of nose.—Sore, scurfy nostrils.

6. **Face.**—Colour of face, yellow, or pale and sickly, with sunken eyes, surrounded by a livid circle.—Haggard, exhausted look; lifeless expression.—Great redness of face, alternately with paleness.—Drawing pain in face.—Tearing in bones of face.—Flushes of face.—Bloatedness of face.—Eruption of pimples on face, with swelling and redness of cheeks.—Tearing stitches in cheeks.—Swelling between eyebrows.—Pimples on eyebrows.—Warts on face.—Ephelides.—Lips thick and ulcerated.—Lips cracked and exfoliating.—Cramp-like sensation in the lips.—Cramps in jaw.—Swelling of lower jaw and sub-maxillary glands.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache, only on eating, or in morning on waking; or else excited by cold things (water) in mouth.—Teeth painful when touched by either cold or warm substances.—Toothache, with soreness of bones of face, and drawing, jerking, or tearing pains, esp. in evening in bed.—Lancinating

pains in teeth, with swelling of cheek (with stinging pain).—Digging, piercing, pricking, and gnawing in teeth.—(Toothache alternating with stitches in l. chest.)—Looseness of all teeth.—Bad smell from teeth.—Inflammatory swelling and ulceration of gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Bitter taste in mouth.—Fetid exhalation from mouth.—Sensation of dryness in mouth, with copious accumulation of saliva.—Excoriation, with vesicles in interior of mouth and on tongue.—Soreness of frænum linguæ.—Swelling of tongue, covered with small painful vesicles.—Painful pimple on tip of tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, with lancinating pain on swallowing.—Deglutition impeded by inertia of muscles of gullet (the food descends very slowly in the œsophagus, and small particles of food easily get into windpipe).—Copious accumulation of mucus on palate and in throat; difficult to hawk up or to swallow, with sensation as if a lump of mucus were in throat.—Hawking up of mucus.—Dryness in posterior part of throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Bitter or acid taste.—Unpleasant taste in mouth, as from derangement of stomach.—Putrid, sweetish taste, or as of blood in mouth.—Bulimy.—Strong desire for sugar or acids.—Disgust for brown bread, which lies heavy on stomach.—Milk and warm food are unsuitable.—During a meal, sleepiness.—After a meal, drowsiness, paleness of face, shivering, headache, ill-humour, nausea, sour risings, and pyrosis, colic, inflation of abdomen and flatulency.—After taking hot food (pastry or soup), pinchings and uneasiness in abdomen.

11. **Stomach.**—Frequent risings.—Sour risings and regurgitation.—Burning acidity rising from stomach, with spasmodic constriction.—Feeling in stomach as if cut to pieces.—Constant feeling as if stomach were full of water, wobbling on motion.—Pressure in stomach like a heaviness after eating.—Sensation as of a lump in stomach the size of the fist.—Pyrosis.—Nausea from mental emotions.—Nausea, as if he would faint; also with anxiety.—Nausea during pregnancy.—Nausea to such a degree as to cause loss of consciousness, sometimes during a meal.—Anxious nausea, with inclination to vomit, esp. after a meal, or after mental emotion.—Retching in evening (for several evenings).—Vomiting of food and acid matter, with prostration of strength, as if about to faint.—Nocturnal vomiting of food.—Fulness in stomach, esp. after a meal.—Pressure on epigastrium.—Tension above stomach.—Contractive cramps in stomach, renewed by all kinds of food and drink, or else at night, with vomiting.—Pinching, digging, and shooting in stomach.—Lancinations in epigastrium and in hypochondria, which suspend respiration.—Pulsations in epigastrium.—Extreme sensitiveness of epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in liver, on stooping, as if it were wrenched.—Burning pain, aching, and shootings in liver.—Pressure and shootings in region of loins.—Pains in abdomen, with frequent risings.—Pressure on abdomen, esp. on stooping.—Tension across the abdomen.—Great inflation of abdomen, esp. after a meal.—Inquietude and heaviness in abdomen.—Abdominal pains, contractive and spasmodic.—Colic renewed after each meal.—Colic, resembling pains of labour, sometimes with pains in loins.—Feeling of coldness, as if a cold fluid passed through intestines; during menses.—Lancinations throughout the abdomen.—Inertia and coldness in abdomen.—Dropsical swelling of abdomen.—Drawing and shootings (and painful bloated-

ness) in groins.—Abundant production and incarceration of flatus.—Incarceration of flatulence, with colic.—Restricted or excessive emission of flatus, sometimes preceded by pressive pain in rectum.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation, sometimes every second day.—Constipation during menstruation.—Constriction of the abdomen and difficult evacuation of fæces of too large a size.—Retarded stool from inactivity of rectum.—Obstruction from inactivity of bowels, as a want of peristaltic motion ; hæmorrhoids.—Resultless inclination to evacuate, and scanty evacuation.—Stool resembling sheep's dung.—Diarrhœa, mostly in evening and at night, with cutting pains and great physical debility.—Discharge of mucus, or of blood, during evacuation.—White mucus before and during stool.—Painless diarrhœa, with rumbling in abdomen.—Discharge of teniæ and lumbrici.—Anxiety before the evacuation.—Itching in anus.—Tearing, shooting, incisive, and burning pains in anus (and rectum), esp. after evacuation.—Protrusion and distension of hæmorrhoids during stool, with pricking and burning.—Protrusion of hæmorrhoids during micturition, emitting first blood, afterwards white mucus.—Inflammation, soreness, stitches, and tingling, as from ascarides, in hæmorrhoids.—Hæmorrhoidal pimples in anus, painful, bleeding, and with shooting pain.—Sensation of red-hot poker being thrust up rectum, temporarily > by sitting in cold water.—Excoriation and pustulous eruption in anus.—Stitching, pressing proctalgia (during pregnancy).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent want to make water, and scanty emission of fiery urine.—The urine is discharged slowly.—After micturition, discharge of prostatic fluid.—Urine pale greenish ; turbid.—Frequent emission of urine, day and night.—Incisive pains in bladder, from r. to l.—Burning sensation in urethra, esp. on (and after) making water.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Tension, tearing, and pulling in glans and in penis.—Itching and pain, as from a bruise in scrotum.—Hot swelling of testes and spermatic cord.—Excessive increase or absence of sexual desire.—Repugnance to coition.—Want of erections, or too frequent and painful erections.—Absence of, or immoderate pollutions.—Pollutions with voluptuous dreams.—After coition and pollutions, weakness of body, but esp. of eyes.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Repugnance to coition in women.—During coition, pinching and pain, as of excoriation, in vagina.—Constant sensation of bearing down.—Burning pain and shootings in vulva.—Erosion, itching, and gnawing in genital parts, and in interior of parts.—Difficult first menstruation.—Catamenia premature, or too weak.—Suppression of catamenia.—Suppression of menses, with anasarca and ascites.—Hæmorrhage of pregnant women (clots of coagulated blood).—Corrosive menstrual flux.—During catamenia (the menstrual blood is acrid) itching eruption, and excoriation, between thighs.—Gastric symptoms, and agitated and anxious sleep during catamenia.—During menses : (morning) headache ; cutting pain in abdomen ; pain in small of back, like a weight ; stitches in ears ; coryza ; itching of whole body.—Leucorrhœa, sometimes with violent pains in loins, and pains like those of labour (extending from back to uterus).—Yellowish leucorrhœa, with itching and sensation of burning in vulva.—(Uterine cancer with pain round loins extending down r. thigh to knee.)—Tearing stitches in breasts on flow of milk.—During pregnancy : sickness (only during a walk) without vomiting, with feeling as if she could lie down and die ;—pulsation of arteries, even

down to tips of toes; hollow feeling in whole body; heavy broken-down feeling, only with the greatest effort that any exertion can be made;—back aches so badly while walking she could lie down in the street;—pressing, forcing pains in small of back as if heavy weight came into pelvis, low down; also stitching, pressing proctalgia.—Impending abortion with pains from back into buttocks and thighs; discharge of clots (2nd and 3rd month).—Weakness after abortion.—Labour pains insufficient; violent headache, wants back pressed; bearing-down from back into pelvis.—False pains; sharp cutting pains across loins, or passing off down buttocks, hindering labour; pulse weak.—Pains stitching or shooting.—Chills after delivery.—Puerperal fever; intense thirst.—After confinement, hæmorrhage, hæmorrhoids, peritonitis.—Hæmorrhage a week after labour.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness and roughness in throat, with violent sneezing.—Aphonia (with violent sneezing).—Easy choking.—Sensation as of a plug in larynx.—Cough on moving arm (when playing the violin).—Cough, excited by a tickling.—Dry cough, esp. at night, and in evening; in morning with expectoration.—Night cough; < from 3 to 4 a.m.—Cramp-like cough, with inclination to vomit, and vomiting, esp. in morning.—Shootings in throat, or chest, while coughing.—Expectoration: difficult; or, small round lumps come flying from mouth without effort.—Spasmodic cough, in short but frequently returning attacks, caused by a tickling in the throat and larynx; during morning and day cough is loose, but the yellow pus and tough mucus has to be swallowed again.—Cough with sourish expectoration, or of blood-streaked mucus, or of pus.—During cough, rough pain in larynx; stinging in throat; stitches in r. side of chest (lower part); sparks dart from eyes; asthma.—Whooping-cough (with inflammation of lungs; with swelling between upper eyelid and eyebrows, and < from 3 to 4 a.m.).

18. **Chest.**—Difficult respiration.—Shortness of breath in morning.—Respiration impeded on walking quickly, or in morning.—Stitches in sternum and r. side of chest through to back, when taking an inspiration.—Tearing in sides of chest.—Spasmodic asthma (in the morning); > by sitting up and bending forward, resting head on knees).—Anxious oppression at chest.—Obstructed respiration awakes him at night.—Wheezing in chest.—Oppression at chest, as from hydrothorax.—Pain in chest when speaking.—Cramp in chest, sometimes on coughing.—Sensation in chest as if heart were compressed.—Pressure, burning pain, and shootings in chest, sometimes on breathing.—Inflammation of lungs (and liver) with stitches in chest (r. side).—Suppuration of lungs; abscesses of lungs.—Weakness and faintness in chest from walking fast.—Small pimples on chest and back.—Incisive pains in chest.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of heart (sometimes with anguish), esp. in morning on waking, with ebullition of blood.—Frequent and violent palpitation; with anxiety.—Palpitation when he becomes hungry.—Frequent intermissions of beats of heart.—Burning in region of heart.—Crampy pain in region of heart.—Stitches about heart and through to scapula.—Pinching pain in or by heart, as if heart were hanging by tightly drawn bands; < on deep inspiration, on coughing; not noticed on motion of body.—On lying on r. side, heart feels suspended to l. ribs.—Feels pulse over whole body to tips of toes.—Pulse slow.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness between scapulæ.—Dull pain, like hot water, between scapulæ.—Stiffness of nape of neck.—Weakness of muscles of neck.—Goître.—Hard swelling of axillary glands and of those of neck.—Sweat under armpits.—Pains in loins; also after a fall.—Pain, as from a bruise in back, during repose.—Drawing pains in back, which often proceed from loins.—Burning, tearing near r. side of spine, above small of back.—Sharp stitching pains awaken him 3 a.m., he must get up and walk about; pains shoot from loins into nates.—Stitching and shooting pains in back, shooting down into gluteal region or hips.—Stitches in kidneys.—Back aches as if broken.—Pain across sacrum like labour-pains; feeling of tightening of skin of lower abdomen; feeling of weight in abdomen on walking, and esp. on standing.—Pain in small of back as from flatulent distension, morning in bed, with feeling as if bubbles accumulated at small of back, with urgent desire for stool, all of which disappeared after passing wind.—Violent constant drawing in small of back, alternating with pulsations in it, only > when lying.—Pain as if broken on moving about.—Bruised pain in back only during rest.—Feeling in morning as if small of back were pressed inward from both sides.—Pressure in region of both kidneys.—Gnawing in coccyx.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Swelling of shoulder, with pain.—Swelling and sore pain of axillary glands.—Cracking in shoulder-joint when moving or raising arm.—Pain, as from blows and bruises, under r. shoulder-joint, esp. when moving and touching it.—Tearing in l. shoulder-joint.—Pressure on shoulder.—Tension, tearing, pulling, in muscles and joints of shoulders, arms, hands, and fingers.—Cold stiffness and numbness of arms, esp. in the cold, or after violent exercise.—Want of energy in arms and hands, esp. in morning in bed.—Frequent startings in arms.—Stiffness in joint of elbow.—Paralytic pain in wrist.—Shootings in wrist and fingers during movement.—Trembling of hands when writing.—Coldness of hands.—Skin of hands rough and cracked.—Torpor and numbness in extremities of fingers.—Burning pain in extremities of fingers.—Gnawing vesicles on fingers.—Startings in fingers when sewing.—Tearing between thumb and index finger.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Acute pullings (rheumatic pains), esp. at night, in joints and bones of hips, legs, feet, and toes.—The limbs fall asleep while lying.—Numbness and great inclination of whole r. limb to fall asleep, esp. lower leg.—Stitches in l. hip-joint while standing.—Tearing in hips and knees even while sitting.—Paralysis of thighs.—Cramp in r. thigh and calf.—Stiff, cramped feeling in both calves, lasting all day and coming on when walking in morning (Cooper—from Potash water.)—Tearing in and on nates not far from hip-joint.—Great weakness of r. thigh, feeling as if it would give way when walking.—Difficulty in knees on going up or down-stairs.—Dull pains in side of knee, walking or extending leg.—Frequent tearing in knees.—Pressive pullings and tearings in legs.—Jerking of muscles of buttocks and thighs.—Burning pain and lancinations in legs and feet.—Uneasiness (restlessness) in legs in evening.—Torpor and numbness of legs.—Crawling shuddering on tibia.—Swelling of legs and feet.—Swelling and redness of soles.—Stiffness of joint of foot.—Shootings in joints of foot.—Cold feet, even at night in bed.—Numbness of feet after a meal.—Fetid perspiration on feet.—Burning pain and shootings (red chilblains on toes) in ball of great toe.—Corns on feet, painful when touched.—Stitches in the painful and

sensitive corns.—Sensation as if nail of big toe would grow into flesh.—Tips of toes very painful when walking.

24. **Generalities.**—Affections in general, occurring in r. hypochondriac region ; r. abdominal ring ; l. chest ; l. upper extremity ; external and internal ears ; of inner surface of liver ; inner region of kidneys ; lower part of chest ; shoulder ; shoulder-joint ; elbow and elbow-joint ; hollow of elbow ; wrist-joint ; big toe ; tips of toes ; joints of legs in general ; joints of toes.—Disgust of food in general.—Inflammatory swelling of the part, with characteristic (stitching or jerking) pains.—Dryness of the skin.—Painful sensibility of extremities in whatever position they are placed.—Pressive pains in joints.—Spasmodic contraction of some parts.—Drawing, tearing, rheumatic pains in limbs, esp. during repose, with swelling of the parts affected.—Rheumatic pains in back, chest, shoulders, and arms, < on moving them.—Shooting pains in joints, muscles, and internal organs.—Swelling and hardness of glands.—Anæmia, with great debility ; skin watery, milky white ; muscles weakened, esp. heart ; hence weak pulse is a general characteristic.—Dropsical affections of internal organs, or of whole skin of body.—The pains often manifest themselves towards 2 a.m., and are then stronger than by day during movement.—Shiverings immediately after pains.—Remaining in open air greatly < many of the symptoms (esp. the febrile), while some others are > by it.—Hectic fever.—Burning at various places under the skin.—Spasmodic attacks and convulsive startings of limbs and muscles.—Nocturnal epileptic fits.—Tendency to suffer a strain in loins.—Tendency in limbs to become numbed, when lying down.—Paralysis.—Dropsical affections and paralysis of old persons.—General sensation of emptiness in whole body, as if it were hollow.—Heaviness and indolence.—Weakness, as if on the point of losing consciousness, and trembling, esp. after a walk.—A short walk fatigues much.—Attacks of weakness with nausea, sensation of heat and lassitude in pit of stomach, vertigo, and dizziness.—Violent ebullition of blood, with throbbing in all arteries.—Excessive dread of open air and of currents of air.—Great tendency to take cold, esp. after heating exercise.

25. **Skin.**—Painful sensibility of skin, as if it were ulcerated, when pressing on it.—Skin dry, with obstructed perspiration.—Sensation of burning, or burning and lancinating itching, in skin.—Itching, burning, yellow, or red spots on body (over abdomen and around nipples), sometimes with oozing after being scratched.—Miliary nettle-rash.—Corrosive vesicles.—Chilblains of a reddish blue.—Warts.—Tetters.—Bleeding of ulcers, esp. at night.—Fissure in cicatrix of an old issue.—Ascites and anasarca.—Swelling and induration of glands, after contusions.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness and yawning.—Great drowsiness during day and early in evening.—Falls asleep while eating.—Half-sleep at night.—Tardy sleep.—During sleep, shuddering, tears, talking, and starts with fright.—Gnashing of teeth while asleep.—Agitated sleep, with frequent, anxious, and frightful dreams.—Dreams of robbers, death, danger, serpents, sickness, spectres, devils, &c.—Fits of anguish at night, gastric sufferings, pains in stomach and precordial region, colic, flatulency, diarrhœa, frequent erections and pollutions, asthmatic sufferings, nightmare and cramps in calves of legs.—Arrest of breath rouses him from sleep at night.—At night l. leg and r. arm go to sleep.—Waking too early, particularly at 3 or 4 o'clock in the

morning ; sleepiness in evening ; sleeplessness after midnight ; sleeplessness in general.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse very variable ; frequently more rapid in morning than in evening ; strong pulsations in arteries.—Chilliness generally in morning.—Shivering in evening, with thirst, often accompanied by toothache.—The chilliness in evening is > near warm stove and after lying down.—Internal heat with external chilliness.— Morning perspiration.—Perspiration more on upper part of body and < by warm drinks.—Perspiration is fetid or smells sour.—Intermittent fever ; constant chilliness, with violent thirst from internal heat ; hot hands ; loathing of food.—Long yawning, with heat ; pain in chest and head ; pulsations in abdomen, 9 a.m. and 5 p m.—Chills and heat alternate in evening, followed by perspiration during night.—Evening fever ; first, chilliness with thirst (for one hour), then heat without thirst, accompanied by violent, fluent coryza ; afterwards slight perspiration with sound sleep.—Chill and fever, with oppression of breathing, constriction of chest ; pain in region of liver ; most of the thirst during chill.—Intermittent fevers, with whooping-cough.—Shivering immediately after pains.—Frequent shuddering during day.—Heat in morning, in bed, with pains in loins and chest.—Want of perspiration and inability to perspire, or else great tendency to perspire during intellectual labour, or during a walk.—Nocturnal sweats, every night.

Kali Chloricum.

Potassium Chlorate. Potassic Chlorate. $KClO_3$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. *Aphthæ.* Asthma. Cancrum oris. Clumsiness. Crusta lactea. Cystitis. Dysentery. Epithelioma. Hæmaturia. Hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhoids. Hangnails. Mercurial poisoning. Mouth, inflammation of. Nephritis. Neuralgia. Œdema. *Paralysis* (*facial*). Pharyngitis. Pimples. Proctalgia. Purpura. Scurvy. Stomatitis. Syphilis. Tic-douloureux. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—The *Chlorate* of Potash is not to be confounded with the *chloride* which constitutes the *Kali muriaticum* of Schüssler. Hering has amalgamated the symptoms of the two under the heading *Kali mur.*, but I think it best to keep them separate. *Kali chlor.* is an exceedingly active poison. It has long been used in the old school, in solution, as a wash for sore mouth and for foul ulcers. Hutchinson observed a number of cases in which it produced the very condition which it was given to cure : "Most acute ulceration and follicular stomatitis. The whole mucous surface was red and tumid, and in the cheeks, lips, &c., were numerous grey-based ulcers." Rushmore (*H. P.*, xii. 530) records a proving in an unmarried lady, 50, short, brunette, who had had goître in early life, which disappeared under the application of *Iodine*. Later on a fibroid tumour developed in the uterus, and for this the patient was advised to take crude *Potassium chlorate*, dissolved in water, daily. The following symptoms were observed : Increased moral irritability. Felt dreadfully dull and stupid. Dizzy on stooping and rising. Slight headache over eyes,

objects appear double, beside each other. Face swelled so she could hardly see on rising in morning. Smarting of tongue. It took away her desire for acids. Diminished appetite. Much commotion and flatulence in abdomen. Increased urine. Dreams worse, of terrible things never thought of. Great coolness ; shivering on cold days ; seemed as if it cooled off her blood. Clumsiness. General bloated feeling.—Fatal poisoning has occurred, death taking place in convulsions. The blood is disorganised, and after death liver, spleen and kidneys are found softened and filled with disorganised blood ; this should give it a place in cases of lardaceous and fatty degeneration of solid viscera. Mouth, hypochondria, and rectum are the parts most affected. In the provers great weakness was manifested, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, many occurring in the facial nerves. Facial paralysis has been cured with it. The heart was the seat of much disturbance, and a coldness was felt about the precordia. The stomach and bowels were disordered, and Allen credits it with the cure of this : "Dysentery, with most violent cutting pains as from knives, frequent stools, tenesmus, making the patient cry out, evacuations very small, almost pure blood, great prostration." The sexual organs were excited. The skin also manifested a number of symptoms : Pimples in various parts ; between lip and chin. It has cured epithelioma of face and of great toe (Allen). Sir James Simpson recommended it in 20-grain doses daily where abortion was likely to occur from fatty degeneration of the placenta (Brunton). As this is frequently a syphilitic affection it is probable that when successful it neutralised that disease. < By jar of coughing or sneezing (eyes). Mental symptoms > by nose-bleed.

Relations.—*Antidote to :* Merc. *Compare :* Especially K. mur. ; Caust. (facial paralysis), K. bi. (follicular pharyngitis). Zinc., Cad. s., and Cact. (asthma with great constriction of chest) ; Graph., K. nit. and Nat. m. (cold feeling about heart).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Liveliness ; then ill-humour.—Ill-humoured, anxious, tension in precordial region, > nose-bleed.—Feels dreadfully dull and stupid.—Apathy ; in evening, with sadness, chilliness and disgust of life.—Consciousness suddenly almost lost after a glass of wine.—Convulsions followed by delirium.

2. **Head.**—Dizzy on stooping and rising.—Vertigo : after violent motion, with congestion of blood.—Cutting pain in head extending into malar-bones.—Head aching ; continuous, esp. in evening.—Confusion ; bewilderment ; on walking in open air.—Congestion of brain, so that one-half of head, face, and nose felt paralysed.—Feeling of congestion, with pain in forehead.—Intoxication from a small glass of beer.—Forehead : jerking in upper and lower part of frontal bone ; pain ; drawing ; tension, then sneezing and catarrh, tension in sinciput.—Intermittent sticking in r. temple ; pain in l. temple.—Pain in temporal bone extending to eye-teeth.—Pain in l. side of head.—Pain in occiput ; in evening, at times extending into jaws.—Confusion in occiput, with peculiar sensation in muscles of nape.—Itching.—Crusta lactea of children.

3. **Eyes.**—Redness of eyes in evening, with pain.—Stitches in eyes.—Cramp in l. eye.—Pressure in eyes.—Rush of blood ; with irritation of eyes.—(Conjunctivitis and keratitis (scrofulous) with a formation of phlyctenulæ, but only superficial.)—Feeling of strength in eyes.—*K. chl.* detected in the tears.—Twitching in (inner) canthi.—Pain in upper lid in evening.—Appearance of light (flames and sparks) before eyes when coughing and sneezing.—Double vision ; sees objects beside each other.

4. **Ears.**—Roaring in ears, with a painful bloody stool.

5. **Nose.**—Drawing in root of nose.—Irritation at root of nose.—Sneezing.—Catarrh : violent ; with much sneezing and profuse mucus.—Tension in forehead, followed sometimes with coryza and sneezing.—Nose-bleed ; at night ; only from r. nostril ; > mental state.

6. **Face.**—Face swelled so she could hardly see on rising in morning.—Face : pale ; bluish ; livid.—Suffering expression.—Twitching of face and eyes ; of masseter muscles.—Sticking in various parts.—Tearing and tension in face.—Pain in r. malar-bone, beneath margin of orbit, then tension in whole cheek and temple.—Drawing pain in r. cheek till he sneezes.—Drawing : in r. cheek ; and in gum, with cramp in muscles of r. cheek ; with pain in lobule of r. ear, at one time more beneath orbits, at another in masseter muscles.—Drawing, cramp-like, tensive, pressive and pulling pains in bones of face.—Cramp-like pain in cheeks extending into joint of jaw, at times with tearing in upper jaw.—Tensive pain in l. cheek near orbital margin.—Tension with pressure towards eyes, < r. side ; tension in cheek beneath eye, extending to ear, r., then l.—Drawing in r. cheek, then inclination to sneeze.—Sensitiveness.—Jerking in nerves of lower jaw, at foramen maxillare posticum.—Lightning-like neuralgic pains in face, l. side < from talking, eating or slightest touch, followed by numbness.—Cramp-like pressure in joint of jaw, with stitches in jaw and teeth, < r. side.—Lips blue ; swollen.—Pimples on r. commissure ; on lower lip.—Eruption of pimples on face, forehead, and between lip and chin.

7. **Teeth.**—Aching in upper teeth.—Cramp-like drawing in cheeks, extending to articulation of jaw, with stinging pain in jaw and teeth.—Teeth blunted.—The teeth are set on edge.—Gums bright red.—Gums bleed easily on brushing teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue white ; in middle.—Tongue coated ; at back ; with diarrhœa.—Two symmetrical ulcers on sides of tongue.—Tongue cold ; and throat.—Sticking (stinging) burning on tongue.—Smarting of tongue.—(Stomatitis ; ulcerative and follicular, mucous surface red and tumid, and grey-based ulcers in cheeks, lips, &c.)—Tanned appearance of mucous membrane of mouth and throat.—Contracted feeling in muscles of palate.—Salivation ; acid.—Taste : burning, alkaline ; as of blue vitriol ; salt ; sour ; saltish, sour ; bitter, sourish ; bitter, > expectoration of mucus ; bitter, with coldness of tongue (like laurel-water with salt) ; lost.

9. **Throat.**—Submaxillary glands swollen, throat red and œdematous.—Pain in throat and stomach, with inclination to eructate.—Scraping ; roughness ; rawness ; dryness of throat ; and of chest ; with violent cough as from sulphur fumes.—Swallowing difficult.—Dryness of fauces.—Cynanche tonsillaris.—Throat constricted.

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite increased ; paroxysms of ravenous hunger, > a

drink of water, then loss of appetite.—Appetite diminished ; lost.—Thirst.—(Desire for acids removed.)

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations : of air, sourish ; violent, with alternating pains in chest and abdomen.—Frequent risings of flatus.—Aching in the stomach and precordial region, sometimes with inclination to eructate, or with apathetic humour and shiverings.—Sensation of heat or coldness in stomach.—Incisive pains in region of stomach.—Nausea ; and shivering ; and attempts to vomit, though nothing but air was ejected.—Vomiting : sudden ; incessant ; of all food ; of offensive dark green mucus.—Acute gastritis, nausea, pain in splenic region, enlargement of spleen.—Cardialgia.—(Gastralgia.)—Pyrosis.—Cutting in stomach.—Pressure with feeling of emptiness.—Pressure in epigastric region ; and of stomach with apathy and chilliness.—Heavy pain in stomach after a walk of an eighth of a mile, with sinking sensation.—Weight, fulness, distension in epigastric region, regularly and generally increased for six hours ; repeated next day ; > at night.—Warmth in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Much commotion and flatulence in abdomen.—Movings (frequent) with inclination to diarrhœa.—Fatulence : during day ; in afternoon ; with epigastric distress, preventing sleep.—Griping.—Colic, with diarrhœa and shifting of the flatulence.—Intermittent weight, tension and pain in umbilical region.—Pressure : in l. hypochondrium ; in r. extending to umbilicus ; tensive in r., > emission of flatus.—Pain in pelvic region, with diarrhœa.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—External piles ; with constipation.—Congestions and obstructions to portal system and liver, with hæmorrhoidal complaints.—Persistent pain in rectum.—Urging ; constant, with normal stool.—Stool : liquid ; thin ; diarrhœa ; violent, constantly getting more liquid, at last consisting only of mucus ; copious, as after a refrigerant purging salt (painful) ; with weakness.—Slow, hard and dry evacuations—the latter part is mixed with mucus and blood.—Liquid, loose, and sometimes mucous evacuations.—Painful diarrhœa.—Dysentery ; much blood passing with the slime.—Stool hard ; and at last mixed with mucus and blood.—Green stools.—Light-coloured stools.—Stool indolent, delayed.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Nephritis.—Urging ; frequent.—Itching in urethra and scrotum.—Inability to empty bladder.—Could pass only a few drops of bloody urine.—Frequent micturition ; and copious, with irritation about bladder and urethra.—Hæmaturia.—Urine : increased in evening and night ; scanty ; black and albuminous, greenish-black, containing hæmatin ; urine containing albumen, casts, and altered blood, drawn off by catheter ; acid and deposits urates abundantly ; turbid ; suppressed.—(Albuminuria during gestation.)

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Violent (frequent) erections, with itching on scrotum ; with emissions.—Frequent pollutions with lascivious dreams.—Depression of desire, with chilliness and apathy.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness.—In larynx irritation to cough.—External sensitiveness of larynx and throat.—Cough ; violent, with catarrh.—Dryness of throat and chest, with violent cough as from vapour of sulphur.—Violent cough with coryza.—Breathing laborious.

18. **Chest.**—Pain in sides and loins.—Painful pressure superiorly in l. costal region.—Chest, tight ; constriction as from sulphur fumes.—Oppression,

with sensation as if lungs were constricted with a fine thread; with violent beating of heart; rush (congestion) of blood to chest.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Precordial anxiety with palpitations and oppression.—Coldness in precordial region.—Palpitation.—Heart's beat distinctly perceptible to touch (but not accelerated beating), with coldness in precordial region.—Violent beating of heart; sometimes with oppression of chest and cold feet.—Pulse: rapid; compressible; feeble, as after a sudden and copious hæmorrhage; slow; and small, weak.—Pulse diminished in fulness and force; accelerated, or soft and sluggish, not synchronous with beats of heart.—Pulse in r. hand full and soft, intermittent, slower than beat of heart, in l. hand small, soft, compressible.

20. **Back.**—Pain in lumbar region, with weight.—Heaviness in lumbar region, with dragging and increased urine.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rigidity of muscles.—Drawing: in forearms; in wrists, with tearing.—Tearing in r. wrist and along ulna.—Extraordinary coldness of arms.—Cramp in r. index.—Inflamed hang-nails.—Phlyctenæ and itching pimples on back of hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Drawing in thigh.—Violent lancinating pains in knee.—Sticking in r. knee.—Cramp in leg.—Cold feet with palpitation of heart.

24. **Generalities.**—Convulsions; followed by delirium.—Jerking of head and other parts.—Clumsiness.—General bloated feeling.—Blood taken from a vein was very viscid.—Rheumatic pains in different parts.—Malaise.—Discomfort.—Weakness; lassitude and sleepiness.—Collapse.—> From warm baths, which were always followed by profuse sweat and quiet sleep.—Great chilliness, constant shivering and shuddering, sometimes with stiffness of hand.—Constant coldness of feet.

25. **Skin.**—Cyanosis, < lips and extremities.—Icterus.—Duskiness of skin.—Small purple maculæ on forearms.—Rash, with painful pimples on l. shoulder.—Pimples: on forehead; between lip and chin; on thigh; red pimples; burning on l. cheek; itchings; itching pimples, with vesicles on back of l. hand, > during day, but returning next morning.—Miliary eruptions.—Itching pustules filled with matter, surrounded by red areola, on limbs.—Numerous small red papulæ.—Itching vesicles on back of r. hand.—Itching over whole body: < in evening in bed; in face; at night, next morning red pimples on legs and shoulders, not on joints, then pimples on face.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning.—Sleep uneasy; and interrupted by heavy dreams.—Sleep full of vexing dreams.—Waking towards morning from an anxious dream, lying on back, snoring and breathing with difficulty.—Dreams of occurrences of day previous.—Quiet dreams of prophecies of death; of death from nervous (typhus) fever.—Voluptuous dreams with emissions.

27. **Fever.**—General coolness; shivering on cold days; seemed as if it had cooled off her blood.—Chilliness: in afternoon; in open air; with stiffness of hands.—Shivering: in evening; over back and neck, with warm feet.—Cool skin.—Cold limbs (r. arm; internally in r. forearm; feet, with palpitation).—Heat: in bed; with violently throbbing pulse and heart; in face in flushes.—Orgasms, < chest.—Intolerable heat in head.

Kali Chlorosum.

Javelle Water. Bleaching fluid. (Formula variable, contains Potassium hypochlorate principally, chloride and some carbonate.) Solution.

Clinical.—Aphonia. Asthma. Coryza. Diphtheria.

Characteristics.—The observations with this substance are from poisoning cases. The most notable symptoms were : Watery eyes; pale, puffy face ; constriction of throat and of chest. There was much sensitiveness noted : sensitiveness of epigastrium ; and especially of larynx and whole anterior portion of neck. This will probably prove an indication in laryngeal affections. Cramps and restlessness were also noted.

Relations.—*Compare :* K. chl., Calc. mur., Chlorum, Nat. hypochlor.

Kali Citricum.

Citrate of Potash. Potassic Citrate. $K_3C_6H_5O_7$. Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Bright's disease.*

Characteristics.—The *Citrate of Potash* has been used in solution (eight to ten grains to a wineglass of water) to assist the action of the kidneys in sufferers from Bright's disease who were under the absolute skim-milk dietary. It has also been used in the same way, in old-school practice, as a solvent for gouty concretions about joints. *K. cit.* has not been proved, but "Agricola" (*H. W.*, xxv. 446) has recorded the effect of a large dose given by an allopath to a patient suffering from suppressed kidney action after influenza. In three days the kidneys acted freely, but these new symptoms were set up : Tympanites ; constant flow of mucus from anus ; awful gastric and abdominal pains, "as if a machine were at work inside, skinning the inside of the stomach and the whole length of the intestinal tube." Flatus was constant and in great amount, producing a pain of its own, which was a prominent feature. This pain as if machinery were at work inside recalls a pain of *Nit. ac.*

Kali Cyanatum.

Kali Cyanidum. Kali Cyanuretum. Cyanide of Potash. Potassic Cyanide. KCN. Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Asthma. *Cancer.* Cheyne-Stokes breathing. Ciliary neuralgia. *Epilepsy.* Headache. Neuralgia. Rheumatism. Speech, lost. *Tongue, cancer of.*

Characteristics.—The *Cyanide of Potash* is much used in photography, and being for this reason an accessible poison, numbers of

cases of suicide and attempted suicide by its means have occurred. It is from the symptoms observed in such cases that a great part of the pathogenesis is built up ; but it has also been proved by Lembke and others. The apoplectic and epileptic symptoms of *Hydrocy. ac.* were reproduced in the salt, and one very pronounced symptom was *slow breathing*. Loss of consciousness and vision occurred, and as consciousness and vision returned, vision was double. Strong tetanic convulsions. In one poisoning case the fingers were stretched out and spasmodically contracted. In another case, after the failure of all efforts to restore the patient (a photographer) with ether injections and repeated washings out of the stomach, he was placed in a hot bath and ice-cold water was poured over head and nape. Each time water was poured on his head, the patient drew deep inspirations, which gradually grew deeper and more regular till consciousness was restored. He complained of sharp occipital and gastric pains. Convalescence was rapid, but a general muscular weakness and impairment of speech lasted a long time (*C. D. P.*). The chief clinical uses recorded of *K. cy.* have been in epithelioma of the tongue, apoplectic and epileptic conditions, respiratory disorders, rheumatism of the joints, and neuralgias. Cattell recorded in the early volumes of the *Brit. Jour. of Homœopathy* (xi. 348) several remarkable cases of neuralgia cured by *K. cy.* I quote them from Hering's *Guiding Symptoms :* "Agonising attacks of neuralgic pains between temporal regions and ciliary arch and maxilla, with screaming and apparent loss of sensibility, as if struck with apoplexy ; pulse 84 ; face flushed." In this case the concomitants pointed to the drug. "Severe neuralgia in temporal region and left upper jaw, daily at 4 a.m., increasing till 10 and ceasing at 4 p.m. ; in the interval, anorexia, fever, headache." The symptoms were < in a room ; < immediately after meals (fulness) ; > by motion in open air. E. T. Adams (*H. R.*, iv., 209) treated an inveterate whiskey-drinker, 55, for a swelling on the right side of the tongue, excavated so deeply that the first joint of the thumb could be laid in it. It had been pronounced cancerous. The patient could take no solid nutriment and fluids only with great pain. Under *K. cy.*, $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. doses, he recovered rapidly, was able to walk, and to eat dry bread and cooked beef with comparative ease. Persuaded by his former attendants to undergo operation, he died nineteen days after. Petroz was the first to give *K. cy.* in cases of this kind. A woman had cancerous ulcer of right side of tongue, involving the root. With a view of relieving the woman's sufferings Petroz gave her gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ of *K. cy.* once in four days. In a fortnight the suffering was diminished, the tongue appeared less thick, and speech easier. In another fortnight the patient's countenance had lost its grey hue and drawn features, and she could eat a crumb of bread. The case went on to complete and permanent cure.

Relations.—*Compare :* Hcy. ac., Amyg., Camph. In periodic ciliary neuralgia, Cedron. Neuralgia gradually increasing and decreasing, Stan., Plat. (also, according to Cooper, Sul.—Sudden onset, gradual decline, Sul. ac.). Fingers spread out, Secal.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Disposition gentle.—Crossness almost uncontrollable on entering room; while cold open air produces good spirits.—Inability to recollect certain words (aphasia) for several days.—Lying on floor in a deep stupor.

2. **Head.**—Intense vertigo, so that all objects seemed to be moving around him.—Head drawn backwards.—He was unable to tolerate any covering on head, whether in the cold or warmth, because it caused the frightful headache, for months after the attack.—Gnawing pain across temple.—Sharp pains in occiput.—Soreness of scalp over parietal regions.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes fixed.—Eyelids began to open and shut alternately, eyeballs stared in different directions (after a few seconds).—Eyes closed, but on raising lids the balls were seen to be in uninterrupted convulsive motion.—Swelling of upper lids.—Pupils largely distended, and insensible to light.—Obscuration of vision, so that it was with difficulty that he distinguished the features of those near him.—Loss of sight; as sight returned there was double vision.

4. **Ears.**—Rushing in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Blew pure blood from nose about 10 a.m.; inside of nose feeling parched, hot, and dry; blood drying in nose very quickly.

6. **Face.**—Pallor.—Face livid and bloated.—Turned blue in the face.—Torturing neuralgic pains in orbital and supra-maxillary region, recurring darts at same hour with much flushing of that side of face.—Twitching of face.—Lips white (almost immediately).—A reddish froth covered mouth and nose.—There was noticed slight twitching of mouth when patient was spoken to in a loud tone, as though sense of hearing were awakened, though stupor still continued.—Some difficulty in using lower jaw in act of speaking.—Patient lay in a frightful tetanic cramp, jaws so tightly closed that it was impossible to open them; eyes drawn completely back into orbits, face distorted, nose pointed, mouth drawn outward, pulse imperceptible, and hands frequently attacked with muscular twitches.

8. **Mouth.**—Lips and mucous membrane of mouth pale.—Slight frothing at the mouth.—A peculiar astringent taste in mouth, as of alum or green vitriol.—(Cancerous ulceration of r. side of tongue).—Tongue has peculiar darkish ground seen through heavy white coating.—Power of speech lost, but intelligence preserved.—Impediment of speech lasted a long time.

9. **Throat.**—Astringent sensation in throat with nausea, lasting till after midnight.—Feeling of constriction about fauces, with muscular tremors about throat; for one or two days afterwards complained of great stiffness about throat.—Patient was able to swallow as soon as a large amount of fluid filled the pharynx; after every swallow the whole body was seized with convulsive tremors and flushes of redness overspreading face.—Had no sensation of act of swallowing.

11. **Stomach.**—Copious vomiting; followed by return of consciousness.—Sharp gastric pains.—Pain at epigastrium of a griping, intermittent character.—Epigastrium prominent, almost immediately.—Severe burning in stomach.—Great sensitiveness of epigastric region.

12. **Abdomen.**—A feeling as if bowels were about to act.—Pains in abdomen ; in groins, in afternoon.

13. **Stool.**—Fæces came away involuntarily.—Bowels obstinately constipated.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Bladder distended by a large amount of urine, which had to be evacuated by a catheter.—Urine came away involuntarily.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice hoarse after the attack.—Loud mucous rattle.—Respiration superficial.—Slow and difficult breathing.—Respiration became very slow, only seven to the minute ; expiratory act prolonged ; intervals between respirations remarkably long.—Respiration nearly suspended, but thorax convulsively raised, at irregular intervals, far apart.

18. **Chest.**—Anxious feeling in chest, soon (second day).—Oppression.

19. **Heart.**—Stitches in heart and lungs.—Jerking stitches in heart on respiration.—Palpitation of heart.—Pulse at times fifteen beats slower than usual.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Vague pain in nucha.—Very marked weakness in lumbar regions, with dull pain and weakness of r. and l. iliac region, while walking and during afternoon.

21. **Limbs.**—Limbs rigid and convulsed.—Tetanic spasms of muscles of arms and legs.—Limbs flaccid, with occasional slight general convulsions more like a shuddering than anything else.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Fingers stretched out and spasmodically contracted.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Gait seemed unsteady.

24. **Generalities.**—General convulsions.—Sudden convulsive action of whole body, about ten minutes after heart ceased to beat.—Sphincters rigidly contracted.—Took some weak milk punch, and smoked in afternoon ; after which all symptoms vanished, and the effect of the medicine seems to have been cut short by this slight irregularity.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness during day.—Restless, dreamful sleep all night ; could not lie on one side for any length of time.—Dreams very lively, esp. towards morning.—During whole night, dreams horrid and exciting ; then waking up partially, and feeling tired of lying on that side, as after great fatigue ; turning on other side, another dream, waking, and turning again, and so on till morning.

27. **Fever.**—Surface of whole body cold and moist.—Shiverings.—Coldness of extremities, which were pendulous and without muscular power.—Extremities icy cold (almost immediately).—On awaking from *cat-naps* has a chill, which, in fact, wakes him before he can get soundly asleep ; followed by a very slight sweat.—Awoke about 6 a.m., with heat and disagreeable feverish perspiration over whole body, except legs below the knees, with flushed face.—Hands and face covered with cold perspiration.

Kali Ferrocyanatum.

Kali ferrocyanidum, Kali ferrocyanuratum, Yellow Prussiate of Potash, Potassic Ferrocyanide. $K_4Fe(CN)_6\ 3H_2O$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Chlorosis. Debility. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. Heart, fatty degeneration of. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—The *Ferrocyanide of Potash* is prepared "by fusing animal substances such as the cuttings of horns, hoofs, and skins with *Carbonate of Potash* in an iron pot, lixiviating the crude product with water, and purifying the salt with crystallisation" (Brunton). In the old school the only uses made of this salt are as a test, and in the preparation of *Hcy. ac.* Thanks to a proving made under the guidance of J. B. Bell, homœopaths have found in it a remedy rivalling *Sepia* in the uterine sphere, and *Kali c.* in its action on the heart. The *Kali* element seems the predominating power in this salt. The bearing-down sensation and the gastric sinking are prominent indications. Menses too frequent and too profuse. Passive uterine hæmorrhages. There is a periodicity in the complaints of *K. fcy.* Debility, tremors, numbness, hæmorrhages, chlorosis, wandering neuralgic pains are among its general effects. W. G. Dietz reports (*Amer. Hom.*, xxiii. 58, quoting *N. A. J. H.*) this case: Mrs. H., 23, mother of three children, small, anæmic, weak. Four years ill with "incurable heart disease," as she had been told. Symptoms: Much distress in heart region. Frequent attacks of pain, a severe ache with occasional sharp plunges; generally < by moving about, exertion, and > by rest; occasionally the conditions are reversed. Palpitation generally accompanies the paroxysms, but may occur independently. Mentally depressed, "knows she has heart disease and is going to die." Appetite fitful; bowels inclined to be constipated. Urine pale, 1,014, passed frequently. No abnormal constituents. Chilly, hands and feet cold. No organic disease of heart discovered. Has taken quantities of patent medicines. *K. fcy.* 1 x three times a day, improved in two weeks and cured in four months. —The symptoms are < on rising; on awaking; in the morning; on moving; on walking. > In afternoon. Touch <; patients very sensitive to touch.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sep. (bearing-down; pus-like leucorrhœa, profuse, unirritating; sadness even to tears; sinking sensation; passive uterine hæmorrhage with consequent debility); K. ca. (gastric sinking connected with weakened heart; heart-beats diminished in number and force with consequent coldness, sinking, vertigo, tremors); K. cy. (periodic neuralgia); Stann. (sun-headaches); Fer. and K. ca. (chlorosis); Digit. (heart-poison; slow pulse); K. ca., K. chl. (sensitiveness to touch); Collins.; Hcy. ac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sad; tearful; thinks he will soon die and leave his friends. —Irritable, easily vexed.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, coldness, numbness, with sensation of gastric sinking, sometimes universal tremors as in ague fit.—Periodic neuralgia following the sun.

5. **Nose.**—Much sneezing during pressure and mucous discharge.

8. **Mouth.**—Ptyalism, with redness, swelling, and tenderness of gums, and aphthæ of mouth and fauces.

9. **Throat.**—Throat sore and dry on waking, but soon after expectoration came on with >.—On waking, sensation as if fauces raw and tonsils swollen.

11. **Stomach.**—Sinking.—Slight nausea when dressing.—Acidity; sour eructations; flatulence, sour or tasting of ingesta; pressure at stomach after eating accompanying symptoms of uterus.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Too early emissions and little pleasure.—Nocturnal emission with indistinct amorous dreams.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses: too frequent and too profuse; late; metrorrhagia.—Passive painless flow, natural colour, thin, causing much debility.—Leucorrhœa: like pus, yellowish, creamy, profuse, unirritating; only after menses, usually by day; with pain in small of back.—Sensitiveness of hypogastrium to pressure, womb tender (during pregnancy).

19. **Heart.**—(Fatty heart with weak, irregular pulse.)—Heart's action weakened and slowed.—(Hypertrophy with dilatation.—Functional heart disorders with anæmia.)

24. **Generalities.**—Debility; pale lips, gums, and skin; cold hands and feet; frequent profuse watery urine, sometimes with traces of clotted blood; wandering neuralgic pains; periodic neuralgia of head following sun.

Kali Iodatum.

Potassium Iodide. Kali hydriodicum. KI. Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—Actinomycosis. *Aneurism. Anhidrosis.* Bright's disease. *Bubo. Bunions. Cancer.* Caries. *Cold.* Condylomata. Consumption. Cough. Croup. Debility. Dropsy. Ears, otalgia; tinnitus. Emaciation. Erythema nodosum. *Eyes, affections of;* cysts on lids of. *Fibroma. Glandular swellings.* Gonorrhœa. Gout. *Gumma.* Hæmorrhages. Hay fever. *Housemaid's knee.* Influenza. Intra-menstrual hæmorrhage. *Joints, affections of. Laryngitis. Liver, diseases of. Locomotor ataxy.* Lumbago. Lungs, hepatisation of; œdema of. Menstruation, disorders of. *Neuralgia. Nodes.* Noises in ears. Nystagmus. *Odour of body, abnormal.* Œdema glottidis. *Pancreatitis. Paralysis.* Pleurisy. *Prostate, affections of Rheumatism.* Rickets. *Rupia.* Sciatica. Scrofula. Small-pox. Spine, Pott's curvature of. Spleen. *Syphilis.* Tic-douloureux. Tongue, neuralgia of. Tumours. *Ulcers.* Wens.

Characteristics.—*Kali iod.* is one of the few medicines on whose definite action reliance can be placed in ordinary practice. In active secondary syphilis, in ulcers of the constitutional type, and in cases of subacute rheumatism, *Iodide of Potassium* will generally do what is expected of it. That its action is specific is generally admitted; and *specific* is the same thing as *homœopathic*. I rarely find occasion to use it in lower attenuations than the 30th. The history of the drug in relation

to syphilis is both interesting and important. As we should naturally expect, *K. iod.*, being anti-syphilitic, is also antidotal to mercury. Experience seems to show that it is those patients who are charged with the disease or with mercury, or both together, who can support the massive doses of *K. iod.* which are sometimes given. But the salt is often given as a diagnostic, and then, if care is not taken, there is great danger to the patient. I have seen patients irretrievably reduced in strength by *K. iod.* given on the supposition that they were syphilitic. I have recorded in my *Diseases of the Heart* (p. 165) the case of a gentleman, 74, who had a psoriasis-like skin affection for which he consulted a homœopath. His health remained excellent, but his skin did not get well, and he consulted a well-known skin and syphilis specialist, who at once pronounced it to be syphilitic, though the patient denied that he had ever had the disease. Massive doses of *K. iod.* were given, and the skin disease disappeared in a fortnight. But the patient was practically killed. He cried like a child without knowing why. He lost over a stone in weight. He could eat very little, and everything caused distress and a full sensation. Palpitation came on at all times, and kept him awake at night. The pulse was a mere flicker in the attacks, and was irregular, intermittent, or very frequent in the intervals between. It was in this state that he came to me, but the powers of reaction were destroyed, and nothing that I gave made any impression. He left London, and died very shortly afterwards. Here is another case of *K. iod.* poisoning, when unbalanced by antidotal drugs or disease. It is related by Jonathan Hutchinson. The patient, a man of 26, had been treated with 5-grain doses of *K. iod.* at a hospital for a swelling in the groin which was diagnosed as syphilis. There was no skin eruption at that time, but shortly one did appear, and was thought to confirm the diagnosis. The dose was increased to 10 grains at the end of the week, ten days later to 15 grains, and still later to 20 grains. This was kept up from July 23rd to October 9th. Mercury was then substituted, but this made no change, and the patient, who was getting worse the whole time, died of exhaustion in a fortnight. The last part of the time he was in the London Hospital, to which he had been removed, and it was there found, on careful inquiry, that no evidence of syphilis existed. This was his condition when he arrived in the London Hospital a few days before his death : There was a generalised skin eruption, consisting of swellings varying in size from small papules to enormous tuberous masses, some of the latter being ulcerated. The swellings attained the greatest size on face, legs, and upper chest. A coloured plate illustrating the case was published, showing the tumours to be dark purplish red in colour. The antidotal action of syphilis to *K. iod.* is further borne out by the observation of Fournier (Allen's *Encyclop.*, Appendix), who noted the occurrence of purpura in patients under its influence. But it only occurred in an intense form in persons who had no signs of syphilis, and to whom it was given "only as a preventive." But the anti-syphilitic relation of *K. iod.* only takes in a small part of its power as it is known to homœopaths. Though it has not been extensively proved, the recorded and attested effects of overdosing are numerous enough. P. Jousset (*L'Art Médical*, October, 1899,

241) has referred to Rilliet's experiments with the drug on the healthy. He experimented on twenty-eight persons, mixing their table-salt with one ten-thousandth part of *K. iod.*, so that in two years each would have taken 40 centigrammes. Here is one of the cases : A man, 45, of very strong constitution, never had any illness. At the end of seven months he began to waste ; had palpitation ; became sad and melancholy ; had fixed ideas, weakness, indefinable malaise in the lower abdomen with constipation. The iodised salt was accidentally suspended during January and February, and he completely recovered. Returning home in the month of August, he commenced the salt again, and the same symptoms returned with much more intensity than before : notable and progressive wasting with voracious appetite ; trembling ; palpitations ; fixed look ; yellow complexion ; above all the moral disturbances were very pronounced : agitated even to tears ; irritability ; disgust and discouragement ; agitated sleep. It took two months for him to recover this time. The record says that the man's health was again "completely restored" ; but this is not quite correct. After the first poisoning, although complete health was apparently regained, there was left an extreme susceptibility to the drug's action, so that a much shorter period of poisoning was required to reproduce the symptoms in a greatly aggravated degree. And two years after this, although health was apparently perfectly restored, a visit of twenty-one days to the seaside nearly cost the man his life. The same symptoms reappeared. He was reduced to a skeleton, the appetite being all the time exaggerated. In walking he was almost bent double, trembling and out of breath at the slightest movement. Pulse weak and very frequent. Finally he was compelled to keep his bed, and had great difficulty in reaching his home in Geneva. There he promptly got better. But in spite of the apparent recovery a very profound change in the organism had occurred ; and from this experience "< at the seaside" must be numbered among the conditions of *K. iod.* Two others, both women of sixty, had the same symptoms as this man, one at the end of two months, the other at the end of four. On the rest of the twenty-eight experimented upon no symptoms were observed. Joussett quotes from the same authority experiences with the same salt in the treatment of goître. A man of fifty had a round, indolent, non-fluctuating goître on the right side of the neck, the size of an orange, of very slow growth. He took every morning, fasting, a spoonful of water containing one gramme (15½ grains) of *K. iod.* From the first day of the treatment he felt an indefinable anguish. The sixteenth day there was increased malaise and considerable wasting, and the patient threw his potion into the lake. Two days later his doctor found all the grave symptoms of the poisoning ; *but the goître was three parts gone.* The patient was sent to the country and was ill all the summer, but completely recovered in the winter, *the goître having returned to its original size.* This experience was repeated on three other patients ; but a goîtrous dog was more fortunate. Two centigrammes (gr. $\frac{1}{6}$) was sufficient to produce all the symptoms in him, and his goître disappeared and did not return when he recovered from the poisoning. In this connection may be mentioned the power

of the salt over tumours of other kinds. Enlarged lymphatic glands, syphilitic nodes, condylomata, and tumours of the breast and uterus have been removed by it. This has occurred under the action of the crude salt for the most part; and the general explanation is that the solvent action of the drug is most powerfully excited on the more lowly organised new tissues. But this would not apply to all cases. We have seen in Hutchinson's case that *K. iod.* can produce tumours as well as remove them; but Jules Gaudy has put on record another experience (*Journ. Belge d'Homœop.*, vi. 57). Several cases of abdominal tumour were successfully treated by him with *K. iod.* in 3x, 10 and 15 centesimal triturations. Two of these had been unsuccessfully treated with the crude salt before coming under his care. This they could not tolerate on account of loss of appetite and irritation of the mucous membrane of mouth and throat. One of these patients had a large tumour on the level of the great curvature of the stomach extending on both sides, plunging into the abdominal cavity and extending into the pelvis; it was adherent and difficult to define. She had a jaundiced, dirty-looking skin, and loss of appetite, and mostly vomited her food. A suspicion of latent syphilis led Gaudy to the remedy, which was perfectly tolerated in attenuation, though not in the crude. Health rapidly improved, and in three months there was hardly any tumour to be discovered. The remains of it evidently depended from the epiploon. The second case was very similar in nature to this. Cooper reports this case: "Womb packed with fibroids, pain in right inguinal region on exertion, spirits depressed, tinnitus like buzzing of flies, constant tired, sleepy feeling down the limbs, hot burning feet, though sometimes intense shivering all over, pains in the breasts, which are tender, unable to go long without food, constant distension as from flatus, sinking at scrobiculus cordis at 11 a.m., sleep dreamy; all these symptoms moved away under *K. iod.* 30, leaving the patient in absolute comfort." Cooper adds this note: "There is much resemblance between the actions of *K. iod.* and of *Sul.* in their 30th dilutions. After bronchitis, pneumonia, erysipelas, and other inflammatory affections, *K. iod.*, in 30th and also in cruder forms, acts like magic, apparently from the removal of the effete products left in the tissues."—*K. iod.* has also been proved in the regular way, but not so extensively as some other *Kali* salts. It acts on the tissues much in the same way as syphilis does—dissolving them—glands atrophy, tissues, especially connective tissues and ligaments, inflame and ulcerate. The periosteum and bones are attacked and nodes appear. But *K. iod.* is perhaps more anti-scrofulous than anti-syphilitic. It acts best in scrofulous patients, especially if syphilis or mercurialisation or both are superadded. It also causes infiltration, œdema and dropsy of various kinds. The blood is acted upon, hæmorrhage occurs, and purpura hæmorrhagica. A grand indication for *K. iod.*, as pointed out by Cooper, is a "diffused sensitiveness" over parts affected. This appears in the provings: "The scalp is painful on scratching, as if ulcerated (after eleven days)." This is from Hartlaub and Trinks. "Swelling of the whole thyroid gland, increasing very rapidly, *with some sensitiveness to touch and pressure.*" It has removed

sensitive syphilitic nodes. I have often verified this indication. In all neuralgic or inflammatory conditions where there is heightened and diffused sensitiveness of the affected part, *K. iod.* must be considered. I cured with *K. iod.* 30, in a middle-aged man, neuralgia occurring daily over the left eye ; in addition to this he complained that his *head was very sore.* He had also sore gums and a cough, and was > lying down. There was no syphilis in this case. Farrington mentions "Headache of the external head, hard lumps like nodes on the scalp which pain excessively." This may be either syphilitic, mercurial, or rheumatic. Cooper cured with *K. iod.* 30 a case of rheumatic gout in a lady ; every joint affected ; unable to sleep for weeks on account of the pain. The keynote indication was : "After fatigue, hepatic region becomes tender." He commends it in affections of the spleen with diffused sensitiveness of spleen region and dropsy. *K. iod.* also corresponds to serous effusion on the brain secondary to hepatisation of the lungs. The action of *K. iod.* in the respiratory sphere is very important. The coryza of *K. iod.* is well known, and constitutes for the old school the only generally recognised indication of "Iodism," as it is called, with supreme disregard of the *Kali* element. The discharge is acrid, watery ; the eyes smart and are puffed, there is lachrymation. (This action on the eyes may develop into iritis, keratitis, and chemosis.) The coryza recurs repeatedly from every little cold, and makes the nose red and swollen. The discharge may become thick, green, offensive ; ozæna and perforation of the bones may occur. The voice becomes nasal, hoarse, or is lost. "Awakened especially 5 a.m., with dry throat, oppression, loss of voice, glands swollen," as in croup and œdema glottidis. *K. iod.* corresponds to many cases of phthisis, laryngeal and pulmonary. A characteristic is : Stitches through the lungs ; in middle of sternum ; through sternum to back or deep in chest while walking. "Deep, hollow, hoarse cough with pain through breast." The characteristic expectoration is greenish, copious, and *looks like soapsuds.* Hering speaks of *K. iod.* as having been curative in pneumonia and Bright's disease. Lutz (quoted *H. W.*, xxviii. 175) remarks on the frequency (from atmospheric causes) of bronchial asthma among both whites and natives in the Sandwich Islands, the symptoms being those of a suffocating capillary bronchitis with defective expiration, *K. iod.* (crude) giving speedy relief. "The initial, pronounced, and unmistakable symptoms of *K. iod.* are : coryza, sneezing and bronchitis ; and from these spread out an expanse of symptoms such as might be expected from so usual a starting-point of disease" (Cooper). *K. iod.* has been commended as a protective against foot-and-mouth disease in cattle (*B. M. J.*, June 26, 1895). The heart is profoundly affected, as we have seen above. "Fluttering on awaking ; must get up, fearing otherwise he will smother." It is a favourite remedy for aneurism among old-school practitioners, but there is no need to imitate their massive doses ; its action is evidently specific. Walking greatly < all heart symptoms. It is suited to many cases of rheumatic heart, as well as other rheumatic conditions. The digestive tract is no less disordered than other mucous membranes. There is a terrible pain at the root of the

tongue which is characteristic. There is loss of appetite and indigestion with flatulence and bloating almost as intense as that in *Lycopod.* Cold much < all these symptoms. The rectum and genito-urinary tract have many symptoms. I cured with it a case of spasm of the rectum with a little pain in the urethra coming on after coitus. *Psorinum* and *Sulphur* had given partial relief before. This < after coitus relates *K. iod.* to the other *Kalis—Caust.*, *K. bich.*, and *K. carb.* Eruptions of many kinds appear, scrofulous and syphilitic in appearance. There is a papular and pustular eruption, especially on scalp and down back, the pustules leaving scars when they heal. Among the *peculiar sensations* of *K. iod.* are : As though head was enlarged ; as if it were screwed in ; as if a large quantity of water were forced into brain ; as if it would be forced asunder ; as if a leaflet were at root of nose. As if a worm was crawling at root of nose. Back as if in a vice. As of a tumour in ovaries. In chest as if cut to pieces. In coccyx as if bruised. Cooper has cured with it many cases of noises in the ears, giving a single dose of 30 or higher and allowing it to work. The chief time Condition of *K. iod.* is in the main the same as those of the other great anti-syphilitics—*Syph.*, *Aur.*, *Merc.*, and of the disease itself, < at night, from sunset to sunrise. This applies to its rheumatic and other affections. The sciatica of *K. iod.* is < at night, < lying on painful side, > in open air. The chest symptoms, like those of *K. ca.*, may be < in early morn 2 to 5 a.m. Headache < 5 a.m. (also headache < after a night's rest). Loose stools also occur at that time (*K. bi.*). Like *Merc.*, *K. iod.* has great sensitiveness to atmospheric changes : Every little exposure every damp day will set up the symptoms. At the same time there is the > in open air of *Iod.*, &c. : " Irresistible desire for the open air ; walking in open air does not fatigue." The chill of intermittent fever is not > by warmth ; but warmth > many symptoms of teeth and scalp. In general, however, there is aversion to heat. Heat < headache. Motion <, especially walking ; after the first movement, in the lower limbs it is more bearable. Sitting hurts, and flexing limbs > some of the pains. < From touch is a very marked feature of *K. iod.* ; this is part of the " diffused sensitiveness " noted by Cooper. All symptoms < by drinking cold milk. " *K. iod.* is a remedy that has a great number of keynotes. It seems to meet all temperaments, and while suitable for pale, delicate subjects, is also required for those who flush easily and are manifestly plethoric. A diffused arterial vasculosis is met by it, but it is also called for in venous states. Its characteristic tinnitus aurium is certainly the sharp, shrill, hissing and piercing noises, but it also relieves the throbbing, pulsative noises, especially when the heart is hypertrophied and inclined to fatty degeneration. Diversity of lesion, diversity of aggravation, and prolixity of symptoms without any one feature being in prominence, calls for it : a moderate amount of catarrh of one or more of the orifices of the body, with tendency to flatulent distensions, depression, used up feelings, inability to think, are characteristic. But perhaps the most satisfactory action of *K. iod.*, in the 30th, is in rickets (and rickety conditions) along with its many attendant symptoms. When children cannot bear to be touched, cannot ride in jolting con

veyances, have big heads and emaciated limbs, big teeth and small jaws, and when they incline to frequency of urination and of defæcation, *K. iod.* 30 will work wonders. In child-life *K. iod.* acts at once if indicated and completely clears away the symptoms : in adult-life it may often have to be reverted to during the treatment of very obstinate forms of disease. While this is true in a broad sense, it is also true that there is no known prescription that gives a better chance of removal of that very obstinate symptom tinnitus aurium than a single dose of *K. iod.* 30 allowed to act. This must not be taken as justification for careless selection of the remedy in cases marked by contra-indicating features" (Cooper).

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Hepar. [Also Nit. ac. I have found in many instances Nit. ac. 12 or 30 give vast relief to syphilitics who had been saturated with K. iod. under old-school treatment, and were getting worse under it. This includes cases of iritis. Burnett mentioned to me a case of actinomycosis affecting the anal region cured by him with Nit. ac. 3x. The patient had been under leading old-school doctors, among whom massive doses of K. iod. is the general treatment of this disease.] Arg. n. relieved "fulness and indigestion after each dose" caused by K. iod. in a patient to whom I had given it. *Antidote to :* Merc., Lead-poisoning. *Follows well :* Merc. *Followed well by :* Nit. ac. *Compare :* Iod. (goître ; heart affections ; < from warmth ; phthisis) ; Caust. (< by touch ; syphilis) ; K. carb. (< from coitus ; < 2–4 a.m. ; extreme sensitiveness) ; Lach. (smothering sensation on waking ; extreme sensitiveness ;—the K. iod. headache is much more violent than that of Lach. and has hard lumps on scalp ; K. iod. = infiltration of bones as well as soft tissues, Lach. only of the latter) ; Merc. (syphilis, catarrh, sensitiveness to weather ; stitching pains through lungs—Merc. in different directions ; K. iod. through sternum to back) ; Pso. and Gels. (hay fever ; Gels. has more sneezing) ; Eriodict.—"Yerba Santa"—(catarrhal phthisis) ; Ant. t. (threatened paralysis of lungs) ; Arsen. (catarrhal symptoms ; wasting ; restlessness) ; Bell. (brain congestion) ; Apis (dropsy ; < by heat) ; Lyc. (flatulent distension) ; Mez., Pul., Sil., Sul. ; Act. r., Chi., Nat. sul., and Carb. sul. (noises in the ears).

Causation.—Drinking cold milk.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Half mad all night.—Talkative and full of jokes.—Sadness.—Anxiety.—Fright at every trifle ; every little noise starting.—Apprehensive and lachrymose in evening.—Irritable ; irascible, esp. towards his children ; and excited, quarrelsome.—Weeping from slighest cause.—Sadness.—Anxiety.—Dreads the return of dawn, and the trivial details of life seem insupportable.—Always troubled.—Troublesome and unreasonable impressions easily strengthened into fixed ideas.—Loss of memory ; cannot find words at the moment wanted ; cannot write his reports ; cannot play music ; formication in hands, marked weakness of lower limbs.—Intellectual weakness and paroxysms of dementia, accompanied by headache.

2. **Head.**—Intoxicated feeling.—Vertigo.—Vertigo in the dark, < railway travelling.—Headache ; at 5 a.m. ; inability to find a resting-place for

head, > rising, with heaviness of it.—Heaviness ; on stooping ; after dinner, making her fretful ; and dulness.—Congestion.—Feeling as if much water were being forced into brain ; as if head being distended.—Violent, compressive or expansive headaches, with sensation of coldness in part affected, which is hot notwithstanding.—Forehead : stitches on stooping ; tearing or jerking stitches in l. sinus ; tearing in r. side in evening, transiently > by pressure, with sticking ; digging in l. side ; aching ; aching in sinuses and r. ethmoid cells.—Digging or throbbing in one side of forehead only.—Heaviness in sinciput and vertex, evening and night, with sensitiveness to touch.—Temples : sticking in l. at 6 p.m., with tearing ; heaviness in r. ; painful throbbing in l. in evening.—Vertex : stitches in front of in evening ; pinching here and there ; pain as if it would be forced asunder, > external warmth but often returning, with external heat in vertex, but general chilliness ; tension, with sticking in it and with tearing in l. temple extending into nape.—Screwing together from both sides in morning, > open air.—Occiput : pain, heaviness towards evening ; tension in bones, with stitches.—Pain in scalp on scratching, as if ulcerated.—Hard lumps on skull with headache.—Hair changes colour and falls out.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes : surrounded by dark rings ; and sunken ; ferrety in morning.—Cellular tissue about eyes œdematous.—Protruding eyes.—Discharge of purulent mucus in morning.—Constant oscillation, inability to fix them, pupils dilated.—Tearings beneath l. eye.—Pain waking him, with lachrymation and burning in nose and throat.—Biting in r. eye, > scratching recurring in evening.—Burning in afternoon ; in evening, with purulent mucus ; with redness of lids and with lachrymation of r. eye.—Uneasy feeling in l. eye in morning and on waking, external edge of periosteum of orbit tender on pressure, l. eye similarly affected, next day a peculiar pain in a direct line from external border of one orbit to that of the other.—Lachrymation ; (of r. eye).—Balls painful on movement.—Balls felt as if in a rubber covering, which kept up a constant contraction.—Lids : swelling of ; swelling of upper and tarsal regions, which were bluish red ; tarsal cysts.—Cutting in r. external canthus in evening ; burning, with photophobia, evening.—Conjunctivæ injected ; chemosis.—Orbital margins : gnawing on r. lower ; painful drawing in r. upper.—Sensitiveness to light and vision obscured by undulations.—Vision : dim ; double ; disturbed ; dim with ringing in both ears.

4. **Ears.**—Sticking : in r. ear during day ; in l. in evening in bed, extending into head ; extending into l. ear.—Tearing : now in r., now in. l ; deep in r. in forenoon ; in r. in evening, making it sensitive ; in front of l., extending into temple, in bones ; in front of r., extending into temple making whole side painful.—Otalgia, with great sensitiveness of ear.—Piercing pain, < r.—Gnawing within and behind l.—Boring pain in r. ear.—Indescribable pain extending outward from l. ear in evening, and if she moves hand towards ear, even without touching it, it creeps over side of face, as if mesmerised.—Feeling as if something had fallen in front of ears ; with tearing.—Itching in l. ear.—Cracking in r. on attempting to swallow.—Ringing ; and buzzing.—Sounds as of a river sweeping by ; as of rain on roof ; like cutting stones ; grating, cracking noise, membrane sensitive.—Hearing almost gone.

5. **Nose.**—Tearing in upper part of l. nostril.—Burning : in nostrils ; in upper part, with feeling as if a leaf were in front of it ; and in throat.—

Stoppage (in morning), with running of clear water; corrosive, burning.—Tingling prickling, with violent paroxysmal sneezing, alternately r. and l. nostril occluded, heat in nasal sinuses, acrid discharge from anterior nares.—Sneezing and running of clear water.—Ineffectual efforts at sneezing.—Coryza: with redness of eyes, nose, throat, and palate, with lachrymation, violent sneezing, running of water, frequent irritation to cough and swelling of upper lids; laryngitis.—Running from nose; of burning water, making the skin sore; a stream of hot fluid, waking at 3 a.m., with salivation at 7 a.m.—Discharge of thick yellow mucus.—Violent bleeding.—Loss of smell.—Great sensibility of nostrils.—From the least cold, redness of nose; ears; face; white-coated tongue, nasal voice, violent thirst, alternate heat and chilliness, dark hot urine, headache, and great soreness and tenderness of nose (in persons who have previously taken much mercury).—Fulness in nose.

6. **Face.**—Face yellow; more yellowish green than dead white.—Swelling of l. cheek.—Distension of cheeks and submaxillary spaces, with stiffness.—Look earnest, wild, uncertain; excited, sometimes depressed; sad.—Sticking in l. cheek, with jerking, then sensitiveness.—Tearing in l. zygoma in morning when lying on it, with sticking.—Malar bones sensitive to touch.—Lost the power of moving cheeks and lips and unable to masticate.—Jaws: stitches from l. upper to parietal bone in morning in bed; tearing in l. lower and in corresponding teeth; tearing in both sides of lower as if it would be torn out; gnawing in both sides of lower; excruciating pain in shocks like neuralgia, and in teeth; stiffness; stiffness and uneasiness; immobility.—Lips dry, cracked, and coated; full of glutinous mucus in morning after waking.—Painful drawing in r. side of upper lips and in gum.—Sensitiveness of upper lip and of nostril, even when not touched.

7. **Teeth.**—Jerking or shooting in r. eye-tooth, < lying down till midnight and from 4 to 5 a.m., < cold, > warmth, at one time pain as if the tooth would break, or as if a worm were digging in it.—Tearing in l. upper teeth.—Tearing in r. upper molars and in margin of r. orbit.—Tearing in lower teeth in evening and feeling as if a weight hung from lower jaw.—Throbbing in a hollow tooth when walking in open air.—Grumbling in a hollow l. lower molar.—Teeth feel too long in evening and are painful.—Gum swollen and painful.—Swelling about a hollow tooth.—Ulcerative (shooting) pain in r. lower gums.—Pain as from ulceration in teeth at night.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue: blister on tip of tongue with burning pain; hypertrophied, tender, covered with nodes and fissured by deep cracks; coated white.—Spasmodic pain at root of tongue at night before sleep, extending to both sides of throat, causing fear of impending death, with sensation as if a spasm would close the pharynx.—Tongue dry in morning and stiff, coated dark brown.—Burning in a spot (also sore pain) on l. margin of tongue.—Speech thick and indistinct.—Hard and soft palate swollen, tender, and in many places excoriated, afterwards palate painful and felt as if the tissues were stretched laterally across posterior part of soft palate and root of tongue, pharynx and larynx dry, causing hoarseness, afterwards the secretions from mouth, nose, and eyes very acrid.—Mouth dry; during chill in evening, with thirst.—Mouth and throat dry and bitter.—Burning in mouth as after hot food.—Mouth numb in morning after waking.—Salivation; with nausea—Flow of mucus and saliva from mouth.—Bloody saliva with disgusting taste.

Offensive odour ; in morning after rising, almost as after onions.—Taste : bitter, < throat, > breakfast ; sweetish-bitter after waking ; rancid after eating and drinking (after all kinds of food or drink) ; after taste of food ; lost or like straw.

9. **Throat.**—Swelling of thyroid gland (goître) with sensitiveness to touch and pressure.—Swelling and suppuration of submaxillary glands.—Choking as if something stuck in throat, > hawking up a piece of thick mucus.—Sticking in l. side only on swallowing, < evening, with ulcerative pain—Constriction.—Rawness and scraping.—Dryness and itching with burning at epigastrium, salivation, and coryza.—Swallowing painful and difficult, with redness and swelling of soft palate and tonsils (< r.).—Burning and uneasiness in œsophagus and stomach.—Increased secretion of mucus in throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Great bitterness in mouth and throat going off after breakfast.—Bulimy.—Appetite : increased, next day diminishing or disappearing ; lost.—Aversion to all food ; to broth.—Thirst ; evenings.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations : of air in quantities ; empty, hiccough-like ; —Hiccough in evening.—Nausea : with pressure in stomach ; with emptiness, not > eating.—Vomiting ; and purging at same time.—Violent vomiting with salivation.—Pain in stomach ; intermittent ; like an emptiness and coldness in evening, not > by soup.—Painful beating in l. side of epigastric region in evening.—Burning pressure in stomach, which is not > by risings.—Burning in epigastrium ; during digestion ; > eructation, but immediately returning, with pressure ; with acute pain.—Constant inclination to water-brash without its really occurring.—Heaviness ; discomfort ; faintness ; indigestion.—Clucking, a kind of crying, and borborygmi in stomach.—Rumbling and shrill noises in stomach.—Inflammation of stomach and intestinal canal.

12. **Abdomen.**—Hypochondria : sticking in l. hypochondrium ; in r. and in l. side of chest on talking ; constriction in l. on a line with cardiac orifice of stomach ; burning externally in l. ; then in both groins.—Sudden distension as if abdomen would burst, > by emission of flatus, in morning after waking, then diarrhœa twice.—Movings and rumblings ; rumbling as if something alive were moving in abdomen ; then tension in groins.—Emission of flatus.—Tearing from both sides as if flesh would be torn off in afternoon, extending towards umbilicus.—Cutting and burning round the umbilicus.—Painful distension beneath umbilicus, > stool.—Sticking at l. side.—Cutting in r. side ; cutting in attacks in afternoon, with burning and nausea, inclination to eructations, which afterwards occur, itching externally about umbilicus and inclination to emission of flatus.—Griping and burning.—Griping, as by a claw, and in groins, with bearing down as if something would come out at pudenda.—Cutting burning pain, always > open air, always returning on entering house.—Pain ; then hard, then soft stool ; in abdomen and stomach, > evening after lying down, returning in morning on waking.—Indescribable uneasiness, < night.—Bruised pain in groins and small of back during menstruation.—Drawing in l. groin with feeling as if something living were in it.—Heat during menstruation ; sudden heat in l. groin.

13. **Stool.**—Discharges of serous mucus from rectum.—Diarrhœa ; with pain in lumbar region, as if broken, or as if menses would appear.—Constipation.—A few small fæces, hard, tenacious lumps, difficult to evacuate.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Bladder irritable.—Painful urging.—Urgent want to make water, with copious emission day and night.—Frequent micturition of copious urine as clear as water ; < night.—Nocturnal and diurnal enuresis of childhood.—Uric acid sediments disappeared gradually ; while those of ammonio-phosphate of magnesia increased.—Urea decreased.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Atrophy of testicles ; r. disappeared, the l. of the size of an almond.—Penis swollen and inflamed, with constant semi-erection and desire.—Extensive swelling of glans with paraphimosis.—Chancre-like ulcers with raised edges on penis, with burning in urethra.—Condylomata.—Excoriation by least friction.—Erection slow and long-lasting, coition painful, prolonged, and no emission.—Erections even after ejaculation.—Descent of testicles with effusion into scrotum.—Lancinations in scrotum frequently after coitus.—Compressive pains in testicles, as if returning into pelvis.—Sexual desire diminished.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Biting in pudenda, with leucorrhœa.—Pressure in uterus when walking, > sitting, with dragging pain.—Acrid leucorrhœa.—(Leucorrhœa became thinner and more watery.)—Menses returned in a week.—Menstruation that had been suppressed six months flowed profusely, with pain in abdomen and diarrhœa.—Menses two days late, but more increased.—Discharge of blood between the periods.—Sudden dragging in groins so that she must bend together, after the usual cold milk in morning, with frequent yawning, weariness in thighs, griping in abdomen, extending to thighs, restlessness, chilliness, gooseflesh, with anxiety and warmth in head, then eructations and rumbling in abdomen, menstruation which had just begun partly stopped, then nausea, pressure in stomach, < moving about, shivering in face and hands, with heat and sweat in face.—Menstruation that had existed two days diminished.—Discharge of mucus from the vagina.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Spasmodic croup in morning.—Choking in trachea, with rawness obliging hawking, whereby she expectorated mucus.—Affection of bronchia.—Provocation in larynx to dry cough.—Voice : altered in sound ; nasal catarrhal ; short, like her answers ; feeble, at times tremulous ; lost ; lost at night.—Inclination to cough.—Dry cough, mornings ; and evenings ; in evening with soreness of larynx.—Short, hacking cough from rawness in throat.—Œdema glottidis.—Respiration difficult ; on waking, in night, with loss of voice.—Dyspnœa on ascending stairs, with pain in region of heart.—Hoarseness with pain in chest, cough, oppression of breathing, and pain in both eyes.—Dry, hacking cough, afterwards copious, greenish expectoration.

18. **Chest.**—Pain as if cut to pieces in evening.—Pain in l. chest as if sore externally, < touch.—Oppression.—Uneasiness about chest.—Sticking : deep in middle of chest ; in r. side ; in r. costal region behind breast ; in middle of sternum in afternoon, with pressure ; in l. in evening ; in r. lowest ribs at 8 p.m., with sore pain ; in middle when walking ; in upper part of l. when sitting bent over, > becoming erect ; in middle > moving about ; in middle of sternum extending to shoulders.—Breasts diminished in size, supply of milk was esp. diminished.

19. **Heart.**—Sticking in heart ; when walking.—All the symptoms of endocarditis, oppression, faintlike exhaustion, tumultuous, violent, intermittent, and irregular action of heart and pulse, with tensive pain across chest, esp. affecting r. ventricle, which gradually became dilated.—Seemed unequal to

the task of circulating the blood.—Palpitation ; fluttering, causing faintness and sickness and preventing sitting up.—Pulse : rapid ; and full ; and irregular ; and small ; slow and weak ; slow and irregular ; hard and tense ; small and soft.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Cervical glands enlarged.—Sticking in r. side of nape when lying.—Hard painless tumour like a wen on nape.—Cracking in nape when moving head (Cooper).—Throbbing between scapulæ.—Small of back : sticking when sitting ; pain as if screwed in ; pain and soreness ; pain as before menstruation, with diarrhœa twice ; pain as if beaten, so that she does not know how she shall lie ; < sitting bent.—Pullings in loins as if something alive there.—Pott's curvature.—Pain in coccyx as if she had fallen upon it.

21. **Limbs.**—Tremor.—Tearing above r. malleolus, in l. index and r. arm, but not in joints.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Shoulders : tearing in l. ; in r., then in r. ear ; pain in tendons of r. on motion, touch, and rest, like a tension and as if swollen ; bruised pain in l. ; paralytic pain only on moving them.—Arm weak.—Tearing in l. elbow, now in shoulders, now in r. elbow.—Cramp in r. forearm above wrist on moving it.—Pain like a tension and sticking in articular end of radius on moving r. index.—Tearing in r. wrist, then itching on it, not > scratching, then an itching vesicle.—Hands tremble.—Bruised pain in margin of r. hand above little finger.—Tearing : in index from base to tip ; on inner margin of r. thumb ; on l. middle and ring-fingers in evening : in inner surface of r. ring-finger, which is thereby flexed and cannot be extended ; in r. thumb as if it would be torn out ; jerking tearing in a line on outer side of bone of l. thumb, with sticking.—Pinching on metacarpal joint of l. thumb.—Contraction of fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Gait disturbed ; tottering.—Sticking : in upper part of l. thigh ; now in thigh, now in tibia, in l. hip on every step, obliging her to limp.—Pain in hips, which produces lameness, with shootings at every step.—Tearing : above hollow of knee, then also below it ; in l. femur ; posteriorly in r. thigh, with sticking ; in r. thigh on and after waking at 11 p.m., extending to below knee, > lying on sound side, lying upon r. side or back was intolerable ; in a spot in middle of l. thigh, with paralysed pain as far as knee.—Gnawing in hip-bones ; in middle of r. thigh in evening when sitting with r. thigh over l.—Upper part of thigh seems compressed during menstruation.—Tearing twitching in r. knee.—Housemaid's knee.—Tearing : in knees at night ; in periosteum of l. knee at night, with a swollen feeling ; in outside of l. knee when sitting ; in r. tibia ; l. calf, then weakness of whole leg ; l. calf when standing, > walking, with tension ; downward in tibiæ in evening.—Gnawing in periosteum of l. leg.—Painful drawing in calves when sitting.—Legs give way.—Painful weakness of legs.—Tearing in back part of l. heel when sitting ; in r. heel when standing, > walking.—Ulcerative pain in heels and toes.—Pain in l. instep in evening as if beaten.—Tearing in great toes ; in r. second toe.

24. **Generalities.**—Emaciation.—Marasmus resembling the third stage of phthisis.—Nervous mobility ; trembling ; spasms.—Spasmodic contraction of the muscles.—Subsultus tendinum.—Attacks of jerking of limbs, < l. arm, and of face, < l. side, with anxiety, apprehension and palpitation, one attack

ended with vomiting and headache, once violent rolling of l. eyeball, pupils contracted, facial muscles contracted, l. corner of mouth drawn downward, mouth opened and closed numberless times while uttering unintelligible words, short rapid respiration, pulse hard and full, forehead, neck, and chest covered with sweat, face red, unconsciousness, after the paroxysm trembling, weeping, complaints of heaviness of l. arm, abdomen small, soft, tongue white rather than yellow, efforts to vomit, > vomiting.—Hæmorrhage from nose, lungs, rectum.—Paralysis.—Sticking in l. lower jaw, in tibia, l. thigh, l. forearm, in bones in forenoon, then in l. ear, at last in tendon of hollow of l. knee.—Nervous susceptibility exaggerated.—Sensation of turning around.—Malaise.—Irresistible desire to go into the open air.—Vague indescribable feelings in head, back, and limbs.—Restlessness.—Weakness.—Affects fibrous structures, as periosteum and capsular ligaments of joints.—Most symptoms arise during rest, and are > motion.—Consequences of rheumatic fever.

25. **Skin.**—Purpura ; miliary, non-pruriginous, sanguineous spots like purpura, in one case on thorax, in all others on legs only, more confluent anteriorly, sometimes an intermixture of petechiæ of different ages, the new being of a brighter colour than the old.—Multiple hæmorrhage from skin and mucous membrane.—Erysipelatous swelling of cheeks extending towards temples, with redness, with a few spots on forehead.—Itching tetter on face ; and dry, on cheek.—Pimples : on chin and nose ; sticking burning, below corner of mouth ; sensitive, on nostril ; sensitive, on cheek, surrounded by redness and swelling ; itching, on chin and exuding water.—Erythema.—Eczema impetiginoides.—Small boils (like furuncles) on the neck, face, head, back, and chest.—Ulceration and yellow colour of tip of l. thumb, but it does not break.—Vesicles of all sizes, becoming confluent and forming bullæ, on hands, arms, groins, and feet ; they contained a clear serous fluid, were on a hyperæmic base ; in the early stages those on hands resemble dysidrosis, but became semi-opaque and shrivelled and dried without forming crusts.—Biting on nape and forehead, then burning after scratching.—Itching on r. natis, > scratching ; on right instep in evening, < scratching ; on inner side of r. upper arm, after scratching a dry red spot, which at first itches.—Great itching of pubes.—Unable to wash in cold water.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent yawning without sleepiness ; frequent excessive yawning.—Sleeplessness ; almost all night, only sleepy towards morning.—Waking every hour.—Cried aloud in sleep towards morning.—Starting up in first sleep, but soon falling asleep again.—Restless confused sleep ; and unrefreshing ; from which he wakes with a start and distress as from some strong emotion or sense of calamity.—Weeping during sleep.—Dreams : wandering ; joyous ; of danger ; anxious ; that she would be killed ; of falling and consequent violent starting up.—Nightmare.

27. **Fever.**—Chill : in afternoon ; from afternoon till next morning ; from 4 to 7 p.m., > in bed, with thirst ; from 6 to 10 p.m., < lying down ; at night.—Shaking chill at 10 p.m. ; at night on frequent waking.—All night with shaking and frequent waking.—Shivering ; of whole body in morning, except head, which felt hot.—Shivering-creeping during menses, with coldness of hands and pressure and griping in hypogastrium.—Creeping in back in evening, then coldness of whole body ; chilliness from 6 to 8 p.m., creeping up back and extending over whole body, with sleepiness.—At times chilly

with dry skin, at other times with profuse perspiration.—Chilliness not easily removed by external warmth.—Heat in afternoon.—Heat (flushes of), with dulness of head and discomfort of body; then sweat, from 1 to 3 p.m.—Hot skin.—Heat of head; with burning and redness of face; in forehead, eyes, nose and mouth, with anxious burning in throat extending behind sternum to ensiform cartilage; in feet.—Sweat.

Kali Manganicum, *see* Kali Permanganicum.

Kali Muriaticum.

Kali chloratum. Chloride of Potassium. Potassic Chloride. K Cl. (Not to be confounded with Chlorate of Potash, Kali chloricum, $KClO_3$). Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Acne. Aphthæ. Bubo. Bunion. Burns. Cataract. Chilblains. Constipation. Croup. Cystitis. Diarrhœa. Diphtheria. Dropsy. Dysentery. *Ear, affections of.* Eczema. Embolism. Eustachian tubes, occlusion of. Eyes, affections of. Glands, swollen. Hæmorrhoids. Heart, affections of. *Hodgkin's disease.* Ingrowing toenails. Jaundice. Joints, cracking of. Leucorrhœa. Mumps. Rheumatism. Scorbutus. Shingles. Small-pox. Sycosis. Tendons, creaking of. Vaccination, effects of. *Warts.*

Characteristics.—It is to Schüssler that we owe the introduction of this salt into homœopathy. His account of it is this: "It is contained in nearly all the cells and is chemically related to fibrin. It will dissolve white or greyish-white secretions of the mucous membrane and plastic exudations." This gives the indication for it in catarrhs, in croupous and diphtheritic exudations, and in the second stage of inflammation of serous membranes when the exudation is plastic. "When the cells of the epidermis lose molecules of *K. mur.* in consequence of a morbid irritation, then the fibrin comes to the surface as a white or whitish-grey mass; when dried this forms a mealy covering. If the irritation has seized upon the tissues under the epidermis, then fibrin and serum are exuded, causing the affected spot on the epidermis to rise in blisters. Similar processes may take place in and below epithelial cells." These are practically the whole of the cardinal indications in which *K. mur.* has been prescribed. On these indications it has been extensively used by homœopaths, but I am not aware of any proving having been made. Boericke and Dewey, in their standard work on the Tissue Remedies, give a schema of "guiding symptoms," but these consist in great part of names of pathological states. They contain, however, valuable indications, and I am indebted to these authors for my Schema. The conditions and symptoms most

strongly emphasised are : Chronic catarrhal condition of middle ear. Closed Eustachian tubes. Snapping and noises in the ear. Greyish-white, dryish or slimy tongue. Hæmorrhoids, bleeding, blood dark, fibrous, clotted. Diphtheria. Rheumatic fever with exudation and swelling around the joints. The symptoms are < by motion, and < by any fatty or rich food or pastry. < By warmth of bed (rheumatic symptoms). It is said to have cured cataract after *Calc. fl.* had helped. I have cured with it rheumatism affecting most left shoulder and elbow, < in morning on rising. *K. mur.* manifests the action of its two elements in about equal proportions. It compares closely with *K. chlor.*, and it is quite possible that the proving of the latter will be available for both preparations, as Hering infers. Among the symptoms of *K. chl.* are : "Tendency to rush of blood to both eyes" and "Light before both eyes on coughing and sneezing." Boericke and Dewey give : "Protruded appearance of eyes, white tongue, croupy, hard cough, harsh barking." Hering gives : "Cough, stomachy, noisy, with protruded appearance of eyes." To which preparation this last belongs I cannot say ; but in a case of mine *K. mur.* caused a severe aggravation of the following : "As if eyes would be forced out of head, with cough." I conclude, therefore, that "cough affecting the eyes" is common to *K. chl.* and *K. mur.* The great key-note of *K. mur.* is, *whiteness*—whiteness of secretions, exudations, eruptions of tissues. The next is, *toughness*—fibrinous exudations and discharges, too readily clotting blood—hence embolism, indurations, hard swellings. In *H. R.*, xv. 341, is an incidental proving of *K. mur.* by "J. De W. C." I have included his symptoms and marked them "(C)." They are mostly in the throat.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Bell., Calc. s., Hydrast., Puls. *It follows well :* Calc. ph., Calc. fl., Fer. ph. *Compare :* K. chl. ; in tough secretions, K. bi., K. ca., Hydrast. ; in rheumatic affections, Bry., Rhus, Sul., Merc. ; in Eustachian tube affections, Merc. ; in inflammation of ear, Graph., K. bi., K. ca. ; in < from fatty food, < from warmth, Puls. *Compare also :* Nat. mur., Nit. ac., Silic., Apis, Thuj.

Causation.—Vaccination. Sprains. Burns. Blows. Cuts. Rich food. Deranged internal functions.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Patient imagines he must starve.

2. **Head.**—Headache with vomiting, hawking up of white milk-like mucus.—Sick-headache with white-coated tongue, vomiting of white phlegm arising from a sluggish liver, want of appetite, &c.—In meningitis Schüssler's second remedy.—Crusta lactea.—Dandruff.

3. **Eyes.**—Discharge of white mucus from the eyes, or yellow, greenish matter and yellow, purulent scabs.—Specks of matter on lids.—Superficial, flat ulcer of eye arising from a vesicle.—Blisters on cornea.—Feeling of sand in the eyes.—Parenchymatous keratitis.—Cataract.

4. **Ears.**—Chronic catarrhal conditions of middle ear.—Deafness or earache from congestion or swelling of middle ear or Eustachian tubes, with swelling of the glands, or cracking noises on blowing nose, or swallowing.—

Deafness due to throat troubles, white tongue, &c.—Deafness from swelling of external ear.—Granular conditions of external meatus and membrana tympani.—Closed Eustachian tubes.—Seems to act more on Eustachian tube.—Snapping and noises in ear.

5. **Nose.**—Catarrh, phlegm white, thick.—Stuffy cold in head, whitish-grey tongue.—Vault of pharynx covered with adherent crusts.—Nose-bleed in afternoon.

6. **Face.**—Cheeks swollen and painful.—Faceache from swelling of face or gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Aphthæ, thrush, white ulcers in mouths of little children or nursing mothers.—Swollen glands about jaw and neck.—Swelling of tongue.—Coating of tongue greyish white, dryish or slimy.—Mapped tongue.—Sensation as if a tumour growing on tongue (removed in a patient of mine).

9. **Throat.**—Tonsils excessively swollen; stringy, tough mucus; swallowing excessively painful, even water or the softest bread; must twist his neck to get it down (C.).—Mumps, swelling of the parotid glands.—Hawks up offensive, cheesy, small lumps.—Greyish patches or spots in throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Want of appetite.—Dyspepsia and indigestion, with a whitish-grey tongue, sick feeling after taking fat, pain and heavy feeling on r. side under shoulder.

12, 13. **Abdomen and Stool.**—Jaundice if caused by a chill resulting in catarrh of duodenum, stools light in colour.—Sluggish action or complete torpidity of liver, pain in r. side.—Constipation, light-coloured stools denoting want of bile, sluggish action of liver, or occurring in consequence of some primary disturbance, esp. where fat and pastry disagree.—Diarrhœa after fatty food, and in typhoid fever, with pale yellow, ochre, or clay-coloured stools, white or slimy stools.—Dysentery, purging, with slimy stools.—Hæmorrhoids, bleeding, blood dark and thick, fibrinous, clotted.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Acute cases of inflammation of bladder, in second stage, when swelling has set in and discharge is thick, white mucus.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Schüssler's principal remedy in gonorrhœa, and orchitis resulting from a suppression of same.—In bubo for the soft swelling, and in soft chancres Schüssler's chief remedy.—Gleet combined with eczema, visible or latent.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menstruation too late or suppressed, checked or too early, excessive discharge, dark-clotted or tough, black blood, like tar.—Leucorrhœa, discharge of milky-white mucus, thick, non-irritating, bland.—Pregnancy: morning sickness with vomiting of white phlegm.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Loss of voice, hoarseness from cold, tongue white.—Protruded appearance of eyes, white tongue, croupy, hard cough, harsh and barking.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation from excessive flow of blood to heart in hypertrophic conditions.

21. **Limbs in General.**—Nightly rheumatic pains < from warmth of bed; lightning-like from small of back to feet; must get out of bed and sit up.—Puffiness of ankle-joints (C.).—Ulcers on extremities, fibrinous discharges; bunions.—Tenalgia crepitans, creaking of tendons on back of hand.

24. **Generalities.**—Schüssler's specific or chief remedy in epilepsy,

esp. if occurring with or after suppression of eczema or other eruptions.—Tabes dorsalis.—Hæmorrhages, dark, black clotted, or tough blood.—Effects of blows, cuts, and bruises, for the swelling.—Dropsy, arising from heart, liver, or kidney disease, from obstruction of bile ducts, from weakness of heart with palpitation.—Chief remedy in glandular swellings, follicular infiltrations. — Scrofulous enlargement of glands. — Scurvy, hard infiltrations. — Schüssler's second remedy in sprains.

25. **Skin.**—Acne ; erythema ; eczema and other eruptions on skin, with vesicles containing thick, white contents.—Albuminoid eczema, or other skin disease, arising after vaccination with bad vaccine lymph.—Eczema from suppressed or deranged uterine functions.—Dry flour-like scales on skin.—Obstinate eczema, crusta lactea, scurfy eruption on head and face of little children.—Burns of all degrees (externally also), blisters, &c.—Bunions, chilblains, eruptions connected with stomach or menstrual derangement.—Ingrowing toenails.—Warts on hands.

26. **Sleep.**—Somnolence.—Restless sleep ; startled at least noise.

27. **Fever.**—Congestions and inflammations, second stage, of any organ or part of the body.—Catarrhal fever, great chilliness, the least cold air chills him through, has to sit close to fire to keep warm and is chilly.—Rheumatic fever ; exudation and swelling around the joints.

Kali Nitricum.

Nitrum. Nitre. Saltpetre. Nitrate of Potassium. Potassic Nitrate. KNO_3. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Asthma. *Chest, pain in.* Colic. Diabetes insipidus. Dysentery. Dysmenorrhœa. Enuresis. Gastritis. Headache. Heart, affections of. Herpes preputialis. Menière's disease. Menorrhagia. Nose, bleeding of. Peritonitis. Phthisis. Pleurisy. Pneumonia. Polypus. Rheumatism. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*K. n.* is known in old-school practice principally as a "refrigerant diuretic," and as the active agent in the well-known "nitre papers," which are burnt for producing fumes to allay attacks of asthma. It has also been used in rheumatism, and for incontinence of urine in children. It has been extensively proved by homœopaths, and symptoms have been added from cases of poisoning, so that its characteristics are well defined. It is almost equal to *K. ca.* in producing stitching pains ; and it is like it in having a cough at 3 a.m. The pains produced by *K. n.* are very severe—stitching, cutting, lancinating, tearing, and pressing. And there is, as with many other *Kalis*, much external sensitiveness—of scalp ; of abdomen ; of testes. That its anti-asthmatic properties are homœopathic is abundantly shown in the respiratory symptoms it produces. Its "diuretic" properties are utilised homœopathically in diabetes insipidus, and its use in enuresis must come in the same category. *K. n.* acts with great intensity on the abdominal and pelvic organs, producing most painful colics, diarrhœa, and dysentery ; in the male sexual sphere, excitement and pain in testes and cords ; in the female, menor-

rhagia with flow of *ink-like* blackness. This is very characteristic. Another characteristic of *K. n.* is < from eating veal, or effects of eating it—headache, diarrhœa, &c. The mental state of *K. n.* is chiefly one of peevishness, fretfulness, and *ennui*. There are many curious symptoms in the nose : "The pain-like contraction in the eyes, forehead, and face concentrates in the tip of the nose" ; "Swollen feeling in right nostril, which is painful on pressure" ; "sore pain in upper part of right nostril with external sensitiveness" ; these two last symptoms led to the cure of a large nasal polypus in a girl. In a poisoning case there was in the period of recovery intense vertigo with tinnitus, which should indicate *K. n.* in some cases of Menière's disease. Easy intoxication by wine or beer was noted by several provers. A peculiar symptom is a sour taste *in the throat.* Another peculiar symptom is in connection with the asthmatic state. The breathlessness is so great that the patient though thirsty can only drink a sip at a time between the breaths. Allen thus defines the asthma of *K. n.* : Asthma with excessive dyspnœa, faintness and nausea, with dull stitches or with burning pain in chest, rather free expectoration. A solution of saltpetre as an application was an old remedy for inveterate mange in cats. Nitre with Sulphur and Charcoal forms gunpowder. A teaspoonful of this in hot water was a favourite remedy for gonorrhœa among soldiers in the days when black powder was used. In the lower triturations gunpowder has cured ascarides in adults. In some experiments made by myself with gunpowder 2x, severe herpes facialis involving right eyebrow and right side of nose was developed. The most characteristic < is from veal ; < from wine or beer, < from a slight draught of air (headache). < After washing in cold water (eye). < 3 a.m. (cough). < Lying with head low (dyspnœa), < in morning ; afternoon ; evening ; after midnight. Walking < many symptoms. < Breathing ; < by coffee. > Lying down ; lying right side ; uncovering head (pain in parietal region). *Suited to :* asthmatic constitutions and chest complaints.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Smelling Nit. sp. dul. Ipec. relieved the cough. Smelling Camph. intensified the sufferings. *Follows well :* Aco. in dysentery, and is *followed well by* Nux in the same. Also *follow well :* Bell., Calc., Puls., Rhus, Sep. K. n. *antidotes* the renal symptoms of Caust. *Compare :* Arn., Dros., Nat. m., Nit ac.

Causation.—Eating veal.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Excitement after a glass of wine as if he had taken too much. —Anxiety and agitation.—Despondency, out of humour, uneasy.—*Ennui ;* lachrymose mood, sad expression.—Fretful ; peevish.—Disinclined to think or work.—Half stupor.—Discouragement and fear of death.

2. **Head.**—Confusion almost like intoxication.—Vertigo ; on sleeping ; tends to fall forwards ; to r. and backwards after drinking beer.—Fainting fits with vertigo in morning on standing, > on sitting down ; afterwards obscuration of sight with great weakness and drowsiness ; pain in small of back and constriction in abdomen ; staggering gait with vertigo.—Vertigo and tinnitus.—Headache in vertex on rising.—Headache, after eating veal.—Headache,

with contraction of eyelids, from one evening to another, insupportable on stooping head.—Headache, alternately with cramp-like tearing in joints of fingers.—Stunning (stupefying) heaviness of the head, in morning, as after intoxication.—Pressive pains in head, < by coffee, and > by motion of a carriage.—Headache with heat ; < towards evening.—Pains in r. frontal sinus with stopped catarrh.—Pressive headache : in forehead towards root of nose ; on either side ; in vertex as if a stone were lying on it.—Headache on vertex as if the hair were being pulled.—Violent pain r. side of head from a slight draught of air.—Coldness in occiput with pains in head.—Compression in occiput, producing rigidity in surrounding parts.—A feeling of contraction in head, which seems to extend to nose.—Cramp-like drawing in occiput and nape, which = head to be thrown back.—Stinging pain in head.—Lancinating headache.—Pains in occiput are > by unbinding hair.—Painful sensitiveness of scalp.—Scurfy spots on head.—Profuse falling out of hair.

3. **Eyes.**—Burning in eyes, with lachrymation and photophobia, < in morning, after washing with cold water.—Transient blindness.—Cloudiness of sight.—Coloured circles before eyes.—In evening, candles appear surrounded by a rainbow-like halo.—Everything appears black before eyes (after smelling Camphor).

4. **Ears.**—Shooting in ears, in evening, < by lying down on ear.—Tension, shootings and tearing behind ears ; behind r. ear.—Inflammation and swelling of lobe of r. ear, with burning and jerking pain.—Tingling in ears.—Tinkling and ringing in ears.—Chronic deafness, from paralysis of auditory nerve.—Vertigo and tinnitus.

5. **Nose.**—Burning in nose, with digging, and clawing pain, < by touch.—The nasal bones are painful, esp. to the touch.—Inflammation of extremity of nose, with shooting pain.—Swelling of interior of nose.—Swollen feeling in r. nostril.—Ulcers in the nostrils covered by a scurf.—Epistaxis, with acrid blood (sharp, like vinegar).—Violent coryza, with obstruction of nose, and loss of smell.

6. **Face.**—Pale and sickly complexion.—Face sunken, cold nose.—Muscles of face convulsed, jerking.—Heat on face without rapid pulse.—Redness and tension in cheeks, with < of the headache.—Tearing in bones of face.—The pain-like contraction in eyes, forehead and face concentrates in tip of nose.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache, with lancinating drawing, or tearing pains in teeth and head.—Shooting in carious teeth, when touched.—Pulsative toothache, at night, < by cold things.—Swelling of gums, of an inflammatory or scorbutic character ; they bleed readily.

8. **Mouth.**—Fetid breath.—Burning blister at tip of tongue.—Crawling on tongue.—Tongue loaded with a white coating.—Taste : disagreeable ; nauseous ; disgusting ; sourish, in throat in morning on rising.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, with shooting pain and inflammation of velum palati, and uvula (during deglutition).—Impeded deglutition from tension and cutting in the larynx.—Loss of speech.—Nocturnal pain in throat, as if it were contracting, with obstructed respiration.

10. **Appetite.**—Want of appetite, with burning and continued thirst.—Appetite, principally in evening.—Ravenous hunger returned between 10 and 11 a.m., and alternated with cutting pain in region of r. umbilicus.—Ravenous

hunger without real appetite.—Cannot drink for want of breath, drinks in sips.—Painful sensation in upper orifice of stomach.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, as if about to vomit, esp. at night.—Heaving, ineffectual retching after each dose of 30th, mouth gets sore, feels altogether poorly (Cooper).—Retching, and vomiting of mucus, mixed with blood.—Pains in stomach, with a sensation as if something were turning about in it.—Gnawing, spasmodic weakness, and pressure on epigastrium.—Faintlike weakness at stomach pit.—Violent cramps in stomach, with contractive pain (esp. after eating veal).—Shootings in stomach and epigastrium.—Sensation of coldness, or of burning in stomach.—(Inflammation of stomach.)—Severe gastric pain recurs after every meal for years after a single large dose (Fraser).

12. **Abdomen.**—Exceedingly violent pain in abdomen after eating veal, esp. at r. side.—Excessive distension of abdomen.—Griping about umbilicus; and beneath short ribs l. side; > by emission of (fetid) flatus.—Griping and cutting in abdomen before normal stool.—Stitching and sticking pains; abdomen swollen and very tender to touch; coldness of lower extremities; stiff feeling in affected parts as if made of wood (peritonitis).—Cutting pains, which disappear towards evening.—Shooting pains in abdomen.—Incarceration of flatus, esp. in afternoon and evening.—Very loud rumbling in abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Fæces hard, difficult, and retarded, evacuated with much effort (by violent pressing).—Urgent want to evacuate, with tenesmus.—Soft fæces, with cutting pains.—Diarrhœa after eating veal.—Stools: watery; thin fæcal; bloody; soft and diarrhœa-like; sluggish; hard like sheep's dung.—Before stool: violent colic; urging.—During stool: cutting colic in whole intestinal canal; tenesmus.—After stool: cutting colic; tenesmus; burning and stinging in anus.—Diarrhœa, sometimes without pain, or colliquative.—Frequent pressing in rectum.—Dysentery with much cutting pain, great thirst and icy coldness of feet.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent want to urinate, and profuse emission of a clear urine, with a reddish cloud.—Burning in urethra while urinating and greatly diminished urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Erections, increased sexual desire and pleasure.—Prickling sticking in glans.—Smarting in orifice of prepuce.—Frequent itching of glans.—Swelling in l. epididymis.—After unsatisfied desire, violent drawing tension and pressure in both testes, extending along cords into abdomen, lasting some hours, testicles very painful.—Sensitiveness of both testes which are drawn up with a pressive sensation in them.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia too early, and too profuse, with discharge of blood black as ink.—Menses retarded; suppressed.—Abortion at second month.—Before and during catamenia, violent pains in abdomen and sacrum.—White serous leucorrhœa, which stiffens linen, and is discharged during the sacral pains.—Frequent sticking beneath l. female breast.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness, with roughness and scraping in throat.—Tension, and incisive pains in larynx, with obstructed deglutition.—Irritation to cough caused by tickling in larynx.—Sudden violent irritation to cough in r. side near pit of throat, as if in r. bronchus, neither painful nor itching; it could be suppressed by a slow, deep breath and by an effort of

will.—Cough with expectoration and pressive pain beneath sternum.—Cutting under sternum when coughing.—Pressing pain under sternum when coughing with a feeling of warmth in same locality.—Cough, which awakens patient about 3 a.m., with violent headache.—Cough in open air, or when going up stairs, also whenever the breath is held in.—Dry cough, esp. in morning.—When coughing, incisive pains in chest, until the mucus is detached.—Cough, with shootings in chest, and expectoration of pure blood.—Cough, with purulent expectoration, and colliquative sweats.

18. **Chest.**—Cannot drink for want of breath ; must take it in little sips ; children take cup in both hands and drink greedily one sip after another.—Obstructed respiration, which does not permit lying down with the head low.—Oppression on chest, when ascending.—Pain in chest with pressive tension, accompanied by a sensation of roughness under sternum, which excites violent coughing.—Contractive pain in chest, commencing from the back, with sensation of constriction in lungs.—Lancinations in chest, esp. when taking a full inspiration, when lying down, and when coughing, accompanied by excessive anguish and oppression.—(Inflammation of lungs.)—Sticking in l. side near sternum.—Sticking in l. side of chest, cutting and tearing in lungs.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Violent palpitation of heart, esp. when lying in bed, at night, waking him.—Stitches in heart.—Full pulse.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain in nape of neck, extending into shoulders, as if hair were violently pulled.—Shooting pains in sacral region.—Violent pains in loins, night and morning, on waking.—Pains in back on stooping.—Full, tense feeling in back as if kidneys engorged (removed at once by 1 x dil.—Cooper).—Aching in lumbar region, during repose, < esp. by coughing.—Shootings in and between scapulæ, often accompanied by oppressed respiration, < at night, when lying on back, > by lying on r. side.

21. **Limbs.**—Drawing in limbs with paralytic weakness.—Tearing in limbs, day and night, >, but for a short time only, by friction.—Rheumatic pains and stitches in limbs and joints.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic tearing in shoulders, at night.—Tearing and shooting in joints of arms, elbow, hands and fingers, principally at night, with heaviness, a sensation as if the hand were too large, and swelling of fingers.—Numbness and tingling in arms and hands.—Drawing and tearing in arms, from shoulder to fingers.—Wrenching pain in joints of fingers.—Paralysis of the arms after each dose of *K. n.*, crude, taken for headache several times repeated.—Weakness in arms, hands, and fingers, which prevents the holding of anything firmly.—Cramp-like tearing in joints of fingers, alternating with headache.—Cramps and rigidity in joints of fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains in the legs.—Tearing in legs.—Great lassitude and paralytic weakness in legs, after short walk.—Jerking tearing in soles.—Numbness and tingling in feet.—Contraction of toes.

24. **Generalities.**—Affected parts feel numb, as if made of wood.—Tearing, shooting, and drawing pains.—Most symptoms occur in evening, after midnight, and in afternoon.—The symptoms which have manifested themselves during the day disappear on lying down in evening.—Rapid swelling of whole body.—Great dejection in morning, with sensation of heat in face, and burning in forehead.—Inflammation of internal organs.—Lassitude, which is greater when seated than during movement.

25. **Skin.**—Lancinations in skin, pricking like needles, followed by burning, principally in face.—Tubercles, size of a pea, also on face.—Burning vesicles, filled with yellowish serum, which break when scratched, and then cease to burn.—Sudden dropsical swelling.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness during day.—Disturbed sleep at night ; constant dreaming, with frequent awakening.—Coma somnolentum.—Anxious and uneasy dreams about dangerous situations.—Nightmare.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse full, hard, and rapid.—Pulse slow in morning, rapid in afternoon and evening.—Extraordinary shiverings not > by hot drinks or coverings.—Shivering in evening, with pain.—Coldness in afternoon, with thirst ; or coldness, preceded by headache, with adipsia, and followed by nocturnal heat, without thirst or sweat.—Quotidian fever, with drawing pains in limbs.—Profuse and colliquative sweat.—Sweat in morning, esp. on chest.

Kali Oxalicum.

Kali oxalas. Potassium Bioxalale. Salts of Sorrel. $KHC_2O_4, 2H_2O$.
Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Convulsions. Cramps. Eyes, inflamed. Lumbago. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—Only cases of poisoning have been observed with this salt. The main symptoms are those of violent irritation—convulsions, violent and continuous vomiting, cramps, severe pain in the back, coldness, and collapse. One patient became insane. A peculiar symptom was throbbing in the head with great thirst. There were severe pains in the back recalling the action of *Oxalic acid*, with which (and with *Rumex acet.*) this remedy must be compared.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Became insane.—Extreme depression.

2. **Head.**—Swimming in head ; heaviness ; throbbing pain and great thirst.

3. **Eyes.**—Great soreness of eyes with dim vision.—Conjunctivæ injected ; pupils dilated.

6. **Face.**—Countenance flushed. — Face pale, anxious-looking, and covered with a cold sweat.—Face and lips pale, with continual rigors over whole body.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue and fauces red and irritable.—Very strong acid taste of poison lasting two days.

9. **Throat.**—Scalding sensation in throat and stomach.

11. **Stomach.**—Great thirst and throbbing pain in head.—Vomiting and faintness.—Vomiting, continuing at intervals of ten minutes to an hour for nearly a week.—It had scarcely reached the stomach when she was seized with excruciating pain, followed by violent convulsions and death within ten minutes.—Very severe burning pain in stomach and bowels.

12. **Abdomen.**—Violent pains in abdomen and convulsions.—Scalding sensation extended over abdomen, with tenderness on tolerably firm pressure.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Micturition accompanied by a sensation of scalding.

20. **Back.**—Pain in back.—Severe lumbar pain.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Spasmodic contractions in hands.—Nails and fingers blue as in cholera.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Great weakness in lower limbs.—Cramps in legs.

24. **Generalities.**—Convulsions and violent pains in abdomen.—Great muscular weakness.—Falls and utters loud cries.—Tendency to faint.—Lying on the floor quite faint.

27. **Fever.**—Skin cold and clammy.—Sensations of coldness, succeeded by burning heat in chest and stomach, and general muscular weakness.—Continued rigors affecting whole body.

Kali Permanganicum.

Kali manganicum. Kali hypermanganicum. Permanganate of Potash. $KMnO_4$. Solution in distilled water. Trituration.

Clinical.—Cough. Diphtheria. Gastritis. Ozæna. Salivation. Throat, sore. Uvula, swollen. Warts.

Characteristics.—*K. pm.* is the well-known disinfectant, and has been chiefly used in medicine as a local application in diphtheria and other conditions where there are fetid discharges. A proving by H. C. Allen has brought out the fact that the medicine is homœopathic to both. There was intense irritation of nose, throat, and larynx, with sanious and bloody discharges, and constant inclination to swallow, although swallowing gave great pain. Profuse salivation and constant flow of ropy mucus from the stomach were among the noted effects. The uvula was swollen and red. Extreme fetor of the breath and sanious discharges from the nose and intense prostration appear to be the leading indications for it in diphtheria. (Kraft, who has used it largely in diphtheria, gives it in this way : A few grains are dissolved in a tumbler of water, sufficient to make it very red. A teaspoonful of this is put into another tumbler of water, and a teaspoonful out of the second tumbler is given every hour or two). The swollen uvula is also noteworthy. The exterior of the throat is very sensitive. A patient of mine made a curious use of *K. pm.* externally. He had a wart on the tip of his nose, for which I had given him *Thuja* internally, and externally in vain, and after this *Causticum* internally, with no better success. He on his own account applied a strong solution of *K. pm.* in the form of Condy's fluid, and it disappeared in a week.

Relations.—*Compare :* Other oxydising salts, especially K. bi. ; also Mang., Caust., K. ca. ; in œdematous uvula, Mur. ac., Apis ; in diphtheria, Diphth., Merc. cy., Ar. t., K. bi., K. m. ; in thick, ropy

mucus, K. bi. K. pm. antidotes Opium. A case of Opium poisoning is reported (*H. W.*, xxxiii. 380), in which recovery took place after half an ounce of laudanum had been swallowed by mistake. Kali permang. in dilute solution (gr. ii. to the pint) was given repeatedly and acted promptly. Next day only dryness of mouth and throat was felt.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Head feels full.

3. **Eyes.**—Profuse lachrymation.

4. **Ears.**—Sharp pricking pains extending from throat to l. mastoid process, apparently along Eustachian tube.

5. **Nose.**—Nasal discharge smarts and irritates.—Sanious discharge; nares feel stuffed and full as in catarrh; discharge blood-streaked, although he had no catarrhal symptoms two hours before.—Discharge from nares and larynx streaked with blood.—Profuse bleeding from nose; on every attempt to free the obstructed nose.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth and lips very dry, lips smart when exposed to cold air.—Profuse flow of saliva, with a burning, raw, smarting, nauseating pain in fauces, pharynx, and larynx, and extending down œsophagus to stomach.—Constant inclination to swallow.—Increased flow of saliva, runs constantly out of the mouth, with more pain and difficulty of swallowing.—Speech painful, difficult; hoarse as from tonsilitis.

9. **Throat.**—The throat was primarily affected.—Throat swollen and very painful.—Small ulcerated spots here and there on walls of throat, with stinging, burning pains.—Everything hawked up is streaked with blood.—Constant, ineffectual, inclination to hawk something up.—Throat dry, painful, with almost incessant attempts to swallow, from which it is almost impossible to refrain.—Continual dryness in throat, with a slight, irritating, hacking cough on attempting to swallow.—The whole throat and larynx feel as though the cavity was constricted, apparently from thickening of mucous membrane.—Peculiar constrictive, smarting sensation in throat and fauces, with the hot, burning sensation in cardiac end of stomach.—Acute pain in throat, extending to ears and pharynx, and producing a titillating cough.—Throat feels raw, and bleeds on attempting to hawk up the secretions, which appear to fill the cavity.—Posterior nares painful.—Uvula, soft palate, and fauces mottled of a dark red colour, with livid spots here and there.—Soft palate and uvula swollen, œdematous, dark red.—Fauces and pharynx red and painful, efforts to swallow almost incessant, profuse flow of saliva which escapes by the mouth on account of the difficulty of swallowing.—Mucous membrane feels thickened.—Burning, nauseating pain in fauces, extending down œsophagus to stomach, with dryness and constant inclination to swallow.—Constant, intense, painful inclination to swallow.—Muscles of neck feel sore, esp. digastric and stylo-hyoid, glands opposite hyoid bone swollen and very painful.—Considerable difficulty in opening mouth from soreness of parotid gland and muscles of neck.

11.—**Stomach.**—Appetite lost.—Thirst, but inability to drink.—Almost constant flow of ropy mucus from stomach, which is ejected without pain, but in no way relieves the nausea.—Nausea and constant inclination to

swallow.—Could take no more of the drug from a loathing which would almost produce vomiting to look at it ; began to search, in vain, for an antidote.—Nausea and vomiting, first of contents of stomach, then thick, ropy fluid, ejected without difficulty in large quantities, with < of throat pain.—The vomiting, which had ceased last evening, returned in aggravated form, attended with a burning, nauseating pain in stomach and duodenum, which became almost insupportable.—Deep-seated, sickening pain in stomach, with a raw dryness in throat, and constant inclination to swallow.—Hot, burning pain in stomach, seeming to radiate over whole epigastrium.—Hot, burning sensation in cardiac extremity of stomach, with peculiar constricting and smarting sensation in throat, and inclination to swallow, &c., hot, uneasy, constricting sensation through whole length of œsophagus, lasted two hours, > by eating.

13. **Stool.**—Obstinate constipation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Compelled to urinate frequently ; urine copious, clear, watery.—Urine profuse and watery.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Aching in region of cricoid cartilage, < every attempt to swallow.—Raw sensation in larynx.—Short, hacking cough, with a constant painful urging to swallow, which = nausea and inclination to vomit with profuse lachrymation.—Constant short, painful hacking cough, with blood-streaked sputa.—Coughing or even hacking brings up a sanious fluid.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Legs feel as though he could not move them, tremble on attempting to stand.

24. **Generalities.**—Terrible weakness and languor ; esp. of lower limbs, compelled him to lie down.

26. **Sleep.**—Restless at night.—Sleepless.

27. **Fever.**—Face hot.—Profuse sweat.

Kali Phosphoricum.

Phosphate of Potassium. K_2HPO_4. Trituration. Solution in distilled water.

Clinical.—Alopecia areata. Amenorrhœa. Anæmia. Asthma. Atrophy. Brain, concussion of. Brain-fag. Brain-softening. Cancrum oris. Carbuncle. Chilblains. Cholerine. Diphtheria. Dysentery. Enuresis. Face, neuralgia of. Feet, fidgety. Gangrene. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Insomnia. Melancholia. Menstrual headaches. Nervous dyspepsia. Neurasthenia. Night-terrors. Noma. Nymphomania. Œdema pulmonum. Paralysis. Pneumonia. Ptosis. Puerperal fever. Puerperal mania. Sciatica. Scurvy. Stomach, ulcer of. Ulcers. Urticaria. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—According to Schüssler : *K. ph.* is contained in the cells of the brain, nerves, muscles, blood (corpuscles and plasma), and intercellular fluids ; and a disturbance in the motions of its molecules produces :—(1) In Thought cells : Despondency, anxiety, fearfulness, tearfulness, home-sickness, suspiciousness, agoraphobia, weak memory. (2) In Vaso-motor Nerves : First, small and frequent pulse ; later, retarded. (3) In Sensory Nerves : Pains with sensation

of paralysis. (4) In Motor Nerves : Weakness of muscles and nerves even to paralysis. (5) In Trophic fibres of Sympathetic Nerve : Retarded nutrition ; even total arrest in a limited area of cells and then a softening. Depression is the characteristic of its action ; conversely it cures depressed states of mind and body, hypochondriasis, hysteria, neurasthenia, nervous insomnia, spasms of irritable weakness, paralysis ; septic states and septic fevers and hæmorrhages, noma, scurvy, phagedenic chancre, carbuncles, typhoid, typhus fever and adynamic states, progressive muscular atrophy, round ulcer of stomach (due to disturbed function of trophic fibres of the sympathetic), alopecia areata (due, according to Schüssler, to the same cause).—Thus far Schüssler, to whom we owe the medicine ; and a very excellent ground-work of indications it provides. The action of the phosphoric element is very clearly visible, but for accurate prescribing something is needed beyond Schüssler's indications, excellent as they are ; and this something has been provided by a proving published by H. C. Allen in *Med. Adv.*, xxviii. 194. Schüssler, as is usual with him, uses lower triturations, from 3x to 12x. No doubt that is wise when prescribing on the general indications he gives ; but those who prescribe on the fine indications need not limit themselves to these. H. C. Allen's symptoms will be found in the subjoined Schema. As Allen points out, a vein of *Kali* symptoms runs through the proving, *e.g.*, early morning waking, the peculiar mouth, and the severe action on the skin. (I may add to these "< after coitus," and "sensitiveness to touch.") In menstrual headaches it is indicated, and in neurasthenia, and Allen has developed clinically the characteristic colour of the excretions—golden or orange-yellow. The urine is very yellow. He cured with *K. ph.* an old pelvic abscess, with orange-coloured discharge, having given the remedy for sleeplessness. The provers experienced great lassitude ; they lost much flesh. Nervous, hot, restless, easily startled. Trembling of hands from nervousness. *Sensations :* as if tongue would cleave to roof of mouth ; as if a ball were rising in throat ; as if a rocket had passed through head. Stitching pains. Numb finger-tips. The least touch causes starting. There is a toothache alternating with headache. *K. ph.* corresponds to those numerous cases in which there is increased sensitiveness to all impressions, from a weakness of the vital organismic resistance or control. In weakened states from shock, mental or physical, from over-strain or over-drain of the system. Nervous, restless ; fidgety feeling in feet ; trembling sensation in muscles of legs, especially of gastrocnemii. Numb sensations. W. T. Laird (*H. R.*, xiv. 461) points out that *K. ph.* cures a nervous dyspepsia almost identical with that of *Anac.* The *K. ph.* patient is more decidedly neurasthenic than the other ; and the relapses, which are frequent in both, are mostly due to dietetic errors in *Anac.* cases, and to excitement or worry in the *K. ph.* cases. H. M. Rean (*Hom. News*, xxviii. 82) reports three cases of amenorrhœa cured : Miss B., 19, very nervous, pale blonde, skin rather waxy, cross and snappish, cries easily, constant dull headache, yet very drowsy all day. At times so fidgety could not control herself, and called her mother to hold her hands. Menses did not appear till eighteen, and were

scanty then and since. *K. ph.* 3x four times daily caused great improvement at next menstrual period. In three months menses were regular and normal, and in five months the patient was perfectly well. H. T. Dodge gives these indications : Worn-out nursing mothers, tired to distraction by nervous babies. Worn-out business and professional men. Special indications being : Foul breath with low nervous condition ; tongue with brownish mustard-like coat ; dull heavy ache between shoulders ; restlessness. He commends the higher attenuations where indications are close (*Hom. News*, xxix. 10, quoting *Critique*).—J. C. Nottingham (*H. R.*, vii. 229) considers a leading indication of *K. ph.* "nervousness arising from excessive sexual excitement, whether *indulged* or *suppressed*. He has cured impotence and seminal losses on these indications. Accompanying symptoms are : Aching in sacrum, sleeplessness, *pain in back of neck and head*, general irritability, *great despondency*, frequent micturition, large quantities being passed night and day and containing phosphates. —H. C. Allen reports a case of subacute laryngitis in a woman six weeks after confinement, occurring concurrently with suppressed lochia and piles and non-appearing leucorrhœa, to which she had been subject. She was almost *in articulo mortis* when, on these indications—"In cases coming late under treatment, with great weakness, pale bluish face, &c." (Raue) ; "Speech slow, becoming inarticulate, creeping paralysis" (Hering) ; and "The oxydation processes, the change of gases on respiration and other chemical transformations in the blood is brought about by the presence of *K. ph.*" (Grauvogl)—*K. ph.* 30 was given and rapidly rescued the patient from the dangerous condition, though other remedies were required to complete the cure, in the course of which the piles and discharges came back.—*K. ph.* craves ice-cold water, vinegar, and sweets. The *conditions* are : < After eating (stomach and bowels and maxillæ—diarrhœa *while* eating) ; after rising in morning ; on falling asleep ; by lying on painful part ; by sitting and walking ; at 3 to 5 a.m. ; in early morning (diarrhœa) ; from exposure to cold (neuralgic pains) ; from coitus ; from continued motion ; from sneezing (side pains) ; from facing the sun (eye pain) ; after drinking water (bearing-down pains) ; by lying down (ears) ; by lying on back (lumbar pains). > When menses come on (< before) ; after lying down ; leaning against something ; sitting up ; bending double (colic in hypogastrium) ; from belching gas ; from warmth ; from motion if slight and of short continuance ; from eating (occipital headache) ; by daylight (nervousness) ; out of doors (dull headache). It is *suited to* pale, sensitive, irritable persons.

Relations.—*Compatible :* Cycl. (disordered mental conditions) ; K. mur. (puerperal fever) ; Mag. ph. (bladder troubles) ; Zinc ph. (brain paralysis with nephritic irritation) ; Nat. m. and Nit. ac. (hæmorrhages). *Compare :* Phos., Phos. ac., the Kalis ; Rhus (typhoid states ; > motion, < by cold) ; Anac. (nervous dyspepsia) ; Hyo. (mania) ; Fer. (diarrhœa while eating) ; Ign. (hysteria) ; Bapt. (typhoid low conditions) ; K. ca. (< by coitus ; stitching pains) ; Cycl. (menstrual headache) ; Op. (drowsiness) ; Lach. (< from sleep ; typhoid states ; putrid discharges ; post-diphtheritic para-

lysis; > menses coming on); Arn. and Con. (blows); Con. (suppressed sexual excitement); Ars., Carb. v., Chi., Kre., Phyt., Puls. Compare also Agaricus. Hering says mushrooms contain *K. ph.*, and hence are useful after weakening illness to restore muscle and nerve.

Causation.—Mechanical injuries. Blows. Sexual excitement, indulged or suppressed.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Morose, irritable; tearful; averse to be talked to; everything is too much; depression.—Lethargy.—Cannot recall names or words; mind sluggish, but will act if aroused.—Extreme lassitude and depression; apprehensive.—Loss of memory.—Exhaustion after moderate mental effort.—Flies into a passion and can hardly articulate; tongue feels thick.—Restless.—Nervous; starting.—Perverted affections; cruel to husband; to baby.—Indifferent and captious.

2. **Head.**—Giddy when out of doors, < when facing sun.—Seasick without nausea.—Vertigo with pressure on brain.—Occipital headache, lasting all night; frequent waking, with the pain > on rising.—Woke with pains in occiput and loins, > lying on back, passed off after rising.—Pains from l. eye to head, making him wretchedly ill; no > after sleep.—Dull headache across eyes, > outdoors; < l. side; l. eyelid droops.—Before menses violent tearing in forehead and sense of fatigue, > lying down and on menses appearing.—Pain through base of brain from eyes to occiput, < night, > eating and gentle motion.—(Headache before and during menses; r. eye to occiput, > heat, pressure, lying down, eating, gentle motion; < noise; always hungry, with headache.)—Burning in forehead during stool.—Intense headache from emotions and physical effort.—Headache: morning on awaking; with vomiting of sour phlegm; making eyes unable to bear light.—Pain across forehead and into both temples.—Neuralgic pain at base of brain and upper spine.—Sensation of a band round forehead just above eyes.—Heavy dull pain over eyes as if brain would expand but for cranial bones.—Sharp darting pain over l. orbit.—Neuralgia in r. parietal eminence.—(An aching nervous sensation in cerebellum and upper cranial region, with tenderness, involving entire head when aggravated.)—Intense itching on scalp, < morning after waking.—Soreness back of head, < pressure.—Back of head sore, as if hair being pulled; then as if hairpins sticking in.—Neuralgia in l. mastoid process, < motion and in open air.—Itching of scalp; bald and dry.

3. **Eyes.**—Conjunctivæ inflamed.—Watery secretion from eyes.—Sensation: of sticks in eyes; of sand; dryness; burning; pricking and smarting.—Eyes full of mucus; < evening.—Balls (l.) ache and are sore, tender to touch and pressure.—Lids: swollen; agglutinated in morning; stye on l. lower; l. lid droops, almost closed.—Sharp pain from eyes (r.) to temples in morning; > pressing on temples.—Eyes feel sore round edge of lids, and burn as though they had been full of smoke.—Eyes sore as after crying hard; awoke with severe pain through l. eye; throbbed and was < in sunlight.—Eyes twitch.—Eyes blurred.—Intolerance of light with headache.—Eyes tire with reading.—Black spots moving before eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Itching and pimples in canal and external ear.—Deep-seated

pain in ears, stinging, itching; < lying down.—Sharp pain in l. ear and down l. cheek.—Fulness, singing, and surging in ears.—Hearing too sensitive; cannot endure noise.

5. **Nose.**—(An inveterate catarrh was greatly relieved after proving the 30th.—Thick yellow discharge, < morning.)—Nostrils stopped, discharge of clear, stringy mucus.—Obstruction; sneezes on slightest exposure to air 2 a.m.; fluent watery coryza.—Violent sneezing with symptoms of fresh cold.—Sores inside nares with yellow crusts, and dark blood.—Symptoms of cold with headache.—Soft green or white discharge (< r. nostril).—Small growth, very sensitive, at opening of l. nostril (lasted two weeks).—Very sensitive smell and lack of smell.

6. **Face.**—Itching: under beard; on r. cheek and temples.—Itching pimples on forehead, suppurating next day.—Brown patch from edge of brow to eyebrows three inches wide, lasting three months.—Neuralgic stitches, esp. from upper teeth to l. ear, and from temples forward to a point just above r. eye, < from cold air (whilst driving), > by warmth of hand.—Hydroa on lips; on upper lip r. corner; lip feels swollen and itchy.—Pimples and sore crusts on lips; peeling.—Soreness and swelling of parotids and axillary glands.—Red, hot, burning face and forehead, at other times pale and yellow.—Sickly, pale, dirty complexion.—Pain in jawbones with stinging and aching, > after eating, speaking, walking, and by touch.—Warm feeling, as if a candle were held near l. cheek.

7. **Teeth.**—Teeth feel sore.—Severe pains in decayed or filled teeth; surrounding gums much swollen.—Pain in teeth after every cold.—Aching in teeth, with much secretion of saliva.—Grinding teeth, and mumbling, in sleep.—Swelling of gums and upper lip; aching of teeth all night and forenoon.—Gums feel swollen, soft, bleed easily.—Dull frontal headache and nausea with dizziness, alternating with toothache.

8. **Mouth.**—L. submaxillary gland swollen and sensitive.—Offensive odour from mouth; mornings, like rotten cheese.—Tongue: white; and slimy; greenish yellow; upper surface of, stiff; edges red and sore; red edges and transverse cracks.—Roof of mouth: swollen; in ridges; feels as though lined with grease.—Saliva profuse; and thick and salty; mouth tastes badly.—Taste: bitter in morning; putrid, bitter, and sour.

9. **Throat.**—Tonsils large and sore, esp. l.; dry sensation in throat as if from husks of grain.—In morning both tonsils have distinct white solid deposits like diphtheric membranes; traces of it on pillars of fauces.—Severe shooting pain from l. tonsil to inner ear, while driving in forenoon.—Severe pain r. tonsil, < swallowing.—Soreness; full sensation; burning soreness and dryness, evening.—Mucus: much after rising, causing nausea; salty.

10. **Appetite.**—Hungry; but sight of food took away all appetite.—No appetite; except for sweets.—Appetite first increased; later, lost till end of proving.—Desire for vinegar.—Great thirst; for ice-cold water, a quantity at a time.—Sweat during meals with drinking.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea after eating, afterwards drowsiness.—Belching, smelling of sour and bitter food and of blood.—Vomiting of blood and palpitation of the heart.—Eructations of bile, < after eating.—Nausea > by belching.—Stomach: growls during menses; sore as if pounded; gnawing in, 5 a.m. on waking; fulness and burning in.

12. **Abdomen.**—Region of liver sensitive to pressure.—Stinging and catching in spleen, < from motion.—Awoke with extreme soreness of back and sides; sneezing occasionally, constant desire to; seems as though sides would break when sneezing.—Abdomen distended with pain.—Colic in hypogastrium, with ineffectual urging to stool; after breakfast; > bending double.—Borborygmus (afternoon); fermentation; soreness.—Sharp cutting pains r. side.—Bearing down, > sitting up; < l. side; < after drinking water.—Flatulence, griping, < when eating.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stool: clay-coloured, watery; with urging, putrid flatus, followed by tenesmus, after breakfast; light-coloured, offensive, unsatisfactory; profuse, painless, offensive, before 6 a.m., imperative; offensive, undigested, dark; < after breakfast and supper; < after dinner, < after breakfast and dinner.—Diarrhœa while eating.—Constipation; stools dark brown, streaked with yellowish green mucus.—Aching in shoulders and arms, > by motion, evening.—Burning in forehead with stool; afterwards slight chill from behind up back.—Hæmorrhoids protruding, with swelling and burning pains.—(Paretic condition of rectum and colon following removal of hæmorrhoids).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine saffron yellow, reddish sandy sediment.—Scanty, stream sluggish, a few drops pass later and wet linen-—After micturition: burning, smarting in urethra.—Stitching in bladder and urethra.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Passion increased; priapism in morning.—Sexual instinct depressed; impotence.—Strong desire, erections with desire to urinate, mornings; followed by impotence and painful seminal emissions at night.—Utter prostration and weak vision after coitus.—Emissions without erections.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses: five days early, scanty, with dragging pain in l. lower jaw; (late in appearing; amenorrhœa); irregular, scanty, almost black, first day thick.—Stomach growls and legs ache as if about to become unwell.—Before menses: sense of fatigue.—During menses: sharp bearing-down pain; sensation of being bloated to bursting; restlessness, > moving and lying on abdomen; sharp pain through l. ovary, > lying on back, and by bending double; dull bursting headache, pain in l. leg and groin, tired and sleepy, borborygmus and heartburn at night.—Stitching all through pelvis and in womb.—Pains: in l. side and ovaries; across sacrum; across abdomen, l. to r.—(Chronic abscess discharging periodically through vagina and rectum a *copious orange-coloured fluid.*)—Yellow, greenish, blistering leucorrhœa, with too short menses.—Intense sexual desire for four or five days after menses.—Bloody discharge during pregnancy.—Feeling of heavy weight on pelvis pressing down and backward.—Night-pains during pregnancy.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough: from irritation in trachea just below larynx, with scanty, thick, white, yellowish expectoration; without expectoration, 2 to 2.30 a.m.; sudden unexpected spell preceded by pressure in throat.—Hoarseness, trachea feels hurt.—Rattling or whistling cough; expectoration green or like soap-suds.—Sputa: like salt, fetid or sweet; (yellow in phthisis).

18. **Chest.**—Intensely sharp, cutting pains (transitory) under (r.) breast and near waist, catching breath.—Chest: painful; stinging in chest and sides; sore to touch; aching, l., through to scapulæ.

19. **Heart.**—Dull throbbing, l. side, seems to stop heart beating.—Vomiting of blood, with palpitation.—Palpitation from slightest motion or ascending stairs.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiff neck from swelling of glands.—Neck lame, tender to touch.—Aching between scapulæ.—Stitches : severe in middle of back ; towards front of chest with dyspnœa ; > leaning against something, < lying on back and sitting or walking.—Awoke with pains in occiput and loins, > lying on back, passed off after rising.—Creeping sensation and intense pain along spine relieving the headache at intervals.—Back : lame as from a fall ; sore from shoulders down.

21. **Limbs.**—Drawing pains in back and limbs, esp. of soles to knees, and shoulders to head, > by warmth and (temporarily) by moving the parts.—Awakens 5 a.m. with rheumatic pains in r. leg and both arms, passing away 10 a.m.—Constant pain in back and limbs, > motion.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Aching in shoulders and arms, > motion.—Severe pain in scapulæ on waking in morning, had to sit up in order to turn over.—Pain first in r., then l. scapula.—Soreness and swelling of axillary and parotid glands.—Pain in arms from raising them.—Twitching of muscles of arms and fingers.—Numbness of r. arm and hand ; itching and purple.—No feeling in finger-tips.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Weak, tired, with pains in legs and back, > by gentle motion.—Pain in l. groin ; throbbing pain in r.—Thighs lame.—Legs swollen, numb.—Pain in r. great toe and across instep, not > taking off shoe.—Feet : cold, perspiring ; swelling of, cracking of heels ; burning of toes and soles ; stinging of soles.—Fidgety feet.

25. **Skin.**—Blue spots on calves as if they would ulcerate.—Itching : of whole skin, < on chest and under arms ; in the night, esp. on scalp and under beard, soles, and palms, < 3 to 5 a.m.—Pimples, small boils, itching.—Pricking in abdomen as from a pin.

26. **Sleep.**—Woke early, nervous, hot, restless ; expected to see burglar enter.—During sleep : mumbling and grinding teeth ; talking.—Sleepy, yawning, hard to wake.—Very hard to awake, eyes hurt they feel so sleepy, yawns a great deal.—Talks in sleep.—Pains frequently change location and keep him awake ; from 2 or 3 to 4 a.m.—Dreamed he was only partially clothed in a public place.—Tendency to sleep on back developed (which was very uncomfortable before the proving).—Lascivious dreams, with emission, wakes angry and cross.—Sleeplessness during latter part of night (cured during the proving).—(The instant she fell into a doze was aroused by violent spasms in l. ovary.)—Night-terrors of children ; awoke from sound sleep screaming with fright ; somnambulism.—Sleeplessness : from excessive mental exertion ; after worry over business troubles ; from nervous exhaustion ; simple painless wakefulness.

27. **Fever.**—Chills run up spine in evening, continued after retiring, could scarcely get warm in bed.—Chilly ; cold all day ; heat during night, with strong inclination to eat.—Return of offensive axillary sweat (cured months before with *Lach.*).—Axillary sweat of odour of onions.

Kali Picricum.

Potassium picrate. $C_6H_2K(NO_2)_3O$. Trituration (which must be made with great care, on account of the explosive nature of the salt).

Clinical.—Eructations. Jaundice.

Characteristics.—Allen quotes from Wolff and Gouzee the following constant pathogenetic effects observed in patients to whom *K. pi.* was given for intermittent fever : Jaundice ; diarrhœa ; pain in pit of stomach ; violent eructations ; colic ; urine clear, brownish red, not from bile pigment, but from large quantities of urate of ammonia. —*K. pi.* is an intensely yellow salt, and yellow substances generally act powerfully on the liver, as is the case with *Picric acid* itself and its other salts.

Relations.—*Compare :* Pic. ac., Fe. pi.

Kali Sulphuratum.

Hepar sulphuris kalinum. Sulphurate of potassium. (A dark brown mass resulting from the fusion of Sulphur and Potassium Carbonate, consisting of the Pentasulphide and the Hypersulphate of Potassium, $K_2S_3 + K_2S_2O_3$). Trituration.

Clinical.—Gastric fever. Gastritis. Hiccough. Œsophagitis.

Characteristics.—Observations have been made on two persons with large doses, and violent effects ensued, which are recorded by Allen. The violence of the gastric intestinal irritation was the chief feature. An accompanying redness of the face may prove a guiding symptom. The vomiting was at first ineffectual, and afterwards convulsive. Great chilliness at first, followed tardily by fever and sweat with burning skin and very strong and rapid pulse.

Relations.—*Compare :* Hep. s. calc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Stupid and unconscious, with small, contracted, irregular pulse, deathlike paleness, and sunken face.

6. **Face.**—Redness of face gradually came on, at first momentary and partial, afterwards persistent and general, with symptoms of violent inflammation of stomach.

8. **Mouth.**—Great heat in mouth, throat, œsophagus, and stomach.

9. **Throat.**—Throat and fauces dry and reddish brown, with burning pain.—Constriction in throat.—Œsophagus painful to pressure on neck.

11. **Stomach.**—Thirst.—Hiccough.—Constant inclination to vomit without being able ; followed by vomiting of contents of stomach ; afterwards

frothy substances streaked with blood; afterwards clots of blood, even purulent pieces of membrane 2½ inches long seemingly detached from walls of stomach.—Constant efforts to evacuate, up and down.—Convulsive vomiting.—Violent pain and heat (burning) in stomach ; and round navel.

13. **Stools.**—Copious stools.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Suffocation ; could not expand chest.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse irregular, very small, almost suppressed, slower than natural.

24. **Generalities.**—Great weakness and paleness.

27. **Fever.**—Skin and limbs extremely cold.—Fever developed only after several hours, when patient became restless with all the symptoms of inflammation of the bowels.—Violent fever, soon.—General profuse sweat, burning skin, very strong pulse.

Kali Sulphuricum.

Kali sulphas. Potassium Sulphate. K_2SO_4. Trituration.

Clinical.—Antrum of Highmore, disease of. Asthma. Cataract. Catarrh. Chorea. Dandriff. Dyspepsia. Eczema. Epithelioma. Eustachian catarrh. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Itch. Nails, diseased. Nettle-rash. Ozæna. Polypus. Psoriasis. Rheumatism. Rhus poisoning. Vertigo. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—Schüssler's account of this remedy is as follows : *K. s.*, which in reciprocal action with iron effects the transfer of the inhaled oxygen to all the cells, is contained in all the cells containing iron. A deficiency of *K. s.* causes : "A sensation of heaviness and weariness, vertigo, chilliness, palpitation of the heart, anxiety, sadness, toothache, headache, and pain in the limbs." These are **<** in a room ; in warmth ; towards evening ; **>** in open, cool air. "There ensues a desquamation of cells of the epidermis and epithelium, which have been loosened from their connection because they were not sufficiently provided with oxygen. The scaling off of these epithelial cells is followed by catarrhs with a secretion of yellow mucus. Therapeutically *K. s.* answers to the process of desquamation which takes place after scarlatina, measles, erysipelas of the face, &c." ; to catarrh of larynx, bronchi, nostrils, &c., where the secretion has the above-named characteristics ; to catarrh of stomach, where the tongue has a yellowish mucous coating ; to catarrh of middle ear, and of the kidneys. *K. s.* effects the access of oxygen, and so facilitates the formation of new epithelium. Schüssler points out that *K. s.* and iron carry on the same transference of oxygen in the organic world. When a sulphate and any oxide of iron comes into contact with decomposing organic substances they surrender their oxygen and form sulphurate of iron. By more oxygen this may be further decomposed into sulphuric acid and an oxide of iron. *K. s.* is Schüssler's *Pulsatilla*. It has had no proper proving, and the fine indications are not so clear as they might be. The leading indications are those given by Schüssler—the *yellow* colour of the discharges ; the skin and mucous membrane appearances,

and the < by warmth and > in open air. M. E. Douglass (*H. R.*, x. 279) reports a case of asthma with *thick yellow expectoration*, much rattling in chest, laboured breathing, talking almost impossible, cured with *K. sul.* 3x, five grains every hour in the attack. Hansen cured with *K. sul.* 3x a case of psoriasis beginning on right leg, later attacking left leg and left elbow. Eruption, papular, oval and annular with paler centres, covered with whitish scales, skin beneath red and smooth. The guiding symptom was "great desquamation of the epidermis." All symptoms are < in evening (*Puls.* < in twilight). "Its sphere of action is in lymphatic vessels: when there is lack of this substance, a yellow mucous catarrh arises, or a yellow sticky discharge from isolated places on membranes." The pains are wandering: wandering rheumatism (*Puls.*, *K. bi.*). Gonorrhœa and ophthalmia neonatorum (*Puls.*).

Relations.—*Antidote to:* Rhus poisoning. *Compatible:* Acet. ac. (itching and redness of skin); Calc., Hep., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sul. *Compare:* Puls., K. bi.; Hydrast. (dyspepsia, epithelioma).

Causation.—Chill when over-heated. Injury.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Dreadful vertigo: < rising from lying or from standing; when looking up.—Rheumatic headache < in warm room, in evening, > in open air.—Great pain on moving head from side to side or backwards, can move it forwards without pain.—Yellow dandriff; moist, sticky.—Bald spot l. side of head, also beard (after gonorrhœa).

3. **Eyes.**—Purulent or yellow mucus in eye diseases; yellow crusts; yellow discharge.—Ophthalmia neonatorum.—Catarrh.

4. **Ears.**—Catarrhal deafness; swollen Eustachian tubes.—Discharge: watery, mattery; thin, yellow, sticky; brown, offensive (r.), with polypus; stinking.

5. **Nose.**—Smell and taste lost (ozæna).—Discharge: yellow, offensive; alternating with watery, < l.; thick, dark brown, semi-fluid, fetid from antrum of Highmore (l.); yellowish viscous in old catarrh.

6. **Face.**—Faceache < warm room; evening; > cool or open air.—Epithelioma r. cheek; r. side nose.—Lips, blistered, swollen.

8. **Mouth.**—Toothache < warm room, > open air.—Taste: insipid, pappy; lost.—Tongue: coated with yellow mucus; yellow, slimy, sometimes with whitish edge.

11. **Stomach.**—Faint sensation at stomach and befogged feeling in head, fears to lose her reason.—Stomach affections (pressure, as of a load; fulness) with yellow mucus coat on tongue.

12. **Abdomen.**—Gastro-duodenal catarrh: jaundice.—Hard, tympanitic abdomen (whooping-cough).

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa.—Stools: yellow, slimy; watery, mattery; thin, offensive.—Constipation; hæmorrhoids (with yellow tongue).

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Gonorrhœa of glans or urethra; discharge yellow, mucous, or greenish.—Orchitis from suppressed gonorrhœa.—Gleet.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses: too late and scanty, weight

and fulness in abdomen; every three weeks (ozæna); headache during.—Metrorrhagia.—Leucorrhœa yellowish or watery, mattery.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness from cold.—Bronchitis, asthma, whooping-cough, pneumonia, &c., with yellow slimy skin, or watery, mattery and profuse expectoration; easily expelled.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiff neck, head inclined to l., shoulders raised.—Periodical pains in back, nape, or limbs, < warm room, > cool air.

21. **Limbs.**—Acute and wandering rheumatism of joints; from chill when over-heated.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Eruption on l. axilla about neck and on back of hands (Rhus poisoning).—Scaly eruption, most on arms, > from hot water.

25. **Skin.**—Jaundice.—Suppressed rash of measles, &c.—Abundant scaling of epidermis.—Burning itching, papular eruption exuding pus-like moisture. Fine red pimples running together.—Scurfs, scaling, chapping.—Sores with yellow, sticky secretions.—Epithelial cancer.—Eczema.—Itch.—Intertrigo.—Nails diseased.

26. **Sleep.**—Very vivid dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Intermittents, with characteristic tongue.

Kali Tartaricum.

Tartrate of Potash. Cream of Tartar. $K_2C_4H_4O_6$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Paraplegia.

Characteristics.—A few symptoms of this well-known substance are collected in Allen, and among them pain in loins and paraplegia are very noticeable. There is vomiting of blackish green fluid; fæces like coffee-grounds; and pain in umbilical region with great thirst.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ant. t., Tart. ac.

SYMPTOMS.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue brown and dry.

11. **Stomach.**—Great thirst and pain in umbilical region.—Violent vomiting and diarrhœa.—Vomits a blackish green fluid.—Inflammation of stomach and intestines.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in umbilical region with thirst.—Flatulence and griping.—Diarrhœa; and violent vomiting.—Fæces like coffee-grounds.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse feeble.

20. **Back.**—Pain in loins.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Thighs and legs paralysed.

24. **Generalities.**—Emaciation.—Extreme weakness; can scarcely walk.

Kali Telluricum.

Potassium tellurate. $K_2TeO_45H_2O$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Breath, offensive. Salivation. Tongue, swelling of.

Characteristics.—A few symptoms of this salt have been observed, of which the garlicky odour of the breath was the most noticeable and persistent. The tongue was coated white and swollen, and there was salivation. The appetite was increased.

Relations.—*Compare:* Tellur., Phos., and Kali phos. (garlicky odour).

SYMPTOMS.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue coated white and somewhat swollen.—Garlicky odour in mouth (appeared soon after first dose, lasted seven weeks, was so offensive to others he was obliged to avoid society).—Copious secretion of saliva.

11. **Stomach.**—Appetite increased at first; later diminished; finally lost.—Inclination to vomit.

19. **Heart.**—Oppression in cardiac region (7th d.).

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness; during first days.

Kalmia Latifolia.

Ledum floribus bullatis. Cistus chamærhododendros. Mountain Laurel. American Laurel. Calico Bush. (Rocky sterile hills, near water, in New England States. Flowers May and June.) *N. O.* Ericaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves when the plant is in flower.

Clinical,—Angina pectoris. Blindness. Bright's disease. Dropsy. Dysmenorrhœa. Gastralgia. Globus hystericus. Gout. Headache. Heart, disease of. Herpes zoster; neuralgia after. Keratitis. Leucorrhœa. Locomotor ataxia. Lumbago. *Neuralgia.* Paraplegia. Ptosis. Pregnancy, albuminuria of. Retinitis albuminurica. *Rheumatism.* Rumination. Scleroderma. Sclerotitis. Somnambulism. Sun-headaches. Syphilitic sore throat. Tinnitus. Tobacco, effects of. Vertigo. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Kalmia* is the name of a genus of heathworts, natives of North America. *K. latifolia*, which has large and showy flowers, is found in the northern parts of the United States. Its flowers "yield a honey said to be deleterious, and its leaves and shoots certainly are so to cattle. *K. angustifolia*, probably for the same reason, has received the name of Lambkill. The powdered leaves of some are used as a local remedy in some skin diseases. The hard wood of *K. latifolia* is used in the manufacture of various useful articles. The Canadian partridge is said to become poisonous as human food after feeding on *Kalmia* berries" (*Treasury of Botany*). Hering intro-

duced *Kalmia* into homœopathic practice, himself and his friends being the first provers. The head, including eyes and face, shows the chief intensity of its action, and scarcely less so, the heart. A number of skin symptoms confirm the popular use of the leaves; and among them a "stiffness" of the skin (especially of the eyelids) is the most remarkable. Neuralgias (especially of right side); wandering rheumatic pains which tend to travel from above downwards; tumultuous action of the heart and slow pulse—these are the cardinal features of *Kalm.* Though *Kalm.* acts most markedly on the right side of the head, it acts very markedly on the left (heart-) side of the chest and left arm. Von der Luhe cured with *Kalm.* 200 an intercostal neuralgia of left side, so intense that the patient could not lie down or sleep at night. The chief guiding symptom was a concomitant numb sensation of whole left arm (*H. W.*, xxxiii. 503). With the same potency I cured in a married woman the following symptoms: "Sick feeling and pains flying about, especially down left side; headache at vertex; chilliness"; and in a case of hypertrophied heart in an unmarried woman, "pain through heart region with inability to lie on left side." Lambert has recorded (*H. W.*, xxx. 64) the case of a gate-keeper, 54, who had smoked since he was seven years old, and who suffered from "tobacco heart," palpitation, occurring on least exertion or fright, and sometimes awakening him in the night; pulse intermittent; no valvular lesion; tingling in left arm and leg and sensation as if the blood did not circulate in them. He could walk all right, but not far. The chief thing he complained of was sharp pain in right temple like pins and needles, of eighteen months' duration. It was induced by touch and turning head quickly. *Kalm.* 3x cured the temporal neuralgia and greatly alleviated all the other symptoms. *Kalm.* also relieved an old ataxic patient (man) of "vertigo and pains in legs which shoot and shift their position frequently." In connection with this spinal case the effects on animals are worth recalling. Meadows (*C. D. P.*, quoting *Southern J. of H.*, Apr., 1890,) says cattle eat *Kalm.* in the latter part of the winter when they are in want of something green. The first symptom is intense thirst; then follow trembling, weakness, staggering, and jerking, the abdomen being full of wind. Then clonic spasms, every fifteen to twenty minutes, increasing to violent convulsions, which are renewed if the animal tries to rise in the intervals between the seizures. Eyes become fixed, pupils turned up, head drawn back, limbs rigid, abdomen bloated, bowels loose. If the animal recovers there is prostration for a week or more, and for three or four months it is weak, nervous, and walks as if intoxicated, tottering as if unable to control its limbs. The spinal action is unmistakable here, and the provings give "weakness and paralytic condition of limbs"; "shuns all exertion, can hardly go upstairs"; and many symptoms of pain in back. Neuralgias appear in almost all regions—in eye; in uterus (dysmenorrhœa); in stomach as well as head, chest, and limbs. Pains in the periosteum preventing sleep. The rheumatic pains proceed from above downwards, but some of the sensations ascend: as if a ball was rising in the throat. Sensation of weakness in abdomen extending to throat. Every heart-beat has a strumming as if it would burst, along sternum to throat. Pain between

shoulders coming up over head. Also in rheumatism, the lower limbs are affected first, then the upper. Other peculiar sensations are : As if something loose in head diagonally across the top. As if the body was surcharged with electricity, a shuddering without coldness. As if something would be pressed off below pit of stomach. As if the stool was glazed. As if one squeezed throat with thumb and finger. Pain in chest (in hands, in feet) as from a sprain. Pressure like a marble from epigastrium to heart. Cracking in head frightens him, ending in sound in ears like blowing a horn. As if something was being pressed away from under sternum. The pains and conditions requiring *Kalm.* frequently have nausea and slow pulse as concomitants. Among noteworthy symptoms are : Dry throat. Dry, stiff, swollen, cracked lips. Tingling in salivary glands immediately after eating. Stitches in tongue. Vomiting with ruminating action ; without the least nausea. Pressure on rectum after stool. The sensation of "rigidity of the skin" should make us think of it in scleroderma. There is much external sensitiveness : Face, pit of stomach, muscles of neck sore, < by touch. Rubbing eyes = stinging in them. The pains are < during early part of night, or soon after going to sleep. Pain in forehead comes on in morning on waking. The headache is < again in evening, when eye-symptoms and pains generally are <. *Kalm.* has a "sun-headache," < and > with the sun. (H. G. Grahn cured in a girl, 18, a headache "beginning in occiput, going over forehead ; *comes on at sunrise, gets* < *towards noon and declines as sun sets,*" with *Kalm.* 2x. A few weeks later exposure to the sun brought on another attack, which was promptly cured with the same remedy.) A sudden chill, or exposure to a sudden wind = the pains. Heat < and cold > pain in head. Open air < headache and eyes. Every summer there is roughness of cheeks. Mental effort < headache. Motion <. Lying down, mental faculties and memory perfect, least motion = vertigo. Lying on back > breathing ; on left side < palpitation. The < from motion is very marked, almost equalling that of *Bry. ;* even motion of eyes and eyelids is painful. The pains in the stomach are < sitting bent, though he feels impelled to do so, > sitting or standing upright. But symptoms of vision are < in erect position. Vertigo is < on stooping ; on looking down ; on rising from a seat. Palpitation is < on bending forward ; and < by mental effort. (Proell cured with *Kalm.* 1, 2, and 3 headache and weakened memory preventing him from continuing his studies, in a boy of 13 who had insufficiency of the mitral valve.) The neuralgic pains are > by food ; wine > vomiting. Symptoms < during leucorrhœa. A leading *concomitant* of the *Kalmia* neuralgias is a paralytic weakness and trembling.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Aco., Bell. *Antidote to :* Tab. ? *Follows well :* Nux, Thyroidin, Spigel. *Compare :* Tab. (slow pulse and heart ; nausea ; blindness) ; Puls. (wandering rheumatism ; but Puls. has > by motion) ; Led. (botan. ; rheumatism affects first lower then upper parts ; but Led. *pains* shoot up, Kalm. *pains* shoot down) ; Rhod. (botan. ; rheumatism) ; Abrot. (metastasis of rheumatic pains to heart) ; Arbut. (rheumatism < by movement ; urinary symptoms) ; Æsc. g. (paralytic symptoms) ; Æsc. h. (rectal symptoms) ; Urt. ur.

(gout); Rhus (rheumatism; numbness of l. arm; but Rhus is > by movement); Act. r. (headache; eyes); Ced. (supraorbital neuralgia; Ced., l.; Kalm., r.); Aco. (heart; numbness of l. arm and fingers); Ars. (neuralgia, burning pains); Dig. (chest rheumatism, pains so sharp, take away breath, shoot down into stomach, slow pulse; Kalm. more suited to gout or rheumatism shifting from joints to heart); Gels. (ptosis—Kalm. muscles and lids are stiff; Gels., heavy); Bell. (throbbing head, erysipelas, symptoms travel down); Benz. ac. (gout); Calc. (cardiac hypertrophy); Diosc. (gastralgia); K. bi. (catarrhs, shifting rheumatism); Lith. c. (heart); Lyc. (rheumatic gout; urinary symptoms); Spigel. (rheumatism, neuralgia, eyes, heart, tobacco antidote; < and > with sun; but Spigel. more left side, and often affects whole head, pains stitching, run back, < by least jar or noise); Cact. (heart, pains shooting down); Alo. (cracking in head); Sang. (headache < and > with sun). Led., Rhod., and Uva ursi are close allies.

Causation.—Chill. Exposure. Wind. Sun.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—When lying down mental faculties and memory perfect, but on attempting to move, vertigo.—Anxiety and palpitation.—Cross.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo: with headache (and nausea), blindness, pains in limbs, weariness; while stooping and looking down; with aching in face.—Every motion = vertigo.—Aching in forehead, followed by rending in bones of r. and l. side of face; shooting down into teeth, moving backward down neck and outwardly on both sides; followed by pains in l. shoulder; rending in bones of legs and feet.—Pain in r. eye; giddiness; eyes weak and watery.—Pressing pain on a small spot r. side of head.—Headache internally, with sensation when turning of something loose in head diagonally across top.—Pain between shoulders coming up over head to temples (not affecting eyeballs).—Neuralgia every afternoon and night; begins back of neck and runs up; affects also face, < r. side.—A cracking in head frightens him; it ends in a sound in ears like blowing a horn.—Drowsy feeling, followed by raging headache in temples and occiput.—A shuddering without coldness commences with cracking as if surcharged with electricity.—Severe pressing headache < and > with sun.—Sensation of heat in head, morning.—Dulness in head, headache; backache; preceded by nausea.—Neuralgic paroxysmal pains.—Headache < in evening and in open air.—A shock towards occiput from back of neck, with heat.—Rheumatic pain in scalp (r.).

3. **Eyes.**—Glimmering before eyes.—Almost complete blindness when in erect position.—Blindness < in erect position; < during paroxysms of vomiting; < looking down.—(Retinitis albuminurica; pain in back as if it would break.)—(Sclero-choroiditis anterior, with glimmering before eye, < on reading with the other.)—Severe pain in r. eye extending over forehead; begins at sunrise, increases till noon, and leaves at sunset (cured after *Aco.* and *Bell.* failed).—Pains in eyes; < turning them; < evening and in open air.—Stiffness in muscles round eyes and lids.—Pressure (r.); stitches; itching in eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Stitches in and behind r. ear; in neck and thighs, at night.—

Acute inflammation of meatus.—Sound like blowing a horn, after cracking in head.—Menière's disease.

5. **Nose.**—Coryza; with increased sense of smell; with sneezing, dulness, headache, and hoarseness.—Tearing in root of nose and nasal bones, with nausea.

6. **Face.**—Face: red, with throbbing headache; pale.—Anxious expression.—Flushing with vertigo.—Pressing pains, r. side of face, esp. between eye and nose.—Prosopalgia (r.); pains, rending; agonising; stupefying or threatening delirium; with alkaline taste in mouth.—Neuralgia involving upper teeth, but not from caries.—R.-sided neuralgia after exposure to cold, going down r. arm; attended or succeeded by numbness in the parts; pains shooting downward, irregular; < by worry or mental exertion, > by food.—Face itches at night.—Cheeks rough in summer.—Lips swollen, dry, stiff.—Cracked lips, with dry skin.—Stinging in jawbones.—Tired feeling in masticator muscles.—Stitches and tearing in lower jaw.

7. **Teeth.**—Teeth tender with neuralgia of face.—Pressing pain in molars, late in evening.

8. **Mouth.**—Bitter taste with nausea, > after eating.—Tongue: white, dry; sore l. side; hurts when talking.—Stitches in tongue.—Cutting pain r. side of tongue > by biting on it.—Tingling in salivary glands, immediately after eating, with sense of fermentation in œsophagus and copious salivation.—Sublingual salivary gland inflamed.

9. **Throat.**—Throat feels swollen, sensation as of a ball rising.—Sensation of dryness in throat (and actual dryness with aching pains, dryness causing cough), difficult swallowing, thirst.—Pressure in throat, stitches in eyes and nausea.

11. **Stomach.**—Pains > by food.—Eructations.—Nausea, everything black before eyes, pressure in throat, incarcerated flatus, oppressed breathing, pains in limbs.—Vomiting with ruminating action, without the least nausea.—Wind > vomiting.—Pressure in pit of stomach, like a marble; < sitting in stooping position (yet a feeling as if this was necessary), > sitting erect; sensation as if something would be pressed off behind pit of stomach.—Rumbling and sense of emptiness in stomach, as if he had had no breakfast.—Pit of stomach sore to touch.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pains in region of liver.—Incarcerated flatus with nausea.—Sensation of weakness in abdomen extending to throat; > by eructation.—Sudden pains in paroxysms, across abdomen, above umbilicus, from lower border of liver downward towards l., then ceasing in r. side; < from motion and from lying on either side, obliged to lie on back; > sitting up.—Neuralgia of bowels in married women.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stool like mush, easily discharged, as if glazed, followed by pressure on rectum.—Diarrhœa, with dulness, dizziness, weariness, nausea, and bellyache.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent micturition of large quantities of yellow urine.—Profuse micturition > headache.—Frequent micturition in small quantities; it feels hot.—Albuminuria: with pains in lower limbs; with dropsy, casts, triple phosphates, sallow complexion, skin very dry.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Frequent, spontaneous, lasting erections, without desire.—Pain in r. testicle, morning; changed to l., afternoon.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses too soon, regular but painful.—During menses, pains in limbs, loins, back, and interior of thighs.—Suppressed menses, with severe neuralgic pains throughout body.—Leucorrhœa yellowish ; one week after menses ; symptoms < during leucorrhœa.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Pressure as if one squeezed throat with thumb and finger.—Noise as from spasm of glottis when breathing.—Hoarseness with coryza.—Tickling in trachea.—Frequent cough caused by dryness or scraping in throat.—Expectoration easy, smooth, grey ; tasting putrid ; saltish.—Difficult and oppressed breathing ; throat feels swollen, nausea.—Oppressed breathing with palpitation, anxiety ; with pain (angina pectoris).

18. **Chest.**—Feverish heat with great pain in chest ; < when breathing and from slightest motion.—Pain in chest as from a sprain.—Shooting through chest above heart into shoulder-blade ; pain in l. arm.—Stitches in lower chest.—Stitches below breast.—(False pleurisy of winter season.)—Rheumatism of muscles of thorax and back ; < from every motion.

19. **Heart.**—Fluttering of heart.—Palpitation ; with anxiety, suppressed breathing ; with faint feeling ; with dyspnœa, pain in limbs, stitches in lower chest ; r.-sided prosopalgia.—Palpitation up into throat, after going to bed, trembling all over ; < lying on l. side ; > lying on back ; anxiety.—Severe pain in cardiac region, slow, small pulse (hypertrophy, dilatation, aortic obstruction).—Paroxysms of anguish about heart, dyspnœa, febrile excitement ; rheumatic endocarditis, with consequent hypertrophy and valvular disease.—Pressure like a marble from epigastrium towards heart, with strong, quick heart-beats ; every beat has a strumming as if it would burst, along sternum to throat ; third or fourth beat louder, followed by an intermission.—Wandering rheumatic pains in region of heart, extending down l. arm.—Shooting stabbing from heart through to l. scapula causing violent beating of heart.—Quickened but weak pulse.—Pulse : slow, weak ; arms feel weak ; scarcely perceptible, limbs cold ; irregular ; remarkably slow ; 40 to 48 ; slow, very feeble.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Muscles of neck sore to touch and on moving them.—Stiffness in neck, greatest at vertebra prominens.—Pain in sterno-mastoid muscle.—Tearing in nape.—Pains from neck down arm to little and fourth finger ; neck tender to touch ; pain, paroxysmal, < in early part of night, and attended by stiffness ; slow pulse.—Violent pain in upper three dorsal vertebræ, extending through scapulæ.—Constant pain in spine, sometimes < in lumbar region, with great heat and burning.—Sticking in lumbar region < on motion ; comes and goes.—Pain in back during menses.—Lameness in lumbar region.—Sensation as if spinal column would break with an anterior convexity.—Feeling of paralysis in sacrum.—Aching across joints.

21. **Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains, mostly in upper arms and lower part of legs, < when going to sleep.—Joints hot, red, swollen.—Pains shift suddenly.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in shoulders.—Deltoid rheumatism, esp. r.—Stitches in lower part of l. scapula.—Paroxysmal pains in r. arm.—Pain in l. arm.—Cracking in elbow-joint.—Stitching in hands ; hands feel as if they had been sprained.—Pain in l. wrist, causing hand to feel paralysed.—

Erysipelatous eruption on hands extending further.—Weakness in arms, pulse slow.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Tearing pains from hip (r.) down leg to feet.—Stitches: externally on knee; in feet, soles, toes, big toe.—Sensation of weakness in calves.—Feet feel sprained.—Unable to walk; ankles swollen; pains, though mostly confined to ankles, shift about from joint to joint.

24. **Generalities.**—Rheumatism often attacks heart, and generally goes from upper to lower parts; pains shift suddenly.—Weariness in all muscles; shuns all exertion, can hardly go upstairs.—Weary and giddy, with diarrhœa.—Weakness the only general symptom with neuralgia.—Trembling, thrilling, strumming, with palpitation.

25. **Skin.**—Sensation of rigidity of skin.—Pricking sensation in skin, with moderate sweat.—Dry skin.—Erysipelatous inflamed eruption on hand (like that of *Rhus*), with oppressed breathing.—Eruption like itch.—Red inflamed places here and there, exceedingly painful, as if boils would form.

26. **Sleep.**—Restless sleep, turns often.—Periosteal pains prevent sleep.—While sleeping stands up and walks about; talks in sleep.—Dreams: racking his brains; fantastic; of murder.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness with coldness; shaking chill in cold air; chills run over back.—Febrile excitement.—General heat; with burning and pain in back and loins.—Cold sweat.

Kamala.

Croton coccineus. Rottlera tinctoria. (India, South Arabia, Tropical Australia.) *N. O.* Euphorbiaceæ. [A red mealy inflammable powder, obtained from the trilobed capsules of the plant.] Tincture. Solution in Ether. Trituration.

Clinical.—Skin, affections of. Tapeworm.

Characteristics.—*Kamala* is best known in medicine as a remedy for tapeworm. It is given in doses of half to two drachms. Hanbury (*Pharm. Jour.*, February, 1858, quoted in *Treas. of Bot.*) says: "Among the Arabs of Aden it is given internally in leprosy, and used in solution to remove freckles and pustules; while in this country it has been used successfully in treating the eruption known as 'wild-fire' (Strophulus volaticus) in children, by rubbing the powder over the affected part with moist lint. It appears, however, to be most valued as an anthelmintic, and has been extensively used with much success in India in cases of tapeworm, three drachms being sufficient for a robust person, and half that quantity for one of feeble habit." *Kamala* shows by its clinical uses its relationship with *Croton* and the other Euphorbians.

Kaolin.

Alumina silicata. China Clay. Porcelain Clay. [Kaolin is disintegrated Felspar, the formula of which is $Al_2K_2(Si_3O_8)_2$]. Trituration.

Clinical.—Chest, soreness of. Croup. Diphtheria. Lead-poisoning. Nose, soreness of.

Characteristics.—According to J. Landesmann (quoted in Raue's *Record*, 1870, 171) Aegidi was the first to use *Kaolin* in cases of croup. Landesmann confirmed its efficacy and relates a case as an example. After *Aco.*, *Hep.*, *Spo.*, *Bro.*, *Pho.*, and *Iod.* had failed to relieve, *Kao.* 6, four or five globules every half-hour, rapidly removed the labouring, sawing respiration, and the child was out of danger. "It seems to be especially indicated where the croupous inflammation has its seat in the lower portion of the larynx or upper part of the treachea, which may be recognised by the much more labouring and sawing repiration." According to Farrington a leading indication is: Internal soreness along trachea and upper part of the chest; the child will not be touched. The use appears to be from the clinical side entirely. *Kao.* 30 relieved symptoms of lead-poisoning in a case of mine. In old-school practice it is used "as a completely inert (?) powder" (Brunton) in the same way as fuller's earth, and also as a basis for making pills.

Relations.—*Compare:* Alum., Silic.; K. bi., Spo., Iod., Hep., Aco., Fuller's Earth.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Pain in forehead.

5. **Nose.**—Nostrils feel sore; scabs form in nose; scanty and blood-streaked secretion.

9. **Throat.**—Membranous covering of l. side of throat; of r. side.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Husky voice; metallic, rasping breathing and suffocative cough.—Croup dipping down into treachea; heavy, laboured, sawing respiration.—Excessive soreness along trachea and chest.

24. **Generalities.**—Symptoms < towards evening and in the night.

25. **Skin.**—Dryness of skin.

Karaka.

Corynocarpus lævigatus. Kopi Tree (New Zealand). *N. O.* Myrsinaceæ (Allen puts it in Anacardiaceæ). Tincture or Trituration of fresh seeds.

Clinical.—Paralysis.

Characteristics.—G. Bennett has recorded a few symptoms observed in the case of a Maori chief poisoned with the seeds of

Karaka, which contain a tasteless farinaceous substance and are eaten in times of scarcity. But the raw seeds are poisonous and produce spasmodic pains, giddiness, and partial paralysis. To obviate this they are steamed for twenty-four hours, and then either buried in the ground or allowed to soak in water for some days (*Treas. of Bot.*). C. F. Fischer (*H. W.*, xxviii. 515) proved *Karaka* and used it clinically in cases of convulsions. He quotes an account of its effect from the *Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute*:—Violent spasms and convulsions of whole body, arms and legs stretched violently and rigidly out ; great flushings of heat ; protrusion of eyes and tongue ; gnashing of jaws. The poison proves rapidly fatal if the patient is not attended to immediately ; and the limbs are permanently and rigidly distorted if they are not fixed in proper positions until the crisis is passed. The general treatment is to bind the patient (generally a child), with the limbs in right position, dig a pit and place him in it, standing, buried up to the chin with a gag in his mouth. The writer describes a youth, æt. 12, who had recovered after being poisoned, but whose limbs had not been properly secured and were ever after absolutely useless. One leg was curved up behind his loins, the other bent up with the foot outwards ; one arm inclined behind his shoulder, the other slightly bent and extended forward, and all, as to muscles, inflexibly rigid. He could not move himself or even drive away the flies.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Giddiness.
3. **Eyes.**—Protrusion of eyes.
4. **Ears.**—Deafness (soon).
6. **Face.**—Gnashing of jaws.
8. **Mouth.**—Protrusion of tongue.

24. **Generalities.**—Spasm with pains.—Violent pain lasting a week (soon).—Partial paralysis.—Heat-anæsthesia ; when warm water was applied he did not feel any warmth from it.—Violent spasms and convulsions of whole body, arms and legs stretched violently and rigidly out.—Permanent rigid distortion.

Katipo, *see* Latrodectus Katipo.

Kava Kava, *see* Piper Methysticum.

Kerosolenum.

[One of the lighter products (probably the lightest) obtained by distillation from the crude oil obtained from *Albatite* from Nova Scotia, Kerosolene being the trade name given by the "Downer Kerosene Oil Company." Nearly or quite identical with "Gasolene," the lightest oil from Petroleum.—Allen.] Solution in Rectified Spirit.

Clinical.—Anæsthesia. Convulsions. Ecstasy. Laughter.

Characteristics.—The effects of *Kerosol.* have been observed on workmen, and also experiments have been made with it for the purpose of testing its anæsthetic properties. It causes a pleasurable kind of intoxication, but too much muscular rigidity, asphyxia, and intermittent pulse to render it a safe anæsthetic. Laughter was noticed in two cases, and this should prove an indication in some kinds of delirium and insanity. The symptoms are > in open air.

Relations.—*Compare:* Petrol., Paraff., Benzin.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—On breathing the vapour one seems to float away into a wavy maze with a sense of complete loneliness; there seems but one object in the universe, oneself; on recovery, the first object seen seems the only other object. —Laughed (after tooth extraction) and only felt he had had a pleasant dream. —Lost himself, but was inclined to laugh and would not keep still.

2. **Head.**—Peculiar lightness of head.—Slight headache.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes a little unnaturally open and staring.

6. **Face.**—Momentary dusky redness of face at each convulsion (as in epilepsy).

18. **Chest.**—During the convulsions breathing somewhat checked by rigid contraction of chest muscles.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse: accelerated; intermittent; volume diminished during insensibility.

21. **Limbs.**—Weakness of the limbs.

24. **Generalities.**—Moderate convulsions.—More muscular rigor than usual in favourable anæsthesia.—Partially or wholly insensible, but rapidly recovers when brought into open air.—Insensibility complete, though eyes not closed.

27. **Fever.**—Some sweating.

Kino, *see* Angophora.

[*Kino* is the name of various astringent gums, obtained from several plants, principally Pterocarpus marsupium (Indian Kino) and P. erinaceus (African Kino). These belong to the *N. O.* Leguminosæ. Under the name of "Kino Australiense" Allen gives symptoms of "Red gum." These are nearly identical with those obtained by F. Kopp, and recorded under *Angophora* (*which see*). Lippe gives under *Kino* (origin not stated) "Stitches in ear (r.).—Suppuration after inflammation of ear."]

Kissingen.

Cold, chlorinated, gaseous, saline Springs of Kissingen in Bavaria (Source Rakoczy). Dilution.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Constipation. Corns. Diabetes. Diarrhœa. Gout. Hæmorrhoids. Liver, affections of. Mesenteric glands, affections of. Noises in ears. Rectum, affections of. Spleen, affections of. Warts.

Characteristics.—The water of *Kissingen* has been proved by Carl Preu, and observations have been made on its general effects. The composition of the solid constituents is very complicated, but *Nat. mur.* is the leading ingredient, existing in the proportion of 5·82 out of a total of 8·55 in the 1,000. It compares with Nauheim, Kreutznach, and, to some extent, with Vichy. Constantin James gives an excellent account of its action, and one of especial interest to homœopaths, as it bears strongly on the doctrine of chronic diseases and the homœopathic aggravation. The dose is from three to six glasses of the water in the morning and two at 4 p.m. ; but the general rule is that no more is to be drunk than the stomach can digest without difficulty. In the first days there is increase of appetite and force ; but in proportion as the water is absorbed the effects become general. Then an eliminatory "crisis" comes on. The stools become brownish, loose, bilious. The urine is turbid, depositing a sediment which rapidly putrifies. The secretion of the bronchial, genital, and ocular mucous membranes, and also of the skin, is increased and changed in character. At the same time patients experience a sort of moral and physical prostration, and *are alarmed to see old and long-forgotten troubles reappear.* This crisis, which appears in the first or second week, soon disappears of itself, and the cure proceeds. The conditions against which *Kis.* is especially useful are abdominal affections—especially a catarrhal ("saburral") condition of the primæ viæ ; intestinal atony ; convalescence from typhoid and choleraic affections ; affections of the liver and spleen and intestinal glands. Also in cases of gout "where the asthmatic principle appears to be repercussed upon the abdominal viscera" ; for then the waters draw it out to the articulations. "Only these waters require to be managed with extreme prudence ; if you overdo the doses by ever so little you will bring on a true attack of gout." Thus far Constantin James on the effects on the sick, and observations recorded in Allen confirm them. Some of these effects were also observed in patients, and one of these is noteworthy. The patient suffered from vomiting of blood consequent on the disappearance of a hæmorrhoidal flux. Under the action of the waters the latter was restored and the blood-vomiting ceased. Among the general effects, trembling of the whole body, weariness, pulsation of the whole body, stitches here and there, were noted ; and especially a very tearful disposition : "If he only looks at any one he must weep" (especially at 10 a.m.) ; muscæ volitantes, and noises in the ears ; chills, heat, and perspiration. The symptoms were < in the

forenoon and at night, on waking; while eating (vertigo); during menstruation (toothache); while reading and writing.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nat. m. (weeping disposition; chill 10 a.m.; catarrh; constipation); Ant. c. (saburral condition); Urt. ur. (gout); Fer. pic. (warts and corns).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Yielding disposition.—Weeping and complaining, tossing. to and fro on account of pain.—If he only looks at any one he must weep —Constantly seeks for unpleasant things to think about and broods over them.—Anxiety and weakness preceding menses.—Very easily frightened.—Frightful thoughts at night on waking.—Ill-humoured, fretful, exhausted, weary of life; suddenly; always an hour after drinking the water; very transient. — Inability for mental work. — Irresolute. — Speech difficult because he constantly makes mistakes in speaking. — Loss of ideas. — Weak memory.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo while eating; suddenly after eating cooked cherries. —Feeling of intoxication.—Tensive headache < by reading.—Rush of blood to head and chest with cold feet.—Pain in both frontal eminences, extends down to nasal bone.—Headache above l. eye with double vision.—Drawing in head extending from root of nose upwards.—Pressive pain deep in occiput. —Tensive pain in whole scalp.—Itching on occiput.

3. **Eyes.**—White of eye seems yellow.—Staring eye.—Burning in eyes, evening.—Pressure, and itching in eyes.—Lids: tensive; twitching in r. lower; redness; agglutination.—Acrid lachrymation with pain in canthi.—Muscæ volitantes.

4. **Ears.**—Hot ears.—Ringing and roaring in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Catarrh: fluent; stopped.—Nose dry.—Crawling in r. nostril as if he would sneeze.

6. **Face.**—Deathly paleness.—Feeling of pressing asunder in both zygomata.—Frightful pressure in malar bones and in ear.—Upper lip burns at night and seems as if it would become swollen.

7. **Teeth.**—Teeth on edge as after acid.—Toothache during menses.— Roots of all l. lower teeth painful.

8. **Mouth.**—Coated tongue with pasty taste.—Prickling sticking on margin of tongue as if an ulcer would form.—Much accumulation of saliva, like soap and water.—Flat taste in mouth; his food has sour taste.—Salty taste (of the spring) lasting weeks after using the water.

9. **Throat.**—Mucus in throat.—Contraction.—Neck glands swell.

11. **Stomach.**—Appetite without hunger.—Painful hunger but immediately satisfied.—Constant thirst, even in forenoon.—Frequent eructations in open air.—Nausea with accumulation of water in mouth; half an hour after breakfast.—Vomiting of leathery, yellow-brown mucus.—Excessive vomiting and purging of black clotted blood.—Heaviness and distension beneath pit of stomach.—Stitches in epigastrium, r. side.

12. **Abdomen.**—Feeling as though everything too tight about hips, obliging her to loosen her dress.—Distended abdomen.—Incarceration of flatus.—Enormous colic with violent cramps.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Swelling of hæmorrhoidal veins.—Hæmorrhoidal flux more profuse.—In rectum: feeling of dryness; dragging; frequent stitches; itching.—Frequent ineffectual desire for stool.—Stools: leathery, yellowish brown, diarrhœa-like; pasty.—Evacuation of a large quantity of slimy, bilious matter, smelling like asafœtida (lasted two weeks in one habitually constipated).—Blackish-green stools.—Incredible amount of blackish-green, burnt, lumpy fæces, like large pieces of slate, preceded by blackish-green substances like gastric mucus, preceded by colicky pains and rumbling in abdomen; the former stool required so much exertion and caused so much pain that long-lasting faintness ensued (in a patient with intestinal inactivity).—Frequent bloody stools; afterwards hæmorrhoidal flux and no more vomiting of blood.—Passage of gall-stones.—Constipation.—Stool was difficult to press out of rectum; obliged to press the nates apart.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Feeling of moisture at meatus urinarius, as if he would have gonorrhœa.—Itching and sticking in urethra when not urinating.—Sand and gravel in urine for several weeks.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Unusual seminal emission at night.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Profuse menstruation; with discharge of membranous concretions.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—More hoarse than usual.—Frequent expectoration of mucus.

18. **Chest.**—Tightness of chest.—Pressure on (l.) chest.—Stitches in l. breast.

19. **Heart.**—Fulness in precordium.—Palpitation with anxiety.—Beats of heart intermit.—Pulse greatly accelerated and feverish.

21. **Limbs.**—Cramp-like feeling in limbs, esp. hands, as if arms had fallen asleep; violent inflammation of extensor digitorum communis of both hands in one hitherto paralysed.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Weakness and heaviness in arms.—R. arm has fallen asleep and feels paralysed.—Shoulders painful as if hot water had been poured over them.—Fuzzy feeling in finger-tips.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Frequently stumbles when walking from stiffness of joints.—Jerking in limbs while writing.—Cramp in r. calf and l. toe at night.—Heaviness of feet.—Painfulness, boring and sticking in corns.

24. **Generalities.**—Trembling of whole body.—Unusually weary after a walk.—Uneasiness, cannot lie still in any place.—Stitches here and there.—Pulsation of the body when he remains perfectly quiet.

25. **Skin.**—Yellowness of skin.—A three-months' old wart on the finger disappears.—Itching eruption on abdomen and feet.—Itching in limbs.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent yawning.—Sleeping during day.—Wakes several times at night with great uneasiness.—Jerking during sleep.—Starts up twice while falling asleep as from electric shock through whole body.—One dream follows another the whole night though he frequently wakes between them.—Dreamy sleep with confused dreams.—Frightful dreams of murder and fire.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness while walking, immediately followed by easy perspiration.—Febrile chill recurring daily at 10 a.m., but generally occurring later.—Shivering and goose-flesh.—Cold hands and feet.—Great heat after a

little wine (in one accustomed to it).—Flushes of heat and easy perspiration. —Head constantly hot during febrile chill.—Whole body reeking with perspiration.—Anxious sweat.

Kousso.

Brayera anthelmintica. Kuso. Cosso. (Abyssinia.) *N. O.* Rosaceæ.
Infusion of dried flowers. Tincture of flowers.

Clinical.—Abortion. Tapeworm.

Characteristics.—The flowers of *Kousso* are a favourite remedy for tapeworm with the natives of Abyssinia, and the use of them in European practice for that purpose has led to the observation of the few symptoms recorded, among which thirst, nausea, and vomiting are prominent. In one case miscarriage was caused. The mode of administration as a tænifuge is as follows: Take a quarter of an ounce of the dried flowers, boiling distilled water four ounces. Infuse fifteen minutes without straining. The powder is to be taken with the infusion, in the morning, fasting. Two such draughts may be given. It is best to give a purgative before and an hour or two after the draught. A remark by Alexander Milne is significant to homœopaths: "Though *Kousso* leads to the expulsion of the worm, it seems not to improve the morbid condition which favours its production." (Living tænia placed in an infusion of *Kousso* mixed with milk were killed in about half an hour.) The prostration caused by the treatment is so great that Milne advises a course of *Cinchona* and *Iron* to follow.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cucurb., Granat., Filix m.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Headache.
11. **Stomach.**—Thirst.—Nausea.—Vomiting.
13. **Stool and Anus.**—Prolapsus ani.—Watery diarrhœa.—Stools loose and dark.—Expulsion of lumbrici, of dead tænia solium and of bothriocephalus latus.
14. **Urinary Organs.**—Increased secretion of urine.—Diuresis followed by scanty urine.
16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Miscarriage.
24. **Generalities.**—Rapid and extreme prostration.
27. **Fever.**—Slight sensation of heat.

Krameria, *see* Ratanhia.

Kreosotum.

Kreasote or Creasote. A product of distillation of Wood Tar. $C_8 H_{10} O_2$. Solution in Rectified Spirit. [J. Meredith makes dilutions of "the first heavy distillate of hard green wood," which he has named *Carbo pyroligneus*.]

Clinical.—Acne. Amenorrhœa. *Cancer*. Carbuncle. Change of life. Cholera infantum. Coccygodynia. Congenital syphilis. Constipation. *Consumption*. *Dentition*. Diarrhœa. Ear, affections of. Enuresis. Epithelioma. Eructations. Eruptions. Flushings. Gastromalachia. Glossitis. Hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhagic diathesis. Herpes. *Hysterical vomiting*. *Irritation*. *Leucorrhœa*. Lip, epithelioma of. Lupus. *Menstruation, disorders of*. Neuralgia. Ovary, affections of. Prostate, irritation of. *Pregnancy, vomiting of*. Pustules. Rheumatism. Seasickness. *Stomach, affections of*. Syphilis. Syphilitic deafness. *Teeth, caries of*. *Toothache*. Ulcers. *Urine, incontinence of*. Uterus, affections of. Vomiting. Whooping-cough. Yawning.

Characteristics.—*Kreosote*, a product of the distillation of pyroligneous acid and of tar, the preservative principle of the smoke, used for smoking meats and fish, was discovered by Reichenbach, a Moravian chemist, early in the nineteenth century. The second edition of his work, published in 1835, supplies many of our data, but independently *Kre.* has been well proved. Its name, derived from the Greek, means "flesh-preserver"; and Teste includes it with *Arsen.*, *Merc. cor.*, *Plumb.*, *Stan.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Sul. ac.*, *Crocus*, and *Arg. met.*, in his *Merc.-Sol.* group. He remarks that several members of this group, whilst preserving dead organic matter from decomposition, have just the opposite effect on living tissues. The entire group have these characters: Suppressed or more frequently increased secretions with putridity. *Foul breath*. Bloating. Caries of teeth and bones. Cadaverous coldness. *Predominant left-sidedness*. Deep, nervous and mental derangement. Violent oscillation of symptoms—ravenous hunger to anorexia, &c. All favour the production of intestinal parasites and all are therefore anthelmintic. Excessive indulgence in smoked meats and fish is very injurious to the health. The principal observed effects are: Scorbutic condition of gums, falling out and decay of teeth, foul breath, costiveness, malaise. (*Salt*, another great preservative, also produces scurvy.) Kermes, of Weinsberg, has collected 135 cases in which death has occurred apparently from eating smoked foods. The leading symptoms in all were: Burning pain at epigastrium, bloody vomiting, meteorism, violent colic with constipation, slow breathing, sinking of pulse and dilatation of pupils. (Teste.) Reichenbach not only discovered *Kre.*, he also introduced it into medical practice, and there was, as usual, a rush for the new remedy, which for a short time was a panacea; and then, except among homœopaths, fell into neglect. Teste observed that it *acted particularly well* on infants in the cradle, and congenital syphilis was a very strong indication for it. The marked action of *Kre.* on the teeth and dentition confirms this. [Cooper cured with *Kre.* 30 a case of auditory vertigo in a patient with pegged teeth. No other medicine would touch the case.] But it is also frequently called

for in acquired syphilis, especially in the skin manifestations. Nash confirms the action on children and especially during dentition. The teeth decay almost as soon as they appear. Gums dark red or blue and very painful ; incessant vomiting ; cadaverous-smelling stools. The urinary symptoms are also marked, and *Kre.* is one of the most important remedies in enuresis. The chief urinary features are : (1) Copious pale urine. (2) Sudden, great urging ; the patient cannot go quick enough. (3) The child wets the bed during the first sleep which is very profound. J. Meredith ("Agricola") proved on himself (*H. W.*, xxviii. 84) "the first heavy distillate from hard green wood," obtained at charcoal works, in the 4x attenuation. The symptoms observed were so like those of pure *Kre.* that I do not think they need be separated. Among them were : Great thirst in evening. Enormous appetite. Stabbings here and there. Eyes feel as if in a woody smoke. Sneezing. Spleen pain. Nasal pus. [Teste emphasises a discharge "of fetid pus from nostrils."] At 7 a.m. sitting up in bed, pain and stiffness across hips and sacrum, which continued during the day. *Prostate and bladder irritation*, during night frequently rises to pass a very little urine, coming away like spray. It cured at the same time constipation of ten to twelve days' duration. Meredith cured with it a girl, æt. 17, of intense urethral scalding *after* urination (*H. W.*, xxx. 83). *Kre.* is no less suited to women than it is to children ; and especially to the leucophlegmatic temperament. Grauvogl cured with *Kre.* 3x a girl of 20 of suppression of menses, with a concomitant state of imbecility. (In another woman who had suppressed menses with tertian intermittent fever, the intermittent was cured with *Chi. sul.*, one grain four times a day, and then Grauvogl, hearing for the first time of the suppression of the menses, gave *Kre.* 3x, with the result that the fever returned in full force. *Quinine* was again given, and the fever again disappeared. Before the next period, as the patient was of the *Nux* type, that remedy was given and the period was re-established. According to Grauvogl *Kre.* has a short period of action, one or two days, *Chi. sul.* having two or three weeks ; and he quotes the case to illustrate the law of incompatibility ; in intermittents *Chi.* may be given after *Kre.*, but not *Kre.* after *Chi.*) Guernsey summarises the action of *Kre.* on women thus : "*Leucorrhœa putrid*, with accompanying complaints ; leucorrhœa in general, especially if very fetid and exhausting. Female genitals in general. Complaints after menstruation ; of females at change of life." According to the same authority *Kre.* affects especially the inner temples, external ears and lobe of the ear. It is suited to *very severe* old neuralgias with tearing pains ; sensations affecting upper jaw ; upper teeth ; inner navel region ; shoulder-blades. Dry-peeling lips are a characteristic : and *Kre.* has cured a tumour of lower lip, supposed to be epithelioma, with dry, cracked skin. In my own experience *Kre.* (3 and 30) meets a very large proportion of toothache cases where the teeth are decayed, especially if the gums are scorbutic. Its nearest rivals are *Staphisagria* with *blackened* teeth, and *Mercurius* with suppurating gumboil. The scapular pain is illustrated by a case of Lutze's. A lady had a pain under left scapula, **<** by motion, excruciatingly **<** by riding in a carriage ; **>** by pressure, by

lying with that shoulder on something hard, and by warmth. A long succession of homœopathic remedies was given in vain. Then the old school had a trial with *Antipyrine* and *Morphia*, with no better success. Long after, Lutze met the patient casually, and she mentioned that she had pains in the *left thumb*. This led him to *Kre.*, under which he found the other symptoms of the case. He asked the patient to let him give her one other dose. She consented. *Kre.* 200 was given and completely cured the patient, who had become nervous and worn out by the suffering she had endured (*J. of Homœopathics*, May, 1890). In the same number of the same journal a case is recorded by Jean. I. Mackay in which *Kre.* 45m., twice repeated at long intervals, wrought a cure : Mrs. L., 28, fair, nervous. Has one child, æt. 9. Six years before Mackay saw her had an abortion and since then health had been failing. Her chief complaint was of hæmorrhage from the uterus, brought on by lifting, over-exertion, and *always followed coitus.* No pain during coitus. Menses regular but profuse and clotted. Constant dull aching pain in back. The day after the flow has a terrible left-sided headache **>** by hot water applied to head. Annoying itching in genitals at times. Os eroded, speculum soon filling with clotted blood. "Coitus followed by flow of blood the next day" is a keynote for *Kre.* W. P. Wesselhœft (*Hahn. Ad.*, xxxviii. 23) confirms these symptoms : Coarse, red elevated acne pimples, especially in *blonde women.* Nocturnal enuresis from too profound sleep ; child cannot be awakened when taken up. Giving out of knee-joint with annoying cracking (in a large, fat *blonde woman*). Large purulent blisters on concha of both ears, with a red base, like small-pox pustules. Chronic headache accompanied with great drowsiness, during which the patient would sleep most of the time, and groan in his sleep. Relief was followed by the appearance of a great number of small warts on scalp. [Hering mentions these constitutions as suited to *Kre :* Dark complexion, slight, lean. Complexion livid, disposition sad, irritable. Old women. Torpid, leucophlegmatic temperament. Old-looking children, hard to awaken. Blondes.] The following case of coccygodynia was reported in *Amer. Hom.* Miss A. complains of unbearable burning pains in sacrum extending down to coccyx, with feeling there when sitting as if an electric battery were attached with needles which were pricking through the skin. **>** Rising from seat. Attended with milky leucorrhœa. *Kre.* cured in three days. James H. Freer (*N. A. J. H.*, xliv. 489) cured a lady over 80 who suffered from incontinence of urine on the occurrence of a bronchial attack which compelled her to keep her bed. Villers has reported a case of incontinence **<** *when lying down* cured by *Kre.*, and this led Freer to the remedy, which rapidly cleared up the case, bronchitis and all. (In Villers' case *Kre.* 30 was given for "incontinence of urine when lying down" because he had cured with it many cases of uterine hæmorrhage occurring only in, or **<** by, the horizontal position.—*H. R.*, x. 24.) Freer also cured incontinence in a case of locomotor ataxy (man, 74) with *Kre.* 6. An allopathic authority, Vladimir de Holstein, of Paris (*Amer. Hom.*, xxiv. 93), accidentally cured with 6-drop doses of *Kre.*, given in beer or milk, aggravated constipation in a chlorotic girl. He gave it with the sole

idea of "disinfecting" the intestines. The vomiting of *Kre.* is noteworthy. The most characteristic form is that due to weakness of stomach, which cannot digest, and which rejects a meal undigested some hours after it was eaten. Vomiting of pregnancy, sweetish water with ptyalism; of cholera infantum; incessant vomiting with cadaverous stools; in malignant disease of stomach. Gentry has recorded the following: Lady, 45, on visiting a friend ill with dysentery, was struck with the odour, went home, commenced to vomit, and vomited all food or drink and continued, without ceasing, vomiting or retching for three weeks, being fed by the rectum all the time. She had to be held up by the nurse. She was greatly emaciated. *Kre.* 200, one dose given. In twenty minutes the retching ceased. The patient fell asleep, had no more vomiting, and rapidly recovered. Up to this time she had been under allopaths, who advised that homœopathy should be tried, as they could do no more. Harmar Smith (*H. W.*, xxiii. 496) cured a girl of 10 of very frequent and violent eructation; she was apparently healthy in other respects. *Bell.* and *Puls.* did no good. *Arg. n.* aggravated. *Kre.* 2x at once did good and cured in a few days. A fatal case of poisoning with eighteen drops of *Kre.* has been recorded (*H. W.*, xxix. 344) and brings out many of the symptoms in the cases above quoted. A woman, 52, was given for a pulmonary affection *Kre.* six drops in milk three times a day. After the third day she had: Dysphagia, gastric pain, vomiting, diarrhœa, and a distressing tendency to cough. On admission to hospital twenty-four hours later the breath smelt of *Kre.* Skin and mucous membranes pale; lips blue; dysphagia marked. Mucous membrane of mouth of a dull white colour in parts. Paralysis and anæsthesia of palate, paralysis of larynx, analgesia of left arm and part of left leg. Later, albumen and casts in urine. After four days, some stupor, and weakness more marked. Next day collapse and death. After death two large erosions were found on upper part of œsophagus and others about pylorus. Stomach red and congested. Kidneys acutely inflamed. Cloudy swelling of liver.—Burning pains are a marked feature of *Kre.* (lupus of nose with burning pains. Chronic pneumonia with pain like red-hot coals in chest); and stitches are even more characteristic. Itching is intense. Among the *peculiar sensations* are: As if a board was across forehead. As if brain would force through forehead. As if something floating before eyes. As if a hard twisted ball was lying in umbilical region. During defecation children struggle and scream and seem as if they would go into fits. Burning as of hot coals deep in pelvis. As if something coming out of vagina. As if a load was resting on pelvis. As if sternum being crushed in. As of a heavy burden on crest of ilium. As if small of back would break. As if scapulæ and other parts bruised. As if tendon of elbow-joint too short. As if small of back would break. As if hip dislocated. As if leg too long when standing. There is general sensitiveness to touch and contact. Marked periodicity is apparent. Intermittent fevers. Prostration and restlessness. Fretful, irritable, apprehensive. Music makes him weep. Weak-minded with suppressed menses. Sufferings from the non-appearance of menses —hence at change of life. The symptoms are < after menstruation;

during leucorrhœa ; when yawning. < In open air ; cold weather ; when growing cold ; from cold washing or bathing. < At rest and especially when lying. Leucorrhœa is > sitting, < standing and walking. Cough compels sitting up all night. Touch <. Pressure >. General > from warmth. < By coitus and after coitus. Hoarseness is > by sneezing. Coughing = involuntary micturition. Drawing in limbs alternates with sufferings in the eyes.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Acon. (vascular erethism), Nux (violent pulsations in every part of body) ; according to Teste, Fer. met. is the best antidote, especially for over-action of Kre. in lively, sanguine, and vigorous children. *Incompatible :* Carb. v. ; also after Chi. *Followed well by :* Sul., Ars. (in malignant disease) ; Bell., Calc., K. ca., Lyc., Nit. ac., Rhus., Sep. *Compare :* Eupion and Kre., as might be expected, have many identical symptoms, notably hæmorrhages, pulsations, and menstrual disorders. The Carbons and Carbol. ac. are closely related to Kre., and Carb. v. so closely as to be inimical with it. Pix. compares in phthisis. K. ca. (product of burning wood ; stitches ; < after coitus). Sep. (intermittent menses ; outward pressure in genitals ; painful coitus ; vomiting of pregnancy ; red sand in urine, turbid, offensive : but Kre. has menses usually copious, accompanied with difficult hearing, noises and humming and roaring in head, dragging in back > by motion—Sep. < from motion—and leucorrhœa is more irritating, even excoriating, smells like green corn ; Sep. has not the acridity or the malignancy) ; Murex (passes copious pale urine at night ; wakes with a start and violent desire ; Kre. cannot get out of bed quickly enough, urine offensive) ; Lil. t. (bearing down) ; Bell. (enuresis, dentition, child worries all night, must be petted and tossed about, teeth decay rapidly ; bearing down < lying, > standing—Kre. < rest, > motion) ; Calc. (cholera infantum) ; Nux (irritable weakness of stomach, food cannot be digested : but Kre. retains food several hours and vomits it undigested) ; Pho. (vomiting ; but Pho. vomits food or drink as soon as it becomes warm in stomach) : Plat. (vaginismus ; but Kre. has flow of blood after coitus) ; Arg. n. (inflammation of eyelids in children or adults ; but Kre. has discharge of scalding tears early in morning) ; Ars. (neuralgia with burning pains) ; Staph. (teeth ; < after coitus) ; Bry. (neuralgia of sound teeth, severe pains < by motion, > by pressing head hard on pillow, and by cold applications : Kre., neuralgia of face, burning pains, in nervous, irritable people, < by motion and talking, teeth decay rapidly) ; Cham., Carb. v., Bell. and Ars. (menses offensive). Agn. c., Carb. a., Chel., Nit. ac., Nux, Pru. sp., Sep., and Thuj. (leucorrhœa staining yellow). Lach. (change of life) ; Phos. (hæmorrhagic diathesis ; dark, slight, lean, ill-developed, ill-nourished, overgrown patients) ; Abrot. (children old-looking, wrinkled) ; Iod. (scrofulous, psoric affections ; rapid emaciation ; inordinate appetite ; wasting of mammæ) ; Ham. (dark, oozing hæmorrhage) ; Ol. anim. (stitches in breasts : Ol. an., "shooting *out of* nipple") ; Bapt. (effects of bad smells).

Causation.—Bad smells. Sprains.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Restlessness when seated, with shivering, and frequent want to draw a long breath, which, however, is impossible.—Music and other emotional causes impel him to weep.—Lachrymose humour, sometimes with moroseness or melancholy.—Continual excitement, with obstinacy, and disposition to be angry.—Ill-humour.—Mental dejection, and despair of being cured, towards evening.—Mild melancholy, with desire for death.—Easy loss of ideas.—Weakness of memory.—Frequent absence of mind, and a sort of stupidity.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, which causes falling, sometimes in morning in open air.—Headache, like that which results from intoxication.—Headache caused by mental emotions.—Headache with inclination to sleep, and drawing in eyelids, or redness of face, lassitude (esp. in legs), bitter taste, ill-humour, and tendency to shed tears.—Sensation of tension, of heaviness and of fulness in head, sometimes as if everything were going to protrude through forehead, < on stooping.—Sensation of a weight in occiput, as if the head were going to fall backwards.—Painful pressure and compression, esp. in the vertex, temples, and forehead (when awaking in morning), with heat in face.—Pulsative pain and throbbing in the head, esp. the forehead.—Drawing pains, acute pullings and shootings in the head, sometimes extending to the jaws and teeth.—The headaches sometimes commence on waking in morning.—Shootings in side of head, with loss of ideas.—Buzzing in head.—Soreness of scalp on being touched.—Falling off of hair.—Miliary pimples on forehead.—Pimples on forehead, like those seen in drunkards.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes red and moist, as after weeping.—Eyes dull and sunken.—Itching in eyes with soreness after scratching them, inflammatory redness of the sclerotica, and pressure as from sand.—Continual heat, and burning sensation in eyes, and frequent lachrymation, even on waking in morning, and esp. on beholding light of day.—Eyes constantly, as it were, bathed in tears.—Burning and corrosive tears.—The tears are like salt water.—Interstitial keratitis, with pegged teeth.—Nocturnal agglutination of eyelids.—Redness and swelling of eyelids, and their margins.—Furfuraceous tetter on eyelids.—Quivering of eyelids (uncontrollable).—Sight confused as when looking through a veil, or as if there were down before eyes.—Sensation as if something were floating before eyes, obliging one to wipe them constantly.

4. **Ears.**—Heat and burning in ears.—Inflammatory swelling of the ear, with tensive, burning pains, or else with painful stiffness of neck, on side affected, with swelling of the cervical glands and livid grey complexion; pains extending to shoulders and arm, heat in forehead, and pressure above eyes.—Inflammation of (l.) outer ear, red, hot, swollen, burning, proceeding from a pimple in the concha, with stiffness and pain in l. side of neck, shoulder, and arm.—Pullings and shootings in ears, or cramp-like, pressive, and expansive pains.—Deafness, or aural vertigo, with signs of hereditary syphilis.—Buzzing in ears, with hardness of hearing, alternately with tingling and whistling in head.—Roaring in head; also humming and difficulty of hearing before and during menses.—Humid tetters on ears.—Itching in ears (and soles of feet).

5. **Nose.**—Offensive and fetid smell before nose, sometimes with want

of appetite.—Bad smell before nose (on waking).—Nose constantly moist.—Bleeding of nose, even in morning; blood bright red and thin, or thick and black.—Frequent sneezing, esp. in the morning.—Fluent coryza, with painful sensibility of the nasal fossæ, on breathing the air.—Coryza, with sensation of erosion under sternum.—Dry coryza, with frequent sneezing.—Chronic catarrh with old people.

6. **Face.**—Frequent, and even constant heat in face (during siesta), sometimes with throbbing in cheeks and forehead, and with a deep red colour of whole face, frequent want to make water.—Acne.—Face pale green with swelling of cervical glands.—Greyish, earthy colour of the face.—Furfuraceous tetters on cheeks, on eyelids, and round mouth.—Acute drawing pain in r. side of face, from jaw to temple.—Dryness of lips (with peeling off), as if caused by internal heat.—Burning pains; < talking or exertion; > lying on unaffected side.—Pustulous pimples on chin and cheek, which are covered with yellowish scabs.

7. **Teeth.**—Drawing pains and successive pullings in teeth, even on waking in morning, and sometimes with pains in diseased side of face, extending to temple.—Elongation of teeth.—Drawing, throbbing, jerking pains in teeth.—Bad odour from decayed teeth.—Teeth wedge-shaped (syphilitic deafness).—Dentition, great restlessness, wants to be constantly in motion, screaming all night.—Teeth show dark specks and begin to decay as soon as they appear.—After extraction, oozing of dark, slightly coagulated blood.—Inflammatory redness of gums (l. upper side).—Gums bluish red, soft; spongy.—Protruding gums infiltrated with dark watery fluid.—Gums bleed readily; scorbutic, spongy, and ulcerated.—Absorption of gums and alveolar processes.

8. **Mouth.**—Putrid odour from mouth.—Anæsthesia and paralysis of palate.—Tongue pale and flabby, with an accumulation of thin saliva in mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Continual dryness in throat, with burning and frequent thirst.—Scraping and roughness in throat with dryness and pain as of excoriation or pressure in throat on swallowing.—Painful sensation of choking at bottom of gullet, extending to chest and back.—Upper œsophagus eroded.

10. **Appetite.**—Greedy drinking followed by vomiting; great thirst.—Keen appetite, esp. for meat; craves smoked meats.—Cold food <; warm food >.—Dares not remain fasting (< fasting).—Bitter taste, esp. in throat, and when swallowing food.—Water after it is swallowed tastes bitter.—Sickly taste in mouth.—Entire loss of appetite, sometimes with pale and flaccid tongue, accumulation of saliva in mouth, and burning thirst.

11. **Stomach.**—Risings of flatus and sour regurgitations.—Frequent and violent eructations.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, salivation, and shivering over whole body, or with a burning sensation in mouth.—Retching, esp. when fasting in morning, as during pregnancy, and sometimes with vomiting of water and of mucus, dryness of nose, heat and pressive pain in forehead, thirst, and coldness in hands and feet.—Vomiting of sweetish water, when fasting in morning.—Vomiting; with dreadful burning at chest.—Stomach weak, cannot digest, food is immediately rejected, or vomited undigested some hours after eating.—Oppression of stomach, and of epigastrium, which renders the pressure of clothing insupportable.—Hardness in epigastric region, with

painful sensibility to touch.—Cancer of stomach.—Pulsation in region of stomach, extending to all the upper part of body, esp. when in motion.

12. **Abdomen.**—Shooting and pressive pains in hepatic region.—Sensation of fulness, and pain as from contusion, in liver.—Pressure in region of spleen; the spot is painful to external pressure, esp. when sitting down soon after rising from bed in morning.—Pain, as from ulceration, in abdomen, when breathing and moving; the pains sometimes hinder sleep during night.—Painful sensation of coldness in abdomen, with too scanty emission of urine.—Inflation and tension of abdomen (as after a copious meal), sometimes with shortness of breath.—Contractive pain in abdomen, even at night, towards morning, with a sensation as if there were a hard compact mass in umbilical region.—Shootings in abdomen, sometimes extending to sexual parts.—Colic, resembling labour pains, sometimes with frequent want to make water (which is finally emitted in small quantities and hot), ill-humour and irascibility, shiverings after the attack, and sometimes also a milky discharge from the vagina.—(Obstinate flatus in old abdominal disease.)

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stools: watery; papescent; dark brown; watery, putrid, containing undigested food; greyish or white; chipped, very fetid; frequent, greenish, watery; cadaverous-smelling.—Ineffectual painful urging.—Children struggle and scream during act of defecation, and scream as if they would go into fits.—Evacuations hard, dry, difficult, and only every third or fourth day.—Several evacuations daily.—Pulling, acute drawing pains, and cramp-like pains in rectum (towards the l. groin).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Diminished or excessively increased secretion of urine (also, he drinks much, with frequent desire to micturate, passing but little at a time).—Frequent and urgent want to make water, even at night.—(Relieves thirst in diabetes.)—Frequent urging with copious pale discharge; at night cannot get out of bed quick enough.—Wets bed at night; dreams he is urinating properly.—Urine spurts from her during each cough.—Can only urinate when lying.—Incontinence < lying down.—Urine of a chestnut colour, or turbid.—Urine fetid and colourless.—Reddish, or whitish sediment in the urine.—Burning corrosive urine.—Before urinating, discharge of bland leucorrhœa.—During micturition, burning between the labia.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Burning in genitals (during coition) and impotence.—Prepuce bluish black with hæmorrhages and gangrene.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Premature catamenia, of too long continuance, and too copious, with a discharge of black blood.—During an embrace, burning in the parts, followed next day by menstrual discharge of dark blood.—Appearance of menses in third month of pregnancy (blood black, flows in a stream).—Before the catamenia, abdominal spasms, leucorrhœa, irritation, and inquietude, vomiting of mucus or frothy risings, and inflation of the abdomen.—During menses: Hardness of hearing; discharge of fetid wind, constipation, and incarceration of flatus; buzzing and roaring in head; with pressive pains, colic, cuttings, sacral pains, constant shivering, or sweat on the back, and on the chest.—After menses: Abdominal spasms; pressure in the genitals; leucorrhœa; and many other sufferings.—Pains during menses, but < after.—Menses flow only when lying down; cease on sitting or walking about.—Metrorrhagia < lying, > getting up and walking about.—Metrorrhagia; in fungoid disease of endometrium.—Leucor-

rhœa, corrosive or mild, and sometimes followed by exhaustion and fatigue, esp. in legs.—Leucorrhœa of a yellow colour, staining linen yellow, with great weakness in legs.—White leucorrhœa, having odour of green corn.—Nausea during pregnancy; ptyalism; excoriating lochia.—Dwindling away of mammæ, with small, hard, painful lumps in them.—Leucorrhœa putrid, with accompanying complaints; leucorrhœa in general, esp. if very fetid and exhausting.—Complaints of females at change of life.—Cramp-like pains in external genitals.—Excoriation, with smarting pains between genitals and thighs.—Shootings in vagina, as if produced by electricity.—Voluptuous itching in vagina.—Itching in vagina, inducing rubbing in evening, succeeded by smarting, swelling, heat, and induration of external parts, with soreness in vagina when urinating.—Desire for coition, in females, esp. in morning.—After coition, pain, as of excoriation, and hard knottiness in neck of uterus, or swelling of the genital parts (both male and female) with burning pains (worse in morning than in evening).—After coition discharge of dark blood the next day.—Prolapsus vaginæ.—Prolapsus uteri.—Pulling, stitches, and shootings in the mammary glands.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Scraping and roughness in throat, with roughness and hoarseness of voice (> by sneezing in morning).—Paralysis of palate.—Dry cough, excited by a scraping in throat, or by a tickling in bronchia.—Dry, wheezing cough.—Cough, with shortness of breath.—Cough in evening, in bed, caused by crawling below larynx, with involuntary micturition.—Constant cough, with sleep and shiverings, followed by dry heat.—Convulsive cough, with retching, esp. in morning.—Continual hoarse and hollow cough, excited by an accumulation of mucus in throat, with easy expectoration of whitish, or of yellowish and thick mucus.—Cough, with pain in chest and sternum, compelling to press the hand on it; stitches and soreness in chest.—The mucus which is expectorated has sometimes a sweetish taste.—Involuntary emission of urine, and concussion in abdomen on coughing.

18. **Chest.**—Shortness of breath, sometimes with a sensation of heaviness in chest, and desire to make a deep inspiration, or with pain, as of a bruise, in chest (esp. sternum), when breathing.—Difficult and anxious respiration.—Frequent blood-spitting; afternoon fever and morning sweat.—Violent shootings in chest, in region of heart, in ribs, and in intercostal muscles, sometimes when breathing, or with suspended respiration; these shootings manifest themselves also at night.—Burning pain in chest, as after drinking brandy; the pain extends from centre of chest to throat and tongue, and is accompanied by heat, redness, and tension in face.—Terrible burning at chest, as from hot coals. Stitches in chest above heart, with oppression of breathing; in r. side, extending under scapula, arresting breathing.

19. **Heart.**—Stitches in heart.—Pulsation in all arteries when at rest.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Glands of neck swollen.—Pain in back; great sleepiness and profound sleep.—Pain as if small of back would break; < at rest; > from motion.—Pain in back at night; < when lying.—Scapulæ feel as if bruised.—Pain under (l.) shoulder-blade; > hard pressure and by warmth; < riding in carriage and by any motion.—Pains in small of back, like spasmodic pains of labour, with urgent want to make water, and to evacuate, or with leucorrhœa.—Pains, as of ulceration, in the lumbar vertebræ.

—Nocturnal pains in back, more violent during repose.—Continuous burning in small of back.—Drawing pain along coccyx to rectum and vagina, where a spasmodic, contractive pain is felt.

21. **Limbs.**—Analgesia of l. arm and part of l. leg.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Shootings in muscles and joints of shoulders.—Pain, as from contusion, in arms.—Pain in shoulders as if they had been uncovered all night.—Painful paralytic sensation in fore-arms and fingers.—Cramp-like pains in elbows and fore-arms.—Stiffness of hands, with cracked skin.—Pimples on hand, with violent itching, esp. in evening in bed.—Tetters on elbow, hands, and fingers.—Pain, as from dislocation, in thumbs.—L. thumb pains as if sprained and stiff.—Fingers dead ; they grow pale and insensible, early in morning, when rising, with tingling.—Numbness of fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain, as from fatigue, in hips and legs.—Bruised pain on crest of ilium, as if from a heavy burden or after running ; stitches from same through abdomen ; pain in same and in lumbar vertebræ, in morning, as if tired.—Drawing and shooting pains in thighs, **<** by movement.—Pains, as of a bruise, and bluish spots on thighs.—Pains in hams, as from contraction of tendons.—Heaviness in legs.—Drawing and shooting pains in limbs, alternately with sufferings in eyes.—Pain, as from dislocation, in joints of knees and feet.—Skin in ham red and rough, like herpes.—Tension and cramps in calves.—Pain, as of ulceration, and burning (itching) sensation in soles.—Œdematous (white) swelling of the feet, from toes to calves.—Coldness (and heaviness) of feet.—Sweat on feet.—Tetters on ankles.

24. **Generalities.**—Pain, as from excoriation and ulceration ; painful paralytic sensation ; pulling and shooting pains.—Hæmorrhages ; small wounds bleed much.—Putrid ulcers of any kind ; putrid diarrhœa.—Glossitis.—Exanthema on face ; on cheeks ; around mouth ; on upper lip ; on forehead ; burning urine ; erethism of blood ; yawning in general ; complaints accompanying yawning.—Pulse changed in general.—Pinching pains, and shootings, esp. in joints.—Lassitude, heaviness, and painful weariness in all limbs, esp. in legs.—Shocks in limbs, esp. when asleep at night.—Nocturnal pains.—Fainting fits on waking in morning.—Fainting (in morning, when rising too early).—Disposition to faint in a warm room, with heat of face and shortness of breath.—Numbness ; loss of sensation.—Rapid emaciation.—Attacks of stupor, with paleness and coldness of several parts, which seem then as if dead.—Pains, as from a bruise or contusion.—Excessive excitement of whole body.—Restlessness in whole body, **<** during repose.—Pains **<** during repose.

25. **Skin.**—Soft, unnatural feel of skin, with pegged teeth.—Violent itching all over body, esp. towards evening, and with burning sensation in arms and legs, after scratching.—Burning itching at night, and heat over whole body.—Nettle-rash.—Eruption, like bug-bites, with violent itching esp. in evening.—Large, greasy-looking, pox-shaped pustules over whole body.—Mealy and pustular, dry or humid tetters (on backs of hands and fingers, in palms, on ears, elbows, knuckles, and malleoli), with violent itching in almost every part of body.

26. **Sleep.**—Great inclination to sleep, with frequent yawnings ; sometimes with putrid taste in mouth, and want of appetite.—Fits of yawning,

with shivering, weeping, pressive pains in forehead, or lassitude.—Constant inclination to sleep.—Difficulty in going to sleep, caused by restlessness over whole body, or a sensation of fatigue, with pains in all limbs.—Disturbed sleep, with tossing.—Frequent waking during night.—Unrefreshing sleep, with paralytic sensation in all limbs on waking.—At night, pains in loins, internal shiverings, pulsations in head, restlessness over whole body, pressive and burning pains in eyes, agglutination of the lids, &c.—Starting from sleep in a fright.—Frequent, anxious dreams ; dreams of snow, of falling, pursuits, poisoning, emaciation, fire, of erections and of wanting to make water, of foul and disgusting linen, &c.

27. **Fever.**—Feverish sensation over whole body, with good appetite.—Predominance of cold, tendency to shiver, and frequent shiverings, sometimes with heat in face, redness of cheeks, coldness of feet, sensation of heaviness in arms, and excessive ill-humour ; or with epistaxis, or pain in loins, head, and eyes, distressing cough, &c.—Chilliness predominating while at rest.—Chill, with great bodily restlessness.—Flushes of heat, with circumscribed redness of the cheeks.—Perspiration only during morning, with heat and redness of cheeks.—Thirst after the shiverings.—Feverish heat, with red cheeks ; then sweat, followed by sacral pains.—Throbbing all over body < when at rest.—Pulse small and suppressed.

Laburnum.

Cytisus laburnum. *N. O.* Leguminosæ. Tincture or trituration of seeds. Tincture of fresh bark.

Clinical.—Convulsions. Eyes, affections of. Hydrocephalus. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—All parts of this well-known ornamental tree are poisonous, our knowledge of it being derived chiefly from the accidental poisoning of children who have eaten the pea-like seeds and pods. Here is a typical case: W. G., æt. 10, ate eight to ten seeds. Five or ten minutes after began to sweat, but soon became cold and shivering, skin pale, pulse scarcely perceptible, general collapse. Pupils dilated, is drowsy and giddy, but in no pain. Emetics and brandy were given, but after an hour of this there was no improvement. An enema of hot strong coffee was now given, the patient was wrapped in blankets, and hot bottles applied. The collapse then gradually passed off (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Sept. 26, 1891). —The giddiness is intense and in some cases peculiar: "Constant vertigo, even while lying; if she attempted to sit upright, she immediately fell back again." In one case the head was rigidly thrown back. Head hot. Convulsions, insensibility, drowsiness, and mental indifference were leading features; and muscular twitchings about the face were noted. Pupils dilated; in two cases they were *unequally dilated.* These patients were two boys poisoned by the root of an old tree; they had very strange waving motions of the arms and convulsive drawing up of the legs, first one leg then the other. A boy who ate the green twigs was seized with vomiting, pain in the stomach, and collapse; there was no diarrhœa but tenesmus and erections. After a few hours he passed 300 grams of grass-green urine, after which he felt >. The urine soon after passing assumed a natural colour.

Relations.—*Antidoted by* Coffee, and stimulants, hot and cold douches to chest. *Compare:* Nux; Gels. (> by copious urination).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—No anxiety; remarkable indifference to all around.—When spoken to, seemed stupid and unconcerned; when aroused by a shake and asked a question, he answered by a nod or shake of the head.—Stupefaction.

2. **Head.**—Constant vertigo even while lying down; if she attempted to sit up, she immediately fell back.—Giddy, wheeled perfectly round before and during vomiting.—Staggered, rolled head from side to side, eyes closed.

—Giddiness prevented him from walking, but he could sit upright.—Head rigidly thrown back.—Head hot.—Headache.—Pain in head and abdomen.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes : dull, lustreless ; surrounded by livid zone ; sunken.—Lids only half open ; mostly closed.—Pupils : much dilated, but react to strong light ; unequally dilated ; slightly contracted ; sluggish.

6. **Face.**—Expression anxious.—Face : pale, cold, of dull expression ; pale and expressive of severe pain, augmented from time to time by a succession of spasmodic muscular contractions after the pain ; deathly pale with blue lips.—Twitchings of muscles of face (and neck) ; with efforts at vomiting.

8. **Mouth.**—Slight frothing at mouth.—Pale, glazed tongue.—Tongue dry, glazed, and red.—Dryness of mouth ; and throat.—Lips parched.—Speech very indistinct.

9. **Throat.**—Burning in throat with great thirst.

11. **Stomach.**—Impaired appetite.—Excessive thirst.—Greedily thirsty, grasped at liquids with avidity, seizing the vessel with both hands and draining it.—Constant nausea and eructations.—Vomiting, pain in stomach, collapse ; no diarrhœa but tenesmus and erections ; followed by copious urination.—One vomited repeatedly during twelve hours, another one two or three hours ; in the latter case the other symptoms were much more violent.—Nothing remained in stomach, even water or ice was almost immediately rejected.—Burning pain in epigastrium.—Cramp-like sensation in region of stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen distended ; tympanic sensation.—Flatulent distension.—Colic **<** by pressure.

13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa : followed by cessation of convulsions ; with tenesmus and slightly bloody stool.—Never vomited but was much purged.—Watery fluid with peculiar odour constantly drained involuntarily from bowels.—In the crude form it colours the stools, giving them either a green, clay, or dark appearance.—The bowels almost always become constipated.—Tenesmus and erections.—(Marked relief to constipation due to pressure on rectum.—Cooper.)

14. **Urinary Organs.**—After a few hours passed 300 grams of grass-green urine and felt **>** after. The urine soon assumed natural colour on standing.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Tenesmus and erections.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Breathing : stertorous ; accelerated after the fever ; hurried and laboured ; slow, expiration very markedly prolonged.

19. **Heart.**—Heart's action rapid and tremulous.—Slight increase of pulse, and respiratory movements are also accelerated ; this is transient, pulse soon falls below normal ; languor and tendency to sleep follow.—Pulse alarmingly weak.

21. **Limbs.**—Jerking and trembling of limbs.—Extremities weak and cold.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Some had a peculiar twitching in their walk.

24. **Generalities.**—Convulsions.—Insensible, very strange waving motions of arms to and fro ; now and then the legs, first one then the other, convulsively drawn up.—Complete collapse with great restlessness ; with perfect consciousness.—Extreme intractable restlessness ending in incessant, almost frantic jactitation.—Felt faint and giddy.

26. **Sleep.**—Remarkably sleepy.—Transitory somnolence and languor, but this soon passed off, leaving marked insomnia, which lasted through the night.

27. **Fever.**—Surface of body pale, remarkably cold, almost like marble; at same time great aversion to slightest covering.—Sub-normal temperature.—Skin, very cold and clammy.—Every now and then severe rigors shook his frame.—Skin covered with clammy sweat.—Cold sweats, vomiting, vertigo, preceded by slight feeling of malaise, and followed by high fever.

Lac Caninum.

Bitch's Milk.

Clinical.—Arms, varicosis of. Breasts, painful. Chancre. Croup. Diphtheria. Dysmenorrhœa. Epulis. Eyes, affections of. Gonorrhœa. Headache. Ichthyosis. Leucorrhœa. Neuralgia. Ovaries, affections of. Ranula. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Spinal irritation. Stomach, affections of. Syphilis. Throat, sore. Ulcers. Uterus, affections of. Vaccinosis. Varicose veins. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Lac caninum* is not a novelty in remedies. "Dioscorides, Rhasis, Pliny, and Sextus recommended it for the removal of the dead fœtus. Sammonicus and Sextus praise it in photophobia and otitis. Pliny claims that it cures ulceration of the internal os. It was considered an antidote to deadly poisons." (Quotation by Hering.) Hering adds that the remedy was revived by Reisig, of New York, who used it successfully in the treatment of diphtheria. After Reisig the remedy was used by Bayard and Swan, to whose indefatigable exertions we owe the present status of this medicine. Swan's potencies were prepared from Reisig's 17th. The provings were made with the 30th and upwards and are published in a little volume by Swan and Berridge. As in the case of *Bufo*, *Castor equi*, and other remedies of ancient times, homœopathy has stepped in to confirm the accuracy of the old observers. In the provings a large number of the symptoms were manifested in the region of the throat, the effects being diagnosed as actual diphtheria in some instances. It is in diphtheria, both as curative and prophylactic that *Lac can.* has won its greatest fame; and the provings and clinical experience have developed a grand characteristic in this and other affections—an alternation of sides, often very rapid. "Soreness of throat commences with a tickling sensation which causes constant cough; then a sensation of a lump on one side, causing constant deglutition: this condition entirely ceases, only to commence on the opposite side, and often alternates, again returning to its first condition; these sore throats are very apt to begin and end with the menses." This "alternation of sides" once led me to the cure of an eczematous condition of the eyelids in a child. The child's aunt, who brought her to me, casually remarked that it often left one side entirely and went to the other and then back again. *Lac can.* cleared it up in a very short time. Rheumatic and other affections

having this peculiarity of changing from side to side are very likely to be benefited by *Lac can.* From diphtheria, with its fetid discharges, it is not a far step to ozæna, and *Lac can.* has proved itself curative in a number of cases. Corners of mouth and alæ nasi cracked. It has cured a case presenting the following characters : Crusts under which grey matter forms. Throat bad, swallowing difficult ; mucous follicles swollen, covered with cream-coloured mucus. Nose bad ; feared destruction of bones. Bloody pus discharges several times a day. Bones of nose sore to pressure. In addition to the changing sides characteristics *Lac can.* has : "Inflamed surfaces (of throat) *glistening.*" The same appearance when found on ulcerated surfaces in the skin is a leading indication for *Lac can.* The mental symptoms are remarkable. One prover had delusions about snakes ; imagined she was surrounded by them ; was afraid to close her eyes at night for fear of being bitten by a large snake which she imagined was beside the bed. Awoke in the night with a sensation that she was lying on a large snake. After menses, imagined all sorts of things about snakes. These snake-symptoms led to a cure. E. T. Balch (*H. P.*, x. 286) asked for advice in this case : "Maud R., 10, demi-brunette, of healthy parents, one and a half years before fell forward and hurt her chest whilst playing. Nothing was thought of it at the time, but when brought to Dr. Balch she was pale, emaciated, capricious, no desire for play. Sleep disturbed by frightful dreams, during the day piteously begs her mother to take her, she is so afraid. *She feels as though snakes were on her back.* In response to advice tendered one dose of *Lac. can.* 50m. was given, dry, and in twenty-four hours the child became more lively and cheerful and very soon all abnormal sensations disappeared. Another mental curiosity which has proved a useful pointer is this : "Imagines he wears some one else's nose." Restlessness, nervousness, and prostration appear in the provings and show the relation of the remedy to diphtheritic paralysis as well as to diphtheria itself. In one prover the symptoms occurred periodically : < in morning of one day and < in afternoon of next. Wandering rheumatic pains. The sensation of lightness or levitation was noticed—seemed to walk on air ; not to touch the bed when lying. Cannot bear one part of her body to touch another ; must even keep her fingers apart. The symptoms in general were < at night. Cold winds and cold, sharp air <. Cold washing = pain in herpetic eruption. Cold application > pain in upper jaw and teeth ; and cold water gave momentary > to sore throat. Pains in ankles, forehead, and upper jaw were > by warmth. Rest and lying down > most symptoms ; motion <. Flexion >, extension <. Going up and down stairs = pain in heart. Walking = leucorrhœa, < sores between labia and thighs. Touch < (external throat ; breasts, causing sexual excitement). < After sleep. The Schema comprises both caused and cured symptoms ; the latter are bracketed or have the name of the disease in which they occurred appended in brackets.

Relations.—[According to Nichols, Lac. can. "acts best in single dose ; if repeated should be given at exact intervals."] *Compare :* Lachesis is the nearest analogue (throat, ovaries, symptoms changing

from side to side—Lach. left to right; < after sleep; fainting on raising arms); Lac. vac. deflor. (dreams of going on a journey). Lac. vac. coag., Lact. ac. [The following were mostly supplied by Lippe to Swan's arrangement.] Weak memory for what she has read, not for other things (Lach., Nat. m., Staph.). Absent-minded (Anac., Caust., Con., Dulc., Lach., Nat. m., Sep.). Crying, fearing she was contracting consumption (Calc., Guar., Sep.). Exalted feeling in sensorium (Plat.). Headache < in cold wind, > in warm room (Aur., Nux v., Rhus). Headache < by noise > by keeping quiet; confused feeling in head (Calc.). Must have light, but intolerant of sunlight (Aco., Bell., Calc., Gels., Ruta, Stram). Soreness and scabbing of nostrils (K. bi., Thu.). Lips dry and peeling (Nat. m.). Throat sensitive to touch externally (Lach.); < by empty swallowing (Ign.). Breasts sensitive to pressure (Calc., Murex); to deep pressure (Merc.); as if full of very hard lumps, very painful when going up and down stairs (Bell., Calc., Carb. an., Lyc., Nit. ac., Phos.); soreness and enlargement (Bell., Bry., Calc.). Small, round, or irregular grey white ulcers on tonsils and fauces (Merc. i.). Discharges of diphtheritic matter from vulva and rectum (Apis). Empty, weak feeling in stomach-pit (Dig., Ign., Pet., Sep.); pain as from a stone or undigested food in stomach-pit (K. bi.). Pain in right ovarian region (Ap., Lyc., Pallad.). Sensation as if breath would leave her when lying down, must get up and move about (Grind.). Sciatica (Cur., Graph., Gnap., K. bi., Ir. v., Lach., Phyt., Tell.). When walking seems to be walking on air; when lying does not seem to touch the bed (Asar., Chi., Coff., Nat m., Nux, Op., Rhs., Spi., Stram., Thuj., Stict. pul., Phos. ac.). Dreams of going on a journey (Lac. v. deflor., Laches., Sang., Sil.). Spreads fingers apart (Secale—in spasms). Retina retains impressions of objects (Tuberc. Nicotin.—Lyc., ear retains impression of sounds). Red spot before vision (Dubois. Hyo.). Flatus from vagina (Bro., Lyc., Nux m., Nux v., Sang.). < Going down stairs (Borax). Diphtheria (Diphtherinum, Merc. cy., Gels.). [Hydrophobinum is a dog-engendered nosode and must be compared with Lan. can; Lach. is one of its antidotes.] Cannot bear one finger to touch the other (Lac. f. cannot bear one foot to touch the other).

Causation.—Result of fall.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Illusions or hallucinations about snakes; imagines they are all around her; that they are creeping into her bed; fears to close her eyes.—Horrible visions, fears they will take objective form; when sitting still and thinking.—Wakes at night with a sensation that she was lying on a large snake.—After menses, imagines all sorts of things about snakes.—Woke at daylight, feeling that she was a loathsome, horrible, mass of disease.—Could not bear to have any one part of her body touch another; felt if she could not get out of her body in some way, she would soon become crazy; could not think of anything but her own condition.—Feels weak, and nerves so thoroughly out of order, that she cannot bear one finger to touch the other (nervous throat affection).—Is impressed with the idea that all she says is a lie; that all her

symptoms are unreal, and the result of a diseased imagination ; it seems to be very difficult to speak the truth, but continually distrusts things ; when reading anything she rapidly changes the meaning, omitting or adding things.—Imagines that he wears some one else's nose (diphtheria).—Felt very short in morning while walking ; ditto in evening.—Finds it very difficult to read understandingly anything requiring a mental effort to follow it.—Very restless ; cannot concentrate her thoughts or mind to read ; wants to leave everything as soon as it is commenced.—When speaking, substitutes the name of the object seen for that which is thought.—Cannot remember what she reads, but can remember other things.—In writing, uses too many words or not the right ones ; very nervous.—Absent-minded.—Cannot bear to be left alone for an instant (diphtheria).—Fear : of disease ; of consumption ; of heart disease ; of falling downstairs.—Fits of weeping two or three times a day (metritis).—Depression.—(Thinks she is looked down upon by every one, and feels insulted thereat.)—Anxious.—Easily excited ; easily startled.—Cross and irritable ; while headache lasted.—(Attacks of rage, cursing and swearing at the slightest provocation.)

2. **Head.**—Dizzy sensation with slight nausea.—Constant noise in head, very confusing ; < at night, and much < at menses (metritis).—(Sick headaches beginning in nape ; the pain settling gradually in r. or l. forehead.)—Pain in l. occipital region running up when moving head.—(Headache over eyes, < when sewing ; frontal and occipital, < turning eyes up.)—Sharp lancinating pain, in a zigzag line from r. side of forehead to an indefinite point in occiput ; instantaneous, and sometimes repeated ; as soon as it is felt, she lays aside whatever she is doing and lies down, from an indefinite dread that it will return ; if at night, she goes to bed at once ; has great dread of the pain, though not very severe ; recurred for several days.—Sharp, throbbing pain in r. side of forehead ; then in l. side of forehead slightly.—Sharp pain like a stab in r. temple, at 7 p.m.—Throbbing pain just over r. temple, then sharp pain in socket of r. eye and in r. temple, disappearing quickly.—Pain in forehead, afternoon, first on l. side, then on r., over l. eye principally.—Headache over l. eye on first waking, and great pain in pelvis, most marked at r. ovary.—Neuralgic pain in l. side of head, followed by a film over l. eye, wants to rub it off ; not > by rubbing.—Headache first on one side of forehead, then on the other.—On going into the cold wind, felt a terrible pain in forehead as if it would split open, > on going into warm room.—Headache in upper part of forehead, with sensation of a broad band pressed firmly across forehead from one temple to the other.—Darting pain across forehead and over eyes.—Headache over both eyes, extending back over l. ear.—Slight pressure on vertex and over eyes, the day before menses ceased.—Dull pain in r. temple and r. eye, with pressure on vertex during menses.—Stiffness in occiput on turning head, with soreness on pressure.—(Occipital headache, with shooting pains extending to forehead.)—Headache < by noise or talking, > by keeping quiet ; confused feeling in head.—Intense headache, entirely > by cold-water application, but soon returned, not, however, as severe.—Pains in head during day, first on one side then on the other ; it seems perfectly unbearable ; > on first going into the air, but soon grows <.—Sensation as if brain were alternately contracted and relaxed, several times rapidly ; generally only when lying down ; at various

times all through proving.—Excessive dandriff on head for past week.—Sore pimples on scalp, which discharge and form a scab; extremely painful when touched, or on combing hair.—Head very sore, and itches almost all the time, < at night.—Slight roughness of skin of forehead, as of numerous pimples.

3. **Eyes.**—Sharp pain in socket back of r. eye, followed by tenderness in r. temple; both transient.—Darting intense pain round l. eye.—Heaviness of upper eyelid, with pain above l. eye; burning in l. eye; agglutination of l. lids (rheumatism).—Eyes slightly swollen; profuse lachrymation; with catarrh.—Looking at different objects causes eyes to ache.—Pricking sensation in eyeballs; eyes sensitive to cold air.—Upper eyelids very heavy, can scarcely keep eyes open; very sleepy.—Pain in eyes when reading; followed by a film over them, apparently requiring to be wiped off before she can see.—Tendency in retina to retain the impression of objects, esp. of colours; or somewhat of the object last looked at is projected into the next.—(Sees faces before her eyes, < in the dark; the face that haunts her most is one that she has really seen.)—Small floating discs before eyes occasionally, and showing primary colours at edge of discs.—When reading the page does not look clear, but seems covered with various pale spots of red, yellow, green, and other colours.—Occasionally when looking at an object sees red spots on it.—While looking at an object appears to see just beyond or out of the axis of vision, an object passing across the field of sight; but on adjusting the eye to see it, it is gone; it always appears as a small object, like a rat or bird, sometimes on the floor, at others in the air.

4. **Ears.**—Pain in r. ear, sometimes intense.—Very sharp pain in r. middle ear, while walking in wind; had to cover it with hand, which gave entire relief; sharp pain in r. side also.—No pain during day, but is awakened several times during night by sore aching pains in middle and external ear of side on which she is lying; soon passes off when the pressure is removed.—(Green, odourless discharge.)—Reverberation of voice as if speaking in a large, empty room; with pain in frontal region, first over one eye and then over the other.—(Sounds seems very far off.)—Ringing in r. ear.—At night a buzzing in r. ear.—Noises in ears; sensation as though ears were full.—(More than any other remedy, relieved deafness from hereditary syphilis.)

5. **Nose.**—Sore on r. side of septum of nose; next day nose sore, constant inclination to pick at it and get the scab off; nose still sore on sixth day, and on seventh day was very painful to touch; but on eighth day scab came off nose, leaving it as well as ever.—L. nostril first dry, afterwards discharging a thin, ichorous fluid, excoriating nostrils.—Stuffed feeling in nose and throat.—Watery discharge, followed by dry sensation in nose.—Fluent catarrh from both nostrils, with sensation of fulness in upper part of nose.—(Profuse nocturnal nasal discharge, like gonorrhœa, staining pillow greenish yellow.)—One side of nose stuffed up, the other free and discharging thin mucus at times and thin blood; these conditions alternate, first one nostril stopped up and the other fluent, and *vice versâ* (diphtheria).—Bad smell in nose.—Cannot bear smell of flowers; they seem to send a chill over her.—All drinks return by the nose, nothing being swallowed (diphtheria).

6. **Face.**—R. cheek burns like fire, and is red after coming in from the cold.—Pain as from a knife-thrust from under l. zygoma up to vertex.—Burn-

ing, flushing of face.—Marked pallor of face.—Lips dry and peeling off.—Jaw cracks while eating (dyspepsia).

7. **Teeth.**—Pain in l. upper molars, coming from l. temple through l. ear.—Teeth sensitive to cold water.—Gums swollen, ulcerated, retracted, bleeding, teeth loose; caused by defective nutrition and exposure.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue coated brown.—Tongue dirty, deeply coated near back and centre, except on edges, which are bright red; at 9 p.m. tongue looks patched.—Taste: putrid; of lead, afternoon.—Swelling of l. sublingual gland; ranula.—Mouth and throat covered with aphthous yellowish-white ulcerations, easily bleeding.—Roof of mouth very sore, with blisters that break and leave loose skin; any seasoned food causes great pain.—Inside of lower lip feels tender and sore, and looks very red.—Mouth very dry.—Saliva: increased, slightly viscid; ran from mouth during sleep.—Mouth constantly full of mucus, but a constant inclination to swallow, which = pain.—Frothy mucus in mouth < by going into open air, and after eating.—Breath very offensive (diphtheria).—Talking is very difficult, and there is a disposition to talk through nose (nervous throat affection).

9. **Throat.**—In morning throat very sore; r. tonsil covered with ulcers and patches, which extended over palate and covered l. tonsil; next day membrane extended across posterior wall of pharynx; uvula elongated, accompanied by chilliness, high fever, pains in head, back, and limbs, great restlessness, and extreme prostration. This was pronounced to be "severe diphtheria," but it soon got well.—Diphtheritic patch appeared first on r. tonsil, then on l., and frequently on alternated sides; the swelling of submaxillary and lymphatic cervical glands also alternated in like manner; there was a noticeable < after a cold storm from north-east.—Quinsy; alternating sides; thick, tough pieces of diphtheritic membrane coming away, and new membrane constantly re-forming; swelling in throat so large and tense that mouth could not be closed.—The diphtheritic deposits look as if varnished; exudations migratory, now here, now there (diphtheritic croup).—Throat sore: with severe headache; pain extending to chest; dry and sore; deep red colour on either side of throat opposite tonsils; on l. side; painful to external pressure on both sides.—Throat feels stiff (diphtheria).—Sore throat, alternating sides, beginning and ending with menses.—Feeling of a lump in throat, which goes down when swallowing, but returns; throat < r. side; < on swallowing saliva; afterwards, throat which had been getting well, suddenly one evening grew rapidly <, but this time on l. side.—Constant inclination to swallow, which causes pain extending to r. ear.—Tickling and sense of constriction in upper part of throat, causing constant dry, hacking cough.

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite improved; increased.—Cannot satisfy her hunger.—Desire for highly-seasoned dishes, which is very unusual; has used pepper, mustard, and salt freely.—No appetite (diphtheria; acute rheumatism).—Considerable thirst.—Great hunger for large quantities, often.—Craves milk and drinks much of it (diphtheria).—Aversion to anything sweet.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, with headache, on waking; continuing all morning.—Nausea > by eructations of wind.—At 5 p.m. while smoking a cigar, great nausea with severe pain in stomach-pit; vomiting seemed imminent, but the sensation ceased in four or five minutes.—At 10.15 a.m.,

empty, weak feeling in stomach-pit ; next day, same at 6 p.m.—Weak, sinking feeling at stomach-pit, on waking in morning.—Burning in epigastric region, feeling of a weight and pressure of a stone in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in r. side of pelvis ; while it lasted there was no pain in l. side.—Pain and burning in l. side of abdomen and pelvis, with weight and dragging on that side ; clothes feel very heavy.—Feeling of tension in l. groin ; does not want to walk or stand, as it < the sensation ; > by flexing leg on abdomen.—Very acute pain in l. groin, extending up l. side to crest of ilium ; > by stool ; sometimes the pain is in track of colon.—Abdomen swollen, and sensitive to deep pressure, which also = nausea, the nausea passes off when pressure is removed.—Felt as though abdomen and chest were firmly compressed all over, as if the skin were contracted.—Abdomen very sensitive to pressure and weight of clothes, entirely > by removing them, during very profuse menses.—Pains in abdomen intermittent.—Pain in pelvis, principally over r. ovarian region.—Headache (l.) on first waking, and great pain in pelvis, most marked at r. ovary.—Pressure from within outwards, as if contents of abdomen would be forced out literally, just above pelvis.—Sensation while walking as if abdomen would burst.

13. **Stool and Rectum.**—Frequent desire for stool all through provings. —When having a soft passage great tenesmus ; rectum does not act as if it had lost power, but as if it could not expel fæces because they are soft, and adhere to the parts like clay.—Constipation ; occasionally natural passages ; urgent desire for stool, but passes nothing but wind, or possibly one or two small pieces like sheep-dung ; considerable wind in abdomen, with rumbling, but never any pain.—Profuse diarrhœa, with colic pain ; diarrhœa watery, profuse, coming out with great force.—Great constipation before and after menses ; bowels very loose (not diarrhœa) during menses.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urination causes intense pain in urethra, soon passing off.—Sensation after urinating, as if bladder still full ; continued desire to urinate.—Frequent desire to urinate, which if not immediately attended to causes pain in bladder ; a numb, dull sensation ; if not > by urination it spreads over abdomen and l. side to ends of fingers ; never in head ; would frequently wake at night dreaming of the pain, and would have to urinate to > it.—Constant desire to urinate, passing large quantities frequently ; at night she dreams of urinating, and wakes to find an immediate necessity ; a less strong and healthy person would probably have wet the bed. —(Nocturnal enuresis, a specific.)

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sexual desire quite marked.—R. spermatic cord, low down, sore to touch.—Chancre on prepuce, l. side of frenum ; penis greatly swollen ; chancre like a cauliflower excrescence, red, smooth, and glistening.—(Small sore at entrance of urethra ; parts of glans around urethra an open ulcer, exhaling most fetid smell, and with most excruciating pain ; red, glistening appearance.)—Gonorrhœal pains, intermittent, in front, middle, or posterior part of urethra ; when the gonorrhœa is >, catarrh sets in.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses scanty ; terribly cross and impatient first day ; on second day, severe paroxysmal pains in uterine region, causing nausea ; occasional pain in l. ovarian region, passing about half-way down thigh, on upper part of it ; all these pains > by bending backwards ; pain and aching in r. lumbar region when leaning forwards (as in sewing) even

for a short time ; entire > when bending back.—Menses scanty at first ; with pain in l. ovary.—Menses very profuse ; abdomen very sensitive to pressure and weight of clothes, entire > by removing them.—(Several cases of membranous dysmenorrhœa.)—Dysmenorrhœa, pain in l. groin, with bearing down and nervousness.—Leucorrhœa all day, but none at night, even after taking a long walk.—Slight leucorrhœa during the day, < when standing or walking.—Severe pain in r. ovarian region, completely > by a flow of bright-red blood, which lasted an hour, and did not return.—In afternoon, intermittent, sharp pains in r. ovarian region.—Constant pain in r. ovary.—Pain in l. ovarian region, and all across lower part of abdomen.—Sharp pains beginning in l. ovary, and darting like lightning either towards r. ovarian region, or else up l. side and down arm, or sometimes down both thighs ; but generally down l. leg to foot, which is numb ; pains like labour-pains ; accompanied by great restlessness of legs and arms, and great aching in lumbar region ; (5th d. after premature labour).—Sharp, lancinating pains like knives cutting upward from os uteri, and as these were being relieved, sensation as of needles darting upwards in uterus.—Escape of flatus from vagina.—Pressure on anterior part of vulva, entire > by sitting ; sensation as if everything were coming out at vulva ; with frequent desire to urinate and smarting in urethra.—Itching in l. side of labia, with rough eruptive condition on l. side of vagina, with acrid leucorrhœa ; excoriating severely.—Great swelling of l. labia, and terrible pain while urinating ; (from gonorrhœa).—Itching of vulva.—Intense painful soreness of vulva, extending to anus, coming on very suddenly about noon, and lasting for about two hours ; came on again during evening ; could not walk, stand, or sit ; > by lying on back and separating the knees as far as possible.—Raw and bad-smelling sores between labia and thighs, in folds of skin ; < when walking, would rather keep still all the time ; these sores are covered with a disgusting white exudation.—Sexual organs extremely excited ; very much < from the slightest touch, as putting the hand on the breast, or from the pressure on vulva when sitting, or the slight friction caused by walking.—(After-pains very distressing, extending to thighs, rather < on r. side.)—Menses very stringy and sticky, cannot get rid of them.—Urination caused intense pain in vulva, when even the least drop of urine came in contact with it.—Breasts very sore and sensitive to pressure for a day or two during menses.—Breasts very sore and painful, with sharp, darting pain in r. ovarian region extending to knee, very painful and must keep leg flexed (1st d. after miscarriage at 6th month).—Constant pain in breasts, they feel very sore when going up or down stairs.—Breasts seem very full.—Constant pain in nipples.—Breasts sensitive to deep pressure.—Breasts painful ; feel as if full of very hard lumps, < going up or down stairs.—Loss of milk while nursing, without known cause.—Galactorrhœa (many cases).—Dries up the milk when nursing.—Given for an ulcerated throat to a nursing woman, it cured the throat and nearly dried up the milk.—After two doses of c.m. rapid decrease in size of breasts and quantity of milk in a lady who wanted to wean her child.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Slight hoarseness, with now and then a change of voice, after waking, but soon passing away.—Cough from tickling in upper anterior part of larynx, < when talking and also when lying.—Cough from tickling under middle of sternum.—Cough with pain and oppression of

chest ; it jars her all over.—Loss of voice, cannot speak in a whisper (pharyngitis).—Marked soreness on touching larynx (diphtheria).—Sensation as if the breath would leave her when lying down and trying to sleep ; has to jump up and stir around for an hour or so every night.

18. **Chest.**—Terrible dyspnœa immediately after sleep, first on l. side of chest ; the dyspnœa compelled her to be lifted upright with violent exertion to get breath ; there was sharp pain in region of heart with each of these attacks ; after the medicine had but one attack of dyspnœa, and all the pain was referred to r. side of chest (acute rheumatism).—Lungs feel as though fast to chest, < while writing.—Clavicles sore to touch.—Stabbing pain in r. lung, just below nipple, preceded by pain in stomach-pit as of a stone or undigested food.—Sharp pain in r. breast at 4 p.m.—Feeling of oppression and tightness behind sternum, with desire to draw a deep breath.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of heart, irregular, causing shortness of breath.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Neck stiff (rheumatism, neuralgic headache ; diphtheria).—Sharp neuralgic pain under r. scapula.—Lameness and cutting pain under l. scapula, < turning in bed.—Sharp, cutting pain under l. scapula, shooting forwards through lung.—Backache nearly all day between scapulæ, < after becoming warm, somewhat > by leaning back.—Pain in sacrum < by riding (not by walking.)—Aching pain, < by stooping, > by leaning back, with weakness ; this pain extended around l. side of pelvis (leaving the back) to inside of thigh followed by a bloody leucorrhœal discharge after six hours, which came all at once, leaving labia extremely sensitive.—Spine aches from base of brain to coccyx (pharyngitis).

21. **Limbs.**—Aching pains in limbs and back.—Rheumatism beginning in soles flying from joint to joint and side to side, < every evening and by movement and touch ; numb pains in ankle.—Burning of hands and feet at night (ovaralgia.)

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Painful swelling and hardness, with suppuration of l. axillary gland ; menses came on at same time.—Pains down r. arm and in fingers, which feel cramped ; does not seem to have the same power in r. hand.—From draught in evening, sudden, violent pains in r. shoulder, so much so that when retiring she could not raise arm to finish toilet, as if disabled by dislocation.—Right wrist lame and painful.—Sharp, shooting pains in ball of r. thumb.—Sharp pain round l. arm, as of a cutting instrument ; felt principally at the vaccination-cicatrix ; passed from thence to l. elbow and disappeared ; (forty-five minutes after first dose.)—Trembling of l. hand, as in paralysis agitans.—Woke at night feeling very chilly, with sharp pain in l. hand, and sensation in l. arm as if asleep ; lasting fifteen minutes.—Palms and soles burning hot.—Two warts on little finger noticed to be leaving.—Painful eruption on axillæ, like moist herpes, exceedingly painful on washing them.—Veins in hands look bluer than usual, they are swollen.—Sensation as if an insect were crawling on shoulders and neck, occasionally on hands.—Perspiration in axillæ, stains linen bright orange colour, no smell.—Very fetid perspiration in axillæ, staining linen brown.—Wrists very lame, esp. r., which has sharp pains passing from thumb to little finger.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—A few days before menses, inside of both thighs became raw and painful when walking, they then broke out with large, flat, red pimples ; the soreness soon left ; but the pimples remained.—Varicose

veins on outer r. thigh, from hip to knee.—Sensation of numbness in l. leg with great heat as if burning, but cool to touch ; brought on by pressure.—Stiffness through thighs, < on attempting to move after sitting.—Veins of feet and ankles very much swollen.—Feet swollen and very sore, causing considerable pain while walking.—Cramps in feet.—Numbness and paralytic feeling in inner side of both knees, extending to both big toes.—Pain in r. hip and leg while walking, with a trembling of leg, and slight feeling of uncertainty, esp. on going down stairs (metritis).—(Articular rheumatism in r. hip and knee-joints, esp. former ; she was seated in an armchair, unable to move, complaining of bruised, smarting, lancinating pains in both joints and in lumbar region with swelling of affected joints ; pains < by slightest motion at night ; by touch and by pressure of bed clothes ; next day pains and swelling had gone to l. hip and knee joints, leaving r. almost free ; the ensuing day they had almost entirely disappeared from l. hip and knee-joints and had again attacked r. hip and knee ; complaining, moaning, and sighing on account of her sufferings and probable termination of her illness).—Rheumatic pains in l. hip and along sciatic nerve ; wandering pains in nape of neck, with stiffness ; pains in one or other shoulder ; pain above l. eye and heaviness of eyelid ; burning in eye, agglutination of eyelids ; sensitiveness to light (sciatica and rheumatism).—Intense, unbearable pain across supersacral region, extending to r. natis and down r. sciatic nerve ; pain so severe as to prevent sleep or rest (sciatica).—(Partial paralysis of r. leg from miscarriage ; leg numb and stiff, but cannot keep it still ; feels > flexing it on abdomen.)—Numb pains chiefly in ankles, < while quiet, with swelling ; veins of ankles distended ; > while extreme heat is applied (rheumatism).—Ecthyma : on r. leg.

25. **Skin.**—Sensation as if an insect was crawling on shoulders and neck, occasionally on both hands.—Herpetic eruption in both axillæ, with light brownish scab, extremely painful when washing ; eruption most in r. axilla, and in both instances appeared previous to pain in labiæ, which was followed by a discharge of blood from vagina.—Every scratch gets sore.—Icthyosis, with branlike desquamation of skin.—Shining, glazed, and red appearance of ulcers on shin and wrist (syphilis).—Crusts on skin, under which greyish yellow matter formed and was squeezed out.

26. **Sleep.**—Great desire to sleep (diphtheria).—Cried out and talked in sleep (diphtheria).—Cannot find any comfortable position in bed ; there is no way that she can put her hands that they do not bother her ; falls asleep at last on her face.—Dreamed a large snake was in bed (tonsillitis).—Got to sleep late ; profuse sweat during sleep ; felt feverish all night ; in morning > in every way.—At night lies with l. leg flexed on thigh, and thigh on pelvis ; restless ; < after sleep (ovaralgia).—Dreams frequently that she is urinating, and wakes to find herself on point of doing so, requiring immediate relief.—Symptoms < after sleep (diphtheria).

27. **Fever.**—Chilly feeling lasting all day.—Internal chilliness with external warmth.—Cold chills run down back, hands as cold as ice (on entering house 4 p.m. ; 6.30 entire > after a good dinner).—Fever and chills for a few days, and up and down every few hours.—Intense fever on waking in morning, with perspiration.—Dry, hot skin (diphtheria).—Exhausting sweats ; after sleep.—Wakes at night in cold perspiration, with fearful foreboding (metritis).—Perspired considerably through night, sweat having a rank smell (acute rheumatism).

Lac Felinum.

Cat's Milk. Dilution.

Clinical.—Ciliary neuralgia. Dysmenorrhœa. Headache, Keratitis. Mouth, inflammation of. Stye. Throat, catarrh of.

Characteristics.—This is another of the remedies introduced by Swan. The full pathogenesis appears in *Med. Visitor*, Aug., 1893, part having already appeared in *H. W.*, xviii. 151. The greatest number of the symptoms were experienced in the head and eyes, and many of these have been confirmed. Here is one from Swan: "Terrible headache penetrating the left eyeball to centre of brain, with pain in left supra-orbital region extending through brain to right vertex" (*H. W.*, xviii. 429). Many eye cases are on record. Swan benefited this case: "Pain in eyes back into head, extremely sharp, with a sensation as if the eyes extended back. Great photophobia: any continued glare causes the pain" (*H. W.*, xvii. 54). Berridge reports this case: "Mr. H., 37. Left eye inflamed three weeks; deep red; photophobia; on left segment of cornea an ulcer. For three nights pain like a knife running from left eye to left occiput, on lying down, especially on left side. Burning in left temple, near eye, < at night. *Lac.-fel.* 40m. (Finke) every four hours. Eye was better next day, and steadily got well. The pain ceased first." Berridge remarks that "< lying on left side" has been verified by him in another case (*Lach.* has < lying on painful side; *Zinc.* < lying on unpainful side —*H. P.*, vi. 376). One of the provers took 17th, and afterwards 1m. (Fincke) potency. Another prover took the 200th. Among the verified symptoms are: Morbid conscientiousness; heaviness in forehead; scalded sensation on tongue; absence of appetite. The eye affections are mostly accompanied by shooting pains from eye backwards. Styes were present in some cases. (In the Schema cured symptoms are bracketed or have the name of the disease in which they occurred appended in brackets.)

Relations.—*Compare:* Lac. can., Lac. def., &c. In eye affections, Spigel. Stye, Staph., Puls., Hep.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great depression of spirits.—Very cross to every one.—Fear of falling downstairs, but without vertigo.—Morbid conscientiousness; every little fault appeared a crime.—Mental illusion that the corners of furniture, or any pointed object near her, were about to run into eyes; the symptom is purely mental; the objects do not appear to her sight to be too close (asthenopia).

2. **Head.**—Dull pain in forehead in region of eyebrows.—Heaviness in forehead.—Heavy pressure in sides of head and vertex.—Pulsations in head, with sensation of heat in forehead, and constriction across bridge of nose.—Acute pain on vertex.—Acute pain in frontal region.—Intense pain early in

morning on vertex, and l. side of head: it commences just in front of vertex, with a flush of heat which extends front about an inch, and is followed by the intense pain; the heat and pain then spread, never crossing median line, down l. side as a veil, taking half the nose and jaws, and entering ear, causing her to close the eyes from its intensity; during the pain, head drawn down so that chin pressed heavily on chest, and her agony was so great that she had to hold the head firmly in her hands, and rush through the house from room to room screaming (from the 17th potency).—Acute pain over l. eye and temple.—Pain in head < from reading.—Sharp lancinating pains passing zig-zag down l. side of head about every ten minutes from vertex towards l. ear.—Pain commencing with a chilly sensation at root of nose; also a cold pain passing up median line to vertex, and passing down to ear (like the previous symptom).—Headache over eyes (l.).—Pain in forehead, occiput, and l. side of head, with rigidity of cords of neck (splenius and trapezius), and heat in vertex; the pain in forehead is heavy, pressing down over eyes (headache).—Intense pain from head along lower jaw, causing mouth to fill with saliva.—Crawling on top of brain (asthenopia).—Weight on vertex (asthenopia).—Terrible headache penetrating l. eyeball to centre of brain, with pain in l. supra-orbital region extending through brain to vertex (headache).—Burning in l. temple near eye, < at night (keratitis).

3. **Eyes.**—Sharp lancinating pain through centre of l. eyeball, leaving it very sore internally, and causing profuse lachrymation (from the 1m.). —Heavy pressure downwards of eyebrows and eyelids, as if the parts were lead.—Inclination to keep eyes shut.—Eyes feel as if sunken in head, and l. eye occasionally waters.—Twitching of outer end of l. upper lid, inside.—(Twitching of eyelids r. and l.).—(Ciliary neuralgia.)—Sharp lancinating pain in centre of r. eyeball extending externally to temple and frontal region over eye, with intense photophobia, redness of conjunctiva and lachrymation; < by reading or writing; the pain appears to be in interior of eyeball, and extends thence to posterior wall of orbit, and then to the temples, with throbbing; dim sight when reading: also constipation, loss of appetite, lassitude in legs (choroiditis).—(Have had great success with it in eye cases, esp. where there is severe pain in back of orbit, indicating choroiditis.—Swan.)—On looking fixedly, reading, or writing, darting pain from eyes nearly to occiput; much < in r. eye (asthenopia).—When reading letters run together, with dull aching pain behind eyes, or shooting in eyes, the confused sight and shooting being < in r. eye; symptoms excited by catching cold or by over-fatigue (asthenopia).—Pain in eyes, back into head, extremely sharp, with a sensation as if eyes extended back; great photophobia to natural or artificial light; any continued glare results in this pain (improved).—Darting pain going backwards in centre of r. eye, < at night (keratitis).—If she lies on l. side. r. eye feels as if it were moving about and too heavy, with great pain.—(Ulceration of cornea.)—Photophobia. —[L. eye feels hot and adheres in morning.—White spot on outer edge of l. cornea, with red vessels running up to it from conjunctiva, and shooting pains from the spot to occiput.—Pain in r. lower orbital border as if sore, with tenderness there on touch, and shooting in r. eye.—R. eye inflamed, with shooting backward where the white spot is; l. eye also inflamed, but without shooting.—Stye on l. upper lid.—Two styes on r. lower lid.—Eyes get

bad every September.—Eyes ache by gaslight. (Cured in various cases of ulceration of cornea)].

5. **Nose.**—Cannot bear the smell of clams, of which she is naturally very fond, and cannot eat them.

7. **Teeth.**—Pains in all the teeth as the hot pain from head touched them.

8. **Mouth.**—Sensation as if tongue were scalded by a hot drink.—Redness under tongue, on gums, and whole buccal cavity.—Soreness and sensation of ulcers on tongue and roof of mouth.—The parts of mouth seem to stick together, requiring an injection of air or saliva to separate them.—Loss of taste.—Brassy taste in mouth.—Salivation, tongue enlarged and serrated at edges by teeth.—Small white ulcers covering tongue and whole buccal cavity.—Elongation of palate.—Very sore mouth.—(Dryness of mouth.)

9. **Throat.**—Tough mucus in pharynx.—Stringy, tough mucus in pharynx, cannot hawk it up and has to swallow it; when it can be expectorated it is yellow.—Mucus in pharynx between head and throat is thick, yellow, tough, stringy, expectorated with difficulty, and has a sickish sweet taste.—Posterior wall of pharynx slightly inflamed, with sensation of soreness.

11. **Stomach.**—No appetite.—After eating feels swollen; has to take off her dress and loosen clothes.—Great desire to eat paper.—Stomach sore all around just below the belt, < l. side.—Occasionally very slight nausea.—Heat in epigastrium.—Great soreness and sensitiveness of epigastric region.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in abdomen and back, as if menses about commencing.—Pain in bowels.—At midnight, sensation of a cold bandage over lower part of abdomen.—Great weight and bearing down in pelvis, like falling of the womb, as if she could not walk; < when standing.—Pain in pelvis through hips on pressure, as when placing arms akimbo.

13. **Stool and Rectum.**—Natural stool, but very slow in passing, at 2 a.m.—Stool long, tenacious, slipping back when ceasing to strain; seeming inability of rectum to expel its contents.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent desire to urinate, urine very pale.—(Obstruction in urinating, has to wait.)

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Leucorrhœa ceased on third and reappeared on fourth day.—Furious itching of vulva, inside and out; yellow leucorrhœa.—(Dragging pain in l. ovary.)

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dryness of rim of glottis.

18. **Chest.**—Very much oppressed for breath, continuing for several days; it is a difficulty in drawing a long breath, or rather that requires the drawing of a long inspiration, for it seems as if the breathing was done by upper part of lungs alone.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in right side of l. wrist when using index finger.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—L. foot feels cold when touched by r. foot.—Legs ache.

24. **Generalities.**—Entire r. side from crown to sole felt terribly weak, heavy, and distressed, so that it was difficult to walk.—(Constant nervous trembling, esp. of hands, as in drunkards.)

26. **Sleep.**—Dulness, sleepiness, gaping.—Heavy, profound sleep, not easily awakened.—Dreamed of earthquakes.

27. **Fever.**—Cold and heat alternately, each continuing but a short time.

Lac Vaccinum.

Cow's milk. Dilution.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Blindness. Diabetes. Headache. Milk, intolerance of. Rheumatism. Sternum, pains in. Tongue, ulcers on.

Characteristics.—*Lac vac.* was proved by J. C. Boardman, of Trenton, New Jersey (*H. W.*, xix. 402). Swan's 200th potency was used. I have given the symptoms in the Schema. To these might be added the effects of milk on persons intolerant of it. The headaches, biliousness, and constipation frequently induced by milk are well known. The headaches were well brought out in the proving. Milk frequently aggravates rheumatism; and Burnett has observed that children who drink much milk after their teeth are grown become very liable to colds. The keynote of *Lac can.* is alternation of sides; in *Lac vac.* the symptoms appeared both sides simultaneously. The great thirst and excessive flow of urine suggest diabetes. Swan gives a brief proving (*H. P.*, ix. 252) and some cures. The cures were: (1) Short rheumatic pains in knee and ankles on walking; passing fetid flatus. (2) Fever at night followed by profuse sweat all over; the fever was preceded by chilly feeling, beginning at shoulders, then running up from feet to head; headache. (3) Flat white ulcers on tongue, sensitive, covered with white slimy mucus, extending to sides of cheeks. (4) Brown crusts, having greasy appearance, especially in corners of mouth, like "butter-sores." (5) Fulness of head, as if too large and heavy. (6) Vertigo. (7) Eructations and passing of much flatus.—The symptoms of Swan's proving (by Miss H. from the 1m. of Fincke) are included in the pathogenesis.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lac. v. def., Lac. v. flor., Lac. can.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—General nervousness, with depression of spirits, feeling as though about to hear bad news.—Mental confusion, lasting a long time after proving.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo: falls backwards if she closes her eyes.—A creeping sensation, or screw-like or vertical motion, began over l. eye, and continued upwards to vertex, next the same motion or feeling began two inches behind l. ear, and likewise went upwards to vertex; also a pressure on vertex, with a sensation of heat when hand was applied (1 h.).—Sensation like a fire-ball in each temple simultaneously (20 m.).—All these symptoms passed away except pain on top of head, which feels as though something heavy were laid there,

and occasionally a sharp pain simultaneously (3½ h.).—Woke in morning with an aching pain all over head, most severe in occiput.

3. **Eyes.**—Dull pain over r. eye, and very slight dull feeling over l. eye. —Eyes have a blur, or dimness, or obscurity of sight, off and on for a few moments at a time.—Blindness of both eyes, which came on three or four times in succession, lasting only a second at a time, then passing entirely away, leaving a pain in each temple, on top of head, l. ear, and below l. ear in the neck (2½ h.).

4. **Ears.**—Ears felt stopped up; felt deaf in both ears, although she could hear as before.

8. **Mouth.**—Had a dirty, yellow-coated tongue, which felt parched.—Sour taste.—Acid saliva staining handkerchief yellow.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation of plug in throat or larynx.

10. **Appetite.**—Thirst for cold water in quantities; drank three tumbler-fuls during evening.

11. **Stomach.**—Had a swelling or bloating of stomach (3rd d.).—At 10.30 a.m. sour taste; nausea, but no rising or vomiting (1 h.).—Contractive, pressing pain in stomach-pit, > by external pressure.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain proceeding from sternum, extending across abdomen about an inch below umbilicus.

13. **Stool.**—Obstinate constipation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine was not increased in morning, but was dark red, without sediment.—Filled a large iron spoon with the urine and boiled it for twenty minutes; it left quite a mass of albumen, about a quarter of the whole; specific gravity 1030.—Yesterday the urine turned blue paper red; to-day it turns the red paper blue (13th d.).—In afternoon was obliged to urinate every fifteen minutes, in large quantity each time; was afraid to go across the street to a store for fear it would overtake me before I could return; it all passed off the same night.—The density of urine varied during a few days from 1,018 to 1,028, colour clear, odourless, acid reaction.—Frequent discharge of clear urine, nearly colourless, no sediment.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—White watery leucorrhœa; pain in sacrum.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Sensation of plug in throat or larynx.

18. **Chest.**—A sharp pain appeared in a spot the size of a shilling on each side of sternum and about middle of chest, with a sense of suffocation. —Later a burning sensation in same region.—Same pain extends across abdomen about five inches lower down (about an inch below umbilicus); it did not seem to involve the bladder; no rumbling or passing of flatus.—Sharp pains in l. lower chest, or in region of lower lobe of l. lung; the pain was momentary, and did not return (5th d.).—Sharp pain began in r. chest, about three inches below clavicle; it passed upwards to top of r. shoulder, then down arm and forearm to thumb, and then passed off.

20. **Back.**—Pains in sacrum.

21. **Limbs.**—All the joints of body, esp. knees, feel weak and powerless, as when half drunk.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Fingers of both hands, esp. when stretched out, tremble and quiver as from extreme weakness.—A clammy sticky coldness in both hands and both feet simultaneously.—Sharp pain under l. scapula, about

three inches down from top ; it then passed upwards to top of l. shoulder, then down arm and forearm and hand to the four fingers of the l. hand, and then passed off.—Soon afterwards an aching pain was felt in l. hip-joint, which soon passed off.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Piercing or lancinating pain in each hip-joint, not severe.—Aching pain along both thighs on outer side and terminating in both knees.—Aching pains in both knees like a rheumatic pain ; they began simultaneously in both knees, but the r. was most severe (5th d.).—On going upstairs the knees trembled or quivered or were extremely weak, so as to be unable to take a step forwards.—Aching pains in bones from both hip-joints to both feet ; simultaneously also burning sensation in both feet.

24. **Generalities.**—The pains in chest, abdomen, hips, thighs, and knees were all felt on r. and l. sides simultaneously.—She was so suddenly prostrated mentally and bodily that she was unable to collect her thoughts or use a pencil to write her symptoms ; I was therefore compelled to witness and ask questions and record them ; after the proving was nearly over she said she had so much mental confusion that she could not get mentally clear enough to feel her thoughts or express them ; she could only give direct short answers to questions ; as for writing her symptoms, she had no physical power to do it. In 2 h. all symptoms subsided gradually, but still there was a general trembling or quivering of whole body as well as the fingers. In $6\frac{1}{2}$ h. nearly relieved, except great physical prostration; mind is again normal.

26. **Sleep.**—Slept well all night, and woke in morning free from pain (8.30 a.m.).—Head feels all over heavy, dull, aching, drowsy, wants to go to sleep.—Gait is unsteady.—Must force herself to keep awake.—Must force herself to keep her eyes open, for if she shuts them she cannot avoid falling backwards and down to the floor. In 7 h. said she still felt sleepy, and could have fallen asleep in a minute at any time during the whole day.—General restlessness and bad dreams.—Dreams of trying to lay out a corpse, &c.

27. **Fever.**—Hands became hot and dry, a decided fever heat of hands. —Also pain on l. side of head, extending from neck to top of head, and a chilling sensation with it.—A slight fever over the entire body with a moisture in both hands, and aching in legs from thighs to knees, both sides simultaneously.

Lac Vaccinum Coagulatum.

Curds.

Clinical.—Nausea of pregnancy.

Characteristics.—The only use that I know as having been made of *Lac. coag.* is in the nausea of pregnancy, the indication being "Nausea of pregnancy with desire for food and > by drinking milk (*Chel.*)."

Lac Vaccinum Defloratum.

Skimmed Milk (cow's). Dilution.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Appendicitis. Asthma. Bright's disease. Constipation. Diabetes. Dropsy. Fainting spells. Headache. Heart, affections of. Lactation, defective. Leucorrhœa. Menses, suppressed. Obesity. Sciatica.

Characteristics.—"The idea of potentising *skimmed milk* originated with Swan upon reading Donkin's 'Skim Milk Treatment for Diabetes and Bright's disease." The first proving was made by a lady in New York, in whose case the headache and nausea with constipation were strongly marked. A subsequent, more extensive proving was made under Swan by Dr. Laura Morgan." I quote from Hering, who adds, that with but few exceptions the symptoms of the Schema have received clinical verification. The symptoms set up by milk in some sensitive persons, especially the violent headache and the constipation, are a matter of common knowledge, and it is in these affections that the remedy has especially distinguished itself. As milk contains within it an epitome of all the tissues and salts of the animal which secretes it, it is natural to expect of it a wide range of action in the attenuations. As *Natrum. mur.* is a prominent ingredient, it is not surprising that symptoms of this are found in the pathogenesis, *e.g.*, "thirst for large quantities, often," "nausea and vomiting," "depression with crying and palpitation." The characteristic headaches of *Lac def.* are: Periodic sick-headaches in women; menstrual sick-headaches. Intense headache, fore part, with nausea and constipation. Throbbing frontal headaches in anæmic women, nausea, vomiting, and obstinate constipation. The symptoms which specially indicate it in diabetes are: Intense thirst; wasting. The menses are irregular; sometimes very dark, scanty; sometimes colourless water. (*Lac def.* cured this case: Menses suppressed suddenly from putting hands into cold water. Great pain in uterine region. Intense headache. Pains fly all over. Flushed face. Patient slept after first dose, next morning slight flow appeared. Second dose brought back flow profusely, and patient felt well and the flow continued.) Nutrition is perverted. There is loss of weight, or else obesity. Dropsy. Fatty degeneration. Some peculiar sensations are: As though a knife was cutting up and down through the heart. As if head would burst. As if eyes full of little stones. As if top of head was lifted off. As if a ball of pain in centre of forehead. As if flesh was off bones and edges were separated and sticking out. As if objects were tossed up from below in all directions. As if a large ball rose from lower end of sternum to upper end of œsophagus. As if a stone in abdomen. As if sheets were damp. As if a cold air blowing on her. It may be well to recall in this last connection that milk is one of the articles forbidden to hydrogenoid or chilly patients. Burnett maintains that excess of milk in the dietary of children after they have cut their first teeth renders them susceptible to colds. There is periodicity in the symp-

toms : every eight days. Headache ceases at sunset. Most symptoms occur in the morning. Fever and prostration come on in afternoon. Putting hands into cold water = suppression of menses. External heat does not > chilliness, < pain in eyeball. Sensation as if cold water were blowing on her, even while covered up warm. No position >. Lying down < vertigo ; headache ; urinary pain. Vertigo compels to sit up. Extending arms above head = fainting spells. Motion < all symptoms. < Walking ; < sitting down, though ever so gently. Abdomen is sensitive to touch. Pressure round waist = fainting spells. Pressure > pain in eyeball (presses eyes into pillow) ; bandaging head lightly > pain. After injury subject to distress in head.

Relations.—*Compare :* Lac can., Lac coag., Lact. ac., Sacch. lac., Vaccin. (a cow nosode) ; Nat. m. (diabetes, headache, constipation, heart) ; Coccul. (menstrual sick-headaches) ; Cact. (heart ; but Lac d. has not the " grasp " of Cact.) ; Nux m. (head heavy, tends to fall to left—Lac. d. to right).

Causation.—Injuries.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Loss of memory ; listlessness, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion.—Depression ; does not care to live ; questions as to quietest and most certain way of hastening one's death.—During conversation, headache and depression of spirits >.—Depression with crying and palpitation (fainting spells).—Imagines that all her friends will die and that she must go to a convent (fainting spells).—Does not want to talk to any one.—Can remember what has been read only by a strong effort of will.—Vacillation of mind.—Great despondency on account of the disease, is sure he is going to die in twenty-four hours ; without fear of death.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo : on moving head from pillow ; < lying down and esp. turning while lying, obliging to sit up.—Intense vertigo when opening eyes while lying, < when rising up ; objects appeared to move swiftly from l. to r., at other times moving as if tossed up from below in every direction.—Head feels heavy with marked tendency to fall to r.—Faintness and nausea when stepping upon floor in morning.—Pain first in forehead, then extending to occiput, very intense, distracting and unbearable ; great photophobia, even to light of candle ; deathly sickness all over, with nausea and vomiting, < by movement or sitting up ; very chilly, and external heat does not > ; frequent and profuse urination of very pale urine.—After injury subject to distress in head ; severe pain in forehead just above eyes ; breath offensive ; appetite poor, nausea ; at times sleeps for hours during attack ; great distress across back ; urine dark and thick.—Nausea and sometimes vomiting, which > ; pain in forehead as if head would burst, with blindness ; pain is > by bandaging head tightly ; < by light and noise ; constipation, stools large ; hands and feet cold (hemicrania).—Headache : < during menses ; < by speaking ; alternating with tonsillitis.—Throbbing frontal headache (over eyes), nausea, vomiting and obstinate constipation ; esp. in anæmic women.—Headache : with pains in eyes ; as if full of little stones ; < closing eyes ; profuse urination.—Dim vision, as of cloud before eyes ; profuse urina-

tion; full feeling in head; slight nausea at pit of stomach; face pale; feet cold; coldness in back.—Intense pain at point of exit of supra-orbital nerve, diffused thence over forehead; attack commences with chill, quickened pulse, flushed face and discharges of wind from stomach.—Severe headache, with a sensation as if top of head was lifted off, raised about five inches and brains were coming out; head feels hot, motion < pain; face felt as if flesh was off bones and their edges were separated and sticking out.—Pain first in forehead, extending through occiput, making her nearly frantic.—In morning nausea and sensation of a round ball full of pain in centre of forehead.—Head feels large as if growing externally.—Head heavy, falling to r. side.—General sore pain of head produced by coughing.

3. **Eyes.**—Dim vision; can only see lights, not objects; preceding headache.—Great photophobia, even candle light unbearable.—Great pain in eyes on first going into light, soon passed off; on closing eyes on account of light, pain was felt in eyeballs as if from pressure of lids.—On closing eyelids painful pressure as if lids were short laterally, causing sensation of band pressing upon balls.—Upper eyelids feel very heavy; sleepy all day.—Pain in head, most marked over l. eye and in temple, extending into eyes, and causing profuse lachrymation.

5. **Nose.**—Painful pressure or tightness at root of nose (catarrh).

6. **Face.**—Deathly paleness of face.—Sallow complexion with eczematous eruption.—Flushes of heat in l. side of face.—Face, neck, arms and body generally flush colour of a red rose, with swelling, but no itching or burning.—Sensation as if all flesh was off bones of face and edges were separated and sticking out.—Pimples on face and forehead (irregular menses).

7. **Teeth.**—Grinding of teeth when asleep, with pain in stomach and head with vomiting.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth very dry.—Breath very offensive.—Mouth clammy and frothy, esp. during conversation.

9. **Throat.**—Globus hystericus; sensation of a large ball rising from a point about lower end of sternum to upper end of œsophagus, causing distressing sense of suffocation.—Sore throat < when swallowing; slight, hacking cough.

10. **Appetite.**—Entire loss of appetite.—Great thirst for large quantities and often; intense thirst.—Could not drink milk without its causing sick-headache.

11. **Stomach.**—Sour eructation.—Nausea: in morning; from a recumbent position at any time during day or evening, or on moving or rising in morning; deathly, cannot vomit, with groans and cries and great distress, great restlessness with sensation of coldness; although skin was hot, pulse was normal.—Nausea and vomiting and a sensation of deathly sickness, < from movement or rising up in bed.—Vomiting first of undigested food, intensely acid, then of bitter water, and lastly of a brownish clot, which in water separated and looked like coffee grounds; no smell; bitter taste.—Incessant vomiting, which had no relation to her meals.—Violent pain in pit of stomach, seldom lower, brought on by fatigue.—Much wind, and acid stomach, no tenderness.—Dyspepsia.—Bloating in epigastric region, with attacks of asthma; he could scarcely breathe; hard pressive pain at about fourth cervical vertebra.—Cramps in epigastric region.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen sore and sensitive to touch.—Severe pain across umbilicus with headache.—Great fatigue from walking, on account of heaviness as of a stone in abdomen.—Drawing pain across lower part of abdomen, with heat and pressing, bearing down in pelvic region, both sides; < by pressure.—Flatulence.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—(Constipation.)—Is generally constipated, and when it is most persistent, very chilly; cannot get warm.—Constipation: with chronic headache; most powerful purgatives were of no avail; fæces dry and hard, passed with great straining, lacerating anus, extorting cries and passing considerable blood; chronic.—Continual persistent constipation, > only by cathartics and enemas, with violent attacks of sick-headache, pain unbearable; great photophobia; deathly sickness all over, with nausea and vomiting < by movement or sitting up; chilly, not > by external heat.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent and profuse urination of very pale urine.—Frequent but scanty urination.—Profuse, pale urine.—Albuminuria.—Constant pain in region of kidneys, passing around each side above hips to region of bladder, also downward from sacral region to gluteal, and from thence down back of thighs; pain burning, not > in any position, < lying down.—Urine dark and thick.—Urine very pale; cannot retain it.—Urine comes away drop by drop, or else gushes out with a sensation of very hot water passing over the parts; wetting bed at night.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Pressing bearing down in ovarian region.—Drawing pain across uterine region, with heat and pressive bearing down in both ovarian regions; cannot bear pressure of hand or arm on abdomen, intense distress in lower part of abdomen during menstruation, not > by any position; violent inflammation in ileo-cæcal region, with intense pain, swelling, tenderness, fæcal accumulation and violent vomiting.—Menses delayed a week with congestion of blood to head; coldness of hands, nausea, and vertigo; flow commenced next morning after taking *Lac defl.*, scanty with pain in back; sensation of weight and dragging in l. ovarian region.—After putting hands in cold water sudden suppression of menses; pains all over, esp. in head.—Irregular menstruation, sometimes very dark and scanty, sometimes colourless water.—Slight yellowish leucorrhœa.—Morning sickness during pregnancy; deathly sickness at stomach on waking; vertigo and waterbrash on rising; constipation.—Decrease in size of breasts.—(Has never failed to bring back the milk in from twelve to twenty-four hours.)—Diminished secretion of milk.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Asthma so that he could scarcely breathe, accompanied by bloating in epigastric region.—Short, dry cough, with difficult expectoration of a small lump of mucus, which > cough.

18. **Chest.**—Soreness of chest with great pressure.—Tuberculous deposit in apices of both lungs.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Pressure around heart (not like grasping of *Cactus*), with dyspnœa and a feeling of certainty that he is going to die in twenty-four hours.—Sharp pain in apex of heart, as if a knife were cutting up and down; this preceded a heaviness of head, dulness over eyes, throbbing in temples and palpitation of heart.—Palpitation of heart and flushes of heat, esp. in l. side of face and neck.

20. **Neck and Back.**—A symmetrical patch of herpetic eruption on

each side of neck, itching and burning after scratching.—Hard, pressive pain at fourth cervical vertebra ; chills creeping along back between scapulæ.—Intense burning pain in small of back and sacrum, commencing in region of kidneys, passing around on both sides above hips into groins, also downward from renal region through gluteal region, down back part of thighs ; pain, burning, and > by no position ; lying down.

21. **Limbs.**—Cold hands or feet during headache.—Aching pains in wrists and ankles.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Ends of fingers icy cold, rest of hand warm.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Numbness and loss of sensation over outer and anterior surfaces of thighs.—Pains passing down under side of thighs to heels, and pains across top of feet as if bones were broken across instep ; pains would come on as soon as she stepped upon floor in morning, upon which she would be faint and nauseated and would have to lie down.—Weakness and aching in ankles, puffiness.—Skin thickened at edges of feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Great lassitude and disinclination to exertion.—Great restlessness and extreme and protracted suffering from loss of sleep at night.—Feels completely tired out and exhausted, whether she does anything or not ; great fatigue from walking.—Great loss of strength, commencing with a sharp cutting pain in apex of heart ; forehead feels heavy, with a dull sensation over eyes and throbbing, principally in temples, rest of head feels light.

25. **Skin.**—A symmetrical patch of herpetic eruption on each side of neck, itching and burning after scratching.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepy all day long.—Great restlessness, extreme and protracted suffering from loss of sleep at night.

27. **Fever.**—Hot fever 9 p.m., continues until near morning, wakes in profuse sweat, which stains linen yellow, difficult to wash out.—Hectic fever ; malignant typhoid.—Sensation as if the sheets were damp.

Lacerta.

Lacerta agilis. Green Lizard (also Large Green Spotted Lizard of U. S.). *N. O.* Lacertilia. Tincture of whole animal. (A separate preparation of the spotted lizard should be made.)

Clinical.—Skin, eruptions on. Tongue, vesicles under.

Characteristics.—The Green Lizard is usually considered to be non-poisonous ; but Baldelli, who ate a lizard cut into small pieces, developed some decided symptoms of indigestion, vesication under the tongue, and skin eruptions ; and a girl, bitten on the sole of the left foot by a " large green spotted lizard," died of the effects of the bite after twenty-one days of suffering. This is recorded in Allen's Appendix, and comes from an American source, so it is probably an American variety of *Lacerta* that is accountable for this. Swelling, pain, numbness, delirium, with an alternating state of greatly increased mental acumen, left-sided paralysis, neck and jaw of left side rigid and

muscles tender. In the Schema the symptoms due to the bite of the American lizard are marked (A). The symptoms of the proving were > by drinking frequently vinegar and water. Motion = excruciating pains in bitten limb. Touch <.

Relations.—*Compare:* Amphisbœna, Heloderma. *Antidote:* vinegar (?)

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Occasional delirium.—Wonderfully increased mental acumen during intervals of reason (A).

6. **Face.**—Muscles of l. (bitten) side neck and jaw rigid and tender to touch (A).

8. **Mouth.**—Large vesicles under tongue.—Constant accumulations of saliva in mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Much difficulty in swallowing (A).

11. **Stomach.**—Violent eructations and some distress in stomach.—Nausea and a feeling of weight and pressure in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pains in intestines, > by frequently drinking vinegar and water.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Ulcerated places on female genitals.

19. **Pulse.**—Pulse rose eight beats; subsequently fell fourteen beats.

24. **Generalities.**—Numbness; prickling; swelling spreads up from bitten foot, with most excruciating pain on slightest motion; muscles of neck and jaw of l. (bitten) side stiff and tender to touch, while l. side paralysed. The limbs were spotted a short time before death on the twenty-first day (A). —All the symptoms disappeared on the subsequent night after a profuse sweat.

25. **Skin.**—Moist white eruptions in several parts of the body, esp. inner canthus of eye.

Lachesis.

Trigonocephalus lachesis. The Surukuku Snake of South America. *N. O.* Ophidia. Trituration. Dilution.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Alcoholism. Amblyopia. Aneurism. Apoplexy. Appendicitis. Asthenopia. Asthma. Atheroma. Bedsores. Boils. Bubo. *Cæcum, inflammation of. Carbuncle. Catalepsy.* Chancre. *Change of life.* Chilblains. Ciliary neuralgia. *Cough.* Cyanosis. Delirium tremens. *Diphtheria.* Dog-bite. Dropsy. Dyspepsia. Ears, polypus of; wax in; noises in. Enteric fever. Epilepsy. Erysipelas. *Eyes, affections of;* hæmorrhage into. Fainting. Fistula lachrymalis. *Flatulence.* Fungus hæmatodes. Gall-stones. *Gangrene. Glanders.* Gums, bleeding of. Hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhoids. Hay fever. *Headache. Heart, affections of.* Heartburn. Hemiplegia. Hernia. Herpes facialis. Hoarseness. *Hydrophobia.* Hysteria. Injuries. Intermittent fever. Jaundice. *Labour, pains after.* Laryngismus. *Laryngitis.* Leprosy. Liver, affections of. Locomotor ataxy. *Malignant pustule.* Measles. *Ménière's disease.* Mercury, effects of. *Mind, affections of. Morvan's disease.* Mouth, sore. Mumps. Neuralgia. *Neurasthenia.* Noises in ears. Nymphomania. Œdema of lungs. Otorrhœa. *Ovaries,*

affections of. Paralysis. Paraphimosis. *Perityphilitis. Perspiration, bloody;* absent. Phlegmasia alba dolens. *Plague.* Pneumonia. Puerperal fever and convulsions. *Purpura. Pyæmia.* Quinsy. Rabies. *Scarlatina.* Sciatica. Scurvy. Small-pox. *Stings.* Strangury. Syphilis. *Throat, sore. Trachea,* affections of. *Traumatic fever.* Tumours. *Ulcers. Veins, varicose.* Vertigo. Vicarious menstruation (nose-bleed). Warts. *Whitlow. Wounds.*

Characteristics.—"The first trituration and first dilution in alcohol of the snake-poison *Trigonocephalus lachesis* was made by Hering on July 28, 1828. The first cases were published in the Archives in 1835. In 1837 this remedy was introduced into our materia medica." I quote from Hering's *Guiding Symptoms*, vol. vi., of which *Lach.* occupies nearly one hundred pages, and comprises the substance of a monograph he was compiling at the time of his death to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of the remedy into the materia medica. To the genius and the heroism of Hering the world owes this remedy and many another of which this has been the forerunner. When Hering's first experiments were made he was botanising and zoologising on the Upper Amazon for the German Government. Except his wife, all those about him were natives, who told him so much about the dreaded Surukuku that he offered a good reward for a live specimen. At last one was brought in a bamboo box, and those who brought it immediately fled, and all his native servants with them. Hering stunned the snake with a blow on the head as the box opened, then, holding its head in a forked stick, he pressed its venom out of the poison bag upon sugar of milk. The effect of handling the virus and preparing the lower attenuations was to throw Hering into a fever with tossing delirium and mania—much to his wife's dismay. Towards morning he slept, and on waking his mind was clear. He drank a little water to moisten his throat, and the first question this indomitable prover asked was: "What did I do and say?" His wife remembered vividly enough. The symptoms were written down, and this was the first instalment of the proving of *Lachesis.* The natives crept back one by one next day, and were astonished to find Hering and his wife alive. The snake grows to seven feet and upwards in length, has fangs nearly an inch long, a reddish brown skin marked along the back with blackish brown rhomboidal spots. Nearly all the provings of *Lachesis* were made with the 30th and higher attenuations. —The four grand characteristics of *Lach.* are: (1) < By sleep. (2) Excessive sensitiveness of the surface with intolerance of touch or constriction. (3) Left-sidedness, and the direction left to right: symptoms begin on the left side and either remain there or proceed to the right. (4) > From the onset of a discharge. There is head-ache > as soon as nasal catarrh comes on. Uterine pains > as soon as menses appear. The other side of this is < from non-appearance of an expected discharge, and it is this which is the foundation of the appropriateness of *Lach.* to the climacteric state. Wherever one or more of these features is prominent in any case *Lach.* will most likely prove the remedy. Homœopathic literature abounds with illustrations of the first named—< from sleep. I will take an illustration from Nash: An old syphilitic suffered from obstinate

constipation, and was taken with severe attacks of colic. The pains seemed to extend all through the abdomen, and always came on at night. The man was not making any progress, when one day he remarked to Nash, "Doctor, if I could only keep awake I would never have another attack." And in response to an inquiring look from the doctor, he added, "I mean that I sleep into the attack and waken in it." He never had another. One dose of *Lach.* 200 cured the colic and the constipation too. "Sleeps into an aggravation;" "< after sleep whether by day or by night;" "as soon as he falls asleep the breathing stops"—there are endless varieties of forms in which this peculiarity may be met with. < By closing the eyes (vertigo) is allied to this. But the presence of the opposite condition (> after sleep) does not necessarily contraindicate *Lach.* Rushmore (*H. P.*, xii. 64) cured with *Lach.* c.m. a married woman who had been a great sufferer from headache, which always began with dim and aching eyes. The pain was of sharp, neuralgic character, in temples and eyes, < right side. If she could not be still with it she had nausea and very bitter vomiting. Sometimes unable to be still a minute, at others could not stir. Brought on by least fatigue. Keeps her in bed all day, and one attack is scarcely over before another comes on. Mental excitement, as receiving a call, induces it. With the headaches she is very cold; and with and after them has a very bitter mouth. *Wants to close the eyes with the headache, which is > by sleep.* Smarting in eyeballs and dim vision for several days after headache. During the headache much heart trouble; after the headache "skipping beats," soreness about head, pain in side. Loss of appetite after headache. Menses regular, painless, too free. Leucorrhœa many years. A single dose of *Lach.* was given at the time, and the severe headache left on the way home. A constant light headache, with heaviness of head in morning, remained some days; but, without repetition, the remedy completely cured the headaches and the heart trouble as well. The hæmorrhages of *Lach.* have this peculiarity—they contain flakes of decomposed blood looking like charred wheat straw. Uterine hæmorrhage and hæmorrhages in typhoid fever presenting these characters will find their remedy in *Lach.* The sensitiveness to contact of *Lach.* is not so much on account of pain or aggravation of pain as on account of the uneasiness it causes. In uterine affections the patient wants to lift the clothes up to prevent contact with lower abdomen. Touching the throat in laryngeal affections causes suffocative spasms. A minor characteristic of *Lach.* is pain in the shin bones. "Much pain in shin bones of an aching kind only." This has been frequently verified, but W. J. Guernsey (*H. P.*, x. 476) has pointed out that when such pains occur concomitantly with throat affections, *Lach.* is specific. This I have confirmed. Guernsey remarks that in such cases it will always be found that the throat affection is < on left side or commenced on left side. According to Hering, *Lach.* is *particularly suitable* to those of melancholic disposition (such provers showed most symptoms); next, to *choleric* individuals. Phlegmatic and lymphatic persons are also suitable, but principally when their dispositions border on the *melancholic*, with dark eyes and tendency to laziness and sadness. *Lach.* does not suit

sanguine persons with high colour, fine, delicate skins, and impressible natures, *unless* the disease should have imparted to their disposition a choleric or melancholy tinge. *Lach.* especially suits choleric women with freckles and red hair. To this list must be added: Persons who have peculiar sensitiveness of the surface of the body. Women who "have never been well since the change of life." Debilitated, weakened persons. Thin rather than fat persons; persons who have been changed both mentally and physically by their illness. Drunkards. Sufferers from effect of masturbation. Persons who have been overdosed with Mercury; and to syphilitic, mercurial affections. Children and old people. Persons who cannot stand the sun and who are < in summer weather. A patient of mine, a tall, broad-shouldered, very nervous man of forty-seven, who had fled from the Cape as he could not bear the summer there, sent for me to see him at his hotel because he did not dare venture out in the middle of the day for fear of being caught in the sun. *Lach.* 200 soon enabled him to attend garden parties. The delirium of *Lach.* is of the low, muttering type; at times the patient sinks into a torpid state, with cold extremities, tremor of body and hands, tremor of tongue. Tremor of tongue is a leading feature of many *Lach.* states. It not only trembles, but it catches in the teeth or lower lip when the patient attempts to put it out. The mind is profoundly disturbed. There are rapidly alternating states: exalted powers, rapid succession of ideas; and again there is weak memory; frequent mistakes in writing; confusion. "*Frantic loquacity*, jumps from one subject to another," is a strong characteristic; "talks, sings, or whistles constantly; makes odd motions with arms"; "insane jealousy"; "intense sadness and anxiety"; "irritable, irascible, peevish, malicious." A curious symptom in the mental sphere is a derangement of the *time sense*. It occurs also in *Merc.* (to which *Lach.* is an antidote); but is more prominent in *Lach.*, when a patient is always making mistakes in the time of day, and confounds the morning hours with the evening hours, *Lach.* will generally put this right, if it does no more. Fainting fits and vertigo on closing eyes; on looking intently at any object; in morning on waking. Rush of blood to head. Sun-headaches. Headache with very pale face. Throbbing headaches in temple, with heat of head. Headache extending into nose; > when nasal catarrh comes on. A woman, forty-four, to whom I gave *Lach.* 12 for a poisoned finger, experienced after each dose a sensation "as if a hand were in her head, moving and squeezing," an eruption of spots came out, and she felt as if she had no energy. The finger healed, but when she left off the medicine on account of the head pains, the finger became worse with cramping pains and a feeling of pins and needles. There is intense nervous irritability, restless, tossing, moving; nervous exaltation, hysteria. Trembling in whole body, thinks she will faint or sink down from weakness. Convulsions, spasms. Cases of hydrophobia have been cured with *Lach.*, the thirst, spasms, sensitiveness and nervous prostration closely corresponding to the symptoms of rabies. Fainting accompanying other complaints is an indication for *Lach.*: with pain at heart; with nausea; with vertigo and pale face. Catalepsy. Awkward gait; left side weak.

Gressus gallinaceus. Disturbances of sight and hearing are numerous. I have frequently cured with it noises in the ears when < after sleep. In hay fever it is the remedy when there is headache extending into nose < on suppression of the discharge, which may occur in sleep ; or when the paroxysms are < after sleep. Sore nostrils and lips. Pus and blood from nose. Red nose of drunkards. Dark red eruptions ; purplish swellings ; black and blue spots are characteristic of *Lach.* Ulcer sensitive to least touch. Small ulcers surrounding larger. The throat is in an especial degree the seat of the *Lach.* action. Sore throats of almost all descriptions come within its range, provided some of the characteristics are present : < after sleep ; by touch ; symptoms < left side or proceeding from left to right ; *cannot bear any pressure about neck ;* empty swallowing is agonising, liquids are swallowed with less pain and solids with least pain. Diphtheria, mercurial and syphilitic sore throat. Fetid breath. The prostration is out of all proportion to the appearance of the throat.—*Lach.* has sinking at the stomach, and cannot go long without food. Unquenchable thirst. Desires : oysters, wine, coffee (coffee agrees). Symptoms are > after eating, especially after fruit. The throat symptoms are < by hot drinks. Nausea always after drinking. Everything sours ; heartburn. Alcoholic drinks < (except the immediate effects of the bite). Although *Lach.* is a left-side medicine, it has a powerful action on the liver as well as the spleen. "Acute pain in liver extending towards stomach," though contrary to the general "left to right" direction, is characteristic, as I can testify. *Lach.* is also one of the most prominent remedies in appendicitis. The general characteristics will guide here. Bubos. *Lach.* and *Naja* have had the greatest success of all homœopathic remedies in the recent epidemics of Plague in India. The bladder and rectum are most painfully affected. There is a very characteristic symptom in the bladder : Sensation as if a ball were rolling loose in the bladder or abdomen on turning over. The urine is almost black ; frequent ; foaming ; dark. ("The patient always has to urinate after lying down, day or night, especially after sleep ; more frequent in the night. Urine has little black spots or flakes like soot floating in it."—H. N. Martin.) Stitches in kidneys. The ball sensation occurs elsewhere : as if a ball, or lump, or button in throat ; as if two balls threatened to close the throat ; as if a ball rose from abdomen to throat ; as if a plug were in anus. Many severe and characteristic symptoms appear in rectum and anus. Diarrhœa of fetid, cadaverous kind and also constipation. Atony of rectum. Painful hæmorrhoids. Visible spasmodic tenesmus in paroxysms, from two to five minutes, extorting cries ; passes blood and mucus. Painful constriction of anus followed by collapse. Hæmorrhoids with scanty menses. Burning in rectum. Stitch in rectum (upwards) when coughing or sneezing. Full feeling in rectum, and sensation as of little hammers beating. Tugging upward sensation as from a mouse. Both ovaries are affected, but principally the left ; swelling, induration, tumours. Menses regular but scanty ; pains > when flow is established. In a case of mine, *Lach.* 12 postponed menses for a week. Many symptoms occur in connection with menses. The breasts are affected. I have seen most

obstinate and distressing eruptions appear on the nipples and areolæ of a middle-aged woman after a dose of *Lach.* in high potency. Cancer of the breast when assuming a bluish appearance will be helped by *Lach.* Lochia are thin, ichorous, insufficient. Milk thin, blue, nipples extremely sensitive to touch. In the respiratory sphere the sensitiveness of the parts to touch, constriction, and < by anything tight round neck, are the ruling conditions. Tickling, irritating cough. The least thing coming near mouth or nose interferes with breathing. Sleeps into an attack of asthma. Threatened paralysis of lungs. The heart feels too large—cramp-like pain in precordia. Constriction. Palpitation with numbness down arm. Cyanosis. Varicosis. *Peculiar sensations* of *Lach.* (in addition to those already mentioned) are: As if frightened by visions behind him; as if knives were being thrust into brow; as if tongue bound or tied up; as if a part of right side of head cut away; as if a thread was drawn from behind to eye; stitches as from knives in eyes; eyes as if they had been taken out, squeezed and put back; ears as if closed from within; as if stuffed up; as if insects whizzing in ears; as if he had a moustache of ice; as if a small crumb lodged in throat; as if he had had a blow on neck; as if a stricture in rectum. As if heart hanging by a thread and every beat would tear it off; as though heart turned over and ceased beating for a moment; as if heart hadn't room to beat. As if neck constricted with a cord. (*Lach.* is one of the remedies for "gridle pain") as if burnt or scalded in different parts (tongue, tibia, hypogastrium). Burning sensation and pains are a leading feature throughout this remedy. *Lach.* is called for in many kinds of fever, particularly intermittents after abuse of *Quinine.* The symptoms of *Lach.* are < in spring or summer; from extremes of temperature; from sun's rays; change of weather, especially in a warm spell. Must have open air, which >; but draughts of air <. External warmth > (wants head closely wrapped up); hot drinks < thirst; = toothache and bleeding of gums. Cold weather, cold washing <. Most symptoms appear or are < at night and in early morning after sleep. Lying down > pain in head; < vertigo, throat, cough, breathing. Lying right side > earache in right ear; palpitation. Lying left side = pain in heart. > Sitting bent. < Standing or stooping. < Motion generally. < Contact. < Constriction. Swallowing = stitches into ears. > By discharges.

Relations.—*Antidote:* Radiate heat outwardly, Alcohol inwardly, Salt,—effects of bite. *Antidotes to dilutions:* Alum., Bell., Coccul., Coff., Hep., Merc., Nit. ac., Nux, Pho. ac.; to the visible spasmodic tenesmus of rectum, Sep. According to Teste the chief antidote is Cedron. *It antidotes:* Bufo, Crotal., Rhus. *Compatible:* Aco., Ars., Bell., Bro., Carb. v., Chi., Hep., Hyo., Kali bi., Lac. can., Lyc., Merc., Nit. ac., Nux, Olean., Pho., Pul., Sil., Sul. (pneumonia), Tarent., (Plat. follows well when Hep. and Lach. fail to evacuate pus from ovarian abscess). *Incompatible:* Acet. ac. (Am. c.). *Complementary* Hep., Lyc., Nit. ac. [Lyc. is the chief complement; it is the opposite of Lach. in many respects (right to left, right upper, left lower; > warm drinks); Iod. and Kali iod., which are complementary to Lyc., are probably complementary to Lach. K. iod. has the diffused sensitive-

ness of Lach.] *Compare :* Crotal., Naja, Bothrops., Helod., Apis, Sul. and Lyc. (aphasia) ; Therid. and Mosch. (vertigo < closing eyes and sun-headache) ; Ars., Hydr. ac., Lauroc., Dig. and Ver. (fainting from cardiac weakness) ; K. carb. (heart hanging by a thread) ; Glon., Bell., Camph., Nat. c., Therid. (< from heat of sun) ; Stram., Agar., Mephit., Act. r., and Paris. (loquacity) ; Op., Hyo., Arn., Alum., Lyc., and Rhus (typhoid) ; Merc., Chi., Pul., Bry. and Gels. (catarrhal and rheumatic headaches) ; Sil. (> wrapping up head ; aversion to touch) ; Crot., Pho., and Arn. (retinal apoplexy) ; Crotal. and Elaps. (otorrhœa) ; Apis, Ars. and K. ca. (œdema of face) ; Cic. (dyspnœa from spasm) ; Grind. (stops breathing on falling asleep) ; Apis, Rhus and Euphorb. (erysipelas, herpes, &c.) ; Phyt. (sore throat) ; Chi., Carb. v., Hep., Kre., K. bi., Nux and Lyc. (dyspepsias and abdominal diseases) ; Colch. and Elaps. (cold feeling in stomach) ; Bell., Caust., Nat. m., Nit. ac., Ign., K. bi., Op., Pb., Mez. and Coccul. (constriction of anus, anal tenesmus, and dysentery) ; Anac. (sensation of plug in rectum) ; Hep., Asaf., Lyc., Mur. ac., Silic., Sulph. ac., and Ars. (ulceration) ; Apis, Arg. m., Plat., Murex, Pall., Lyc. and Graph. (ovarian and uterine diseases) ; Crotal., Helleb., Dig., Tereb., Apis and Colch. (vesical and rectal affections, with hæmaturia) ; Calc. (gall-stones) ; Pho. and Thu. (fungus hæmatodes) ; Nat. m. and Led. (effects of bee-stings) ; Lact. ac. (fulness of throat and constriction) ; Lac. can. (diphtheria ; changing sides ; sees snakes) ; Tarent. cub. (carbuncles) ; Colch. and Carb. ac. (black urine) ; Sel., Nat. c. and Nat. m. (< in warm, relaxing weather) ; Carb. v. (craves coffee—it > Lach. but not Carb. v.) ; Ant. t. (threatened paralysis of lungs) ; Merc. (Lach. occasionally antidotes Merc., when pus degenerates and becomes dark, thin, offensive) ; Chi. sul. (intermittents after abuse of Quinine, when chills return in spring) ; Am. c. (blueness, somnolence, engorgement of neck ; but Am. c. right-sided and without sensitiveness) ; Hep. (any kind of food = indigestion) ; Nat. m. (opp. Lach., has > from tight clothing) ; Apis (jealousy) ; Ar. t. (diphtheria) ; Anac. (has two wills ; thinks he is under control of superhuman power) ; Arn. (sensitiveness of chest—Lach., of peripheral nerves ; Arn., soreness of over-full blood-vessels) ; Bry. (headache from suppressed coryza) ; Act. r. (puerperal mania) ; Bapt. (offensive discharges ; typhoid) ; Bell. (head symptoms ; throat ; scarlatina) ; Hyo. (talks of things of daily life, jumps from one subject to another) ; Spi. (larynx sensitive ; Lach., hyperæsthesia ; Spi., inflammation of cartilages, turning head = suffocative spell) : Sul. (left side ; inflammation of liver, going on to abscess ; < after sleep—also Nat. m. ; Pho. > after sleep) ; Staph. (on swallowing pain runs externally along parotid gland to ears ; perspiration impossible) ; Pho. (sensation as if anus open ; Lach., as if uterus) ; Sil., Caul., Sul., Ustil. and Vib. o. (left ovarian and left inframammary pain). Nux m. (cough of pregnancy ; Lach., cough at menstrual period when it is going off. Patient must swallow what she loosens) ; Puls. (menstrual cough ; menses scanty ; but pain < as flow increases) ; Con., Graph. (scanty menses) ; Anthracin. (carbuncles ; boils) ; Tereb., K. bi. (tongue glazed ;—and shining, Apis, Lach.) ; Pul., Pho., Sul. and Mur. ac. (piles during menses) ; Solania, Bell. and Dulc. (paralysis of lungs) ; Iris t. (appendicitis) ; Pho. ac.

(disappointed love); Hydrophobin.; Sabad. (throat affected left to right—Sabad., more chronic).

Causation.—Injuries. Punctured wounds. Poisoned wounds. Grief. Vexation. Anger. Fright. Jealousy. Disappointed love. Alcohol. Masturbation. Sprain (bluish swelling of joints). Sun. Warm weather. Draught of air.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great anguish, insupportable anxiety, and uneasiness, from which patient seeks relief in open air.—Fear, and presentiment of death.—Discouragement; distrust; easily affected to tears.—Mental dejection and melancholy, with apprehension, uneasiness about one's malady, great tendency to give way to sorrow, to look upon the dark side of everything, and to think oneself persecuted, hated and despised by acquaintances.—Dread of death; fears to go to bed; fear of being poisoned.—Thinks she is some one else; in the hands of a stronger power; that she is dead and preparations are being made for her funeral; that she is nearly dead and wishes some one would help her off.—Sadness when awaking in the morning or night (particularly in the morning); no desire at all to mix with the world.—Restless and uneasy; does not wish to attend to business, but wants to be off somewhere all the time.—Sadness, and disgust to life.—Mistrust, suspicion, and a strong tendency to take everything amiss, to contradict and to criticise.—Frantic jealousy.—Indolence, with dislike and unfitness for any labour whatever, either mental or bodily.—Timidity of character, with variableness and indecision.—Great apathy and extraordinary weakness of memory, everything that is heard is, as it were, effaced, even orthography is no longer remembered, and there is forgetfulness even of things on the point of utterance.—Confusion as to time.—Mistakes are made in speaking and writing, as well as in the hours of the day and the days of the week.—Imbecility and loss of every mental faculty.—Over-excitement and excessive nervous irritability, with a tendency to be frightened.—Perfect happiness and cheerfulness followed by gradual fading of spirituality, want of self-control and lasciviousness; felt as if she was somebody else and in the hands of a stronger power.—Amativeness.—Affections of the intellect in general.—State of ecstasy and exaltation which even induces tears, desire to meditate, and to compose intellectual works, with a sort of pride.—Frantic loquacity with elevated language, nicely chosen words, and rapid and continual change of subject-matter.—Loquaciousness, with mocking jealousy, with frightful images, great tendency to mock, satire and ridiculous ideas.—Nocturnal delirium with much talking, or with murmuring.—Dementia and loss of consciousness.

2. **Head.**—Head fatigued from intellectual labour.—Momentary vertigo on closing eyes.—Giddiness after resting.—Vertigo chiefly on waking in morning, as well as after lying down in evening, on going into open air, on raising arms, and often with fainting, paleness of face, nausea, vomitings, congestion in head, bleeding of nose, and lassitude of limbs.—Intoxication, stupor, and loss of consciousness.—Apoplectic fits, with blue face, convulsive movements of limbs, and extravasation of blood in brain.—Softening of brain and its membranes.—Violent pain in head, with yellow face and flushed

cheeks.—Headache, with congestion of blood, sparkling before the eyes, drowsiness, shiverings and inclination to lie down, or with nausea and vomiting.—Headache preceding coryza.—Cephalalgia from heat of sun.—Pains deeply seated in brain; or in the sockets of the eyes; or above the eyes; or in occiput; with stiffness in nape of neck.—Pain as from a bruise in crown of head, or sensation of boring, with jerks and throbbings on moving the head.—Heaviness and pressure in head, as if it were going to burst, or tension, as from threads drawn from occiput towards the eyes, or shootings, as from knives, in different parts of the head, and as far as the eyes.—Pressing headache in temples as if the brain were pressing out, in the morning after rising, from motion, from stooping; < from pressure and while ascending; > from lying down after eating.—Cutting headache as if a part of the r. side of the head were cut off, < after rising or ascending; > from heat and after belching up wind.—Pains which spread from the interior of head to ears, nose, and neck.—Headache extending into root of nose.—Headache with flickering before the eyes.—Headache every morning on awaking, or after dinner; or else on every change of weather.—Pulsating, beating headache with heat in head, esp. on vertex, or on r. side, or over eyes, preceding a cold in the head, with stiffness of neck.—Swelling of head, muscular throbbings in temples, tension in occiput extending to nape of the neck, painful sensibility of scalp, with troublesome itching, excessive desquamation, and falling off of the hair.—Falling off of the hair, esp. during pregnancy, with great aversion to rays of sun.—Sensitiveness of scalp in l. vertex down, and l. side of face on touch or moving muscles, a sensation as if sunburnt.—Cannot bear to have hair touched.

3. **Eyes.**—Yellow colour of the white of eyes.—Eyes yellow or turbid, dull and dejected, or bright and convulsed, with fixed look.—Pupils strongly dilated.—Ecchymosis and hæmorrhage of the eyes.—Hæmorrhages into interior chamber.—Dryness of eyes, as if full of dust; or lachrymation with tears, which sometimes seem to be cold.—Photophobia.—Over-sensitive to light.—Itching and burning of the eyes.—Itching, and shootings as from knives, in eyes, or violent aching, as if the ball were going to start from the socket, < by moving eyes.—Eyes red and inflamed, with redness of conjunctiva and sclerotica, burning heat and lachrymation.—Eyes water with headache from a cold.—Sensation as if the eyes were too large or the sockets too small.—Feels when throat is pressed as if eyes were forced out.—Swelling and inflammation of the eyelids or of the edges.—Convulsions, heaviness, and paralysis of eyelids.—Weakness of sight and presbyopia.—When reading the letters appear to be confused.—Clouded vision as when looking through a veil.—Obscuration and loss of sight.—Dimness of vision; black flickering before the eyes; often makes reading difficult.—Bright blue rings, filled with fiery rays, about the light; zigzag figures.—Flames and sparks appear before the eyes, or a blue veil or blue circles round the candle.—Eyes appear small and inexpressive.—Fistula lachrymalis accompanied by long-standing eruption on face.

4. **Ears.**—Ears cold, sensitive to the wind.—Painful swelling of interior of ear.—Dryness of ears.—Cerumen scanty, too hard and too pale, or like pap, and white, with diminution of the power of hearing.—Very disagreeable throbbing, tinkling, roaring, cracking, buzzing and rolling, or a resounding

noise, as if a drum were beaten, in ears.—Whizzing, as from insects in ear.—Ears as if stopped.—Excessive sensibility, or hardness of hearing.—Hæmorrhage from the ears.—Pain in ears with sore throat.—Tearing extending from zygoma into ear.—Swelling of parotids.—Excoriation and scabs behind ears.

5. **Nose.**—Nocturnal pains at bridge of nose.—Stoppage of nose, as from an internal swelling, principally in morning, or with coryza.—Swelling, redness and excoriation of edges of nose, with scabs in nostrils.—The nose bleeds when it is blown (blood dark), and blowing of blood from the nose, esp. in the morning.—Nose-bleed in amenorrhœa, typhus, &c.—Copious bleeding from nose, of a bright-red, or thick and black.—Flow of (blood and) pus from the nose.—Paroxysms of sneezing in hay fever.—Dry, chronic coryza, with stoppage of nose, or fluent coryza, with abundant discharge of serous mucus, lachrymation, frequent sneezing, and inflammation and excoriation of nostrils.—Imperfect coryza, with many sufferings of head and mind, all of which disappear as soon as the catarrhal flux commences.—Red, chronic pimples on nose.—Redness of the point of the nose.—Many symptoms end with catarrh.

6. **Face.**—Face pale, wan, wasted, and cadaverous; leaden, or earthy, discoloured, yellowish complexion.—Red spot on cheeks, with yellowness of rest of face.—Dark bluish-red patch on l. side of nose and cheek, coming on when flushed, generally at noon or after wine; never in evening or night (Cooper).—Blue circle round eyes.—Small red veins in cheeks.—Bloatedness, sometimes to a frightful extent, tension and red swelling of face.—Heat and redness of the otherwise pale face.—L. side of face and lower jaw swollen and sensitive to touch.—Tri-facial neuralgia, l. side, orbital; heat running up into the head.—Heat and redness of face (during delirium).—Erysipelas in face, sometimes with itching, pimples or vesicles, cracks and corrosive oozing, burning pains and swelling.—Miliary eruption and pimples on face.—Tetter with thick scabs in region of whiskers.—Tensive and crawling pains in face, pains in bones of face, prosopalgia, with vomiting of food.—Feeling of stiffness of the malar bone coming from the cervical glands.—Lips dry and swollen, pimples on lips, trembling of the lips.—Weakness and paralysis of lower jaw, with distortion of features.—Trismus, with clenching and grinding of the teeth; chattering of the teeth.

7. **Teeth.**—Boring pains in the teeth which are carious, principally after dinner, and sometimes with swelling of the cheeks, and a sensation as if the teeth were too long.—Toothache every morning after waking, or after dinner every day, with tearing, drawing, and shooting pains in roots of teeth (of lower jaw); from warm and cold drinks.—Toothache with pains in head, shiverings, heat and heaviness of the legs.—The toothache affects the ears.—Brittleness and looseness of the teeth; the carious teeth become soft, and pieces of them are broken off.—Swelling and painful sensibility of the gums.—Gums bleeding; swollen, spongy.—Hot and cold drinks renew the pains.

8. **Mouth.**—Inflammatory swelling of the buccal cavity.—The mouth and palate are excoriated and very painful.—Dryness of the mouth and tongue, or accumulation of water in the mouth and salivation.—Tongue shining, dry, red and cracked; or inflamed, swollen (covered with blisters), brownish or blackish.—Stiffness, immovableness, and paralysis of the tongue.—Aphonia, or confused, indistinct speech, nasal tone of voice, difficulty in

pronouncing certain letters or particular words; the speech is louder and more precipitate than the speaker wishes.—Tongue heavy; cannot open mouth.—Tongue trembles when protruded, or catches behind the teeth.—Stammering.

9. **Throat.**—Constant tickling in throat, as if a crumb of bread, or something similar, were stopping in it.—Partial or general dryness of throat, often extending to ears, nose, and chest.—Burning and pain as of excoriation in throat, principally on swallowing.—Painful excoriation and inflammatory swelling of throat, with redness of parts affected, as if they were coloured with vermilion.—Swelling of the tonsils (mostly l.).—Large and small tumours in throat, which impede deglutition.—Cannot swallow the food after masticating it, because it rests on the back part of the tongue, and produces a thrilling pain there.—Constant desire to swallow, and a sensation on swallowing as if there were a tumour, or a piece of something, or a plug in the throat.—Sensation of contraction, of strangulation, and of constriction in throat.—The throat as it were stiff and paralysed.—Convulsions and spasms in throat.—Impeded deglutition, with dread of drinks, which often pass through nostrils.—Hydrophobia.—Much slimy saliva, esp. in back of mouth.—The pains in the throat are < by slightest contact, and by least pressure on neck, as well as after sleeping, and while swallowing the saliva; the pains are > by eating.—When swallowing the pain extends to the l. ear.—Sore throat, which affects only a small part, or which, on the contrary, affects the ears, larynx, tongue, and gums; frequently with dyspnœa and danger of suffocation, salivation and hawking up of mucus.—Much hawking up of mucus, which is exceedingly painful.—Empty swallowing < the pain in throat more than swallowing food; or fluids are swallowed with less pain than solids.—Copious accumulation of tenacious mucus in throat.—In old chronic sore throats: throat may not be very sore, but a great quantity of mucus will stick there, and occasions much hawking and spitting to no purpose; the mucus will stick and can't be forced up or down.—Sore throat alternately with stoppage of nose, or with sufferings, while speaking.—Ulcers on palate, on back of mouth (on the inflamed tonsils), and in throat, with fetid odour, abundant suppuration, and sharp pains on swallowing food.—The inflammation and ulceration of throat begin on l. side and extend later to r. side.—The external throat is very sensitive to touch (not painful, but an uneasy sensation); on lying down, with suffocative sensation; even to touch of linen.

10. **Appetite.**—Disagreeable, or saccharine, acid, rough, astringent, or metallic taste.—Want of appetite; complete indifference to food and drink.—Repugnance to bread, which it is impossible to swallow.—Irregular appetite, at one time anorexia, at another bulimy.—Sickly craving, with nausea, convulsive yawnings and fainting fits, if food is not eaten instantly, or with gnawing and aching in stomach, which is renewed shortly after eating.—Insatiable thirst.—Thirst, with dry tongue and skin.—Desire for wine or for milk, both of which, however, disagree; desire for oysters.—After a meal: pressure on stomach, risings, vertigo, flatulency, inclination to vomit, or vomiting of food, weakness in knees, indolence, and heaviness of body, mental fatigue, uneasiness, regurgitation, diarrhœa, difficult respiration, pain in head and teeth, and aggravation of all the sufferings.

11. **Stomach.**—Hiccough after having drunk; or after smoking tobacco.

—Violent empty risings, with danger of suffocation.—Risings, which > the sufferings.—Acid risings, with taste of the food.—Pyrosis from the throat, as if the whole of the œsophagus were filled with rancid substances.—Nausea and inclination to vomit, principally in morning, or after a meal ; as well as in consequence of many other sufferings.—Violent and convulsive vomiting of everything taken, or of bilious, bitter, greenish matter.—Vomiting of pure blood, or of bloody mucus.—Vomiting, with diarrhœa, obscuration of sight, pains in stomach, and diuresis.—Excessive sensibility of precordial region to slightest touch ; tight garments are insupportable, and the least pressure is very painful.—Great weakness of stomach ; it can bear neither food nor drink. —Stitches extending into the chest.—Gnawing in stomach ; > after eating, but returns when stomach gets empty.—Painless gnawing.—Pressure in stomach ; after eating ; with weakness in knees.—Sensation as if something encumbered the cardia and impeded deglutition.—Aching in stomach, extending to chest, and a sensation as if a worm were moving about in it and gnawing it.—(Every evening) cramps and violent pains in stomach, with risings, retching, and vomiting of slimy matter.

12. **Abdomen**.—Burning, drawing, or cutting pains in liver.—Acute pain in liver, extending towards stomach.—Inflammation and softening of liver.—Hepatic abscess.—Gall-stones.—Pains and stitches in region of spleen, sometimes on riding in a carriage or walking.—Enlargement of abdomen in young girls.—Painful distension, flatulence ; can bear no pressure, surface nerves sensitive. — Sensation of emptiness in abdomen. — Pains in abdomen, in consequence of a strain in the loins.—Pains, generally pressive, in umbilical region, sometimes with difficult respiration, < an hour after a meal, and > by eructations.—Tearing and cutting pains in r. side of abdomen. —Cutting pains, so violent as to drive patient distracted ; or acute pullings, with contraction of abdomen.—Burning in abdomen, with pressure on bladder.—Abdomen hot, sensitive ; painfully stiff from loins down thighs ; peritonitis ; pus formed.—Inflammation of intestines.—Extravasation of blood in peritoneum.—Swelling in cæcal region ; must lie on back, with limbs drawn up (typhilitis).—Abdomen hard and distended, with flatulent colic, pain in back, vomiting, diarrhœa, and diuresis.—Frequent emission of flatus ; the flatus sometimes penetrates into inguinal ring.—Pain, as if a hernia were going to protrude.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Slow evacuation.—Obstinate constipation with hard and difficult evacuation.—Constipation, anus feels tight as if nothing could go through.—Fæces small, scanty, and tenacious.—Constipation alternately with diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa, with violent colic, nausea, vomiting, anguish, pains in rectum during passage of fæces, tenesmus and excoriation of anus.—Stool lies close to anus without passing and without urging.—Loose evacuations, principally at night, or after a meal, or in warm (and damp) weather, or from having taken fruits and acids.—Diarrhœa after food, with occasional pain across navel, loins, and back.—Involuntary and unperceived evacuations.—Stools excessively offensive.—Evacuation of fetid matter, or of soft fæces, of the consistence of pap, or liquid, or slimy, like pitch, or sanguineous and purulent, or of undigested substances, or of pure blood, or of sanguineous mucus.—Stools watery, offensive, dark ; watery, frequent, sudden, about midnight, offensive, ammoniacal ; soft, bright yellow ; pasty, putrid.—

During the evacuations: pain, tenesmus, and burning in anus.—After the stool: congestion of blood to head, vertigo, debility, pains and throbbings in anus.—Painful constriction of anus and rectum.—Anus feels closed: sensation of a plug.—Prolapsus recti during evacuation.—Discharge of mucus and blood from rectum, sometimes with violent colic.—Hæmorrhoids with colic, or with burning and cuttings in rectum, or with congestion of blood in anus, and diarrhœa.—Stitch in rectum when laughing or sneezing.—Sensation in anus as of several little hammers beating there.—Piles irritable, with painful drawing upward like a mouse tugging at one side and drawing it up.—Bleeding hæmorrhoids.—Hæmorrhoidal tumours protrude after stool, with constriction of sphincter.—Large hæmorrhoidal tumours (in persons addicted to spirituous drinks).—Hæmorrhoidal tumours protruding with stitches at each cough or sneeze.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pressure on bladder, with urgency to urinate, or with cuttings and burnings in abdomen.—Frequent want to urinate, with copious emission even in night.—Violent pain, as if a ball were rolling about in bladder, and thence into urethra.—Violent tenesmus, with scanty emission of urine.—Paralysis of bladder.—Continual incisive shootings in urethra.—Small tumour in urethra, with retention of urine.—Urine turbid and brown, or red, or deep yellow, and sometimes with frequent but scanty emission, or with brown and sandy or red or brick-coloured sediment.—Frothy urine.—Urine frequent, foaming, black.—Involuntary and unnoticed emission of urine.—Pains in back and loins during the want to make water.—Sensation of burning in urethra on making water, and many other sufferings, all of which are renewed by motion of a carriage, and return after drinking wine.—Pain, as from excoriation, in urethra and in glans.—Flow of urine after evacuating and after urinating.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Pressure in testes, as if a hernia were going to protrude, when making an effort to urinate.—Pimples on the hairy parts.—Strong sexual desire without physical power, and with flaccidity of the penis.—Erections without sexual desire.—Pollutions night and day, sometimes with debility and sweat.—Flow of prostatic fluid when urinating, or after having urinated.—Semen of a pungent smell.—During coition the emission is tardy or does not occur at all.—Abundant secretion behind the glans.—Spots and red pimples on the glans and on the corona.—Mercurio-syphilitic ulcers.—Attenuation of scrotum and hardness of testes.—Thickening of prepuce.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—In females who never get well from the change of life—"have never felt well since that time"; may have unnatural unwell periods.—During change of life, where she has flashes of heat all day, and cold flashes on retiring at night.—Sensation in the abdomen as if a ball were ascending from thence to chest, as in hysteria.—Pains from ovaries to uterus, with discharge of pus while at stool.—The uterus feels as if os were constantly open.—Redness and swelling of external parts (with discharge of mucus).—Swelling of the parts, with itching and sexual desire.—Catamenia feeble, tardy, and of too short duration, often accompanied by hæmorrhoidal and other sufferings.—Menstruation suppressed.—Menstruation too scanty (blood black).—Abdominal spasms during catamenia.—Before menses: pains and throbbing in the head, vertigo, epistaxis, aching in stomach, risings, cuttings in hypogastrium, flow of mucus from urethra, and cramps in chest.—

Before and after menses, diarrhœa with violent colic.—Menstrual colic, beginning in l. ovary.—Swelling, induration, pain and other anomalies of l. ovary.—On the appearance of the catamenia, sacral pains, with pain as of a fracture in hips and chest.—During the catamenia, pains in the loins like those of labour, throbbings in the head, and cuttings.—Miscarriage.—(The milk of females bitten by the serpent becomes venomous and curdles.)—Mammæ swollen.—Intolerably itching tetters on and around nipples.—Nipples swollen, erect, painful to the touch.—Sexual desire excited : nymphomania.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Catarrh, with cough, coryza, shooting pains in head, stiffness of nape of neck, and affection of chest.—Continual hoarseness, with a sensation as if there were something in the throat which impeded speech, and which cannot be detached.—Oppressed breathing, < when talking and eating.—Contraction and constriction of the larynx, with a sensation of swelling and of tension.—Painful sensitiveness of larynx and neck to touch, and on slightest pressure, with danger of suffocation on feeling the gullet, and on holding back the head.—Sensation of pulsation and of choking between larynx and chest.—Dryness, burning, and pain as of excoriation in larynx.—Sensation as if there were a ball in the larynx.—Voice weak, hollow, nasal.—Cough, often fatiguing, and by which nothing is detached, excited mostly by a tickling in larynx, chest, and pit of stomach, or by pressure on the gullet, as well as by conversation, walking, and everything which increases the dryness of the throat.—Cough caused by pressure on the larynx, or by any covering of the throat ; by a tickling in pit of throat and sternum ; when falling asleep ; from ulcers in the throat.—Constant irritating cough, with or without expectoration.—Very chronic coughs.—Cough with rawness of chest, difficult expectoration and pains in throat, head, and eyes.—Frequent attacks of short cough from tickling in pit of stomach, dry during the night ; difficult, sometimes watery, salty mucus, which has to be swallowed again, is raised.—The cough is < during the day ; after sleeping ; from changes in the temperature ; from alcoholic drinks ; from acids and sour drinks.—Cough with hoarseness.—Diphtheria.—Cough always after sleeping, or at night, when sleeping, or in evening after lying down, as well as on rising from a recumbent posture.—Dry, short, suffocating and croaking cough, sometimes with vomiting.—Spittle mucous, tenacious, or acid, and of a disagreeable taste, or sanguineous.—Hæmoptysis.—On coughing, accumulation of water in the mouth, sharp pains in pit of stomach, shocks in head, and tension of eyes.

18. **Chest.**—Respiration short, frequent, or convulsive or rattling, stertorous, and croaking, or wheezing, moaning, and deep.—Frequent want to draw a long breath.—Dyspnœa and oppression of the chest, with effort to breathe.—Shortness of breath, principally after a meal, on walking, after making an effort with the arms, and sometimes with sadness, or with an asthmatic cough.—Attacks of asthma, and difficulty of respiration, principally after eating, or in the evening on lying down, or at night, during sleep, and sometimes with anguish, thirst, nausea, vomiting, fainting, and cold sweat.—Fits of suffocation, esp. on lying down in evening or in bed at night, and principally when anything is placed before nose or mouth.—Paralytic orthopnœa.—Offensive breath.—Pressure on chest, as from a weight, or as if it were filled with wind, and principally at night.—Contraction of the chest wakens him after midnight, with slow, heavy, wheezing breathing, compelling

him to sit up with his chest bent forward.—Violent pains with great anguish, and constant movements in the chest.—Burning and pain of excoriation in chest, as if it were raw, principally after a meal.—Oppressive pain in the chest as if full of wind, > by eructations.—Stitches in side and in chest, < by breathing, and sometimes with cough and sanguineous expectoration.—Stitches in (l. side of) chest, with difficult breathing.—Extravasation of blood in lungs.—Pneumonia (hepatisation of the inflamed lungs).—Gangrene of lungs.—Swelling and bloatedness of integuments of chest.—Itching, red places, and miliary eruption on chest.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of heart, with (fainting and) anxiety, sometimes excited by cramp-like pains, with cough, and fit of suffocation.—Palpitation of heart and choking from slightest anxiety.—Feels as if heart hanging by a thread and every beat would tear it off.—Irregularity of beats.—Constrictive sensation in region of heart.—Spasms in heart (with aneurism of r. carotid) and disagreeable pulsation in ears.—As if heart too large for containing cavity.—Stitches in region of heart, with shortness of breath, fainting fits and cold sweat.—Faint feeling about heart, with heats up spine and flushings of face.—Faintings, giddiness, and palpitation constantly recurring.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Nape of neck and neck excessively sensitive to least pressure.—Rheumatic stiffness of nape of neck and neck.—Stitches in back and between shoulders.—A small tumour is formed near the spine.—Burning in back.—Spasms in muscles of back.—Painful stiffness from loins to hip, as if muscles were too short.—Insupportable nocturnal pains in back, in loins, hip and knee.—Pain in the small of back, with constipation, intermittent fever, palpitation of the heart or dyspnœa.—Pain in the os coccygis, when sitting down one feels as if sitting on something sharp.—Want of strength in back and knees, which forces patient to stoop when walking.—Pain, as from dislocation, in loins, as after great exertion.—Papulæ, vesicles, tetters, pimples, and scarlet spots on back and shoulder-blades.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Lameness in l. shoulder.—Pain in r. shoulder-joint with headache.—Perspiration in axillæ of strong smell (like garlic).—Rheumatic and arthritic pains, and aching pains in bones of arms, in hands, fingers, and wrists.—Malignant ulcer on upper part of arm.—Tension, as from contraction of tendons, from the elbow to fingers.—Erysipelatous inflammation in elbow.—Pimples on arms after scratching.—Sensation of fatigue or of paralysis, and pain, as from dislocation, in arms.—Paralysis of hands.—Trembling of hands (in drunkards).—The hands are dry and burning.—Extremities of the fingers numbed and painful.—Tingling and pricking in l. hand.—Prickings in extremities of fingers.—Numbness in tips of fingers (morning).—Itching, psoric eruptions, red spots with vesicles, furunculi, excrescences, and warts on hands and fingers.—Hard and cold swelling of a bluish black colour, on the back of hand and fingers.—The hands are cold, as if dead.—Hard swelling from hand to elbow, with excessive pain.—Panaris.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sensation of contraction, and contractions of the tendons of the ham.—Nocturnal pains in hip and thigh.—Caries of the tibia.—Burning spots on tibia.—Agonising pains in tibia (with throat affections).—Sharp and drawing pains in legs, when there is change of weather, and in windy weather.—Furunculi on thighs.—Sensation of heaviness, paralysis, of numbness and trembling in thighs and knees.—The knees are, as it were, dis-

located, stiff and weak.—Stinging in knees.—Sensation as if hot air were going through knee-joints, which were shaky.—The l. knee feels as if sprained.—Swelling of knees.—Swelling of feet, < after walking (during pregnancy).—Flat ulcers on lower extremities, with blue or purple surroundings.—Gangrenous ulcers on legs (toes).—Cramps and pains in calves of legs.—Red pimples on the thighs and on the legs, after scratching.—Excoriated places, and superficial ulcers with foul bases, on the legs.—Red or bluish, and painful swelling of feet and legs.—Heaviness, numbness, icy coldness, sweating of the feet.—Itching, psoric eruptions, papulæ and spots as from a burn, in feet and legs.—Cracks and rhagades between the toes.—Abscess in the heels.

24. **Generalities.**—Sensation of pain accompanied by voluptuous feelings; dreadful or strongly pressive pains in various parts of body.—Sensation of dislocation and of paralysis in the joints.—Stiffness and tension of the muscles, as if they were too short.—Pains in the bones.—Sharp and drawing rheumatic pains in the limbs (first in l. side then in r.), or gnawing pains, with sensations as if bruised on moving.—Nocturnal pains, which appear insupportable, and which do not permit patient to remain in bed.—The pains affect the sides of the body alternately, or at one time the limbs, at another the body, and often manifest themselves transversely.—Intermittent and periodical pains; sufferings, accompanied by danger of suffocation; and sufferings, with want to lie down, and aversion to move.—Aggravation or renewal of the sufferings after sleep or at night, and principally before midnight, or some hours after a meal, or during damp hot weather, as well as when there is a change of wind and weather (excessively cold and excessively warm weather cause great debility); many of the symptoms are > in open air.—Mental emotions, such as disappointment, fear, fright, &c., frequently renew all the sufferings.—Slight touch intolerable.—Obliged to wear clothes loose; cannot bear the contact.—Paralysis, with heaviness and stiffness of the limbs; semi-lateral paralysis.—The l. side is principally or first affected (throat, ovaries).—Affections in general of r. chest; r. lower extremity; r. abdominal ring; symptoms generally appear on l. side; symptoms beginning on l. side with great tendency to spread to the r. side.—Extreme feebleness of body and mind; exhaustion, like that caused by loss of blood; rapid failure of strength; relaxation of muscular force.—Weakness of whole body in morning on rising.—Nervous hyperæsthesia, with external flushings.—Fainting fits, with dyspnœa, nausea, cold sweat, vertigo, pallid face, vomiting, dizziness, obscuration of the eyes, pains and prickings in region of heart, convulsions and epistaxis.—Tearing, pricking, and pulsating pains.—Attacks of asphyxia and of syncope, with loss of sense and motion, insensibility like death, clenching of teeth, stiffness and swelling of body, pulse tremulous or imperceptible.—Trembling of limbs, muscular palpitations, and jerking in several parts of body.—Contractions of the muscles.—Convulsive and epileptic fits, with screaming, movements of the limbs, falling down without consciousness, eyes convulsed, foaming at mouth, fists clenched; before the attack, cold feet, eructations, paleness of the face, vertigo, head heavy and painful, palpitation of heart, inflation of abdomen; after the attack, sleep.—Attacks of tetanus, with distortion of limbs.—Hæmorrhage and extravasation of blood in different organs.—Affected parts look bluish (cyanosis).

25. **Skin.**—Ecchymosis; wounds and ulcers bleed readily and copiously

(small wounds bleed a good deal; ulcers bleed readily; cicatrices bleed readily; pain in old cicatrices), wounds bleeding a great while; skin very hard to heal, masses of blood pass through the pores.—Varicose swellings.—Dropsical swelling over whole body.—Hard and pale tumefaction.—Skin yellow, green, lead-coloured, or bluish-red or blackish, chiefly round the wounds and ulcers.—Yellow, red, copper-coloured spots.—Pale, livid spots, with fainting fits.—Dry, miliary itch, with eruption of large vesicles of a yellow or of a bluish-black colour, with swelling of parts affected, and pains which drive to despair.—Miliary eruption, which subsequently resembles nettle-rash, scarlatina, or morbilli.—Erysipelas and vesicular eruptions with a red crown.—Excoriated places, on touching which a burning pain is felt.—Rupia and other skin affections, with angioleucitis (Cooper). — Ulcers, surrounded by pimples, vesicles, and other small ulcers (on a purple skin).—Ulcers with great sensitiveness to touch, uneven bottom, ichorous, offensive discharge when touched, esp. around the lower extremities.—Gangrenous ulcers.—Gangrenous blisters.—Superficial ulcers, foul at bottom, with a red crown.—Cancerous ulceration (of wounds), or putrefaction of the flesh, which becomes detached from the bones, and falls off piecemeal.—Gangrenous wounds, with inflammatory fever, weak, quick, and intermittent pulse, fainting nausea, spasmodic and bilious vomiting, convulsions, and cold sweats.—Papulæ, warts, hard swellings.—Panaris.—Red and itching lumps and tuberosities.—Carbuncles, with copper-coloured surroundings and many smaller boils around them.—Flat exanthemata which do not fill up; pustulous exanthemata; spongy excrescences.

26. **Sleep.**—Great drowsiness by day, and principally after a meal.—Sleeplessness, chiefly before midnight, with excessive nervous excitement.—Lively and wide awake in evening.—The patient sleeps into an aggravation, as (*e.g.*) in croup; is very well while awake, but as soon as goes to sleep the croup symptoms appear in great violence; child almost suffocates, and the mother or nurse is consequently really afraid to let him go to sleep.—Also in convulsions; patient has none while he is awake, but as soon as he is asleep they appear.—Drowsiness and sleeplessness alternately every two days.—When falling asleep he is awakened by a tickling cough.—Restless sleep, with many dreams.—Sleeplessness in the evening with talkativeness.—Light sleep, with frequent and easy waking, agitation and tossing, groans and sighs, starts and fright.—Dreams connected and frequent, poetical and meditative or voluptuous; dreams of quarrels, of horrible things, of spectres, and of death.—At night, heat, agitation, burning in palms and soles, pains in the bones or rheumatic pains, diarrhœa, emission of urine, mental excitement, and many other sufferings.—After sleep, sensation of stiffness, and pain as from fatigue in the limbs, erections with sexual desire, pains in the back and loins, congestion of blood, heaviness and pain in head, pressure in stomach, sore throat, nervous yawnings, and aggravation of all the sufferings.

27. **Fever.**—Icy coldness of the skin or of the limbs, or only of the feet, with great desire to be near a fire, and sometimes with loss of sensation, clammy sweat, weakness and great quickness of the pulse.—Shiverings, sometimes only partial, often with pains in the limbs, sacral pains, agitation and tossing, colic, trismus and convulsive movements of the limbs, pain in chest, thirst, chattering of teeth.—Chill ascending the back, often on alternate days.—Shuddering while the heat continues, and principally on lifting the bed-

clothes.—Shivering, chiefly after a meal, or in afternoon.—Dry heat, principally at night, or in evening, and esp. in feet and hands, often accompanied by agitation and tossing, headache, delirium, insatiable thirst, eructations, bilious vomitings, cries, groans, dryness of mouth and throat, and frequent stools.—Heat, alternately with cold (alternating and changing localities), shivering of shuddering.—Fever at night or in evening, quotidian, tertian, or quartan, and often accompanied by headache, rapid prostration of strength, and debility which obliges the patient to lie down ; want of appetite, hiccough, vomiting, sensibility of the neck to the touch, palpitation of the heart, anguish, yellow urine, diarrhœa, pains in the limbs, back, and loins, nervous and spasmodic yawnings, stretchings, swelling of the body, spots and ulcers.—Internal sensation of heat, with cold feet.—Chronic fevers ; slow fevers ; typhoid fevers.—The fevers are renewed by acid food.—Dry, burning skin.—Sweat >.—Perspiration colouring linen yellow red.—Febrile sweat, principally after hot stage, towards morning ; copious sweat ; fetid sweat ; cold sweat ; sanguineous sweat.—Pulse intermittent, or feeble and quick (but accelerated), or irregular, or scarcely perceptible, or tremulous, or alternately full and small.—Intermittent fever, the paroxysms come on every spring, or after suppression of the fever in the previous fall by quinine ; face red ; feet cold ; during hot stage continuous talking ; face yellow or ashy.—Typhus fever, esp. when the tongue is red or black, dry or in fissures, esp. at the tip, or when tongue trembles when put out, or if while endeavouring to put it out, the tip remains under the lower teeth or lip and cannot be put out.

Lachnanthes.

Lachnanthes tinctoria. Red Root. *N. O.* Hæmodoraceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Cough. Diphtheria. Headache. Heart, heat in ; pains in. Phthisis. Pneumonia, typhoid. Sore throat. Stiff-neck. Wry-neck.

Characteristics.—*Lachnan.* is a herb, growing in sandy swamps near the coast. The root is red and fibrous ; leaves sword-shaped ; stem hairy ; flowers yellow, woolly. It belongs to the same order as *Aletris*, and is allied to the Irises. The head, the chest, and the circulation seem most prominently affected by *Lachn.* There are headaches of great intensity ; right-sided, as if split open with a wedge ; with icy coldness of body ; crying spells ; < by vomiting. In the chest there are lancinating stitches, in quick succession in right side of chest below mamma. Stitches in heart with anxiety. A peculiar symptom is : Sensation of heat, bubbling and boiling in chest and region of heart, rising to head ; giddy ; breaks out into perspiration. Trembling of heart. There is also burning of palms and soles and burning under nail of left toe. On the other hand, there is much coldness and chilliness. Continued chilliness. Sensation as if a piece of ice was lying on back between shoulders, then a shock followed by coldness over whole body with gooseflesh. These attacks occur on

moving, > after going to bed. Cannot get warm under a feather bed. A hot flat-iron > icy coldness of body. *Lachn.* has been largely used in cases of phthisis, often empirically, but sometimes on its indications. Arthur Dalzell reports these cases (*H. W.*, xxv. 158): (1) Mrs. B., 43, fibroid phthisis of both lungs, collapse of right lower lobe. Great prostration; night-sweats; bowels alternately relaxed and confined; *pain and stiffness in back;* bruised all over; dry cough; roughness of throat, heart-sounds weak. Sleep bad owing to cough. *Lachn.* ϕ, three drops every four hours. In three days the prostration was diminished, and the cough was much better, night-sweats and bruised feeling gone. From this time an emulsion containing cod-liver oil, liquor pancreaticus, eggs, cream and hypophosphites, and oil of Eucalyptus were given in addition. The case went on to recovery. (2) Mrs. R., 45, in last stage of consumption. Right lung consolidated; left in cavities. Remittent fever. This patient had *circumscribed flush on face; brilliant eyes; throat rough;* felt bruised *all over.* Skin dry, except at night, when she had profuse perspiration. Constant dry cough. Muco-purulent expectoration. *Lachn.* ϕ, five drops every three hours, relieved all the symptoms and procured euthanasia, the patient dying quite easily twelve days later.—Toothache is < eating and drinking warm things. With fever there is loquacious delirium, brilliant eyes, and circumscribed red cheeks (there is also a blueness about face, blue under eyes, blue lips). During the cold sensation the skin is damp and clammy. The loquacity of *Lachn.* is remarkable. Hering says the Indians chew the plant when they meet the white man to give them a flow of language. *Lachn.* has been used with success in diphtheria, typhoid fever, typhoid pneumonia. A peculiar symptom is stiffness of the neck, the head being twisted to one (right) side. This occurring in connection with sore throat is a strong indication. There is much dryness of throat, which is < on waking in the night, with much coughing. *Sensations* are: As if head enlarged; as if split open with a wedge; vertex as if enlarged; as if hair standing on end. As if a cloud before eyes; pressing as from dust in eyes. As if something had closed ear. Bridge of nose as if pinched (confirmed by E. E. Case—*H. P.*, xiii. 76). As of something crawling over face. A curious observation is quoted in *Brit. J. of H.* (xxxix. 181), that the *white* pigs and sheep of Virginia lose their hoofs if they feed on *Lachn.*, while the *black* varieties eat it without inconvenience.

Relations.—*Compare:* Aletris, the Irises and Veratrums (botan.); heat in heart (Croc., Op., Rho.); pain in lower right lung (Chel., K. ca., Sep.—right apex, Ars., Calc.; left apex, Ars.; left base, Oxal. ac., Sul.; right middle lobe, Sep.; right chest, Sang., Phell. aq., Zn.); cold between shoulders (Am. m.;—heat between shoulders, Lyc., Pho.); loquacity (Lach., Hyo.); brilliant eyes, red cheeks, delirium (Bell.). *Compare also:* Act. r., Æth., Agar., Can. ind., Cic., Crotal., Sele., Glo., Gymnoc., Plat., Stram.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Restlessness, tosses about (during perspiration).—Great loquacity; afterwards stupid and irritable.—Ill-humoured and sleepy.—Great

hilarity (evening).—Became much excited over a trifle.—Loquacious delirium, with brilliant eyes and circumscribed red cheeks (1 to 2 a.m.).

2. **Head.**—Giddiness in the head, with sensation of heat in chest and around heart, and perspiration.—Giddiness with icy coldness of the forehead. —Painful tearing in forehead in the open air.—Dull headache and pressing in forehead.—Tearing in forehead from l. to r. side.—On forehead elevated red pimples.—Wrinkles on forehead, with longitudinal ridges from interior corner of eyebrows upward.—Head feels heavy.—Sensation as if the vertex were enlarged and were driven upward.—Tearing in vertex.—Headache pressing eyes outward.—The head feels enlarged, and as if split open with a wedge from the outside to within; the body is icy cold; she cannot get warm also for a long time under a feather bed; the whole face becomes yellow; she has to whine with the headache; the head burns like fire, with much thirst; during the cold sensation the skin is moist and clammy.—Tearing in (r.) temple, extending to cheek.—Pricking headache (evening).—Sensation as if the hair were standing on end; < in the occiput.—Scalp very painful to touch.

3. **Eyes.**—Obscuration of sight; could not see in evening; as if a cloud were before the eyes.—Pressing in eyes as from dust; with secretion of white mucus.—Secretion of white mucus from eyes (canthi).—Twitching of r. canthus.—Sensation of twitching in upper eyelids, < when closing them.—In morning, violent lachrymation and burning of eyes, with sensation of dryness.—The eyes feel heavy, as if they could not be kept open.—Eyes dry.—Eyes feel cold.—The eyebrows and upper eyelids are drawn upwards; looks with fixed eyes.—Yellow spots before eyes.—Bright, sparkling eyes with delirium.

4. **Ears.**—Singing in ear when walking in open air.—Tearing in ears.—Crawling and itching in ears.—Itching or tingling in ears; > by boring with the finger, but immediately returning and feeling as if something had closed ear.—Almost complete deafness (during fever).

5. **Nose.**—The nose bleeds profusely; the blood is pale.—Bridge of nose feels as if pinched.

6. **Face.**—Face swollen, with redness and blueness under eyes.—Pale, sickly countenance; face and lips bluish; eyes dull, feel thick and cold.—Circumscribed redness of face (1 a.m. to 8 a.m.), with violent delirium and brilliant eyes.—Redness of face; yellow face.—Sensation as if something were crawling over face.

7. **Teeth.**—Pain in all the teeth when eating or drinking warm things. —All the teeth feel loose and too long; < in bed.

8. **Mouth.**—Saliva of tough mucus.—Swelling and tension of the lips. —Lips red.—Sensation as if the mouth were sore and thick.

9. **Throat.**—Great dryness in throat, esp. on awaking during the night, with much coughing.—Sore throat, with short cough.—When swallowing, itching (in a small spot).—Sensation of swelling in pharynx, with stiffness of neck, and head drawn to one side (diphtheria).

10. **Appetite.**—Aversion to meat.—Much thirst.

11. **Stomach.**—Sensation of qualmishness above navel, when walking in open air.—In pit of stomach, beating as from a pulse, as if a hammer were beating on an ulcerated spot.—Fulness in pit of stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Rolling of wind in abdomen, and discharge of flatulency.—Sensation of heat through abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Frequent stool; passes much wind.—Frequent unsuccessful desire to evacuate.—Continuous stitch in rectum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pressure on bladder while urinating.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Violent burning in l. half of the scrotum, drawing towards r. side.—Tingling and itching of scrotum.—Perspiration and itching of scrotum and penis.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses too early, blood viscid, mixed with mucus.—During menses, sensation of distension of abdomen; it feels as if it were boiling.—Menstrual blood profuse, bright red.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Burning in r. side of larynx.—Hoarseness (forenoon).—Cough dry, as if it came from larynx (with sore throat); expectoration streaked with blood, with severe pain in chest (pneumonia).—Sensation of fulness in chest; is compelled to inhale deeply.—Stitches in l. side of chest.—Stitches (like knives) under r. breast and under clavicle.—Cough < in bed and after sleeping.—Feels hot and oppressed in chest, with gentle perspiration all over.

19. **Heart.**—Bubbling and boiling in chest and region of heart; it rises to the head and he becomes giddy; he breaks out into a perspiration.—Sensation of heat in region of heart.—Stitches in heart, with anxiety.—Frequent violent pulsations of heart, each beat is double, one hard and full, the other soft and small.—Trembling of heart with great debility.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness and pain in neck, extending over whole head down to the nose, and sensation as if nostrils were pinched together.—Sensation of spraining in neck when turning or moving head backward.—Stiff neck; the head is drawn to one side (after diphtheria, scarlet fever.—Burning on r. scapula.—Sensation as if a piece of ice were lying on back, between the shoulders, followed by a chill, with gooseflesh all over.—Sensation between the shoulder-blades as if wet with cold perspiration, the skin being dry and cool.—Burning in region of l. kidney, extending towards r. side.—Burning in spine above sacrum.—Burning in sacrum.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Tearing from the shoulder, extending to finger-joints.—Thumb and index-finger feel as if sprained.—Tearing in elbow-joints.—Tearing in knuckles of the middle fingers of the r. hand.—Burning of palms and soles.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Tearing in r. ischium.—Small pimples around l. gluteus muscle, which discharge a watery fluid when scratched open.—Burning stinging in, above, or below the knee-pan.—Tearing in l. knee.—Tingling in both lower limbs and feet, < in heat.—Burning in feet (soles).—Cramps in the feet (during night).

24. **Generalities.**—Very restless; throws herself about; feels weak.

25. **Skin.**—Sensation in skin as if an eruption would appear.—Pimples appear here and there, containing a watery fluid.—The red pimples on the forehead suppurate.—Itching and burning in the skin all night; < after scratching.—Stinging, itching, and tingling on thighs, legs, feet, arms, &c.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness with yawning, eyes feel so heavy that she cannot keep them open.—Sleepless, or restless sleep, with distressing dreams.—Cannot go to sleep easily.—After waking and stretching, a shock followed by chilliness and gooseflesh all over.

27. **Fever.**—Flashes of heat alternating with chilliness.—Continuous chilliness.—Sensation as if a piece of ice were lying on back between shoulders, then a shock, followed by coldness over whole body with goose-flesh ; these attacks recur on moving and go off after going to bed.—Feels hot, but the chills run all over her before the heat can develop itself.—Icy coldness of body.—Heat with redness of face ; after heat circumscribed redness of both cheeks ; < on r. side ; fever with violent delirium and brilliant eyes (< from 1 a.m. to 2 a.m.).—Fever with somnolency.—Perspires freely (after restless sleep), esp. after midnight.—The skin is cold, damp and clammy during the coldness.—Icy cold perspiration, principally on forehead.

Lacticum Acidum.

Lactic Acid. Milk Acid. $HC_3 H_5 O_3$. Dilution.

Clinical.—Bones, swelling of. Diabetes. Foot-sweat. Indigestion. Pregnancy, sickness of. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Throat, constricted, sore. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Lactic acid* "was discovered by Scheele in sour milk, the result of the spontaneous fermentation of sugar of milk, under the influence of casein. It is also met with in many vegetable products which have turned sour" (Hering). Reisig introduced it into homœopathy. It has been proved in both the lower and higher attenuations, but many valuable observations have been made on patients taking substantial doses for diabetes (*C. D. P.*). In these cases the symptoms of rheumatic fever were directly traced to the acid. Pain, swelling, and stiffness and tenderness of joints < by motion (as with *Bry.*, which antidotes *Lact. ac.*), and flying pains about limbs. One prover had pain along the right sciatic nerve. The well-known effects of milk that has soured on the stomach and remained undigested were produced—nausea, vomiting, burning and sense of weight ; and these have all proved useful indications in the homœopathic use of the drug. Diabetes is the affection for which it has been most given in old-school practice ; but it has also proved of great power in this affection in the homœopathic attenuations. Nash regards the concomitance of rheumatic pains as the chief guiding symptom here. (In *Med. Adv.*, xxi. 508 he records a case of diabetes, with rheumatic fever supervening, cured with *Lact. ac.* 200.) But nausea is no less a guide : Constant nausea ; nausea on awaking ; before rising ; > by eating. This may occur in diabetes ; or it may occur in pregnancy. It is also an indication when occurring in rheumatism. There is > by eructations ; and < by smoking. Smoking < eructations. Copious foot-sweat is a feature of *Lact. ac.*, but it is not offensive. It is *suited to* anæmic, pale women. Large doses disagreed with melancholic, choleric constitution, dark hair and eyes.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Bry. (relieved sharp pains upper third right side, but soreness remained). *Compatible :* Meat diet in diabetes. *Incompatible :* Coffee < symptoms. *Compare :* Lac can., Lac coag.,

Lac defl., Sac. lac. In nausea of pregnancy, Nux, Puls., Ph. ac., Colch., Lyc., Lac d., Ip. Excessive hawking with (or without) nausea, Caust. (phlegm in throat, cannot be hawked up, causing nausea). Diabetes, Pho. ac., Acet. ac., Lac d., Ur. nit. Flying rheumatism, Puls., Rhus. Great discouragement, Pso. *Compare also:* Vegetable acids, which all cause weakness and thinness of the blood.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great discouragement.—Lazy.—Sarcastic.—Memory lost.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo: when turning head suddenly; with heat, on rising; on stooping; at night.—Congestion of head; painless, with strong pulsation of vessels of neck.—Headache, with sensation of fulness in vertex.—Dull pain in forehead, just over eyes, and extending into eyes.—Pain in head and back all night.—Pain in occiput, and alternating between there and forehead.

3. **Eyes.**—Sensation of fulness in eyes, with headache.—Eyes feel as if they would burst.—Photophobia.—Jerking of l. upper lid.—Marked protrusion of eyes; pupils dilated; eyes feels tired.—Hyperæsthesia of retina, steady aching in and behind eyeball.

4. **Ears.**—Disturbed and troubled by noise.—Roaring in l. ear on rising in afternoon; singing, snapping in l. ear.—Pain from parotids into ear; stiff feeling in parotids.

5. **Nose.**—Great sensitiveness of smell.—Nose-bleed every morning.—Severe coryza, stopped nose, sneezing, thick mucus from head to throat, yellow; dead sweet taste.

6. **Face.**—Face flushed or congested from headache.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue coated thick white.—Yellow coating on tongue, with bad taste in morning.—Tongue sore on l. side, raw and red; dry, parched, sticky.—Mouth and fauces very dry and hot.—Very sore mouth; canker sores.—Much saliva in mouth, tasting salty.—Copious salivation (pregnancy).—Bad taste in mouth: acrid, with nausea; sour; coppery.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation of a plug in the throat.—Fulness in throat which keeps him swallowing frothy mucus; lump or fulness feels like a small puff-ball; not **>** by swallowing.—Intense burning in throat, fauces, and œsophagus **<** by eructation.—Sense of constriction low down in throat; rough and dry.—Fauces hot, dry and swollen.—Difficulty of swallowing solids; less in swallowing liquids.—Excessive hawking with or without nausea.

11. **Stomach.**—Appetite impaired.—Voracious appetite and great thirst.—Eructations of hot, acrid fluid, which burns from stomach to throat.—Food sours.—Eructations of burning, hot gas from stomach, causing a profuse secretion of tenacious mucus, which must be constantly hawked up; **<** by smoking tobacco.—Burning and weight in stomach.—Constant nausea; persisting for days.—Nausea on rising in morning.—Nausea after breakfast; not severe, but very persistent.—Nausea with waterbrash or vomiting.—Sensation as if all food were lodged under upper end of sternum, which oppresses and distresses her for hours.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Aching pain in anus.—Soft, mushy stool; diarrhœa.—Greenish yellow stools with tenesmus.—Very costive, stool once a week, hard, black.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent pain in kidneys.—Frequent desire to urinate large quantities.—Urinates frequently day and night ; the attempt to retain it causes pain.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Annoying erections in morning, but loins ache too much to attempt coition.—Seminal emissions three successive nights.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Aching pain in region of r. ovary, < by rapid walking or exercise.—Menses : scanty ; seventeen days late ; two days early ; more profuse than usual ; pain in small of back and lower abdomen ; itching of vulva during flow.—Leucorrhœa ; staining linen yellow ; when checked nasal catarrh ensues.—Heaviness and dragging down as if womb down.—Pain as if menstruating ; sitting with feet high > uterine soreness.—During pregnancy : morning sickness ; salivation ; nausea and vomiting ; waterbrash > by breakfast.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dryness and rawness, extending to larynx. —Hoarseness.—Aphonia.—After rising, voice was entirely without control, whispering and squeaking when expecting to speak aloud.—Spasmodic, ringing cough, caused by irritation in throat.—Hoarse, hard, dry cough, with dryness of glottis.—L. side of chest sore and painful.—Cutting or sticking pain in upper third of r. side.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain in small of back, extending into shoulders. —Sore aching in lower part of back ; < when walking.

21. **Limbs.**—Severe, sharp pains in joints.—Acute pains in joints ; flying pains about limbs.—Joints swollen, not tender, stiff.—All pains < by movement.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic pain in shoulders.—Rheumatic swelling with redness and pain in wrists and elbows, wrists, and small joints of hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Soreness to touch along r. sciatic nerve, on getting out of bed, lasting all day and pulsating constantly but slightly.—Sharp pain in r. knee with stiffness.—Knees and other joints stiff and painful.—Rheumatic pain in knee-joints.

24. **Generalities.**—Weakness as if from exercise, with rheumatic pains in the bones.—Debility, weariness of the limbs.—Aversion to exercise.

25. **Skin.**—Skin harsh and dry, no sweat.—Red spots or blotches on various parts of the body, particularly thighs and lower extremities.—Itching and burning, < by cold.

26. **Sleep.**—Restless all night.—Does not sleep well.

27. **Fever.**—Cold and chilly at times.—Flashes of heat.—Chilly, mostly on limbs.—Copious perspiration.—Unusual perspiration of feet.

Lactis Vaccini Flos.

Cream. Attenuations by Swan's fluctional potentiser.

Clinical.—Diphtheria. Leucorrhœa. Menhorrhagia. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—Many persons can take cream who cannot tolerate milk, and *vice versâ*, therefore Swan decided to prove the different parts of milk independently. He proved his 200th (which,

according to Skinner's calculation, is not the same as the 200 centesimal, being duplicated instead of centupled at each remove) on himself and Miss Mary P. As with the other *Lac* preparations, a large number of the symptoms were manifested in the throat and female sexual organs. Dry throat and extreme difficulty of swallowing. Menses profuse and accompanied by cramps.

Relations.—*Compare :* Lac c., Lac f., Lac v., Lac v. coag., Lac v. def. Ars. stopped abruptly the excessive menses and accompanying pain ; Lac v. def. restored the flow, and then they ceased naturally.

SYMPTOMS.

8. **Mouth.**—Food tastes as if it lacked salt.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness and redness of upper part of pharynx.—Increased redness and soreness of upper part of pharynx, < at night, causing difficulty of deglutition, obliging her to bend the head forwards on swallowing, so as to favour it, otherwise a pain runs up to ears.—Great dryness of upper part of pharynx in the morning ; difficult deglutition ; yellow mucus, with a sickish sweet taste ; throat < night and morning ; at night had to take hold of throat to assist in swallowing.

12. **Abdomen.**—Tendency to flatulence in lower intestines.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine appears to stain more yellow.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Soreness of end of prepuce, as if there were longitudinal cracks there, though none could be discovered.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses seven days too soon.—Menses profuse ; cramps in and above region of navel, bending her double ; during the cramps was very cold, and, although well clothed, could not get warm ; painful, frequent, and profuse diarrhœa ; *Arsen.* stopped the pains and the menses ; *Lac vac. deflor.* restored the menses, and they ceased naturally ; since then, albuminous leucorrhœa, like white of egg, if she walks much, or is on her feet much.—Sexual desire easily excited when the hand touches the bosom.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness after singing.—Sensation of shallow breathing ; has to take a deep respiration to relieve.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Rigidity on posterior side of lower legs, just below knees, while walking ; very unpleasant, but not painful.

25. **Skin.**—Itching of body above pubes and hips, on abdomen, chest, and back, without eruption.

26. **Sleep.**—Horrible dreams ; saw a dead person in a coffin ; slept and dreamed the same dreams ; feels stupid ; does not care to speak.—Wakefulness, without restlessness.—Drowsy and sleepy ; head feels heavy.—Constant talking during sleep.

Lactuca.

Lactuca virosa. Poisonous Lettuce. Opium Lettuce. Also, Lactuca sativa. Garden Lettuce. *N. O.* Compositæ (Genus, Cicoraceæ). Tincture of fresh flowering plant (Specimens of both L. vir. and L. sat. might be included in the tincture. Tincture of impissated juice, "Lactucarium" or Lettuce Opium. (The symptoms in the Schema marked "(s)" were produced by Paris Lactucarium prepared from Lactuca sativa. American Lactucarium is prepared from L. elongata.)

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Anus, affections of. Ascites. Asthma. Constipation. Cough. Diarrhœa. Globus hystericus. Gonorrhœa. Heartburn. Hysteria. Lactation. Levitation. Liver, affections of. Muscæ volitantes. Noises in ears. Pylorus, pain in. Sleep, excessive. Smell, illusions of. Spinal cord, pains in. Spleen, affections of. Whooping-cough. Yawning.

Characteristics.—The leaves of garden lettuce, *Lactuca sativa*, when too old and going to seed, have a bitter taste, and the stalk then contains a milky juice which is intensely bitter. This juice contains *Lactucin*, and is common to all lettuces, but is especially virulent in *L. vir.*, from which (as well as well as from *Lact. sat.*) *Lactucarium*, or "Lettuce Opium," is prepared. It has a soporific action, and is used "instead of *Opium* to allay cough, quiet nervousness, and induce sleep in cases where, from idiosyncrasy, *Opium* is not borne" (Brunton). This use of lettuces has been known from very remote times, and has not been added to by old-school observers. The sleep-provoking powers of *Lactuca* are recognised by sensitive persons who eat ordinary garden lettuce in salad. Homœopathic provings and records of poisonings have produced an extensive array of symptoms. A simple reading of the symptoms will show what a powerful agent we possess in *Lactuca*, though the homœopathic uses have not been as extensive as the proving seems to warrant. As an instance of poisoning I take this from *C. D. P.* A man, 25, ate *Lact. v.* in a salad, 7 p.m. Went to bed at 9. Was waked at 11 with sharp colicky pains, soon followed by nausea and vomiting, which lasted all night. Fell asleep at 5 a.m., but in the morning was astonished to find himself unable to distinguish objects clearly. A boy of 10 who ate of the same meal became affected with lively delirium at midnight, and it lasted till morning; he jumped about on the bed, played all sorts of pranks, and nobody could quiet him. He had no colic or vomiting. His pupils were dilated till the iris was a mere rim. Trying to read he mistook M for P and O for V. In his delirium he had hallucinations, saw on his bed a soldier, an inkstand, &c. Both these patients and another had liquid stools. The dilated pupils persisted some time. One of the keynote symptoms of *Lact. v.* is an indescribable sensation of tightness, affecting the whole body more or less, but especially the chest: must yawn and stretch to relieve the squeezing of the lower chest. This develops into asthma and angina pectoris. There is tightness in the liver region, and enlargements of the

liver have been removed by *Lact. v.* when that symptom was present. Squeezing in left breast. Feeling as if a hundredweight on chest. On the other hand there is also a feeling of relaxation in the chest. There is intolerance of touch and pressure. *Lact. v.* has cured a spasmodic cough in frequent paroxysms with feeling of suffocation. Attacks came suddenly without any apparent cause, and were induced by a violent tickling in pharynx and roof of mouth (*N. A. J. of H.*, May, 1890). Whooping-cough, paroxysms preceded by anxiety. There is both constipation and diarrhœa, and many concomitant anal symptoms. Hering gives "Painful gonorrhœa in females" as an indication ; and one of the symptoms of the male urethra is suggestive. "Sensation as of a drop continually passing along the urethra when seated." Urine has smell of violets. *Lctu.* has cured hypertrophy of ovaries in a woman of fifty, consequent on an abortion twenty-five years before. The tumour was excessively large, and the patient could get no rest for the pain of the pressure. The rectum was contracted, and fæces evacuated with great pain. "Fatigue during stool," and also "sleepiness during stool" are peculiar and may prove characteristic. Ebullitions rising up from abdomen suggest globus hystericus. In addition to the sense of *tightness* there is a sense of *lightness* no less pronounced. Extraordinary lightness of body, more pronounced in open air. Feels as if swimming, in bed. Dreams of swimming in the air, or of walking above the ground. The head feels light ; also empty. Sensation as if head too large ; as if brain loose. Sensation as if looking through gauze. "Pain in spinal marrow even to cauda equina and streaming along coccyx" should prove a leading symptom in some spinal cases. Other *sensations* are : As if chest would fly to pieces ; as if circulation in legs was suspended. Coldness of stomach, throat, chest, feet. Right arm is much affected by *Lact. v.* Sitting up **>** chest symptoms. Bending **>** pain in stomach. Crossing legs **>** pinching in umbilical region. Touch **<**. Sneezing **<**. Symptoms are **>** in open air ; **<** in warm room. Yawning and stretching **>** pressure in chest.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Vegetable acids and Coffee. (In a proving of Lactucarium, Acetic Ether and Hock were more effectual than Coffee.) *Compare :* Drowsiness and constipation, Op., Nux mos. ; levitation, Sti. pul., Pho. ac., Lac can., Asar., Thuj., &c. ; intolerance of anything tight round neck, Lach. ; gonorrhœa, Thuj. ; urine smells of violets, Tereb. ; squeezing in left breast, Borax (Borax has empty feeling). Coldness, Helod. ; pain in soles as if he had jumped on a stone, Bro. ; heart symptoms, K. carb. and K. iod. ; cough, Drosera.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Disposition melancholy, fretful ; seeming to invite sadness, with extravagant and exaggerated notions, of such a nature that the simplest occurrence suggests apprehensions of the most terrible and disgusting kind ; after suffering from grief, stunning pain in forehead in evening, and violent contractions in throat, with constant inclination to weep.—Internal anguish and agitation.—Excessive ill-humour, provoked by slightest contradiction ; ill-humour, peevishness, with indisposition to labour, and inability to remain

in bed ; cross-grained humour, which is roused by slightest provocation.—Difficulty in thinking (thinking=headache) (s), indisposition to intellectual labours, because the thoughts are intermixed, and it is found impossible to resolve them into any general idea ; various places are searched before anything can be found.

2. **Head.**—Confusion : of head ; in morning, sometimes with heaviness, as from fulness ; in forehead sometimes with a sensation of heat in the part, sometimes in r. frontal protuberance, sometimes in l. (externally), with lancination across l. protuberance, on stooping ; sensation of giddiness and of vertigo ; head bewildered, sometimes in morning on rising.—Sensation as if head were empty ; with stupidity as from want of sleep, and vertigo, so as to cause falling down ; in morning, as after a nocturnal debauch, or else with pressure outwards in direction of forehead and orbits.—Feeling of intoxication.—Vertigo (s also) : turning, with heaviness of legs, sensation of weight in head, esp. in occiput, with darkness before eyes ; the threads appear confused in sewing ; in a warm room, with fulness in head, and sensation as if the body were swimming, in bed ; also as if the head were too large, or that its volume had been increased by a rapid movement of upper part of body.—Pain in region of vertex, sometimes on one spot, as in clavus hystericus (of a young female) ; sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, in the head, esp. in occiput ; cephalalgia in afternoon.—Dull pain : in forehead ; in whole head ; with great depression and physical indolence ; in l. temporal region (when the head is shaken, while washing), and < each time it is moved.—Sensation of weight in head ; in occiput ; with dull pain, or with aching, or else in afternoon ; in forehead with lancinations, esp. in l. frontal protuberance.—Pressive cephalalgia ; sometimes with sensation as if brain were waving to and fro in head ; or else < by the heat of a room, or lancinations as if with blunt instruments, or (in evening) burning, with external heat on forehead ; very much felt in glabella ; acute on one side of head, as on the bone ; in occiput, tensive, with heat in forehead and coldness of hands.—Aching in forehead, in morning on awakening, or else after slight mental application, also affecting eyes ; as of forcing outwards in temples, esp. l., and thence sometimes pervading whole head.—Compression in occiput.—Drawing pain in temples towards the forehead ; tearing in r. temporal region ; dull shocks in both temples.—Painful shaking of head on coughing but slightly, with wavering and aching, which remain a long time afterwards.—Starting and throbbing in head, during repose ; buzzing within and before ears, with sensation of fulness in the head ; resonance in r. side of forehead in the morning.—On exterior of head : a painful spot near the vertex, pain < by touch ; fixed dull pain on one spot on coronal bone, to l. ; drawing pain on a spot on coronal bone, towards r. side, < by touch.

3. **Eyes.**—Biting in the eyes.—Itching above the eyebrows ; aching, with sensation of distension in ball of r. eye ; smarting in eyes, esp. in external canthi, < by friction ; or else in the l. internal canthus only.—Burning in eyes, esp. in the lids (sometimes in the daytime only when writing, or else more particularly in r. eye, with clouded vision and dilated pupils).—Redness of conjunctiva, with increased mucous secretion in elderly persons, with abdominal congestion.—Eyelids charged with humour.—Pupils dilated (s).—Cloudiness of vision ; weakness of sight, sometimes with heat in eyes ;

sight feeble, cloudy (s); sight intercepted as by a cloud or veil, which sometimes disappears on the attention becoming fixed on some object.—Flying insects before eyes, on stooping, after a meal.—Hemiopia.

4. **Ears.**—Drawing pains in ears; shootings followed by tension in l. ear.—Buzzing in ears; ringing sound before ears, evening, in bed.

5. **Nose.**—Sensation as though end of nose were distended.—Peculiar smell before nose, and a like taste in mouth.—Frequent sneezing, with < of symptoms in chest; or else with soreness of chest (sometimes like excoriation, which subsequently turns to aching).—Coryza, followed by excoriation and dryness in nose.

6. **Face.**—Look: haggard (s); visage pale, wan.—Heat of face, with trembling and sensation of swelling of lips (s).—Tingling, with a feeling of tightness on face.—Pricking, drawing pains, from r. sub-maxillary gland to ear and tongue.—Lancinations in chin at extremity of sub-maxillary nerve.—In lips, quivering.—Swelling of the lymphatic glands.

7. **Teeth.**—Sharp pain in molars on l. side of lower jaw, as if they were being twisted.—Soreness of gums, on an empty socket on masticating.

8. **Mouth.**—Sensation of tightness in bottom of mouth and palate, with constant spitting; increased accumulation of saliva, sometimes acidulated (or acrid).—Dryness of mouth, without thirst.—Tongue charged with a white coating (s also), coated with thick mucus (s); sore, as if burned at tip.—Contraction under tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Slight burning in throat, sometimes in evening; sensation in throat as if the part were exposed to heat of a brisk fire.—Difficult deglutition, with sensation as if uvula were raw, with burning, or else as if muscles of pharynx could not perform their office.—Accumulation of mucus in throat; viscid mucus in throat in morning (s also).

10. **Appetite.**—Taste: sickly (s); bitter, after eating bread and butter; bitter as gall, in throat.—Want of appetite (s also): at noon food is repugnant; no appetite for bread and meat.—Appetite increased (s also); sometimes more particularly at noon.—Increased thirst.—After a meal, sensation of fulness in stomach, with pressure downwards.

11. **Stomach.**—Risings: frequent, repeated, which > the oppression of the chest; empty, sometimes deep, with taste of the extract of lettuce; repugnant, with sensation of coldness in gullet, and continued bitterness in mouth; acrid, and sometimes acid.—Loathing (s also); nausea (s also); sometimes with uneasiness at pit of stomach.—Vomiting and loathing (s).—Pains in stomach, with contraction of pit of stomach, < by pressure.—Sensation at pit of the stomach and sternum, as if patient had sat a long time with the body much curved; uneasiness at pit of stomach, with anguish in precordial region; sensation of softness in stomach.—Pressure in stomach (s also); with fulness, bursting, followed by tingling under r. breast, with sensation as if a blister were being formed there; feeling as though the contents were striving to pass out in a volume the size of the palm of the hand, followed by tenesmus; aching at orifice of the stomach, pressure and fulness at the pit of the stomach; the pressure in the pit of the stomach turns to anguish, in the midst of gurgling in stomach, risings, borborygmi in abdomen, and emission of wind, which affords >; it occurs presently below the sternum, and alternates with a sensation of burning or of coldness.—Sensation of coldness in stomach

(s also) ; tingling in stomach and pit of stomach, with frequent risings, as if ice were in gullet and stomach, following a sensation of heat in stomach, with nausea which rises in throat, and sickly taste at root of tongue.—Shootings in pylorus.—> Of pains in stomach, on bending body forwards, while seated, or on expulsion of fetid wind.

12. **Abdomen.**—Dull shocks, or else lancinations, esp. in r. hypochondrium.—In hepatic region : contusive pain in morning ; periodical dragging ; dragging pain ; aching, sometimes in evening ; lancinations, sometimes after a meal, either directed towards the back, or else accompanied by a sensation of weight ; enlargement of liver, sometimes with aching, or else with tension or pressure.—In region of spleen, quick lancinations ; squeezing, esp. while at rest.—Sensation of relaxation in the abdomen.—Pinchings : in abdomen ; during and after breakfast, with want to go to stool, although nothing is emitted but wind ; in umbilical region, < on crossing legs ; in upper part of abdomen, in morning, in bed, or else with cutting pains, and < during and after a meal, so as to cause writhing of the body.—Cutting pains in abdomen : in different places, with pinchings ; throughout abdomen, with painful borborygmi, and followed by a liquid mucous evacuation.—Disagreeable sensation of heat in abdomen ; frequent ebullition, ascending from abdomen into chest. —Sensation of weight in abdomen, which presses downwards after breakfast ; sensation as though a burden were lying on abdomen, chiefly on umbilical region, and pit of stomach ; < in an upright position.—Affections of the portal system.—Abdominal dropsy (following an intermittent fever, with constipation), with excessive enlargement of abdomen, feet, and face ; or else with induration of liver and asthma.—Sensation of fulness in abdomen, sometimes with borborygmi and emission of wind (s) ; sensation of fulness in r. side, with difficulty of respiration, > by risings and emission of wind (s) ; tightness of abdomen, esp. in hepatic region, in evening.—Movement of flatus in abdomen, very frequent borborygmi in abdomen, sometimes during a meal, or else afterwards (with lancinations below the precordial region, or else with pinchings in abdomen), or chiefly in umbilical region ; abundant emission of wind, sometimes fetid (after the borborygmi), or else in evening, preceded by pinching pains.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation : no stool first day, or else a tardy and hard evacuation (habitual constipation diminishes).—Stool only after urgent calls, and griping.—Want to go to stool, with sensation of great lassitude, and with evacuations difficult and infrequent.—Stool preceded by tenesmus, hard, and not ejected without effort, with continued pain as of a bruise in anus.—Scanty stool.—Stools : hard ; hard and tardy, dry, hard, difficult, and with straining ; hard, knotty, with burning at anus, after a constipation of two days' continuance ; stools altogether more infrequent and more firm.—Provokes easy stools (s ?), facilitates the intestinal evacuations (s ?) ; soft stools ; or else like pap the first few days ; frequent stools, like pap (s) ; diarrhœa (s) ; sometimes diarrhœa, at others constipation.—During stool : general lassitude, fatigue so as almost to bring on sleep, yawning, and accumulation of water in mouth.—After stool (soft), pressure in the anus.—At anus : drawing ; pricking, towards evening (bruised pain) ; hæmorrhoidal tumours round anus, with tenesmus in rectum, and a fresh evacuation of a liquid stool after each solid evacuation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Want to make water, with frequent drawing pain in glans, which extends throughout the body.—Increased secretion of urine (s also); more frequent and more copious emission of urine; it is necessary to rise during the night to urinate; pressure on bladder, towards morning, from an unusual accumulation of urine.—Urine clear as water, and at same time more copious, and more frequently passed, than usual; clear yellow, with a smell of violets; brown, hot, and burning in urethra.—In urethra continual sensation, on being seated, as of a drop of water passing along it; heat at orifice.—Dragging pressure in region of bladder, as from urgency to urinate.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—In penis, swelling of a lymphatic vessel, following morning erections.—Drawing pains at root of penis, or also in r. spermatic cord, and along internal surface of thigh.—Diminished sexual appetite; chases away lasciviousness and voluptuous fancies (s).—Painful erections during morning sleep.—Pollutions, sometimes during lascivious dreams, during morning sleep, or else two in one night, happening unconsciously during a profound sleep.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia too early by four or six days (with cramp-like pains in abdomen).—Promotes catamenia (s).—Increase of milk in breasts (s).—(Painful gonorrhœa of females.)—Bearing down and weak feeling about pelvic organs, and general relaxed feeling.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Power of voice increased.—Roughness: in throat, after reading with a loud voice; in pharynx; in larynx, causing deep inspirations; with scraping in throat (s); dryness and scraping in pharynx and upper part of chest; hoarseness in evening, or also in morning, with roughness in throat; sensation of fulness in larynx, diminished on throwing body backwards; frequent need to cough; constant sensation of fulness in larynx, with irritation of a suffocating cough, impeded speech, and frequent cough, with expectoration.—Cough: provoked by a tickling in throat; sometimes with a sense of oppression of chest; with sensation of burning dryness in throat; dry from time to time, or else by fits, with shaking of chest, as likewise of abdomen and occiput; dry, barking, painful; proceeding from a pre-existing cough, with easy expectoration; spasmodic, hollow, and dry, or else very violent, and threatening to burst the chest, induced by a tickling in gullet; the dry cough arising from a cough already established, and appearing more particularly according to the changes of the weather, disappears entirely.—Excretion of mucus by the cough (which was dry previously ?), and the movements in coughing are more violent and prolonged; copious expectoration of mucus, by means of a short cough.—During coughing or hemming chest pains **<**; cough suffocating, dry, in hysterical persons, with prolonged sleeplessness, and a nipping coldness in stomach and pit of stomach.

18. **Chest.**—Dyspnœa: shortness of breath, respiration straitened (s); difficulty of respiration, with lancinations in the l. lung, or else with pressure in pit of stomach; respiration rapid, from fulness and ebullition in chest; frequent want to breathe deeply, esp. on being seated in a bent position; respiration, as it were, insufficient, on walking and on holding body erect, by reason of a spasmodic constriction in umbilical and precordial regions, with frequent want to draw a long breath; on breathing deeply, sensation as though the chest were imperfectly inflated.—Asthma: straitened respiration,

or constraint of chest (s also) ; as if lower part of chest were too narrow, with fear to breathe deeply, because a shock is experienced at each effort ; laboured at night, arousing from sleep, and forcing prompt assumption of a sitting posture, with anguish (s) ; frequent, with weight on chest, want to breathe deeply, > for the moment by yawning and stretching ; as from corrosive exhalations, in evening, in bed, with cough, suffocating, hollow ; with constant need to double up the body when seated, because otherwise there is a feeling of constraint, as if the parts were too narrow ; as if thorax were too narrow, compressed, or constricted, esp. on being seated in a bent position, or else with frequent constrictive pain in lower part of chest ; sensation of spasmodic constriction in hypochondria, esp. r.—Oppression of chest, or difficulty of respiration (s also) : necessitating deep inspirations (s also), sometimes with yawning and anxiety ; or else > on rising after having been seated in a bent posture, or on throwing back the shoulders ; with dull pain below sternum ; great, with frequent pain in different places in chest ; slight, of the sides, and below sternum, followed by a sensation of heat on wall opposite the chest, with slight starting and bruise-like pain in chest.—Sensation of weight on chest, with difficulty of respiration ; as if there were a hundredweight on chest, with want to throw off clothes ; in evening, with sensation of fulness in pharynx ; on walking in open air, as if there were a weight on chest ; periodical, increasing or diminishing, with squeezing, oppression, and heat in chest.—The chest symptoms are > on sitting up ; nothing tight can be borne round the neck (because it impedes respiration).—Convulsive asthma, sometimes attending an organic affection of heart ; fits of suffocation in dropsy of chest ; dropsy of chest, with general swelling, anxiety, want of power to breathe on lying down, obliging the resumption of a sitting posture ; cough short and dry, great weakness, irresistible inclination to sleep in afternoon, and diminished secretion of urine.—Dull pains, forcing patient to breathe deeply, at l. side of chest, and shortly afterwards at r. side also, but only transient there.—Breathing deeply increases the dull pain in chest.—Aching pain in chest : in centre of chest ; below sternum, on pressing the hand upon it ; in both sides of chest, in morning, < on drawing a long breath ; below sternum, occasioned by movement, with tension ; in upper chest, after walking in open air, with weakness, to the extent of sinking down, squeezing pressure in different parts of chest, or else chiefly in upper part, with oppression, yawning, and stretching of upper part of body.—Lancinations in chest : in r. side of chest, with constant sensation of spasmodic jerking ; or else in lower part of chest, towards back (s), in upper region of cartilages of false ribs ; acute, below small l. ribs ; pleuritic, towards middle of sternum ; squeezing in upper part of l. breast, with oppression of the whole chest.—Dull stitches from l. side of chest to scapula.—Dull dragging pain in chest, morning, in bed ; < after rising.—Ebullition in chest, with squeezing, and forcing to breathe rapidly ; with oppression, sometimes after even moderate exercise, or else followed by cramp-like pains in chest, externally.—Painful throbbing, burning, in r. cavity of chest, in one particular spot.—Feeling of relaxation in chest, from noon to evening ; sensation of internal coldness (s).—Pain, as of fatigue, from physical exertion, at bottom of chest, and walls of thorax, esp. l., in morning after awakening.—Rapid pain externally, in muscles of chest and of delta, in direction of shoulder, during repose.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain in nape of neck, when coughing; drawing pains and tension (sometimes simultaneously in shoulders and muscles of neck); subcutaneous pricking, which gradually becomes fixed under r. shoulder-blade.—Tension in muscles of neck on r. side, sometimes spasmodic. —Lancinations under r. armpit, as if caused by a pointed instrument, < on raising arm, and on pressing the part with finger.—Drawing pains in loins, towards the groins.—In the back: pains in spinal marrow, as far as the cauda equina, and extending to sacrum; cramp-like pains passing over back in various directions; contusive pain in lumbar region.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pains in shoulders (s); sensation of paralysis in l. articulation.—In the arms: drawing pains, commencing chiefly in elbow-joint, or else with starting; wandering, tearing pains, as if on the bone, in shoulder-joint and r. elbow; afterwards, sometimes in wrist, sometimes in other parts; sharp lancinations below r. arm.—Great fatigue of r. arm.—In upper part of arm, drawing pain and sensation of weakness; cramp-like pain in lower extremity; pain, as of dislocation, in l. deltoid muscle, but only when forearm is bent.—Dull dragging pain at point of elbow.—In r. forearm, tearing pain, followed by a sensation of paralysis in little finger.—In hands: painful jerking; drawing pain in l. hand, sometimes of a spasmodic character in the joint; trembling of hands; which are moist (s).—In fingers: sensation of heat, followed by continued weakness of the parts; tearings in metacarpal bones of both hands.—Tingling itching of the fingers of l. hand.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—In the legs: great fatigue, trembling, and lassitude; heaviness, sometimes < when walking, with tension in the hams; the legs frequently go to sleep, sometimes when patient is seated.—In thighs: contusive pain, with tension in hams, on rising from a seat; starting in l. thigh.—In the legs: feeling of stagnation of the blood, sometimes on being seated, with heaviness, or else in r. leg only, during repose, and with drawing pains; drawing pain in r. leg, with sensation of stiffness, sometimes ascending to hip; trembling in l. leg, in afternoon; cramp in l. calf when walking.—In the feet: pain in sole of l. foot, during repose, as if patient had jumped on a stone, disappearing on standing upon the foot; coldness of feet.—Numbness of soles and pains in lower back.—In the toes: crawling itching (on l. foot); pain in l. great toe, as if it were being distorted and turned back, on putting down the foot; pain, as of subcutaneous ulceration, below nail (of fourth toe).

24. **Generalities.**—Patient never feels rested, enfeeblement is general. —Dragging pains in limbs and back, or else periodical in different parts of body (s); tearing pains which pass first between r. shoulder-joint and elbow, afterwards in wrist, knees, thigh, joint of foot, nape of neck, temples, &c.; painful ebullition in extremities, afternoon, while seated tranquilly; starting pains, acute, cramp-like, near articulations (at nape of neck, the hypochondria, elbows, hips), most frequently in evening, and while at rest, sometimes, also, < in morning, esp. in the side of the extensors; cramp-like pains which shortly reappear in other parts, and impede the use of them (esp. elbows, hands, fingers, and legs); contusive pain in all the limbs, which obliges the patient to remain in bed during the day.—Faltering gait, tendency to stumble when walking (s); dangerous convulsions in women (s).—General feeling of depression, sometimes with lassitude and immobility; great fatigue; great lassitude (also s); sometimes with sleepiness, or else in

morning, after rising, with inaptitude for labour ; the least labour produces irritation and lassitude, as after great fatigue.—Indescribable sensation of tightness in the body (s) ; sensation of vivifying power in hysterical persons (s) ; necessity, when seated, to keep the body straight.—In the open air the patient feels altogether better, the chest esp. is > ; unusual lightness in the body (s) ; > of symptoms, esp. by exercise in open air ; desire to be out of doors.—Feeling as if the body were swimming, in bed.—Slight shivering.

25. **Skin.**—Subcutaneous lancinating, pinching, and smarting in various parts, or else with shootings.—Inflammation and eruption (from external applications on delicate parts of the skin).—Œdematous swellings of whole body, with asthmatic affections, head confused, lying on back is distressing, shuddering, want of appetite, short cough, and pulse small and full.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent yawning ; yawning and stretching of limbs (s).—Great drowsiness during day (s also) ; with fatigue and lassitude ; with frequent yawning (s also), early in evening, obliging patient to lie down quickly ; unconquerable sleep (s) ; falling asleep while at labour ; coma, sometimes with loathing (s) ; inclination to sleep without power to sleep, profound sleep, lasting several hours, sometimes with the pulse rather quick.—Nocturnal sleep : tranquil, refreshing (s also) ; profound, with many dreams, or else dreamless ; sound, with involuntary emission of semen (s) ; stupefying, with difficult awakening in morning ; agitated, unrefreshing (s also) ; sleep protracted, troubled (s) ; frequent awakening, almost every quarter of an hour.—Inability to rest on back (in consequence of asthmatic symptoms) and tension at pit of stomach ; patient prefers to lie with head elevated, and on r. side.—At night, in bed : great oppression of chest, which breaks the slumbers, and compels the patient quickly to raise himself into a sitting posture, with anxiety, sensation of great fatigue in morning (s) ; difficulty of respiration, with pressive and grasping pains in chest, which allow but little sleep ; difficulty of respiration which hinders sleep, with throbbing in head, and, at same time, palpitation of heart, followed by tearing pains in the head, with heaviness and stupidity ; pains in head ; spasmodic cough and febrile heat, with unconscious dreaming and disturbed sleep.—Dreams : fantastic, during a troubled sleep ; lively and sometimes anxious (of suicide by firearms), during a profound sleep ; towards morning, sometimes of a strange character, and as if patient were whirling round upon the foot ; sleep the whole night with many dreams.—In morning, on awaking, sensation as though the head were empty ; difficulty in dispelling sleep ; great lassitude after troubled sleep, with oppression.

27. **Fever.**—Coldness often pervading back and head (s also), sometimes with heat of face (s), or else with shivering in a warm room, and coldness of feet and hands ; easily provoked shivering during day, even in a warm room ; shuddering, which seems at times to creep along under the hair.—Fever, with violent pains in head, painful sensitiveness of scalp to touch, tearing pains in joints of limbs (same as in nape of neck and face), great heaviness of head in evening, which causes it to fall forwards ; distressing and parching pains in head and upper part of body, with icy coldness of feet, and at same time burning heat and lachrymation in eyes, dry cough, suffocating and spasmodic, with violent shaking of chest and head, and spasmodic and painful contraction of lumbar vertebræ, and hypochondriac region.—In morning,

from 3 to 6 a.m., sensation of heat, of an insupportable dryness, esp. in legs, which are painful as after running a great way.—Pulse : slow (s also) ; slow and wiry ; infrequent, even to the limit of ten or twelve pulsations (s).—Copious sweats ; violent sweating (s) ; nocturnal sweat, general and gentle (s).

Lamium.

Lamium album. L. lævigatum. L. maculatum. Dead Nettle. White Nettle. *N. O.* Labiatæ. Tincture of entire fresh plant whilst in flower and seed.

Clinical.—Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Hernia. Leucorrhœa. Menstruation, too early.

Characteristics.—*Lamium* was proved by Hahnemann and others, including Stapf. It produced headaches of several kinds, one a "deep-in" headache like that of *Bacil. ;* tightness of scalp ; and a backward and forward motion of the head. Much uneasiness of mind and body ; trembling of limbs ; weakness during the chill. Tearing and drawing in the limbs. The menses appeared too early and were scanty. Much leucorrhœa, with biting sensation or without sensation, white mucus. Farrington says *Lamium* has been recommended for external piles. "Hard stool with blood" is the nearest symptom bearing on this. A characteristic symptom seems to be "backward and forward motion of head." Symptoms were < in morning on waking (headache) ; < while lying down in bed in morning, > on rising (headache) ; > on sitting (headache) ; < in open air (headache) ; < by drinking (burning in chest) ; < by eating (pressure beneath pit of stomach ; burning in chest) ; < rising from stooping (indescribable headache).

Relations.—*Compare :* Other members of the Mint tribe (Hedeoma, Ocimum canum, Origanum, Mentha piperita) ; "deep-in" headache, Bacil. ; head moves backwards and forwards, Arn., Cham., Lyc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Whining mood, inclination to weep, feels as if abandoned.—Great sadness, with lachrymose humour.—Great agitation and anxiety, which permit no rest.

2. **Head.**—Aching in centre of brain, < on rising from a stooping posture.—Headache, < by rising from a seat, > when seated.—Cephalalgia, as if brain were compressed on all sides, with very violent pains in centre of brain.—Excessive tightness of scalp, esp. near coronal suture.—Great mobility of head, esp. from before backward.—Sight and hearing are diminished.

8. **Mouth.**—Hawking up of thick mucus of an acid taste, which is detached from bottom of gullet.

11. **Stomach.**—Burning pain in middle of chest, or in œsophagus, after

eating or drinking anything whatever.—Nausea and vomiting of food, with heat, great lassitude, excessive dejection, and cloudiness of sight.

12. **Abdomen.**—Excessive distension of the abdomen.—Pinching in the abdomen, as from incarcerated flatus, which is not > by expulsion of the wind.—A dragging in l. side of abdomen down into pubic region as if a hernia would protrude there.—Great agitation in the abdomen, as if catamenia were about to come on violently.

13. **Stool.**—Evacuations of the consistence of pap, hard, with emission of blood.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urgent want to urinate, with very scanty emission.—Discharge of serum from the urethra.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia too early and too scanty; eleven days too early at the new moon.—Leucorrhœa, sometimes with a biting sensation in genitals.—Leucorrhœa profuse, painless, white mucus.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice weak and faltering, as from mental agitation.—Want of breath when speaking, with weakness of the chest.—Anxious pressure on chest, with nausea.

20. **Back.**—Bruised pain in small of back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Torpor and crawling numbness of back of hand, and of the fleshy part of thumb, < by touch, with painful sensation of rawness in the parts on moving the hand.—Tearing and drawing in fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Intermitting drawing, pressive tearing on lower posterior muscles of r. thigh (while sitting).—Blister on heel from slight rubbing, afterwards bursting and changing to an ulcer with smarting and biting.

24. **Generalities.**—Tearing and drawing in limbs.—Great restlessness of body and mind, with trembling of limbs.

25. **Skin.**—Smarting and stinging in the ulcer (< in evening when lying) with redness and swelling around it, and smarting early in morning in bed.—Ulcers, with pain as from excoriation, and shootings.

27. **Fever.**—Shivering, with general weakness, or with anxiety.—Burning heat in both cheeks, without redness, and without thirst.—Constant thirst, except during shivering fit.

Lapathum.

Lapathum Sylvestre fol. minus acutum (Gerarde). Rumex obtusifolius. Common Dock. *N. O.* Polygonaceæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Epistaxis. Headache. Kidneys, pain in. Leucorrhœa. Uterus, atony of.

Characteristics.—*Lapathum* is the old name of the Docks now generally named *Rumex*. The word is of Greek origin and signifies, according to Gerarde, "to soften, ease, or purge the belly," and the name was given to "herbs used in pottage and medicine, very well known to have the power of cleansing." *Lapath.* was proved by

Widenhorn. It produced some rather severe headaches and nose-bleed. (Hansen says it is indicated in epistaxis following headache.) Weight in stomach. Pain in kidneys with pressure from without inwards. Weak feeling in genital parts; leucorrhœa with uterine bearing down and pain in kidneys.

Relations.—Rumex c. and Rheum (botan.—Phytolacca is a near ally); Sep., Lil. t.; kidney ache, Santal.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sadness and moroseness alternating with gaiety.

2. **Head.**—Headache at vertex; as after intoxication.—Pressive headache, in morning; it seems as though the head were swollen.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis.—Blowing of blood from nose.

11. **Stomach.**—Pain in pit of stomach, with loss of appetite and weight in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Feeling of distension in l. hypochondrium.—Extension and pressure, esp. in morning, with prostration and emission of flatulence.—Drawings in l. hypochondrium.—Pain in kidneys for five hours, with pressure from without inwards.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Weak feeling in internal genital parts.—(Leucorrhœal flow for five or six days very copious, thick, whitish, with constriction and expulsive efforts from top to bottom of the womb, and pains in the kidneys.—This symptom is put in brackets and at the same time italicised by Allen.)

21. **Limbs in General.**—Bruised pain in all the limbs.

24. **Generalities.**—Weariness.

27. **Fever.**—Excessive coldness in feet, as well inside as outside, so that it was almost impossible to warm them.

Lapis Albus.

Silico-fluoride of calcium. Calcarea silico-fluorata. (A species of gneiss found by Grauvogl in the mineral springs of Gastein, and named by him Lapis albus, "White Stone." These waters flow over gneiss formations into the valley of the Achen, where goître and cretinism abound.) Trituration.

Clinical.—Carcinoma. Cretinism. Dysmenorrhœa. Epithelioma. Fibroma. Glands, enlarged. Goître. Leucorrhœa. Pruritus. Scirrhus. Scrofula. Tuberculosis. Tumours.

Characteristics.—Grauvogl, who introduced this remedy, cured with it a case of carcinoma; and he and others have cured cases of goître and scrofulous glands. The leading indications are: Burning, shooting, stinging pains: in cardia; in pylorus; in breasts and uterus. It has shown great power over new growths of many kinds. In two cases of cervical glands cured by *L. alb.* 6, Dewey relates that a ravenous appetite developed while the remedy was being taken. In two cases cured by Dewey the swelling of the glands was elastic

rather than of stony hardness. In one of the patients the swelling was as large as a goose-egg in the right sterno-clavicular region. This patient, a young lady, was a blonde; as also was a lady of thirty-five whom he cured of goître with the remedy. Whiting (*Med. Adv.*, xxvi. 41) records a fragmentary proving of *Lap. a.* Mrs. X., 40, fair, stout, no children, had a large bronchocele. Averse to all animal food. Craves sweets. Has craved and drunk much ice-water in all seasons since a child. Feet and legs cold to knees. *Lap. a.* 6x 2 gr. powders, one four times a day. Reported in a month that the tumour was rapidly diminishing in size, but she was having much pain in it. No further medicine was given. Two months later the tumour had diminished one-half, and the patient then stated that since taking the powders she had had no pain at her menstrual period, no dyspepsia, and no sick-headaches. (She had had severe dysmenorrhœa since the menses first appeared.) Since leaving off the medicine the pain in the tumour ceased and also the decrease in size. *Lap. a.* 6x was again given, and again the pain in the tumour came on; and, in addition, itching of the external genitals. The 30th and 200th caused such intense pruritis that the patient refused to take any more medicine of any kind. Since then Whiting has cured many cases of pruritus and also of dysmenorrhœa with *Lap. a.* The pains come on before the flow and cause swooning. One patient, 19, had had dysmenorrhœa from the first. Pain so severe she would fall unconscious wherever she might happen to be, the swoon lasting half an hour at times. > When flow established. *Lap. a.* 200 cured. Miss X., 34, normal till she had measles æt. 20; since then pain at commencement of menstruation, so severe as to cause fainting. "This severe pain would continue less for a day, or until the flow was established." *Lap. a.* 200 cured in six months. W. P. Wesselhœft, discussing Whiting's paper, narrated the cure of a case of epithelioma of the lip in a man of seventy with *Lap. a.* 12x in water. Dr. Gregory cured a young man of a tumour of the lip with *Lap. a.* 30. It recurred two years later with "burning, stinging pain, which made him jump off his feet. More *Lap. a.* 30 was given, and cured in a year. There was no further recurrence.

Relations.—*Compare:* Gastein (effect on scar tissues); Ars., Ars. iod., Bad., Calc., Calc. iod., Con., Cund., Iod., K. carb., K. iod., Sil., Spo.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Sick-headache.

6. **Face.**—Opening in cheek as large as a silver dollar (carcinoma).—Epithelioma of lip, crusts coming off leave raw surface.—Tumour of lower lip; with burning, stinging pains that make him jump off his feet.

11. **Stomach.**—Ravenous appetite (caused in case of cervical glands).

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Burning, shooting, stinging pains in breasts and uterus.—Uterine carcinoma (five cases).—Painful menses: suddenly taken with pain so severe that she swoons.—Faints with pain at menses.—Severe pain preceding the flow.—Pruritus vulvæ.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Goître, cretinism, and scrofulous diseases.

24. **Generalities.**—Affections of glands and lymphatics.—Enlarged glands where there is a degree of elasticity rather than stony hardness (Dewey).—Scrofulous affections, abscesses, and sores; enlargement and induration of glands, esp. cervical; glandular tumours where no glands are usually found; goître, cretinism.—Lipoma; sarcoma; glandular and fibrous tumours; carcinoma as long as ulceration has not set in, based on scrofulosis.—Scirrhus.—Tuberculosis scrofulosa.

Lappa, *see* Arctium Lappa.

Lapsana Communis.

Lapsana communis. Nipplewort. *N. O.* Compositæ. (Genus Cichoraceæ.) Tincture or infusion of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Hæmorrhoids. Nipples, sore.

Characteristics.—As the common name of *Lapsana* would imply, it is a popular remedy for sore nipples, a decoction of it being used as a lotion for that purpose. Cooper (*H. W.*, xxxiii. 202) has published documents in proof of its efficiency in piles. The method of preparation is as follows: Three ounces of the green plant (or four of the dry) are boiled in three pints of thin water gruel till it is reduced to a pint and a half. The decoction to be strained. Half a pint to be drunk on three mornings following, *fasting*—immediately on getting out of bed. One patient who was cured in this way said he had not swallowed the draught more than a few minutes before he felt his stomach as warm as if he had drunk hot brandy and water. Only three doses are ordered, and the patient is told, in case of not being cured, to wait a fortnight before repeating the treatment. Cooper has confirmed the power of *Lapsana* over piles, using single doses of the ϕ tincture.

Lathyrus.

Lathyrus sativus, Chick-pea, "Jesse," "Jarosse,"
and
Lathyrus cicera, Lesser Chick-pea. "Jarosse pois-cassés." *N. O.* Leguminosæ. Trituration of seeds. Tincture of the flower. Tincture of the green pods.

Clinical.—*Athetosis.* Beri-beri. Impotence. Locomotor ataxy. Lumbago *Paralysis, spinal* (spinal sclerosis); rheumatic. Paralysis agitans. Paraplegia. Rheumatism. Rheumatic paralysis. Roaring (in horses). Urine, incontinence of.

Characteristics.—A paralytic affection named Lathyrism has been recognised from ancient times, and has been commonly attri-

buted, as its name implies, to poisoning with *Lathyrus*, a species of pea. Our own Sweet Pea is *Lathyrus odoratus*. The two varieties of *Lathyrus* which have occasioned the poisonings are *Lath. sativus* and *Lath. cicera*. The peas are very much alike in appearance. That of *Lath. cicera* is rather smaller than the other, more square, and a lighter brown. Except for this brownish colour they could easily be mistaken for ordinary peas. *Lath. cicera* has red flowers, *Lath. sativus* bluish. Both are cultivated for food, and are sometimes cut green for fodder. Accidents have most commonly happened in famine seasons, and the best account of such a poisoning is communicated by C. Bojanus to *Journ. of B. H. S.*, July, 1897. But it is not only in such cases that poisoning has occurred. Two cases are recorded (*H. W.*, xix. 319) as having been admitted to the University clinic of Parma. The patients were two brothers aged seventeen and twelve, of excellent personal and family history, and in good bodily health. They were admitted as suffering from locomotor ataxy and chronic myelitis. For a year past they had eaten bread made with the flour of *Lath. sat.* and *Lath. cic.* The elder had at times eaten the vetches green. This caused nausea, vomiting, giddiness, singing in the ears, stupidity. These symptoms gradually increased, then tremor of upper extremities appeared, < when taking up or putting down anything. Legs heavy with vague pains, formication and sense of cold. He was unable to stand without the help of a stick. There was no weakness, but the abductors and flexors of the lower limbs felt hard and contracted. Gait uncertain and staggering; right leg being rather the stronger. He lifted his feet with difficulty, often dragged them and put them down suddenly and forcibly, as if they were heavy weights. The floor, he said, felt irregular, and he was obliged to keep his eyes fixed on the ground to guide his feet. He rested all his weight on a stick. Movement < when eyes shut; he "felt as if standing between two abysses." He walked worse without his shoes. In bed he could not sit up without helping himself up with his arms. He could not move his toes or flex or extend the foot on the leg, or the leg on the thigh; could not extend or close legs when sitting; voluntary movement of abductor and adductors, and rotation of feet impossible. Knee-jerk exaggerated. Sensibility to touch, heat, pain, and electricity perfect. Temperature normal. The *Brit. J. of H.* (xlii. 81) quoted from *L'Art Médical* of August, 1882, an article on Lathyrism as observed in Algiers from the effects of eating bread made with wheat and barley flour mixed with flour of the seeds of *Lath. cic.* When the wheat harvest is bad *Lath. cic.* is used by the poorer inhabitants in as high a proportion as three parts to one of the other two. The resulting disease is perfectly well known to the Algerians, who call it, from the Arabic name of the plant, *jilben*. These are the symptoms: (1) Lumbago; incontinence of urine; complete loss of sexual power; pains in lower and sometimes upper limbs; tremors. The invasion of the disease is sudden, often coming on *after a damp, cold night*. (2) The lower limbs are affected with anæsthesia and motor paralysis. After the lapse of some days or weeks the patients can rise up, and they show a characteristic gait; the heel in the air, foot in extension and abduction, with contraction of muscles of lower

limbs and exaggerated reflexes. At this period few show any disturbances of sensibility, and there are no longer any affections of bladder and genitals. In the cases related by Bojanus the general symptoms were the same. In these it was the *Lath. sat.* which was the cause of the trouble, which arose during the great Russian famine. A few symptoms may be mentioned. Case i., man, 21, after eating *Lath. sat.* for three months had the usual paralytic symptoms, and "strong pressure on bladder with frequent desire to micturate." "When sitting had great swelling of legs." "Predominating coldness in legs, which at night changes to a hot, burning sensation, with desire to uncover." Respiration, heart, and digestion normal. Case iii., man, 25, felt (1) heaviness and pains in region of stomach, heartburn, nausea, sometimes vomiting (once of blood), colics, sometimes diarrhœa, followed by general weakness, tremor, difficulty in moving, coldness of feet, and cramps in calves. (2) About a week later, pressure on bladder so violent that he had to urinate immediately or the urine rushed out of its own accord with great force. The diarrhœa increased, and was accompanied by pressure on the intestines similar to that on the bladder. Sexual excitability lost; pains in back. In hospital the bladder and intestinal symptoms passed off, but the paralysis remained. Cramps in calves; legs blue and cold, morning and night hot and burning. This recurs regularly every day and lasts a few hours. Pains in back excited by touch and efforts to rise. Case iv., man, 32, had (1) heartburn, sickness, vomiting, vomiting of blood, dysentery. (2) Cramps in calves, pains in back so violent that he could hardly move; depressed, hypochondriacal. Hardly any movement possible in coxo-femoral joint. From time to time erections and pollutions.—Horses fed with *Lath.* along with oats manifested symptoms of paralysis of the limbs, and also of the throat and windpipe, setting up the condition called "Roaring." Some have died of suffocation. The < from cold, damp wind appears to be the leading Condition of *Lath.* so far as at present known. In the case of horses as well as of human beings, the symptoms often remain in abeyance until cold, damp weather sets in. Burning heat with > by uncovering is another noteworthy condition. Provings, especially provings with potencies, are required to bring out the fine indications. When these are available *Lath.* will doubtless prove a notable remedy in spinal complaints. As it is the likeness to many forms of spastic paralysis, to Beri-beri, and to cases of locomotor ataxy, is sufficiently close to warrant its use. I have relieved with it several cases of spastic paralysis. Miss R., 25, had been ill four years with the usual symptoms of spastic paralysis, with excessive constipation and violent urging to pass water; if she attempted to retain it, it passed of itself. The muscles were hard and unyielding. She had had very heavy drugging under allopathic treatment before coming under my care. *Hypericum* was first given with considerable benefit. As the improvement went no further, *Lath. sat.* 1 and 30 were given, and then the improvement was much more marked. The patient is still under treatment. In one of the cases of lathyrism the back pain was induced by touch. < By touch may prove a keynote; as < in damp, cold weather certainly ought to. > Uncovering was prominent in several cases.

< By movement. > Lying down (lower limbs move more freely. I have not seen any observation recorded in female sufferers; and men are more sensitive to it than women. It should be like *Nux*, a man's medicine. It affects chiefly the parts below the waist. Lumbago with bladder affections should be curable by it. W. A. Dewey (*Med. Cent.*, viii. 17) has recorded a brilliant cure with *Lath. sat.* 3x of a case of spastic paralysis in a man of twenty-eight. The attack had been coming on six months. The patient was a hunchback, having been deformed since the age of five, but this had given no more than the usual inconvenience. On admission to hospital (December 1, 1898) he was unable to make the slightest movement of the lower extremities, even of the toes. The adductors were in a constant state of irritable contraction, so that the thighs were constantly crossed. Reflexes greatly exaggerated. No pain. Spine not tender. General health normal. The only other symptom was a girdle sensation, as if he had a cloth wrung out of cold water round his waist. Three weeks after commencing *Lath. sat.* there was slight lessening of rigidity. On April 5, 1899, he could raise his limbs and move his toes. On July 2nd he walked out of the hospital without difficulty, the abnormal irritability of the muscles having disappeared. In 1877 (I think) I published cases relieved by *Lath. sat.*, two of paralysis, one of multiple sclerosis, one of rheumatic paralysis with stiff knees.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sec. (paralysis; blueness; > uncovering); Phaseol., Gels., Nux, Curar.; Pic. ac. (paralysis; erections); Dulc. (< damp weather); Lyc. (> uncovering); Nux (suited to men); Rhus (paraplegia from effect of wetting). Mang. and Con. (paralysis from below upward).

Causation.—Cold and damp weather.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Depressed; hypochondriacal.

11. **Stomach.**—Weight in stomach and indigestion.—Heartburn.—Nausea.—Vomiting.—Vomiting of blood.

12. **Abdomen.**—Colic.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa with urgent pressure on intestines.—Dysentery.—(Constipation.)

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Incontinence of urine.—Pressure on bladder, if not immediately satisfied, urine rushes out with great force.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Impotence.—From time to time erections and pollutions.

20. **Back.**—Lumbago.—Pain in back so severe as to prevent movement.—Pains in back < or excited by touch.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Trembling of arms, < on attempting to do anything.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sudden paraplegia, esp. of younger persons, young men more than young women.—Gluteal muscles and those of lower limbs emaciated; upper limbs retaining natural appearance.—While lying in bed they move lower limbs with considerable facility, extending and abducting them, but flexion was difficult; esp. difficult to lift up limbs.—L. limbs

considerably weaker than r.—When walking they threw the chest well forward, the haunches projecting behind; they seemed to fall from one foot to the other.—They misplaced the feet, bringing them too close to median line, and sometimes crossing it, causing legs to tangle up.—The worst affected walked very bow-legged.—The whole weight of the body rested on the metatarso-phalangeal joints, the heels never touching the ground.—Walking backward was similarly effected, but was more difficult.—Trying to stand steady they swayed widely forward and sideways, and seemed in constant danger of falling; instinctively sought to keep balance by pressing both hands on hips; not at all modified by shutting eyes.—Hardness of muscles, esp. of abductors and flexors.—Legs blue and cyanotic; cold or burning; swollen if they hang down.—Paralysis of legs and knees.—Knees stiff and flexed, with weakness of feet and lameness, without pain.—Stiffness of ankles with lameness.

Latrodectus Katipo.

Latrodectus katipo. *N. O.* Arachnida. Tincture of living spider.

Clinical.—Chorea. Faintness. Heart, slow. Nettle-rash. Œdema.

Characteristics.—*Katipo* is a venomous spider found in New Zealand and some parts of California. The symptoms recorded are the effects of bites. The seat of a bite becomes immediately painful and swelling occurs. In some cases the swelling does not come on until some days after the bite. In one case, five days after the bite, a scarlet papulous rash appeared on both extremities, burning like fire. Lassitude, faintness, twitchings, and in one case trismus were noted. The symptoms were somewhat slow in evolution, and in a fatal case, that of a girl bitten on the abdomen, death did not occur until six weeks after the bite.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lat. mact., Tarent., Mygale., Aranea, Apis, Vespa, and serpent poisons.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Delirium, half smothered by imperfect intoxication.—Nervous depression.

6. **Face.**—Anxious expression.—Extreme pallor changing to blue tint, of face and body.—Jaws stiff very soon, could not open mouth to eat, and could scarcely articulate.

11. **Stomach.**—Lost all desire for food (after a fortnight); lingered six weeks and then died.

12. **Abdomen.**—Very severe drawing or cramping sensation in abdomen.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Respirations almost ceased.

19. **Heart.**—Almost pulseless.—Pulse slow, scarcely more than twelve or fourteen beats to the minute.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Severe shaking, burning pains ran from the bite on the foot up the limbs to back, accompanied by nervous twitching all over body soon; pain felt almost equally in both limbs, and seemed to centre

about heel.—Feet felt as if rudely lacerated by dull instrument, waking him from sleep (immediately).

24. **Generalities.**—Suffered long, wasting and losing all energy, some having appearance of one going into a decline ; it was three months before he rallied and six before he recovered.—Nervous twitching all over body.—Suddenly became faint and pallid.—Large quantities of whisky produced little impression, except a feeling as though affected side was drunk.

25. **Skin.**—Small, red spot like flea-bite.—Bitten surface raised, as large round as teacup, the raised part white with red halo ; with pain ; swelling and pain > by spirits of *Ammonia*.—Swelling size and shape of hen's egg ; pain > by ammonia, but not the swelling.—The bite remained a small purple point for nine days, on the tenth began to swell and turn white like a bee-sting ; pain and swelling rapidly increased, dorsum of foot and ankle like a puff-ball, red streak running up leg.—A bright scarlet, papular eruption on both lower limbs, which stung and burned like fire.

27. **Fever.**—Extremities cold and flaccid.—A cold, clammy sweat covered l. lower extremity ; in morning sweat covered both limbs.

Latrodectus Mactans.

Latrodectus mactans. *N. O.* Arachnida. Tincture of living spider.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Hæmorrhages, watery.

Characteristics.—To the ready pen and luminous insight of S. A. Jones, and to the labours of A. J. Tafel, who furnished data and materials, we owe the introduction of this remedy into the materia medica. In a most interesting article communicated to the *Homœopathic Recorder* of July, 1889, and reproduced by Anschutz in *New, Old, and Forgotten Remedies*, Jones relates the facts concerning this spider and the effects of its bite, recorded by E. W. Semple, M.D., in the *Virginia Med. Monthly* of 1875.—Case I. A man bitten on the prepuce. At first there was itching ; in less than half an hour nausea followed by severe abdominal pains. Soon after, violent precordial pains, extending to axilla and down left arm and forearm to fingers with numbness of the extremities and apnœa. Dry cupping was resorted to and the blood that flowed was *thin and florid* and uncoagulable. This was before Semple arrived. He then found most violent precordial pains, the left arm almost paralysed ; pulse 130, very feeble. Skin cold as marble, countenance expressive of deep anxiety. At eight next morning, in spite of stimulants and pediluvia, the symptoms were worse and continued to increase until 2.30 p.m. Pulse uncountable and scarcely to be felt. Vomited black vomit, a quart or more. Soon after, reaction set in and the man gradually recovered. He had two copious stools like the black matter vomited, and after that felt quite well. In thirty-six hours from the time he was bitten he took 3½ quart bottles of the best rectified whisky without showing the least symptom of intoxication. Jones considers the

order of the occurrence of these symptoms of great importance, and notes that the precordial region was the chief *locus* of attack. Linnell (*N. A. J. H.*, Dec., 1890) records a case of angina pectoris, pain in precordial region and left arm, brought on by slightest exertion, cured with *Lat. mac.* 3.

Relations.—*Compare :* Lat. k. and other Arachnida. Helod. (coldness). Lach., Spig., Act. r., Cact., Kalm., Lycopus, &c. (angina pectoris). Sanguisug. (non-coagulating hæmorrhages).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Extreme anxiety.—Screams fearfully, exclaiming that she would lose her breath and die.

6. **Face.**—Expression of deep anxiety.

11, 12. **Stomach and Abdomen.**—Nausea followed by severe abdominal pains (½h.).—Vomited black vomit copiously ; which > (26h.).—Severe abdominal pain with nausea, and a sinking sensation at epigastrium.

13. **Stools.**—Two copious evacuations similar to the black vomit.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Itching of prepuce (seat of the bite), with a little redness of the part.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Extreme apnœa.—Respiration only occasional, gasping.

19. **Heart.**—Violent precordial pains extending to axilla and down l. arm and forearm to fingers with numbness of the extremity and apnœa.—Later, most violent precordial pains and pain in l. arm, which was almost paralysed. —Pulse 130.—Pulse so frequent it could not be counted and so feeble it could scarcely be felt (26h.).—Pulse quick and thready (in few minutes).—Pain extends from bitten r. hand to back of head ; more violent pain in precordia, extending thence to l. shoulder and axilla, down arm to finger-ends, l. arm partially paralysed ; l. pulse extinct, r. pulse doubtful.—Pain in precordia with apnœa ; screaming fearfully, exclaiming that she would lose her breath and die.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Violent pain extending from bite on r. wrist, up forearm and arm to shoulder, thence up neck to r. back of head and precordia ; thence down l. axilla and arm to finger-tips, l. arm partially paralysed. —Stinging in r. wrist, with itching and redness of bitten spot ; in ½h., painful sensations extended up arm to shoulder ; in 1h. along neck to back of head ; later, pain in precordia and apnœa ; screaming fearfully.

24. **Generalities.**—When cupped the blood flowed like water and would not coagulate ; not even when tannin was added next day.—In 36h. from the time he was bitten he took 3½ quart bottles of the best rectified whisky without the least sign of intoxication.—Itching and redness of part bitten, at first without pain, but violent pain soon commenced there (back of l. hand) and extended in a short time up forearm and arm to shoulder and thence to precordial region.—Apparently moribund.

27. **Fever.**—Skin cold as marble.—Skin very cold (few m.).

Laurocerasus.

Cerasus laurocerasus. Common Laurel. Prunus laurocerasus. Cherry Laurel. *N. O.* Rosaceæ. Tincture of young leaves. Dilutions of Aqua Laurocerasi.

Clinical.—Apoplexy, threatened. Asphyxia, neonatorum. Asthma. Cholera. Cholera infantum. Chorea. Climacteric sufferings. Convulsions. Cough. Cramps. Cyanosis. Diarrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Epilepsy. Heart, affections of. Liver, affections of. Metrorrhagia. Palpitation. Pneumonia, typhoid. Tetanus. Tumours. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Laurocerasus*, the so-called "Laurel" of our gardens, is not a member of the Lauraceæ, though the Bay Laurel, *Laurus nobilis*, is. The *Aqua Laurocerasi*, prepared by distilling the fresh leaves, contains Hydrocyanic acid and is supposed to owe all its medicinal virtue to this fact. Milne says it is "used in spasmodic cough, and in phthisis ; but it is better to employ the prussic acid itself." In the poisoning cases that have occurred the symptoms have been practically identical with those of persons poisoned with prussic acid ; but the provings bring out more delicate shades of action and fully entitle the remedy to an individual place of its own. Coldness, blueness, epileptiform convulsions are common to both. Both have a dry, tickling cough ; but *Lauro.* has also a cough with jelly-like expectoration dotted with bloody points. *Lauro.* has cyanosis both of the new-born infant and of heart disease. A peculiar "gasping" is indicative here—gasping without really breathing. In addition to the blueness there is twitching of the muscles of the face (which is also an indication for *Lauro.* in chorea). Clubbing of fingers, which is a common feature in cyanosis and phthisis, is a characteristic of *Lauro.* "Lack of reactive power," low vitality, is another keynote of *Lauro.* This is particularly so when occurring in chest affections. Long-lasting faints (*Camph.* has *sudden* fainting) ; seems to have no reactive power ; face pale, blue ; surface cold. Prostrate before getting up in morning and difficulty in opening eyes ; attacks of indigestion and pains across lower abdomen, which come suddenly in the morning and generally disappear on getting up. Gnawing pain in lower abdomen going on for years in old men with occasional looseness of stool. If fluids are forced down the throat they roll audibly into stomach. When indicated in eruptive fevers the eruption is livid, after pressure with the finger the skin is long in regaining its colour. There are suffocative spells about the heart **<** by sitting up ; the patient is compelled to lie down (as with *Psor.*) ; though some heart symptoms have the opposite condition and compel the patient to sit up. Guernsey gives these leading symptoms : "Gasping for breath ; the patient puts his hand to the heart as if there was some trouble there ; this may result from running a short distance, which puts him completely out of breath ; going upstairs, walking, or any exercise may bring the gasping on." Coldness is a common sensation, internal coldness and external heat. Cold tongue. Heat of single parts. Warmth on centre of forehead, then a coldness as from a

draught of air lasting a long time. The left chest is most affected. There is < before eating. Constricted sensations—in gullet; in rectum. There are some very noteworthy uterine symptoms, of menorrhagia and dysmenorrhœa, in the provings, and the value of them has been emphasised by cases related by Cooper in his work on *Cancer and Cancer Symptoms* (2nd ed., p. 60). The leading indications according to Cooper are: "A sense of fatigue pervades the whole system, with a very painful condition of the hard and indurated tissue of the parts affected; pain much > by sleep; tendency to oozing of blood, which is generally bright and mixed with gelatinous clots. This applies to chest as well as to uterine and rectal symptoms; only, the blood comes *painlessly* into the mouth, but with great pain *per vaginam*. In most cases it will be found that the pains it relieves are such as start from the lower part of the spine and extend either round the pelvis or up to the head, and are accompanied with a sense of suffocation and a sick feeling, with drowsiness and a great desire to sleep that *generally* brings relief. In cases that are sleepless the desire for sleep is very great. Digestion is weak; bowels confined; patient, low-spirited with flatulence and burning in chest after food; constant tired, sick feeling; entire frame enfeebled; inclined to loss of flesh and hæmorrhages that are small in quantity and bright in colour. The flatus is audible and gurgling and rolls about the upper abdomen (p. 64)." In nervous affections "constant jerks; cannot keep still" and the characteristic "gasping" are leading indications. *Peculiar sensations* are: Coolness of forehead as from draught of air. Weight on top of head. As if brain loose and falling into forehead when stooping. As if a heavy lump falling from abdomen to small of back, as if a veil before eyes. As if nose stopped. As if flies and spiders crawling over skin. As if tongue, mouth, and throat were burnt. As if abscess in region of liver would burst. As if lungs could not be sufficiently expanded. As if lungs pressed against spine. As if mucous membranes were dry. Stitches are very prominent; also stiffness and pressure, especially pressure outward. Allen's indications are: An extremely nervous, excitable condition accompanying ailments. Diarrhœa as of green mucus, with suffocative spells about heart. Dry, harassing cough of phthisis. Spasmodic cough of later stages of whooping-cough when patient is much prostrated and has nervous spasmodic symptoms. Cough with valvular heart disease; cough incessant, especially on lying down; fluttering in heart and gasping, with cough. Alternation of chill, fever, and sweat in phthisis. E. Wigg (*H. P.*, xii. 30) relates the case of May S., 7, who had been troubled some time with an almost incessant cough, for which many remedies were given without benefit. At last Wigg came to the conclusion that *Lauro.* was the remedy, and put ten drops of the 200th into five tablespoonfuls of water, ordering a teaspoonful of this to be taken every two hours when the child was awake. This was at 4 p.m. After the third dose she fell asleep. At 3 a.m. she awoke in a very excited condition. Her mother asked her if she had not been dreaming, but her tongue was so stiff she could not answer. Suddenly she began to tremble all over as if in a chill. After ten minutes she began to twitch and jerk. Wigg was sent for and found her in

this convulsed state. She could not articulate for the thickness and heaviness of the tongue. The mind was clear. Recognising the action of *Lauro.* Wigg antidoted it with *Camphor* and later a cup of coffee, and she came all right in a few hours. She had no more of the cough. Many symptoms are > sitting up. Coughs continuously when lying down. Bending head forward > pressure in nape. Compelled to bend forward by contractive pain in groins. On the other hand suffocating spells about heart compel him to lie down. When she attempts to rise from recumbent posture, sensation of heavy lump falling from pit of stomach to back. Stooping <. Sitting < gasping; = feet to go to sleep. Crossing legs = feet to go to sleep. Motion < cough; = gasping. After dinner: Hunger; irresistible drowsiness. < Evening and night. Coldness in forehead and vertex is > in open air; vertigo, and pressure in nape are <. External warmth does not > coldness. Approaching stove = nausea; cold. Being touched by water = burning between fingers,

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Coff., Ip., Op. *Compatible:* Bell., Phos., Pul., Ver, *Compare:* Camph. (coldness; cramps; lack of reaction; fainting—Camph. sudden; Lauro. long-lasting. *Camph.* is a product of a *true* Laurel); Caps. (lack of reaction in persons of lax fibre); Op. (lack of reaction in patients where there is no pain; stupid, drowsy); Pso. (lack of reaction in chilly, psoric persons, despair of recovery; chest affection > lying down); Sul. (lack of reaction in hot, perspiring, psoric subjects; chest affections; liver wasted after congestion); Val. and Ambra (lack of reaction in nervous persons); Carb. v. (cold knees, breath, tongue; collapse; indifference); Lach., Chi., Dig., Ver.; Ant. t. (asphyxia neonatorum; Ant. t. has rattling of mucus, head thrown back; Lauro. blue face, twitching, gasping); Bar. c., Bell., Bry.; K. ca. (stitches); Calc., Ip., Nux v.; Op. and Nux m. (drowsiness); Pho., Pul., Rhus, Sep. *Compare also:* Hydrocy. ac., and Amyg., Pru. spi., Pru. Virg., and other Rosaceæ. In hunger after meals with feeling of emptiness, Calc., Chi., Cascar., Cin., Grat. (after meals and after stool, Petr.); in semilateral swelling of tongue, Calc., Sil., Thuj. (Lauro. has loss of speech with it).

Causation.—Fright.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Mental dejection.—Great anxiety, apprehension, and agitation, which do not allow a moment's rest, nor yet sleep in evening, but which disappear in open air.—Repugnance to intellectual labour.—Mental promptitude and precipitation.—Inability to collect one's ideas.—Weakness of memory.—Fear and anxiety about imaginary evils.—Intellectual incapacity.—Mental dulness (insensibility) and loss of consciousness, with loss of speech and motion.—She becomes irritable, talks too much; and then pains in shoulders and arms to tips of fingers come on, and she loses the power to hold things in her hands.—Intoxication.

2. **Head.**—Stupefaction, with falling down, and loss of consciousness.—Feeling of intoxication and vertigo, with drowsiness.—Vertigo, on rising from a stooping posture, or on getting up from a seat, with what appears to be a veil before the sight, or with a sensation as if all objects were turning round.

—Vertigo < in the open air.—Stupefying pain in the whole head.—Stupefying headache, with a feeling of weight, and sensation, on stooping, as if the brain fell forwards and struck against the cranium.—Brain feels contracted and painful.—Stitches in head.—Itching of hairy scalp.—Very violent pressive headache in a room.—Constant feeling of coldness in head.—Sensation of coldness in forehead and vertex, as if a cold wind were blowing on it, descending through neck to back; < in room, > in open air.—Feeling as if ice lay on vertex.—Congestion in the head, with heat and throbbing.—Pulsation in head, with heat or with coldness.—The headache disappears, with a sensation of coldness in vertex, forehead, in nape of neck, extending to loins.—Headache in r. temple.

3. **Eyes.**—Burning pain in eyes.—Dryness of eyes.—Eyes widely open, or half-closed, convulsed, prominent, and fixed.—Pupils dilated, and immovable.—Darkness before the eyes; obscuration of sight.—Eyes distorted.—All objects appear larger than they really are.

4. **Ears.**—Hardness of hearing.—Tingling in ears.—Itching in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Nose feels stopped up; no air passes through.—(Coryza with sore throat.)

6. **Face.**—(Sunken face with) countenance pale, sallow, and grey.—Face wan, or bloated and swollen.—Distortion of the features.—Cramps in the jaws.—Twitching in muscles of face.—Eruption round mouth.—Titillation in the face, as if flies and spiders were crawling over the skin.—Lock-jaw.—Painful sensations in the under jaw and lower teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth dry and clammy.—Froth at the mouth.—Sensation of coldness on tongue.—Loss of speech.—Dry and rough tongue.—White and dry tongue.—Tongue feels cold, or burnt and numb.—Swelling and stiffness of l. side of tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat with painful sensation, as if it were drawn downwards, during deglutition and at other times.—Cramps in pharynx and œsophagus.—Audible gulping when drinking.—Deglutition is hindered or obstructed.—Contraction of œsophagus when drinking.—The drink he takes rolls audibly through œsophagus and intestines.—Dull sticking pain as from a lump in throat, which extends to l. side of back.—Sensation of swelling in pharynx.—Sensation of coldness, or heat and burning pain in throat, and in bottom of palate.

10. **Appetite.**—Sweetish, or acrid and irritating taste.—Ardent thirst, with dryness of mouth.—Entire loss of appetite, with clean tongue.—Want of appetite, with repugnance to all food.—Excessive craving.—Sinking between meals, husky voice, brings up phlegm streaked with blood.

11. **Stomach.**—Violent risings, either empty, or having taste of food.—Excessive disgust, nausea, and vomiting, even of food.—Hiccough.—Bitter eructations.—Violent pain in stomach, with loss of speech.—Burning in stomach and abdomen, or coldness.—Contractive pain in region of stomach, and cutting pain in abdomen.—Vomiting of black matter.—Aching of stomach.—Pains in stomach, sufficiently violent to cause fainting.—Great anguish in precordial region.—Sensation of coldness, or burning in stomach, and in epigastrium.—(Inflammation of stomach.)—Weak digestion with confined bowels.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sticking pains in liver with pressure.—Distension of

region of liver, with pains, as from subcutaneous ulceration.—Induration of liver.—Atrophic nutmeg liver.—Colic below navel, with incisive pain in intestines.—Sensation of swelling, of size of a walnut, in l. side of abdomen.—Cuttings, cramps, and contractions in abdomen.—Sensation of coldness, or heat and burning in abdomen.—(Inflammation of intestines.)—Pains in l. intestine.—Flatulent colic.—Borborygmi, rumbling, and grumbling in abdomen and in stomach.—Pinching in umbilical region.—Flatulence pressure outward at perinæum; pressing on bladder.—Pressure and tension beneath both Poupart's ligaments as if a part would press through.—Contractive pains in groins; compelled to bend up for two hours (4 p.m.).—Sharp stitches in groins.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—Hard and tenacious evacuations, with straining.—Ineffectual urging to stool, with emission of wind only.—Diarrhœa, with tenesmus, incisive and burning pains in anus.—Diarrhœa of green, slimy matter, with contraction in groins.—Involuntary stools.—Paralysis of sphincter ani.—Cramp in rectum extends upwards from anus.—Fine sticking in rectum after urging to stool.—A stitch as with an awl in rectum during stool, which shoots from above downwards, and is followed by discharge of some pasty fæces.—Three tearings in succession in rectum.—Constriction of the rectum.—Itching or crawling in rectum as from worms.—No stool or urine is discharged.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Retention of urine.—Pale yellow, watery urine.—Frothy, acrid urine.—Thick, reddish sediment in urine.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Paralysis of bladder.—Pain in region of stomach during emission of urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Increased sexual desire.—Gangrene of genital parts.—Sticking pain above r. pubis, extending along spermatic cord, while lying and on moving about; > when sitting up.—Voluptuous itching beneath prepuce with desire for coition.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia too early and too abundant; blood thin; with nightly tearing in vertex.—Menorrhagia, blood dark, in large clots, during climaxis.—(Metrorrhagia in tumour case.)—Tearing in head, odontalgia, and cuttings, during catamenia.—Severe pain in sacral region extending to pubis with dizziness and dimness of vision; cold extremities; cold tongue; great melancholy (dysmenorrhœa).—Dysmenorrhœa; colic first day, headache second day all over head, with or without sick feeling.—(Relieves the pain of uterine and rectal cancer.)—Attacks of suffocation, with palpitation and a sort of gasping for breath; must lie down sometimes to find relief (pregnancy).—Burning and stinging in and below mammæ.—Needle-like stitches in and beneath l. breast.—Creeping or moving stitches in female breast, whereby the skin becomes sensitive to touch lasting a long time.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness, roughness, and scraping in throat and pharynx.—Deep bass voice.—Spasmodic constriction of the trachea.—Little short cough, excited by a tickling and scraping in throat.—Abundant gelatinous expectoration, with small specks of blood.—(Persistent cough in phthisis trachealis.)

18. **Chest.**—Slow, weak, anxious respiration.—Rattling, stertorous respiration.—Obstruction to respiration in region of stomach.—Asthmatic respiration

as if lungs were incapable of being sufficiently dilated, or as if they were paralysed.—Pressure on chest.—Constriction of chest, with oppression.—Burning and stitches in chest.—In pulmonic affections, where the patient coughs and spits a great amount of phlegm, which is sprinkled over and through with distinct dots of blood ; the dots may be close together, or considerably scattered (frequently seen following typhoid pneumonia).—Affections of l. chest.—(The breast-scirrhus swells up suddenly, looks dark and angry, with shooting pains.—R. T. C.)

19. **Heart.**—Pains in region of heart.—Slow and irregular beating of heart.—The patient puts his hand to his heart, as if there was some trouble there ; this may result from running a short distance, which puts him completely out of breath ; going upstairs, walking, any exercise may bring this on.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Painful stiffness in l. side of neck and nape.—Compressed feeling in shoulders and nape, as well as in arms and back, with sudden palpitation which wakes her up at night.—Pressure in nape esp. in open air, compelling him to bend head forward.—Spinal irritation ; pain down back every four hours, darting up to head and chest and causing a feeling of suffocation, with constant sick feeling and drowsiness ; > from sleep.—Sensation of a heavy lump falling from just above umbilicus to small of back.—Painful stiffness in small of back, when writing ; > immediately on becoming erect, but it soon returns.—Stitches in r. side of small of back.—Severe pain in sacral region extending to pubis.—Burning in coccyx, 4 p.m.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Acute drawings and shootings in shoulders and in arms.—Pressure on r. shoulder or in the joint.—In r. shoulder, pains as from lameness and stitches.—Stitch in both elbows.—Pain, as if sprained, in r. wrist-joint.—Burning sensation in hands, with swelling of the veins.—Trembling of hands.—Skin dry and rough between the fingers, with burning when touched with water.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Acute drawings and shootings in knees.—Pain, as if sprained in l. hip-joint.—Sticking in l. knee.—The feet go to sleep (when crossing legs or sitting).—Ulcerated pains in lower part of heels.—Stiffness of feet after rising from a seat.—Numbness of feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Weak, anæmic, emaciated girls.—Weak, apathetic, lies in bed in morning.—Suffocation, sickness, drowsiness.—Convulsive and spasmodic jerks, by fits.—Internal inflammation.—Trembling, esp. of hands and feet, during exercise in open air.—Sudden weakness, with excessive nervous dejection.—(Apoplexy, and paralysis of limbs.)—Painless paralysis of the limbs.—Fainting fits.—Drawing and tearing pains in limbs.—Pinching with sensation of tearing.—Coldness of inner parts ; heat of single parts ; internal chilliness and external heat.—Want of vital energy, and of reaction.—Sense of fatigue in whole body.—Epileptic convulsions, with foaming at mouth, which is tightly closed.—Tetanus.—Painlessness of the ailments.—Pulse small.—Skin turns blue ; toe- and finger-nails become knobby.—Symptoms < in evening ; > at night, and in open air.—In general > from sleep.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent yawning, often accompanied by shuddering, with cutis anserina.—Insurmountable inclination to sleep during day (esp. after dinner) and early in evening.—Deep snoring sleep.—Soporous condition.—Somnolence, sometimes like coma vigil.—Sleeplessness from over-excitement, and sudden heat.—Troublesome and agitated dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness and febrile shivering, which are removed neither by heat of fire, nor by that of bed.—Shuddering, with cutis anserina, followed by burning heat.—Chilliness and heat in alternation.—Heat running down the back.--Perspiration during the heat and continuing all night.—Perspiration after eating.—Coldness over whole body, but esp. in feet, principally in open air.—Want of natural heat.—Pulse feeble, slow, and irregular, often imperceptible, again more rapid, seldom full and hard.

Ledum.

Ledum palustre. Wild Rosemary. Marsh Cistus. Marsh Tea. Labrador Tea. *N. O.* Ericaceæ. Tincture of dried small twigs and leaves collected after flowering begins. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Ascites. Asthma. Bites. Black-eye. Boils. Bruises. Deafness. Ear, inflammation of. Eczema. Erythema nodosum. *Face, pimples on. Feet, pains in;* tender. *Gout.* Hæmoptysis. *Hands, pains in.* Intoxication. *Joints, affections of,* cracking in. Ménière's disease. Pediculosis. Priapism. Prickly heat. Punctured wounds. *Rheumatism.* Skin, eruptions on. *Stings.* Tetanus. Tinnitus. Tuberculosis. Varicella. Whitlow. *Wounds.*

Characteristics.—In the preface to his proving of *Ledum* Hahnemann says it "is suitable for the most part only for chronic maladies in which there is a predominance of coldness and deficiency of animal heat." Teste, who is one of the chief clinical authorities on *Ledum*, mentions that it is native to damp regions of the North of Europe, and that no animal except the goat eats it, on account of the strong resinous smell of its leaves, which "keeps off lice and prevents flour from getting mouldy." In Sweden a decoction of *Ledum* is used for freeing oxen and pigs from lice. Linnæus says that this same decoction, if taken internally, has cured "violent headaches and a species of angina." The leaves of *Ledum* are also used in Sweden in beer to increase its intoxicating power; and also in tanning. *Led.* is an example of a common article of diet being at the same time a very powerful medicine. Mérat and de Lens say *Led.* cures itch and scald-head, which Teste explains by its parasiticide action. This anti-parasitic action led Teste to think of *Led.* as a remedy for bites and punctured wounds, especially as certain symptoms of the proving seemed to agree with it. The success which has attended this use of *Led.* in mosquito-bites, stings of bees and wasps, rat-bites, needle-pricks resulting in whitlows, confirms the observation. "Redness, swelling and throbbing in point of index finger, from prick of a needle:" *Led.* aborted a felon in a few days (W. P. Wesselhœft). Teste relates a case of punctured wound: A young lady fell with an embroidery needle in her hand, and the hand was pierced through and through. The wound was serious. There was no hæmorrhage, but Teste noticed the *intense cold which accompanies and characterises Ledum* fever. Within a week *Led.* cured the patient. Yingling records (*H. P.*, x. 400) a parallel case: A. J. M., 38, drove a rusty spike through

his left foot near the arch of the instep, glancing to the inside of the foot without passing through the bone. This was at 5 p.m. At 8 p.m. this report was brought to Yingling: A few moments after accident the patient felt stiffening pains in the foot, running up the leg, and rapidly increasing in severity. Great chilliness with chattering of teeth followed. Lower jaw became somewhat stiff; general shivering; neck felt stiff; "can't endure it much longer." *Led.* 3x was sent, and rapid improvement took place from the first dose. A compress of *Calend.* 3x was also applied, an attack of tetanus being evidently aborted. *Led.* occupies the second place in Teste's *Arn.* group, in which are also *Crot. t.*, *Fer. magn.*, *Rhus*, *Spig.* The sphere of *Led.* is frequently identical with that of *Arn.*, according to Teste; but *Led.* has a special action on the capillary system in parts where cellular tissue is wanting, and where a dry, resisting texture is present, as in the fingers and toes. "It is, perhaps for this reason that it acts better on the small than on the large joints;" hence its appropriateness in gout. The characteristic skin affection of *Led.* is thus described by Teste: Not so much a boil, as with *Arn.*, as a sort of bluish or violet-coloured tuberosities, especially on the forehead, and an eczematous eruption, with a tingling itching, that spreads over the whole body, penetrating into the mouth, probably also into the air-passages, and occasions a spasmodic cough, which is sometimes very violent and might be mistaken for *whooping-cough.* The same phenomenon takes place with *Rhus* and *Croton.* "In a gouty subject I have seen cough precede by two days the breaking out of vesicles on the skin, which could not fail to suggest the use of *Ledum.* These vesicles, which had probably existed on the bronchial membrane, before showing themselves in the face, on the shoulders, &c., became quite apparent on the tongue, where they might be traced to its root." The *Led.* eczema is frequently concentrated on one leg, less frequently on both at once. [Ingalls (*Amer. Hom.*, xxv. 210) commends a light paste of *Ledum* (equal parts of *Led ϕ.*, alcohol, and water) as an application for carbuncles, giving *Led.* 1x internally at the same time.] Dr. R. Hilbert, a German physician, has obtained very satisfactory results from the use of an infusion of the leaves of *Ledum palustre* as an expectorant in bronchitis. He states that the feeling of pain along the trachea, which is characteristic of the early stages of acute bronchitis, disappears after a few doses of the remedy. The fever rapidly subsides, especially in the case of children. In chronic bronchitis the infusion facilitates expectoration and lessens cough. It is particularly useful in bronchitis with emphysema of the aged, because of its action in rendering the bronchial secretion less viscid; in these cases, moreover, it lessens dyspnœa, stimulates the circulation, and lessens cyanosis (Cooper). Guernsey points out that *Led.* is appropriate to the remote no less than the immediate effects of punctured wounds: *e.g.*, as when a patient says: "Ten years ago I stepped on a nail, and ever since then have had a pain running up to the thigh." The pains of *Led.* shoot upward (of *Kalm.* downward). A very notable condition of *Led.* is < from warmth. This is at times so great that the patient can only get relief to his rheumatism by sitting with his feet and legs in cold water. Warmth of the bed

is intolerable; he must get up and walk about. An octogenarian had rheumatism of left arm, chiefly elbow and wrist, coming on in the night or early morning. There was no more sleep for him unless he rose and *took a cold bath*, after which he could sleep. I cured him with *Led.* 30. As with *Merc.* the symptoms are < at night; but with *Merc.* there is "sweat without >," and the characteristic tongue and offensive mouth. The eye-symptoms of *Led.* are marked, and Nash says *Led.* 200 is unequalled as a remedy for "black-eye" from a blow; if there is pain in the eyeball itself *Symphyt.* will be necessary. Ecchymoses of conjunctiva. Slight injuries cause ecchymoses. Inflammation of ear, with deafness from getting cold (as having hair cut). The hæmorrhages of *Led.* are bright red and gushing; uterine; respiratory. Hæmoptysis alternating with attacks of rheumatism. (Raue puts it "coxalgia alternating with hæmoptysis." Stens cured a young man who had violent stitch pain in right hip, followed by hæmoptysis, this in turn followed by rheumatism of hands, with *Led.* 200 when the case was apparently on the point of sinking into rapid phthisis.) Suffering parts waste. Discolouration remains long in contused parts. Many cases of whooping-cough have been cured with *Led.* Lembke (quoted by Hoyne, *H. W.*, xiv. 66) gives these indications: *Before* the paroxysms: Arrest of breathing. *During:* Epistaxis, shattered feeling in head and chest, rapid respiration. *After:* Staggering; spasmodic contraction of diaphragm; sobbing respiration. < Evening. The pains are sticking, tearing, throbbing. Pricking, biting sensations. Sensation of torpor of integuments, especially after suppressed discharge from ears, eyes, and nose. Sensation as if something was gnawing in temples, occiput, and ears. As if eyeball would be forced out. As if sand in eyes. Noises in ear as from ringing of bell, or from a wind-storm; as if ear was obstructed by cotton. Itching as from lice on chest; as of lump in throat. As of boiling in hip-joint. As if muscles of thigh in wrong position. As if knee beaten. Pain in ankle as from sprain; limbs as if beaten and bruised. Hot, tense, hard swellings. "*Ledum* has often been given to horses when they go lame and draw up their legs. The pains move upward" (Hering). E. Carleton (*Med. Adv.*, xxv. 293) completed the cure of a case of primary syphilis, in which *Aur.* had done good, where these symptoms appeared: Feet held to the earth as by a magnet when attempting to move; when moving felt as if pricked with needles, the pain rising gradually from feet to head; every joint and muscle of body and limbs stiff and sore; sour night-sweats; great emaciation with loss of appetite. *Led.* 200, in water, cured completely and speedily. *Suited to:* Pale delicate persons. Complaints of persons who always feel cold and chilly. Rheumatic, gouty diathesis; constitutions abused by alcohol. Sanguine temperament (Teste). There is < from moving, especially moving joints; while walking; when stepping, > from rest. Symptoms are < evening and night, and before midnight. < From taking wine. < By covering; > by application of ice-water. < By warmth; ("the limb is cold, can't get warm; and gets < when it does become warm in bed").

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. (according to Teste Rhus is

the best antidote). It *antidotes:* Effects of alcohol; Apis, Chi. ("Cinchona bark given for the debility produced by Led. is very injurious."—Hahn.) *Compatible:* Aco., Arn., Bell., Bry., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sul. *Compare:* Kalm. (bot.; Kalm. pains shoot down; Led. pains shoot up); Arn. (trauma. Led. follows Arn. when it fails to relieve soreness; punctured wounds); Crot. t. (skin cold); Hamam. (traumatic ecchymosis; black-eye); Ruta (bruises: Ruta, especially of periosteum; *Symph.* of bone; Hyperic. of nerve); Apis (nightly itching of feet); Am. m., Nat. c. (blistered heels); Zn., Rhus, Glo., Nux, Sel., Fl. ac., Ant. c., Pul., Bovis., and Sil. (< from wine); Sil. (chronic rheumatism, extending from feet upwards; Sil. > covering up, Led. > uncovering); Lyc. (> uncovering); Bry. (rheumatism < motion; Led. more gout of great toe, scanty effusion, tends to harden into nodosities; Bry., copious effusion. Led. hot swelling of hip- and shoulder-joints); Aco. (hæmoptysis of bright red foamy blood); Rhus [gout and rheumatism affecting small joints (Rhod. also); Led. pains travel up; < warmth of bed (Rhus >); motion < (Rhus. >)]; Sul. (itch); Staph. (pediculosis); Merc. (bloody semen).

Causation.—Alcohol, abuse of. Hair-cutting. Suppressed discharges. Wounds: Bruises; Bites; Punctured wounds; Stings.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anxiety.—Timidity.—Tendency to anger and rage.—Vehement angry mood; vehemence.—Dissatisfied; hates his fellow-beings.—Desire for solitude.—Imperturbable gravity.—Morose and peevish humour.—Misanthropy.—Dementia.

2. **Head.**—Intoxication.—Stupefying dizziness, sufficient to occasion falling backwards or forwards, < by stooping or being in open air.—Vertigo, head inclines backward.—Raging, pulsating headache.—Pressing headache when head is covered.—A misstep causes the sensation of concussion of the brain.—Head bewildered, with painful shaking of brain, on making a false step.—Stupefying headache.—Pressive headache, as if whole brain were weighed down.—Tearing in head and eyes, which are inflamed, with fever in evening.—Violent throbbing pains in head.—Inability to bear any covering on head.—Itching, as if lice were crawling over scalp, and forehead.—Integuments of head easily affected by cold.—Pimples and boils on the forehead (as in drunkards).—Blood-boils on the forehead.

3. **Eyes.**—Itching in the internal canthi of the eyes.—Aching in eyes, esp. in evening, sometimes with burning.—Inflammation of eyes, with agglutination and tearing pains.—Violent suppuration of eyes, with discharge of fetid pus.—The tears are acrid, and make the lower lids and cheeks sore.—Burning lachrymation of eyes.—Pupils dilated.—Confusion of sight, with sparkling before eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Noise in ears.—Tinkling in ears.—Roaring in ears as from wind.—Ringing and whizzing in ears.—Hardness of hearing (r. ear) as from obstruction of the ears.

5. **Nose.**—The nose is painful when touched.—Violent burning in nose.—Bleeding in nose.—The blood is pale.

6. **Face.**—Paleness of face.—Face bloated, at one time red, at another pale.—Redness and tuberous eruptions on face and forehead, like those of drunkards, with shooting pain when touched.—Dry and furfuraceous tetters on face, with burning in open air.—Pimples and furunculi on forehead.—Violent and tearing pains in face at night, alternating with shootings in one of the teeth, and terminating in shuddering, followed by deep sleep.—Engorgement of the gland below the chin.

8. **Mouth.**—Stinging in forepart of tongue.—Exhalation of a fetid smell from mouth.—Mouldy or bitter taste in the mouth.—Buccal hæmorrhage.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, with shooting pain during and after deglutition.—Sensation as if there were a plug in the throat, with shootings on swallowing.

10. **Appetite.**—Violent thirst for cold water.—Want of appetite and speedy satiety.—Contractive pain in sternum when eating quickly.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, on expectorating.—Water-brash, with cramp-like pains in abdomen.

11. **Stomach.**—Pressure on stomach after a light meal.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in abdomen as if intestines were bruised.—Sensation of fulness in upper part of the abdomen.—Colic as if diarrhœa would set in, from umbilicus to anus (with cold feet).—Ascites.—Drawing pain in abdomen.—Gripings in abdomen, in evening.—Dysenteric belly-ache.—Frequent discharge of flatus.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—Diarrhœa, during which the fæces are mixed with mucus and blood.—Blind smarting piles.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Burning in urethra after urinating.—Stream of urine frequently stops during its flow.—Frequent want to urinate, with scanty emission.—Diminished secretion of urine.—Frequent and copious emission of urine.—Swelling of urethra.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Violent and prolonged erections.—Pollutions of sanguineous or serous semen.—Inflammation of the glans.—Inflammatory swelling of penis; the urethra is almost closed.—Increased sexual desire.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia too early and too copious; the blood is bright red.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Tickling in larynx.—Cough, preceded by suffocating suspension of respiration (and opisthotonos).—Fatiguing spasmodic cough, which resembles whooping-cough.—Tiresome cough, chiefly in morning, with yellowish expectoration and irritation in chest, and palpitation of heart.—Cough, with purulent expectoration, esp. in morning or at night.—Greenish expectoration of a fetid smell, during fit of coughing.—Hollow shaking cough, with expectoration of bright red blood.—Hæmoptysis, bright blood.—Phthisis, preceded by history of neuralgia and rheumatism in head and limbs, with inflammatory tendency (Van den Berghe).—Tingling of trachea (bronchitis).

18. **Chest.**—Obstructed and painful respiration.—Spasmodic and sobbing respiration (double inspiration) as after weeping bitterly.—Respiration obstructed when going up stairs.—Constrictive oppression of chest, < by movement, and walking.—Burning in chest.—Pain in chest on breathing, as if there were something alive in it.—Shootings in chest, esp. on raising or

moving arms. — Eruption on the chest, resembling sheep-rot. — Gnawing itching in chest, with red spots and miliary eruption. — Pain, as from excoriation under sternum.

19. **Heart.**—Pushing or pressing inward at l. edge of sternum ; palpitation ; also in hæmorrhage.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Painful stiffness in back and loins after sitting. —Tearing from loins to occiput, esp. in evening.—Violent cramp-like pain above hips, with suspended respiration in evening.

21. **Limbs.**—Affections of, in general ; knee-joint ; hip-joints ; toe-joints ; gouty pain in ; when striking the toes there is a coldness in the parts, and a gouty pain shoots all through the foot and limb ; cracking of the joints, *i.e.*, on moving them.—Heat in hands and feet in evening.—Long-continued warm sweat on hands and feet.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Tearing and pressive pulling in arms.—Lancinating pains in shoulder, on raising or moving arms.—Aching pain in joints of shoulder, and of elbow, < by movement.—Rheumatism in r. elbow-joint due to urate deposit, on periosteum apparently.—Rheumatic pain in the joints of the arm.—Eruption, like sheep-rot, on arms.—Tearing pains in hands and fingers.—Fine stinging in hands.—Boring pain in first joint of thumb.—Arthritic nodosities in joints of hands and fingers.—Perspiration on palms. —Itching, miliary eruption on wrist.—Trembling of hands on moving them, or on grasping anything.—Panaritium.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Rheumatic, paralytic pain in the coxo-femoral joint. —Pressure in the region of r. hip-joint, < during motion.—Rheumatic pains in hip, knee, and foot-joints.—Contusive pain, and pain as from excoriation in periosteum of femur, and in knees.—Pressure on l. thigh, posteriorly ; as if the muscles were not in their right places, like pains of dislocation, in every position, but esp. violent when walking or when touched.—Tensive stiffness of the knee, which cracks and yields in walking.—Cramp-like tension in the knees, calves, and heels.—Weakness and trembling of knees (and hands) when seated or walking.—Hard and tight swelling of knee, with shootings and nocturnal aching and tearing pains, and hardness of whole leg.—Swelling of leg, above and below knee, with heat and drawing shooting pain.—Legs red and swollen with shooting pains in instep and ankles, and prickly pains up leg.—Pressure above l. inner ankle, < by movement.—Very severe gnawing itching on dorsum of both feet ; always < after scratching ; only allayed after he had scratched the feet quite raw ; much < by heat of bed.—Obstinate swelling of feet ; with intolerable pain in ankle-joint on treading.—Pressure on inner border of l. foot.—Stiffness of feet.—Pain in soles, when walking, as if they were galled ; as if filled with blood.—Inflammatory or else œdematous swelling of legs and feet.—Incisive pains in toes, while asleep at night.— Swelling of fleshy part of great toe, with pain when treading with it.— Fine tearing in (l.) toes ; podagra.

24. **Generalities.**—Arthritic, pressive, and acute pulling pains, or pains merely pressive in limbs, < by heat of bed in evening (till midnight).—Numbness and sensation of torpor in several of the extremities.—Tearing or shooting, pulsative and paralytic pains in joints, < by movement.—The pains in the joints are the only ones which are < by movement.—Gouty nodosities in joints.—Hard, hot, tense swellings, with tearing pains.—Dropsical swellings of

some parts, or of skin of whole body.—Emaciation of affected parts.—Pains change location suddenly.—Coldness and want of vital heat.—Heat of the bed is insupportable, and occasions heat and burning in limbs ; wants to uncover. —Sufferings are <, or come on, after getting warm in bed, compelling the patient to get out of bed, which affords them relief.—Leucorrhœa.—For complaints of people who are cold all the time, in bed, in the house, &c. ; they always feel cold and chilly. — Pale delicate persons. — Affections of external forehead ; heel ; under part of heel ; ball under the toes.

25. **Skin.**—Œdematous swellings, also of skin of whole body.—Hot, tensive, hard swellings, with tearing pains.—Dryness of the skin and want of perspiration.—Large, rough exanthema on the face.—Dry exanthema.—Whitlows or felons on fingers of a seamstress are often caused by needle pricks.—Itching < by scratching.—Itching and gnawing in skin, with burning after having scratched.—Gnawing itching, as if caused by lice.—Miliary eruptions.—Eruption, like rot in sheep, with desquamation.—Bluish spots over body, like petechiæ.—Ecchymosis remaining a long time in bruised parts after pain and inflammation subside.—Dry, furfuraceous tetters, itching excessively (burning in open air).—Furunculi.

26. **Sleep.**—Great inclination to sleep during day, as when intoxicated ; a kind of drowsiness with great wish to lie down.—Nocturnal sleeplessness, with restless tossing, jerking, fantastic visions and images on closing eyes.—Agitated anxious dreams.—Uneasy dreams, in which he changes from place to place, and from one subject to another.—Lascivious dreams, with emission of semen.

27. **Fever.**—Violent shivering and shuddering, with coldness in limbs.—Chilliness with thirst and sensation as if cold water were poured over the parts.—Morning and forenoon predominating chilliness with thirst.—General coldness, with heat and redness of face.—Heat without thirst more towards evening.—Perspiration all night, with inclination to uncover oneself.—Night-sweat, of putrid or sour smell.—Perspiration causes itching.—Intermittent fever.—Chilliness without subsequent heat, accompanied by thirst, esp. desire for cold water.—Heat all over without thirst ; on waking up, body covered with perspiration, accompanied by itching of whole body.—Intermittent fevers with malignant rheumatic pains.—Heat in hands and feet in evening. —Fever in evening, with pain in head and eyes,—Sensation of great heat, alternating with sweats.—Perspiration easily excited by walking, esp. on forehead, and sometimes of a sour smell.

Lemna Minor.

Duckweed. *N. O.* Lemnaceæ or Pistiaceæ. Tincture of the whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Asthma. Nose, affections of. Ozæna. Polypus. Rhinitis atrophica.

Characteristics.—We owe this remedy, the common duckweed, with its brilliant green leaf and bladder-like float, to Dr. Cooper. Some tentative clinical experiments proved to him that *Lemna* had a

very definite affinity for the nose, acting beneficially in cases of nasal obstruction and catarrh with or without polypus. Foul smell from the nose and foul taste in the morning on waking are indications; also < in damp weather, and especially in heavy rains. Burnett has recorded several cases of polypus in which immense relief was given by *Lemna* by shrinkage of the swelling, but not actual cure. On this Cooper remarks: "In bad cases of nasal polypi the tendency is to the growths filling up the cavities formed by removal, and, consequently, relief often appears temporary, when the case only requires repetition of the Unit Dose." Asthma from nasal obstruction < in wet weather has been cured by it. I removed with *Lemna* 3x four times a day a very chronic catarrh in a lady, and at the same time made her tolerant of the smell of strong-scented flowers, which she could not bear before. In a man I cured with *Lemna* 3x, given three times a day, an aggravated nasal catarrh. In the morning he filled two pocket-handkerchiefs with yellow defluxion before he could get his nose clear. Cooper gave in all his cases single doses of the ϕ tincture, allowing them to expend their action before repeating. In three of his cases diarrhœa was set up. Shearer (*Hom. Eye, Ear, and Throat Jour.*, 1895) found *Lemna* the best remedy in atrophic rhinitis, when crusts and muco-purulent discharge were very abundant. The Schema is made up of cured symptoms, and symptoms produced in patients.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cepa, Agraph. nut., Chlorum, &c., in nasal catarrh; Teucr., Calc. c. and Thuja in nasal polypus; Pso. (which it *follows well*), Cadm. s., Aur., K. bi., and Syph. in ozæna; Anac. in bad smell in nose. *Follows well:* Calc., Merc., Pso.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Spirits braced up.

2. **Head.**—Flitting pains about head and legs, with pains in eyes during heavy rain, drowsy by day, restless at night.

4. **Ears.**—Improvement in hearing.

5. **Nose.**—Foul smell in nose, or loss of smell.—Smell of strong-scented flowers before intolerable can now be borne.—Feeling of cold in nose better, sense of obstruction nearly gone.—Nose blocked with polypi became almost cleared with *Lemna* ϕ after *Calc.* 200, followed by *Merc.* 3 (given for faceache); —previously *Lemna* ϕ had been given without effect.—Nasal polypi in man, 60; markedly < in wet weather; after taking *Lemna* 3x gtt. v three times a day for a month said, "That is the best tonic I have ever taken"; and he could breathe quite comfortably.—Polypi which swell in wet weather.—Nostrils plugged by swollen turbinates.—Ozæna since childhood in girl of sixteen; odour most offensive; bad taste; takes cold easily in night air or damp; bowels and catamenia irregular, greatly relieved by *Lemna*.—Post-nasal ulceration high up, dry feeling at top of throat with flatulence, much catarrhal pharyngitis; two weeks after dose of *Lemna* ϕ nose less blocked and better in every respect; colic and diarrhœa followed.—Stuffiness of nose relieved; simultaneously an attack of diarrhœa.—Turbinate bones swollen.—Crusts form in r. nostril, pain like a string extends from r. nostril to r. ear, which

is deaf (greatly relieved).—Excessive catarrh with frequent sneezing attacks. —Profuse yellow defluxion.—Atrophic rhinitis ; crusts and muco-purulent discharge very abundant, with fetor.

6. **Face.**—Pallid, dullish, sickly look changed to a healthy complexion.

8. **Mouth.**—Foulness of mouth, putrid teeth.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation of intense dryness in pharynx and larynx (if given too low in atrophic rhinitis).—Dropping of foul secretion from posterior nares.

12. **Abdomen.**—Twisting pains in bowels, followed by diarrhœa.—Rumbling and disturbance in bowels.—Diarrhœa with pains across bowels as from flatus < after eating ; with very putrid teeth.

13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa.—Bowels acted freely with much heat in anus.—Disposition to morning diarrhœa.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Asthma, attacks coming on in rainy weather.

24. **Generalities.**—Diminishes sensitiveness to wet weather.

26. **Sleep.**—Snoring cured after an aggravation in the shape of diarrhœa.

Leonurus Cardiaca.

Leonurus cardiaca. Motherwort. *N. O.* Labiatæ. Tincture or infusion of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Dysentery. Hæmorrhages.

Characteristics.—The popular name of this plant sufficiently indicates its traditional virtues. The only experience with it is an involuntary proving recorded by Clarence Bartlett (*Med. Adv.*, xx. 280). A married woman, 40, took an infusion to produce miscarriage. Twenty-four hours later Bartlett saw her, and found her vomiting and retching, passing bloody stools, suffering severe abdominal pains, which were provoked by drinking anything more than a small quantity of water, which she did to allay her great thirst. Dry conjunctivæ, dry, cracked tongue were noted. The bowel symptoms were < midnight to 3 a.m. *Ars.* 3x relieved all symptoms. She did not miscarry.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Ars. *Compare :* Mentha pulegium, Hedeoma puleg.

SYMPTOMS.

3. **Eyes.**—Conjunctivæ had a very dry appearance ; looked as if wiped dry.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue dry, coated or brownish white ; covered with cracks in arborescent arrangement, main crack down centre.

11. **Stomach.**—Intense thirst, yet drinking more than a very slight quantity of water, warm or cold, provoked epigastric pains.—Shortly after taking the drug seized with vomiting and retching, more retching.

12. **Abdomen.**—Very severe abdominal pains, with soreness to touch ;

when lying on side > drawing up legs; when on back > with legs out straight.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—During the (first) night frequent calls to stool; stools dark brown at first, afterwards bloody.—Later stools contained larger quantities of blood, never any mucus.

Lepidium Bonariense.

Lepidium mastruco. *N. O.* Cruciferæ or Brassicaceæ. Tincture and trituration of fresh leaves.

Clinical.—Breasts, affections of. Cough. Head, pains in. Heart, affections of. Indigestion. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—*Lep. bon.* is a Brazilian cress, "very common in the neighbourhood of Rio, where it is found along the roads and in stony regions" (Mure). It is a great remedy in domestic practice in Brazil, and is used for purposes similar to those for which *Arnica* is used. All the *Lepidiums* are anti-scorbutic, and *L. oleraceum*, the New Zealand variety, was eagerly sought after as a remedy for scurvy by the early voyagers. *L. sativum* is our common garden cress. "Watercress," *Nasturtium officinale*, belongs to the same family; but the garden "Nasturtium," or "Indian Cress," belongs to a quite different family, and it receives its name of "cress" from the "acrid taste, similar to that which exists among the *Cruciferæ*," which it possesses. Mure's proving brought out some distinctive symptoms on the left side of the head, in the limbs, and especially in the heart. Along with the latter was numbness and pain in the left arm, which should indicate usefulness in that sphere. There was the sinking feeling in the pit of the stomach, indicating an action on the solar plexus. Many of the pains dart from one part to another. Lancinating pains and throbbing pains are frequent. There is < from stooping; and < from turning head to the right. < When covered. It needs clinical elucidation.

Relations.—*Compare:* Brass. nap., Cheiranthus cheiri., Thlaspi. burs. past., Arm. sat., Raphan., Sinap. (botan,); Spigel., Kalm., Lycopus, &c. (heart).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Imagined the floor sinking under her.—Inability to think.—Imagines herself pursued by a phantom in a churchyard, cries, with loss of voice next morning.—Sad and quarrelsome.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo with desire to vomit.—Painful pressure on head.—Constrictive pain in head.—Beating headache as if brain were bounding.—Pains in l. brain, spreading to occiput and nape.—Throbbing in head causing one to bend it forward.—Pulling at forehead and root of nose.—Lancinations in l. side of head.—Heaviness of the head, with indescribable malaise in brain, < l.—Heat in head with cold sweat and fever.—Sensitiveness of hairy scalp.

3. **Eyes.**—Pricking and burning in eyes ; redness ; dartings in r. ; pain in r. as from a round weight resting on it.—Lids weary at night.—Sight dim, as through white gauze.

4. **Ears.**—Itching in r. ear, < stooping.—Pricking pain round r. ear.—Pains in teeth with deafness.—Noise in ears ; on swallowing.

5. **Nose.**—Nose swollen and painful l. side.—Coryza.—Heat in nose with sensation of current of cold air in l. nasal fossa.

6. **Face.**—Pain in r. cheek > pressing on bone.—Cutting across face from temple to chin.—Heat in l. side of face.—Itching under chin from ear to ear.

7. **Teeth.**—Sticking, beating lancinations in jaws.—Pain in lower teeth with deafness.—Toothache as if teeth soft and on edge.

8. **Mouth.**—Pricking itching at tongue.—Drawing pain from tongue to arm, tongue feels swollen.—Smarting at tip of tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Heat in throat with desire to vomit and noise in ears on swallowing.

10. **Appetite.**—Aversion to meat.—Desire : for tea ; for fruit with loathing of (other) food ; for cress with loathing on seeing it ; for chocolate, salad, vinegar ; for coffee.—Prostration with loathing of food.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations : sour ; foul.—A piece of cake descends into stomach suddenly, with a sticking sensation.—Oppression after eating.—Faint feeling in stomach.—Distress in pit of stomach, with desire to vomit.—Stitching pain in pit of stomach after eating.—Pain in pit of stomach as if cut through.—Trembling at epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Lancinations in abdomen and sides.—Worm colic with tenesmus.—Compression as by a band round the waist.

13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Weight and pressure at bladder when urinating.—Dark urine.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough : with hoarseness ; hacking, with salt saliva ; with slight spitting of blood.—Sputa, salt, thick.

18. **Chest.**—Pain in r. side, arresting breathing.—Twitching in muscles under r. breast.—Coldness in chest from stomach to throat.—Sensation as of a string at r. breast.—Itching at nipples, swelling and hardness of breasts.—Pricklings between the breasts.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation, with pain hindering breathing.—Convulsive trembling of heart.—Sensation as of knife slowly penetrating heart.—Constrictive pain extending to l. axilla.—Sharp stitching in heart region with lancinations under false ribs.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Acute pain in muscles of neck and shoulder-blade.—Sensation as if a string were pulled from shoulder to ear.—Cramping pain r. side of neck extending to arm.—Darting from ear to shoulder.—Pain from shoulder round the neck like a band, with a stitch in pit of stomach and nape of neck.—Pain in side of neck < turning head to r.—Throbbing in back.—Passing heat in back followed by shuddering all over.—Darting in spine of shoulder-blade, shifting to the other shoulder.—Pain from shoulder to back, with lancinations hindering breathing.—Sticking pain at scapula.—Shock across back.—Pain in back as from a nail.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Cutting pain under l. axilla.—Violent pain in l. arm,

< when covered ; she cannot stretch it.—Pain as from a blow in r. arm, with numbness.—Numbness of l. arm, with pain in shoulder as if beaten.—Darting from elbow to scapula.—Pain in l. arm, she can scarcely raise it.—Laming pain in l. arm while holding it still.—Cramping pain in l. hand.—Itching on back of hand.—Cramping pain in r. hand followed by shuddering all over.—Lancinating pains in muscles of r. hand and shoulder-blades.—Prickling at tip of index finger, which draws it up.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Bruised pain in r. hip.—Pulling along l. sartorius muscle.—Pain in l. gluteus maximus as if contracted.—Contraction of leg with stiffness of bend of knee.—Acute pain inner side of r. tibia.—Pain from l. hip to knee, with weakness of the leg.

26. **Sleep.**—Desire to yawn.—No sleep after midnight, with pains all over when stirring.—Heavy sleep with numbness and sensation as if bruised on waking.—Drowsy, and shuddering in legs.—Suffocative fit at night.—Dreams she is talking with dead persons.—Sad dreams with fear on waking.

27. **Fever.**—Internal heat with restlessness, she has to rise.—Heat after the cold, esp. in renal region.—Shuddering and cold in the air.

Leptandra.

Leptandra Virginica. Veronica Virginica. Black Root. Culver's Physic. Tall Speedwell (U.S.A.). *N. O.* Scrophulariaceæ. Tincture of resinoid Leptandrin. Tincture of fresh root of second year. Trituration of dried root. (A fresh plant tincture should also be made and tested.)

Clinical.—Ascites. *Bilious attack.* Bilious fever. Constipation. Diarrhœa. *Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Headache.* Jaundice. *Liver, affections of.* Remittent fever, infantile. Yellow fever.

Characteristics.—*Leptandra* in the form of the resinoid *Leptandrin* has been the subject of an heroic proving by Burt. As one of the grand characteristics of its relative *Digitalis* is *white* stools, so the grand characteristic of *Lept.* is *black* stools. The following experience of Dr. Burt fairly epitomises the drug's action : "For the last two hours" (*i.e.*, six hours after the second dose on the fourth day of proving) "have been in awful pain and distress in umbilical and hypogastric region ; drinking cold water < the pain very much ; dull, aching, burning distress in region of gall bladder, with frequent chilliness along spine ; great distress in hypogastrium with *great desire* for stool. A very profuse black stool, about the consistence of cream, with undigested potatoes in it, gave >, but was followed by great distress in region of liver extending to spine ; for the last four hours there has been constant distress, with pains in whole abdomen, but for the last half-hour the pains in umbilicus and hypogastrium have *been awful* to endure, with rumbling and great desire for stool ; *a very profuse black, fetid stool, that ran a stream from my bowels*, and could not be retained for a moment, gave great > but did not stop the pain altogether." There were great varieties of this stool,

and in the later stages of the proving it became dysenteric and mixed with shreds. There was also constipation with hard black stool, followed by softer. And with the liver symptoms there was dull, heavy, frontal headache. These symptoms confirm the use of the drug by eclectics as a kind of "vegetable calomel." But though black stools are the chief characteristic, they are not the only kind that *Lept.* causes. Hale gives the following as the order in which the different kinds of stools occur in the time of the proving. (1) Black, thick, tar-like, fetid. (2) Thinner, brownish, often fetid. (3) Stool of mixed mucus, flocculent and watery matter, with yellow bile or blood. (4) Mucous bloody stool mixed with shred-like substances, often pure blood. Hale says it is only in cases of dysentery which have developed in this way that *Lept.* is curative; not in cases primarily dysenteric. Cases due to sudden climatic changes have been cured by it. Farrington further characterises the liver action of *Lept.*: Dull aching in right hypochondrium, gall-bladder, and *back of liver*, accompanied by soreness. Burning distress in and about liver after spreading to stomach and bowels. With this there is drowsiness and despondency. Bilious and typhoid fevers with the black, tarry stools. Neidhard observed a periodicity in cases cured by him: Periodical, occurring every two or three months; yellow-coated tongue; constant nausea with vomiting of bile; shooting or aching pains in region of liver; loss of appetite; urine brownish, or, at any rate, very dark; often pain in transverse colon; giddiness. But the most characteristic symptom is very dark, almost black stools. In cases of disease of any kind when these characteristic black stools are present *Lept.* must be thought of. Like *Euphras.*, *Lept.* has a number of eye symptoms. *Lept.* is a right-side medicine; has chilly sensation along spine and down right arm; pains in right shoulder and arm. The symptoms are < by motion: rising = nausea and faintness. Weakness is so great he is hardly able to stand. < From exposure to wet weather. < Drinking cold water. A peculiar sensation is, "Feeling as if something was passing out of rectum." Like *Dig.* and *Tabac.* it has sinking at the pit of the stomach.

Relations.—Dig. (liver; weakness; slow pulse; < by drinking), Scrof., Euphras., Gratiol. (botan.); Merc. (with Merc. tenesmus continues after stool; with Lept. there is > after stool, and only colic continues, and that in moderate degree); Nit. ac. (hæmorrhage in typhoid: Nit. ac. bright red; Lept. tarry); Bapt. (pain in gall-bladder; typhoid and remittent fevers); Gels. (infantile remittent); Bry. (< by motion; sitting up = nausea); Bacil. (deep-in headache); Canth. and Arsen. (membranous diarrhœa); Chi., Iris v., Pod. and Veron. off. (liver);—Veron. off., following Aur. n. m., cured tarry stools alternating with ashy stools in Nash's case.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Gloomy, desponding, drowsy.—Gloomy and irritable all day.

2. **Head.**—Very dizzy while walking.—Very severe frontal headache; walking <, making it almost intolerable.—Dull frontal headache, with sensation as if the hair were pulled out.—Dull frontal headache very deep in brain.

—Constant dull frontal headache ; < in temples, with aching in umbilicus.—Sick-headache with furred tongue.—Bilious headache ; constipation, bitter taste, indigestion.

3. **Eyes.**—Smarting and aching in eyes, with dull pain in eyeballs.—Profuse lachrymation.—Lids agglutinated.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue yellow or black down centre.—Flat taste.

11. **Stomach.**—Canine hunger.—Awoke, 5 a.m., feeling very hungry, with great pain in epigastrium, > after breakfast.—Food rises very sour 10 a.m.—Nausea and deathly faintness on rising.—Vomiting of bile, yellow tongue ; shooting pains about liver, black stools.—Weak, sinking sensation at pit of stomach.—Great distress in stomach and small intestines, with immediate desire for stool.—Burning aching in stomach and liver < drinking water.—Dyspepsia from disordered liver and stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Dull aching in liver, < near gall-bladder.—Burning distress in back part of liver and spine.—Periodical liver derangement, every two or three months.—(Malignant disease of liver with black, tarry stools.)—Deliriousness ; complete prostration ; heat and dryness of skin ; cold extremities ; fetid, tarry stools ; tongue thickly coated with black streak down centre.—Jaundice with clay-coloured stools.—Constant dull aching distress in umbilical region.—Sharp, distressing pains between navel and epigastrium.—Rumbling and distress in whole bowels, esp. in hypogastrium, with black stools.—Bilious colic or tendency to it.—Rumbling and distress in hypogastrium, profuse, black, fetid stools, pains in bowels.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stools : black, tarry, bilious, undigested, followed by great distress in liver ; mushy, with weak feeling in bowels ; greenish, muddy, spouting out like water ; profuse, black, fetid, running a stream ; profuse, black, consistence of cream ; black, papescent, tar-like, fetid, in afternoon and evening ; first hard, black, lumpy, afterwards soft and mushy ; watery with large quantities of mucus ; yellowish green ; clay coloured ; < morning as soon as he moves ; < from meat or vegetables.—Profuse watery stools, followed by severe cutting pains in small intestines ; after exposure to wet, damp weather.—*Before stool :* rumbling.—*After stool :* sharp cutting pains and distress in umbilical region ; faint, weak, hungry ; griping but no straining.—Profuse dark brown, almost black, mushy and highly offensive stools ; difficulty in retaining stool, must go immediately.—Sharp pains preceding stool, > afterwards, but increasing weakness ; usually went to sleep soon after stool.—For nearly three months camp diarrhœa, hardly able to stand ; emaciated, features haggard and jaundiced ; stools previously mixed with undigested food, now muco-purulent and bloody, quite frequent, with tenesmus and cutting pains low down in bowels ; sense of weight at stomach after cold water, cutting in bowels and disposition to stool.—The mucus discharge resembles false membrane.—Dysentery or typhoid with black, tar-like passages.—Constipation ; hard, black stools followed by mushy portion ; piles, from hepatic derangement.—Frequently bleeding piles ; constipation and distressing pain beneath sacrum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Red or orange-coloured urine with aching in lumbar region.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses suppressed or retarded ; liver affected ; prickly heat.—Leucorrhœa, with ulceration of os ; sometimes fetid

with mucous shreds ; irritation of bladder and rectum ; frequent pain at bottom of bowels ; languor ; skin hot and dry.

19. **Heart.**—Soreness in cardiac region.—Pulse slow and full.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Chilly sensation in shoulders and down back.—Sore, lame feeling in small of back.—Constant distress with very sharp pains by spells in lumbar region.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in r. shoulder and arm.—Both wrists very lame and ache quite severely (< l.) in morning ; lasting till noon.

24. **Generalities.**—Weary, can hardly walk.

25. **Skin.**—Jaundice.—Dry, hot skin.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleep sound.—Sleep restless after midnight ; felt very ill next day.

27. **Fever.**—Chilly along spine and down r. arm.—Shivering, or dry, hot skin ; limbs cold and numb ; tongue black down centre.—Bilious typhoid fever.

Levico.

An arsenical mineral water of the South Tyrol, containing also Iron and Copper with other elements. Dilutions.

Clinical.—Debility. Skin, diseases of.

Characteristics.—*Levico* has a high reputation among health resorts for nervous and skin cases, favouring assimilation and increasing nutrition. Burnett is the only homœopathic authority. He says "*Levico* in 5 to 10 drop doses is a valuable intercurrent help in grave cases where there is much debility, notably after the searching remedies such as *Bacillinum*." *Levico* is supplied in two strengths, the strong and the weak. Either may be used in the doses indicated by Dr. Burnett, which is much smaller than that usually prescribed.

Liatris Spicata.

Liatris spicata. Dense button-snakeroot. Gay feather. Devil's bit. Colic root. *N. O.* Compositæ (tribe Cichoraceæ). Tincture of powdered fresh root.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Renal dropsy. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Liatris* is an old botanic remedy for indigestion and colic. As T. C. Duncan explains (*H. R.*, xiii. 110), it is called "Devil's bit,"—a piece is missing from each tuber, just as if it had been bitten out. It has the reputation of being "aromatic, stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, anodyne, and carminative" ; particularly useful in colic, headache, and flatulency. It was introduced to homœopathic medicine (*H. R.*, xiii. 35) because of its action in two

cases of dropsy under eclectic treatment : (1) Dropsy from material enlargement of liver and spleen. (2) Dropsy with almost total suppression of urine. After other remedies had failed *Liatris* was given, and on the second day the patient passed a gallon and a half of urine. A. E. White wrote in *Minneap. Hom. Mag.* (date not noted) of another use of *Liatris*. It has a popular repute as specific in chronic diarrhœa following exposure in camp life ; and also as an application to non-granulating ulcers. For this purpose the root is to be chewed and then applied. White was invited to chew a piece, which he did. The result was, in six or eight hours he had three successive calls to stool, very urgent, a little griping in lower back, and some straining at stool. He has confirmed its use in camp diarrhœa, but says it acts better if *Sul.* or *Merc. cor.* is given first. He gives this case. Mr. X, 56, had chronic diarrhœa since the war. Had tried treatment of all kinds, homœopathic included. Had twelve to sixteen stools a day. Had fallen from 180 to 120 pounds in weight. Was all run down and had made up his mind he had only a short time to live. He was given *Sul.* 30x two doses, one each night ; then *Merc. cor.* 3x, a dose each night for five nights ; then *Liatris* 1x, four pellets each night for five weeks, by which time he was completely cured.

Lilium Tigrinum.

Tiger Lily. *N. O.* Liliaceæ. Tincture of fresh stalk, leaves, and flowers. (Some of the provings were made with tincture of the pollen alone.)

Clinical.—*Angina pectoris.* Asthenopia. Astigmatism. Dementia. Diarrhœa. *Dysentery. Eyes, affections of.* Fibroma. *Heart, affections of; palpitation of.* Hysteria. *Ovaries, affections of;* dropsy of. Pruritus vulvæ. Spinal irritation. *Urination, too frequent. Uterus, affections of; displacements of; subinvolution of.*

Characteristics.—The Tiger Lily, which was introduced into the West from China and Japan, was first suggested as a remedy by W. E. Payne. Carrol Dunham urged Payne to have it well proved. This Payne did, and Dunham himself assisted by having it proved on a woman under his own supervision. The account of this case of *Lilium tigrinum* disease, with others, is given in Dunham's lucid style in his *Science of Therapeutics. Lil. t.* was given in the 30th and 3rd attenuations, which were taken during ten days. The symptoms began early but were somewhat slow in developing, and, after recovery, recurred with other symptoms. The third series recurred in the ninth week after taking the drug, and this was the most severe of all. So intense were the sufferings mental and bodily that Dunham felt bound to antidote them with *Plat.* 200, which was speedily effective. The symptoms developed in this order : (1) Increased activity ;

things went more easily. (2) Increased sexual instinct. (3) Sweetish nausea without inclination to vomit. Abnormal fulness < after eating ever so little. (4) Ill-humour ; drowsiness ; sleep but with unpleasant dreams. (5) Bloating more pronounced and chiefly across hips in uterine region ; darting pains in head and lower abdomen from ovaries down thighs ; pressure in vagina ; pain at top of sacrum extending to hips. (6) Crazy feeling with thoughts of suicide ; head grows wild after being quiet for a short time ; increased depressing weight over parting ; < evening. Knees ache. From this point, ten days after the first dose, no more medicine was taken, but the *Lil. tig.* disease continued to develop and increase in intensity for eight weeks longer, when it was so bad that it had to be put an end to by an antidote. Of these symptoms the most prominent were a "downward dragging" from shoulders, from thorax, from left breast, from epigastrium down to pelvis, and out at the vagina as if everything would be forced through. (In some other provers who were examined actual displacement was found, especially anteversion.) Late in the proving a thin brown leucorrhœa appeared, leaving a brown stain. This was intermittent. The downward pressure involved the rectum and bladder, and loins. There was consciousness of the ovaries as distinct painful and burning spots with pains radiating from them down the thighs. Menses came at regular times but flowed only as long as she kept moving. *Much hurried and driven*, she knows not why. Heart symptoms came on at this time, about a month after commencing the proving : Sudden fluttering sensation, less felt *if she can busy herself very much.* Faintness accompanied the fluttering, as though she could make no exertion but must sit still. Sharp pain in apex of heart. After a cessation of symptoms for about a week there was a recurrence of the same, including leucorrhœa, burning pain from groin to groin, with new mental symptoms, including obscene thoughts and disposition to strike and swear. Menses recurred after only two weeks' interval, leucorrhœa having ceased two days before. After another brief interval the second recurrence occurred, which was put an end to by *Platinum.* In male provers there was a good deal of pelvic distress, affecting bladder, rectum, and back, and a very decided increase in sexual instinct, but nothing approaching the intensity of the action on the female organs. The heart, in the males, appears to have borne the chief impact of the drug's action. The *outward forcing* in which the down-dragging symptoms of the female provers culminated was manifested in other symptoms. One man had this : The heart's action was intermittent, every intermission followed by a violent throb, causing an involuntary catching of the breath ; at the same time the blood rushed up through the carotids to the head, producing great heat and a *crowded feeling of head and face.* Another prover, woman, 53, who had ceased to menstruate, took a drop of 30th. She had : A feeling of *exhaustion as if the blood were pushed outward ;* and later a blinding headache " as if all the blood were pressing outward through every aperture." S. Lilienthal had among his symptoms : " A sensation as if a rubber band were stretched tightly from temple to temple " ; " as if a skull-cap were crushing the head " ; " as if the brain was being pushed

through eyes and ears." "Outward forcing" is plainly a keynote of this remedy ; and the contractive pains at the heart as if grasped with a hand are all of a piece with this. The characteristic feature in the heart-grip is an intermittent pressure—there is alternate spasm and relaxation as if a hand squeezed the heart and then let go and squeezed again. Another leading indication is when there is pain and numbness in the *right* arm along with the heart pain ; and again when there is alternation between heart pains and uterine or ovarian pains. The pains of *Lil. tig.* are wandering, flying, shooting, squeezing and relaxing, opening and shutting, burning and radiating. They radiate from ovary to heart to left breast, down legs (especially left), across to opposite ovary ; through left breast to back ; from ilium to ilium ; across sacrum. In contradistinction to the down-dragging is a "pulling-up" sensation from the tip of the coccyx. A patient to whom I gave *Lil. tig.* 30 said it caused a sensation in the abdomen as if the contents were "tied up in knots." C. Sigmund Raue has observed (*H. R.*, xi. 482) excellent results from *Lil. t.* 3x and 30 in cases of uterine fibroid presenting the characteristic symptoms of the remedy. The 2x and 3x caused severe aggravations—backache ; fever and sweat during the night ; fear of dying. Among other *peculiar sensations* are : With nausea, a lump in centre of chest which could be moved down by empty swallowing. As if an electric current in fingers and hands. As if cool wind blowing on lower extremities. The eyes were the seat of many marked symptoms, and one prover who was astigmatic, after much suffering in the eyes during the proving, found her astigmatism gone when the proving was over.—The left side was most markedly affected. Intense restlessness, nervous system irritable, weak, trembling ; aimless hurry ; walks to and fro. Convulsive contractions of almost all muscles of body, and feeling as if she would be crazy if she did not hold tightly upon herself. Feeling as if she must scream. "Cannot walk on uneven ground" (H. C. Allen). Burning palms and soles accompany other complaints. The symptoms are > lying on left side, when lying down at all is tolerated. Rest in general <. (Berridge cured a lady, 50, of heart pain, as if grasped with hand, with cold feeling from apex of heart to under left scapula ; excited by worry ; < lying on right side ; > lying on left side and when busy at work.) Hasty, busy movement >. Pressure and support > : Must cross legs to relieve bearing down ; must put hands to vulva to prevent contents escaping. Movement < uterine symptoms : unable to move for fear her womb would drop from her. Stooping < heart pain. Standing < downward dragging. < Afternoon and night from 5 p.m. to 8 a.m. Diarrhœa < early morning. > In open air. < In warm room ; is faint. Touch < (on epigastrium = desire to vomit) ; < hæmorrhoids. Pressure of bedclothes is intolerable on abdomen and uterine region. Rubbing and pressure > heart spasm. Jarring <.—I never obtained good results from *Lil. tig.* until I gave it in the 30th attenuation. I have tried higher, but the aggravations from these were so severe that I have kept to the 30th.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Platina ; Helon. (anteversion) ; Nux (colic) ; Puls. *Compare :* Sep. (very like in most respects, but Lil. >

by diverting mind and busying about ; Sep. > by violent exertion ; leucorrhœa of Lil. is more excoriating) ; Lil. < afternoon ; Sep. > afternoon ; Lil. pressure in anus, Sep. weight like a heavy ball) ; Puls. (< in warm room ; venous stasis with taste of blood in mouth—also Ham. ; weeping mood—Puls. *quiet* weeping, Lil. spasmodic, flashing ; Puls. has not the tendency to prolapse ; is not > by support) ; Nat. m. (heart ; uterus ; coldness about heart) ; Helon. (profound melancholy with consciousness of womb ; Lil. hurry with incapacity and distress based on apprehension of serious malady) ; Alo. (fulness in rectum ; like a plug wedged between pubes and coccyx) ; Cact. (heart constricted by iron band ; constriction continuous, Lil. intermittent ; uterine and ovarian pains) ; Anac. and Ver. (profanity) ; Bell. (< by jar ; bearing down ; Bell. < by motion, Lil. >) ; Sul. (early morning diarrhœa, burning palms and soles) ; Zinc. (heart symptoms > by lying on left side ;—Pho., Pul., Arn. < lying on left side) ; Murex, Vib. tin., Vib. o., Nux m., Gossyp. (bearing-down pains) ; Lach., Sul., Act. r. and Ustil. (left ovary and left inframammary pain) ; Calc. (ovarian pain extending down thigh ; Calc., right ; Lil., left ; Pallad. and Plat. (irritability, "things don't go right" ; Pall. over-sensitive, Plat., hauteur) ; Aur. (prolapse ; Aur. from weight of organ, Lil. from relaxation of ligaments) ; Latr. mact. and Spig. (heart), Act. r. (heart and uterus) ; Pod. (early morning diarrhœa) ; Cact., Nat. ph., Tarent., Rhus (pain and numbness of left arm with heart disease ; Lil. more characteristic, right) ; K. bi. (radiating pains ; alternating conditions).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Depression of spirits ; inclination to weep, timidity, apprehensiveness ; of some terrible internal disease.—Tormented about her salvation (with uterine complaints).—Constant hurried feeling, as of imperative duties and utter inability to perform them (during sexual excitement).—Disposed to curse, to strike, to think of obscene things ; as these mental states came, uterine irritation abated.—Does not wish to be alone, prefers society ; very low-spirited ; weeping with feeling of dread.—Crazy, wild feeling on top of head ; thoughts of suicide.—Mistakes in speaking ; uses wrong words ; forgetful.--Desire for fine things ; dissatisfied with her own, envious of others.

2. **Head.**—Headache, esp. if depending on uterine disorders.—Dull pain in forehead (and fulness) over the eyes.—Hot pain ; blinding pain, in forehead and temples.—Pressure outward.—Headache : on waking ; < in open air, > at sunset, with heaviness as if too full of blood, blowing blood from nose, desire to support head with hands.—Neuralgia over l. eye to vertex.—Neuralgia in temples, alternately l. and r.—Pressure and crazy feeling in vertex.—Pain in occiput and over eyes.

3. **Eyes.**—Wild look.—Hypermetropia ; presbyopia.—Vision dim ; and confused, with disposition to cover eyes and press upon them.—Pains extending back into head.—Burning after reading and writing, with weak feeling.—Cured astigmatism in a prover.—Blurred vision with heat in eyes and lids.—Muscæ volitantes.

4. **Ears.**—Neuralgia in r. ear.—Rushing sounds in ears after going to bed.

5. **Nose.**—Rubbed her nose violently.—Discharge : thin, clear ; yellow mucus.—Nose stopped.

6. **Face.**—Face (l.) flushed, with heat.—Pain in r. cheek-bone, with stoppage of r. nostril.—Pain in l. cheek extending into ear and temple.—Pain in r. jaw with feeling of elongation in teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Darting pain from (l.) teeth to ear.—Tongue coated yellowish white in patches.—Mouth and throat feel coated on waking in the night.—Saliva abundant.—Taste : bloody, afternoon ; peculiar ; foul > eating.

9. **Throat.**—Enlargement of r. tonsil, with exudation.—Soreness and dryness.—Feeling of lump, with pulsations when lying.

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite : great, esp. for meat ; great as if in back, extending to occiput and over vertex.—Desire for sour or sweet dainties, alternating with disgust for food.—Appetite lost.—Aversion to coffee ; to bread.—Thirst ; then stupidity, then the severe symptoms.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations.—Hiccough.—Nausea : < from tobacco ; with inability to vomit ; with pain in back ; with fulness in abdomen.—Nausea, with hawking of mucus.—Sensation of a lump in centre of chest ; moved up and down by empty swallowing.—Sensation of a hard body rolling around in stomach, > at night.—Vomiting of chyme and thin yellow mucus ; finally bloody.—Hollow, empty sensation in stomach and bowels.—Faintness at epigastrium with tasteless eructations.

12. **Abdomen.**—Distension of abdomen.—Rumbling ; emission of flatus.—Dragging down of whole abdominal contents, extending even to organs of chest ; must support the abdomen.—Bubbling in r. hypochondrium.—Lancinations from l. hypochondrium to crest of ilium.—Dragging downward and backward.—Sensation as if diarrhœa would come on ; also passing off by urinating.—Trembling sensation in pelvis, extending down thighs.—Feeling as if menses coming on.—Grasping pains across hypogastrium > gentle rubbing with warm hand.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Pressure on rectum (and bladder) with almost constant desire to go to stool (immediately).—Morning diarrhœa in cases with prolapsus of uterus.—Morning diarrhœa ; stools loose, bilious ; dark, offensive, very urgent, can't wait a moment ; stool preceded by griping pains or great urging, with pressure in the rectum ; followed by smarting, burning of anus and rectum.—Pressure on perinæum.—Constipation : hard and dark stools, then heat in rectum and anus and pain in abdomen.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent urination during day, with smarting in urethra.—Continuous pressure in bladder.—Constant desire to urinate, with scanty discharge ; burning (tenesmus) and smarting in urethra after.—Urine : milky in morning ; clear and white ; like boiling oil ; strong-smelling ; phosphatic ; copious ; sediment white or red.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Testes : swollen and tender to touch ; sore in morning, and heavy ; neuralgia in l.—Desire increased.—Prostration from coitus, with irritability from suppression of desire.—Emission towards morning.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Bearing down, with sensation of heavy

weight and pressure in uterine region, as if whole contents would press out through vagina; > by pressure of hand against the vulva.—Sharp pains in ovarian region.—Grasping pain in l. ovarian region and groin, with pain in right hip, extending into thigh.—Pains in ovaries extending into inside of thighs.—Pains in r. ovary and back.—Ovaries sore on pressure, < r. side.—Aching and burning pain in ovaries; feeling like live coals; afterwards pain in r. increased till it seemed as if a knife inserted in ovary and ripped down groin and front of thigh; extending over loins to r. hypochondrium, > by pressure on ovary.—Gnawing dragging in r. ovary < walking.—Severe neuralgic pain in uterus; could not bear touch; not even the weight of bedclothes or slightest jar; anteversion; retroversion; prolapsus.—Fundus of uterus low down, tilted against bladder, the os pressing upon rectum.—Bearing down in uterus, with pains in l. ovary and mamma.—Voluptuous itching in vagina, with feeling of fulness of parts; stinging in l. ovarian region.—Sexual desire increased; ending in orgasm; with hurried feeling; > during physical effort; disposition to use obscene language.—Leucorrhœa; bright yellow, acrid, excoriating; leaving a brown stain; after menses.—Menses continue only when moving about, and cease when sitting or lying down.—Amenorrhœa: accompanied with cardiac distress, or with ovarian pains of a burning or stinging character; if complicated with prolapsed or anteverted uterus; partial, the menses returning occasionally, or again remain absent for some time.—Menses freer than usual, relieving headache.—Sensation of dragging down from the shoulders and chest, feeling as if she wants to be held up; abdomen feels as if it must be supported; as if it must be held up with both hands.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice could not be controlled.—Dry, hacking cough, evening, > in open air.—Oppression.—Desire to take a long breath; frequent sighing; seems to come from lower part of abdomen.—Inhales forcibly in order to pull up thorax and clear the pelvis.

18. **Chest.**—Tightness of chest.—Hot, congested feeling.—Ebullition, must go into open air.—Constriction: a hand-breadth below l. breast; extending to r. side, > change of position, with sharp pain running to throat, clavicle, and axilla.—Sharp pains through r. lung < in open air.—Fine pains in r. chest, sometimes gnawing, with lameness and soreness of muscles and desire to stretch the parts; the lameness extending through to r. scapula.—Pain under sternum towards middle lobe of r. lung.—Feeling of congestion of chest if desire to urinate is not attended to.—Pains sharp, sticking, cramping in or below l. breast, extending to scapula and side, < lying down and on l. side.

19. **Heart.**—Dull, pressive pain in region of heart.—Pain in heart < when lying down at night.—Constant feeling of a load or weight in l. chest.—Sharp and quick pain in l. side of chest, with fluttering of heart.—Heart feels as if squeezed in a vice; or alternately grasped and relaxed.—Fluttering or palpitation of heart; > rubbing and pressure.—Intermittent; after every intermission, violent throbbing, causing involuntary catching of breath and a rush of blood to head and crowded feeling in face.—Pain in heart is < by exercise; stooping; lying down at night; > in morning.—Sharp pain at apex of heart > by rest.—Pulse: rapid; small and weak; irregular, < by slight motion; compressible.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain in nape with constriction.—Soreness in cervical and occipital muscles, < by thirst.—Pain : between scapulæ ; sore in region of scapula ; in lower dorsal vertebræ as if back would break.—Spine sore, with stiffness < in loins.—Shooting across loins.—Pain in sacrum, < standing, with pressure downward in hypogastrium ; between hips, not much > lying, with pressure downward at anus.—Dull pain in sacrum.—Sensation of pulling upward from tip of coccyx.

21. **Limbs.**—Limbs cold, clammy ; more when excited or nervous.—Burning in palms and soles all night, constant desire to find a cool place for them.—Out-pressing sensation in hands, arms, feet, and legs in early part of night.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Tearing from l. shoulder to hand.—Cramping pain in l. shoulder and mamma.—Trembling of l. arm with weakness.—Pain in r. arm and wrist (with heart complaints).—Hand and arms, stiff, hot ; painful.—Trembling of hands.—Paralytic pricking in fingers and hands.—Cramp in fingers.—Stiffness of fingers almost like paralysis ; difficult to guide pencil ; pricking in (tips of) fingers and hands ; sensation of electric current, first in fingers of l. hand then of r. ; running up arms.—Cold hands ; cold perspiration on back of hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Staggering gait ; extreme difficulty in walking straight.—Stitching pains from ilium to ilium or from pubes to sacrum.—Pain in r. hip extending down thigh.—Sensation as though cool wind blowing on lower limbs.—Trembling of knees, abdomen, back, and hands.—Legs ache, cannot keep them still.—Joints seem to lack synovial fluid.—Cramps in both legs and feet after stool in morning.—Cramp in toes.—Burning beginning in soles and palms, thence over body ; < in bed, constant desire to find a cool place.—Pains severe, fleeting, quick, sharp, or circumscribed ; coldness or cold perspiration ; l. leg more affected.

24. **Generalities.**—Weak, trembling, nervous.—Faintness, < in a warm room, or after being on feet a long time.—< Walking, yet pains so much worse after ceasing to walk that he must walk again.—Pains in small spots ; shifting pains.—Throbbing pulsations, as though the blood would burst through the veins.—Restlessness.—Hysteria.

25. **Skin.**—Irritation of upper chest and arms and a fine rash about forehead and around borders of the hair, with much itching.—Skin of abdomen feels stiff and stretched.—Tingling, formication, burning itching of various parts.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning, stretching, drowsy.—Slept soundly, but suddenly waked by desire to evacuate bladder.—Inability to sleep, < before midnight.—Restless sleep ; wild feeling in head ; everything seems too hot ; dull headache, palpitation, mammary pain.—Dreams : frightful and laboured ; unpleasant ; voluptuous ; half-awaking ; intervals seem very long (of dead people).

27. **Fever.**—Chills run downwards ; violent beating of heart ; congestion to chest and burning heat all over ; constriction about heart.—Chills from face downwards ; chilly when in cool open air, yet otherwise >.—Great heat and lassitude in afternoon.—Throbbing all over.

Limulus.

Limulus cyclops. L. polyphemus. Polyphemus occidentalis. King-crab. Horse-foot. Sauce-pan. (Coast of North America). *N. O.* Merostomata, or Pœcilopoda of the Crustacea. Triturations of the dried blood.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Cholera. Constipation. Diarrhœa. Fever. Hæmorrhoids. Sea-bathing, effects of. Skin, affection of.

Characteristics.—*Limulus* was proved in the lower triturations by Hering, Lippe, and others. Among the symptoms recorded the most notable was a rush of blood to the face, with heat of face and over whole body, recalling a similar symptom of *Ast. r.*, another sea-animal. The remedy does not appear to have been much used, and Hering has omitted it from his *Guiding Symptoms.* The only italicised symptoms in Allen are these : "Frequent rush of blood to the face, and *painful fulness of the whole right half of the body*, especially here and there, and in the lower extremities" (a symptom of Hering's from the first centesimal trituration) ; and "*heat, burning, and constriction in abdomen*" (Blumenthal, a grain of 1st trit.). There was much gastro-intestinal disturbance, and in one prover a choleraic condition. Headache caused by straining at stool. The flushing of the face was < in afternoon. There was dyspnœa < by drinking. Coryza < drinking cold water. Heat in face alternated with confusion in head.

Relations.—*Compare :* Homarus, Ast. r. ; Fer. (flushing) ; Indium. (pains in head from straining at stool) ; Ars. (ill-effects of sea-bathing).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Very indifferent mind with constant confusion of head.—The great disinclination to wash and inability to accomplish much, which he had experienced since the sea-bath, disappeared completely during the day and gave place to mental quiet, steadiness, with constancy and perseverance in performing very irksome duties.—(Very difficult to recollect names.)

2. **Head.**—Confusion of whole head attended with dulness and heat of face ; together with dull feeling over whole body, esp. in abdomen, where it increases to a kind of burning in evening.—Stool followed by headache.—Pressure in head > after running from nose.—Feeling of warmth r. side of forehead.—Pressure on r. side of head, deep internally, extending back and forth several times during the day.

3. **Eyes.**—Feeling of warmth above eyes.—Pressure about eyes deep in bones.—Violent pains drawing back and forth behind l. eyeball.—Lachrymation ; of r. eye.

4. **Ears.**—Stopped sensation ; bubbling deep in r. ear ; evening.

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing and fluent coryza all day.—Running from nose renewed after a glass of cold water ; feeling of heat in face and over whole body as in fever ; after a while prickling as in perspiration with only moist skin.—Snuff has a greater effect than usual in evening.

6. **Face.**—Lines in face as in dying person (in a kind of cholera).—Rush of blood to face.—Jerking pain in l. side upper jaw, evening.

8. **Mouth.**—Frequent gnawing pain in last upper back teeth, now r., now l.—Mouth slimy, with small pasty, insufficient stools, morning.—Taste : metallic, of the drug, and general sensation as if he had taken medicine ; sweetish, coming from both sides as if from the teeth ; earthy, extending back into palate.

9. **Throat.**—Much hawking.

11. **Stomach.**—Pressure in pit of stomach, and decided heat of face.—Eructations of water tasting like bad eggs.—Nausea with general sweat.—Deathly nausea ; became as white and cold as marble ; constant vomiting and diarrhœa ; lines of face as in a dying person.

12. **Abdomen.**—Profuse emission of loud (very offensive) flatus.—Pain here and there in all places in abdomen.—Warmth and painful sensation in abdomen.—Heat, burning, and constriction in abdomen.—Cramp-like pain.—Cutting colic, with feeling of heat.—Sensation as though he had a dissolving acid in intestines, and all the pains seemed to be caused thereby ; as though a gangrene in stomach, and then burning in intestines.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—A painful swelling, thick as a finger, and very hard nodes, like peas, l. side of anus ; he was obliged to lie with limbs spread apart.—Piles l. of anus, following a hard, nodular, lumpy stool, evacuated with pressure, < riding in carriage, very painful at night on going out.—Burning and constriction in anus.—A cooling-burning in small spots in anus.—Two diarrhœa-like stools, greenish grey, without pain (first morning).—Stool very watery towards the end.—Desire for stool after dinner ; only wind, and after much pressing a few lumps ; headache caused by the straining.—Constipation ; he feels the stool in the bowels long before the evacuation, as if he were unable to evacuate it.—Hard stool.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Burning l. side of scrotum.—Increased sexual desire and power ; but more difficult emission of semen.—Emission wanting during coition.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice husky ; must constantly hawk, though the voice remains weak and hoarse, with difficult respiration, evening.—Cough during the afternoon sleep repeatedly waking him.—Sudden violent cough.—Respiratory troubles after drinking water, in afternoon and repeatedly afterwards.—Dyspnœa after drinking water.—Peculiar difficulty of breathing in lower chest as if an impediment below diaphragm, cannot take deep breath even when outstretched, as if it were too full there, in afternoon, < evening.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression of chest, weakness and yawning.—Suffocative swelling up in middle of chest behind sternum, taking away breath, and, when violent, becoming painful, as from beating of waves in aorta.—Violent pains below sternum, like transient cutting from above down, and from r. to l., < on stretching out r. arm ; in forenoon ; then at noon ; then at 2 p.m.

20. **Back.**—Pain in back ; in small of back and loins, bruised feeling on bending back.

21. **Limbs.**—Weakness in limbs.—Cramp-like sensation in limbs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Violent pain in l. metacarpal bone ; then shivering and coldness with headache above eyes ; again in hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Painful sensation of fulness in lower limbs.—Pain

in r. hip-joint, posteriorly, as if dislocated, < by certain motions.—Violent bruised pain in both hip-joints, < l.—Right heel feels benumbed on standing on it.—Remarkably sore pain in both heels, when walking and stepping.

24. **Generalities.**—Relaxation of mind and body.—Sudden great weakness.—Heat of day at noon intolerable.—Inclination to stretch.—Peculiar feeling as if poisoned.—Frequent rush of blood to face, and painful fulness of whole r. half of body, esp. here and there and in lower limbs.

25. **Skin.**—Burning itching points here and there immediately.—Small burning itching spots on face.—Small brownish spots on backs of both hands as if warts would form.—Itching and eruptions like small weals on l. shoulder and in hollow of both knees, lasting more than a week, < r. side.—Eruptions on hands, small itching vesicles, esp. on backs of fingers.

26. **Sleep.**—Much yawning with weakness evening.—Sleep and sleepiness all day.—Sleep at night bad.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness with constant trickling from nose.—Cold and white like marble, in cholera.—Feeling of heat in face and over whole body.—Reflexion causes heat of face in evening.—Burning in palms.—General sweat with nausea.

Linaria.

Linaria vulgaris. Toad-flax. *N. O.* Scrophulariaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical. — Diarrhœa. Enuresis. Fainting. Hæmorrhoids. Ophthalmia. Tongue, roughness of ; prickling on.

Characteristics.—*Linaria* has been proved by Müller, Raidl, and others. It produced confusion in the head ; thirst, with rough tongue ; constriction of the throat ; nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa ; profuse urination ; oppression of the breathing and stitches in the chest. Farrington commends it for cardiac fainting : "faints dead away without apparent cause" ; and also in enuresis : "enuresis with frequent painful urging to urinate causing patient to rise at night." Carleton (*H. P.*, xii. 526) has seen it produce : "fainting feeling three or four times a day ; fainted away completely once." Coldness was a prominent feature, and the symptoms were much < by walking in open air ; > by taking tea with milk. In domestic practice *Linar.* has long been used as a lotion for inflamed eyes, and as an application for painful piles. It is said to be purgative and diuretic.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Tea in milk. *Compare :* Digit. (fainting), and other Scrophulariæ. Caust., Eu. purp., Equiset. (enuresis).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Peevish mind.—Indifference.—Stupid feeling of indifference, ill-humour, with dull pain in forehead, with heat after the sleep, lasting till midnight.

2. **Head.**—Confusion of the head with irresistible sleepiness.—Pressure in forehead.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of tongue, morning on waking, with thirst for water before rising, water tasted badly, seemed rough, glided unpleasantly over tongue, papillæ elevated.—Burning prickling on tongue, extending down into throat, smoking = tickling irritation to cough, could scarcely continue to smoke.—Saliva increased, frequent spitting.—Taste of blood in mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation of constriction in throat; as if a ball lodged in it which should be swallowed.

11. **Stomach.**—Appetite: diminished; lost.—Thirst.—Eructations: frequent, preceding and following usual stool; of odourless air, afterwards also of water; sweetish; bitter.—General sick feeling with sleepiness and sleep for two hours (10 a.m to 12).—Vomiting of thin, mucous substances followed by disappearance of all gastric symptoms.—Very acute pressure in stomach < by touch.

12. **Abdomen.**—Griping about umbilicus, increasing in intensity from time to time.—Rumbling, and in the course of two hours five watery stools with very little pigment.—Griping, half an hour afterwards a watery stool.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Burning in anus.—Diarrhœa; stools thin; ten watery, bileless stools with much flatus.—Very dark-coloured fæces.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Great desire; frequent inclination; quantity increased and frothy.—Urine very high-coloured, like dark beer, passed more frequently.—(Enuresis.)

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses a few days early.—Menses which had just ceased returned the same day she took a new dose.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Violent paroxysm of cough, obliged to stand quite still to cough it out and regain breath.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression, making respiration difficult and causing cough. —Transient stitches here and there, deep in chest and abdomen.

24. **Generalities.**—General prostration.—Symptoms > for short time after drinking tea with milk; severely and persistently < on walking in open air.

25. **Skin.**—Itching in throat, chest, and upper back.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent yawning and stretching with feeling of weakness and prostration.—Irresistible sleepiness.—Sleep forepart of night, quiet and refreshing as if he had slept all night; rest of night sleepless with confused dreams towards morning.

27. **Fever.**—Coldness.—Alternations of chills and heat.

Linum Catharticum.

Linum catharticum. Purging-flax. *N. O.* Linaceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Bronchitis. Cough. Diarrhœa. Hæmorrhoids. Laryngitis. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—The proving of *L. cath.* (by Stokes and Galston) shows that it deserves its name. Colic and diarrhœa of loose, bright yellow stools, and also of slender, feculent stools were most marked.

The sexual functions were depressed ; in men absence of desire ; in women menses were omitted or delayed. There was much nasal and respiratory catarrh, stuffed-up condition of nose and chest, troublesome cough and difficult expectoration of frothy, yellow mucus. The cough was < walking in open air. Headache > in open air, and > by eating.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Sul. (headache). *Compare:* Lin. usitatiss.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Dulness and depression.—Irritable.

2. **Head.**—After sleep, confusion of head ; malaise as from cold.—Congestion and vertigo on throwing head back.—Headache : > open air ; > after eating.—Severe frontal headache, obliging to lie down after dinner (> by *Sul.* ϕ).—Dull headache, as of weight on brow, < holding head back and after reading.

4. **Ears.**—Singing in l. ear for some hours in evening.

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing ; at night.—Mucus from nose, occasionally rose colour.—Fluent coryza.—Nose stopped, and running a clear, profuse mucus from first one nostril for several days, then the other.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue : deeply furred ; foul.—Mouth dry without thirst.—Taste : insipid ; foul ; bilious.

9. **Throat.**—Much hawking of yellow mucus, sometimes tinged with blood.—Rawness in throat when out in open air after breakfast.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations tasting of bile.—Rising of food, evening.—Repletion.

12. **Abdomen.**—Rumbling and slight uneasiness.—Colicky pains.—Occasional griping and distension, < after food.—Tormina and tenesmus.—Abdomen tender on pressure.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—At night pressing in rectum as if swollen.—Smarting at anus after stool.—Smarting stinging in anus as if piles were coming, in evening.—Tenesmus.—Several motions of small, slender-formed fæces.—Stools free ; urging compelling to obey instantly ; rectum seemed to have little grasp of the fæces, which pass as if pushed out from the colon.—Uneasiness in abdomen, followed by a very loose, bright yellow, mucous stool, with some urging, forenoon.—Full, soft, formed stool.—Feculent stool of slender coils, sinking to bottom of utensil.—Difficult stool with pressing down in rectum ; fæces covered with epithelial-like shreds resembling worms ; gelatinous mucus in form of rolls ; evening.—Bowels continued costive several days, then relaxed with pressive force of rectum, then alternately costive and relaxed.—Costive stool with much pressure.—No stool for several days.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Itching at orifice of urethra.—Frequent desire to urinate.—Urine straw-coloured, strong-smelling.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Feeble erections ; diminished desire.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses : delayed ; missed.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice hoarse.—Cough : dry, hard ; tickling teasing with frothy mucous sputa ; < in, or returning from, open air.—Expectoration, with much difficulty, of frothy, and some yellow, mucus.

18. **Chest.**—Great pain in chest, < by any movement, on deep inspiration.—Chest: much stuffed; sore.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse full and quickened.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Slight shooting down muscles of arms in evening.—Slight shooting pains in l. and r. shoulder-joints.

24. **Generalities.**—Languor towards night; on waking.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepy after dinner.—Sleep profound.—Insomnia.—Dreams: lascivious; of travelling; of cholera.

27. **Fever.**—A cold feeling in streets as from a blast of cold air.—Much heat of body and moderate sweat.—Sweats freely.

Linum Usitatissimum.

Linum usitatissimum. Flax. (Source of Linseed or Flax-seed.) *N. O.* Linaceæ. Trituration and tincture of seed, or meal. Trituration and tincture of the oil. Tincture of freshly-made poultice.

Clinical.—Asthma. Convulsions. Hay fever. Tongue, paralysis of. Trismus. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—Linseed-tea and Linseed poultices are among the most innocent of domestic remedies; but occasionally *Lin. us.* has produced effects of the most violent kind. In *H. W.* xx. 316 I quoted the case of a woman in whom the application of a linseed poultice to an ulcer over the right shin-bone produced an attack of asthma which nearly proved fatal. It was not the first time this had happened to her, and she protested, but in vain, against the doctor's order. If a linseed poultice even came near her she felt constriction of the chest. The doctor who ordered the poultice, and reported the case, was speedily summoned to witness the worse attack of asthma he had ever seen. The patient was livid and struggling for breath. When the poultice was removed the symptoms gradually subsided. A crop of herpes appeared where the poultice had been, and an eruption of urticaria over back, chest, and arms. The *dust* had no effect in this case; but Dr. A. G. Towner related his own experience with it in the *Era* (quoted *H. W.*, xxvii. 513). When in New York State he could handle Linseed in all forms freely, but after removing to Illinois it affected him most powerfully. Once he rubbed his eye whilst preparing a poultice: intense conjunctivitis came on at once, chemosis, and in an hour the eye was closed, and did not come right again for three days. The irritation passed along the lachrymal duct, and the same burning and irritation took place in the nose, nearly driving him wild. The swelling closed the nostrils, and he had to breathe through his mouth. The irritation still spread, affecting the throat, which was covered with large white blisters, and a desperate attack of bronchial asthma supervened, slightly relieved by large doses of *Ipec.* In two hours the skin became

affected with an attack of "hives" (urticaria): "I was one complete blotch from the crown of my head to the end of my toes, a complete bodily eruption, smart, sting, burn." He had five of these attacks. The steam of a poultice would cause coryza; the dust would occasion a complete attack. One was caused by inadvertently eating a lozenge containing linseed. An entirely different set of symptoms is recorded by Allen (*Appendix*), in which a girl, æt. 19, drank a cupful of milk into which she had poured by mistake some spoonfuls of linseed oil. Immediately she felt a fulness of stomach, and precordial uneasiness. She vomited, as she thought, all she had drunk, and had copious stools. She soon went to bed, where she was seized with spasms which were most peculiar. Head shaking spasmodically in measured time; the eyes and prominent temporal muscles jerking rapidly. Jaws clenched. Tongue paralysed and drawn down into throat. All the time the brain was quite clear. A clyster of *Asafœtida* gave temporary relief, but the symptoms recurred for a time with renewed violence. On the third day she was quite recovered; but her health was not good for some time. From these remarkable cases it will be seen that *intense irritation* is the rule of *Lin. us.* Skin and air passages with their offshoots are involved (asthma and skin eruptions are often found associated in natural disease) in certain cases; the nerve centres in others. It is plain from these experiences that the "soothing" effects of Linseed-tea and Linseed poultices are really of a specific and homœopathic nature. A teaspoonful of unground Linseed, steeped in warm water for half an hour and then taken, acts as a laxative.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ipec. (?), Asafœt. (?). *Compare:* Lin. cath.; in asthma and skin affections, Ars., Chloral., Apis, &c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Perfectly conscious, but only able to express herself by signs.

2. **Head.**—Heavy frontal headache. — Violent pain in cheeks and temples.—Rigid and prominent temporal muscles, jerk rapidly.—Head shakes spasmodically in measured time.

3. **Eyes.**—Unpleasant heat, burning, dryness, and intense conjunctivitis, chemosis, swelling of lids completely closes eye in one hour; œdema persisted three days.

5. **Nose.**—Irritation rapidly extended through lachrymal duct to nose, heat, burning dryness with indescribably scraping, itching sensation, nearly driving him wild.—Nasal passage completely closed, was compelled to breathe through mouth.

6. **Face.**—Face red and slightly moist.—Violent, dull pain in cheeks and temples.—Jaws immovably clenched.

8. **Mouth.**—Complained that her tongue was drawn down into her throat.—Complete paralysis of tongue.—Could not articulate a syllable.—Tip of the tongue turned upwards and backwards so as to touch the velum palati.

9. **Throat.**—Irritation continued (from eyes and nose) down into throat.—Throat filled with large white blisters.

10. **Stomach.**—Great weight in stomach and severe colic.—Fulness in

stomach and precordial uneasiness (almost immediately after swallowing the oil), followed by convulsions.—Vomiting with copious stools.

13. **Stools.**—Vomiting and copious stools.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—A picture of an aggravated case of bronchial asthma ; it was with the most extreme effort that I could breathe. —Livid, and struggles for breath ; her friends thought she was dying.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Upper limbs shaken by spasms, but pliable and uncontracted.

24. **Generalities.**—Almost immediately (after swallowing the oil) felt a fulness at the stomach and a precordial uneasiness, went to bed, where she was seized by spasms.—She lay on her back, head moved rhythmically ; jaws completely clenched, had to be prized open.—Did not recover speech till evening.—Bruised feeling in elbows and knees remained with prostration, and she was left with impaired health.—Livid and struggling for breath.

25. **Skin.**—A crop of herpes (where the poultice was applied).—Urticaria. —One complete blotch from crown to toes, smarting, stinging, burning.

Lippia Mexicana.

Lippia Mexicana. *N. O.* Verbenaceæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Cough.

Characteristics.—The *Chicago Med. Times* (*H. W.*, xxxii. 185) gives this indication for *Lippia :* Hoarse ringing or barking chest cough, without expectoration, occurring every winter, especially in women. The dose recommended is ten to thirty drops every two to four hours.

Lippspringe.

The waters of the mineral spring in Lippspringe, Westphalia, containing Sulphates of Sodium and Calcium, Chloride of Magnesium, and other salts in smaller proportion, with carbonic acid, nitrogen, and oxygen gases, which are freely evolved. Dilution.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Hæmoptysis. Hæmorrhoids. Jaundice. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Urinary calculi. Urticaria. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Lippspringe* is a cold, sulphurated, saline spring, and very gaseous, of saline and piquante taste. "It is used in drink and bath as a refreshing and laxative medication. It is vaunted above all against commencing phthisis complicated with hæmoptysis, when the subjects are plethoric, irritable, and liable to pulmonary congestion" (Constantin James). The homœopathic data are derived partly from provings and partly from observations on patients. The purging effect was very marked, as also the diuretic. The urine was

increased in quantity and the urging great ; in one case many calculi were found. There was > after micturition in one case—"a peculiar feeling of comfort." "Itching of nose and anus" suggests *Lipp.* as a worm remedy. Alternation of bloody stools with hæmoptysis occurred in one case. Jerking of the limbs ; uneasiness ; cramp in calves. Perspiration and diarrhœa were < at night. Sneezing, palpitation, cramp and restlessness were < evening. Heaviness of chest was < after coitus ; and < by smoking. < By walking. > After micturition.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc. sul., Nat. sul., Mag. mur. Restlessness, Rhus, Zn., Caust. > By micturition, Eug. j., Lith. c. < After coitus, K. ca.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Depressed ; sad ; apprehensive.—Apprehension < riding in carriage ; a kind of anxiety in the heart of impending misfortune with homesickness.—Irritable.—Great desire to write.—Weak memory.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo : while walking, compelling to stop ; whirling ; with heaviness of head and sleepiness ; after eating obliged to sleep.—Sudden headache, with drawing in nape.—Drawing-sticking r. side of vertex.

3. **Eyes.**—Redness of white of eye, slight pressure in ball, lachrymation. —Flickering before eyes like a bright flaming star, preventing distinct vision, < when reading in recumbent position.

4. **Ears.**—Violent itching in ears and nose.—Roaring in both ears.

5. **Nose.**—Itching : of nose and anus ; of nose so that it seems she would rub it off.

6. **Face.**—Suffering expression ; face yellowish-white ; sickly-looking.

8. **Mouth.**—Teeth sensitive to cold water.—Bitter taste, morning.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness of throat in evening, obliged to drink, which did not > ; afterwards > by holding sugar in mouth.—Sore throat so she could scarcely speak or swallow.

11. **Stomach.**—Increased appetite.—Eructations : as soon as she goes into the bath ; tastes of the gas of the spring.—Retching and vomiting of mucus, morning.—Vomiting of sour water, with paroxysmal colic.—Stomach feels as if disordered by sour grapes ; sour vomiting with much mucus, chilliness, loss of appetite.—Pressive cramp in stomach < lying on back, after dinner ; > lying on side.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sticking pains in liver.—Prickling in l. hypochondrium. —Distension.—Loud rumbling and emission of much offensive flatus.—Feels "shrunk together," as if abdomen constricted to one-third.—Griping as before stool.—Periodic pressive pain in hypogastrium.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Protrusion of rectum after lying down.—Piles with burning, sticking pains during the hard stools ; lost much blood daily for fourteen days.—Very violont itching in anus, obliging rubbing.—Four pasty stools.—Stools continued to be followed by mucus and often blood, sometimes thin, sometimes clotted, for a long time.—Stool in morning like sheep-dung, with some blood.—Very yellow stools as in little children.—Stools bloody (in patient with hæmoptysis, which disappeared after occurrence of the bloody stools).—Constipation, stool hard, difficult.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Slight mucous discharge from orifice.—Burning cutting while urinating.—Great urging (immediately on rising), unless call instantly obeyed urine passed involuntarily.—Frequent urination at night; must make great exertion before urine is pressed out; urine smells of violets.—Two or three ounces of small calculi passed in eight days.—Increased secretion; urine clear watery.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.** — Smegma preputii increased, thin. — Emissions two nights in succession (in one who had never had them before).

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Increased mucous discharge from vagina; two days later some bloody streaks in the mucus.—Leucorrhœa: with itching in rectum; acrid, with soreness on margins of labia majora, < from walking, painful on rubbing.—Menses three days early and more profuse.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Tickling in larynx woke him from afternoon nap and lasted till he raised some mucus.—Trachea feels raw and dry.—Hoarseness, roughness in throat, while trachea feels as if covered with glutinous, dry substances, afternoon, > riding in carriage.—Dry cough, morning, with tickling in throat, < talking.—Violent catarrhal cough with easy expectoration of enormous quantity of watery, glassy, tenacious mucus.—Hæmoptysis; blood thin, bright red, occurring nearly every morning after rising (after drinking the water and inhaling the gases the previous evening).

18. **Chest.**—Violent anxiety in chest (in the back).—Fulness in chest immediately after taking the water and breathing the gases.—Heaviness and pressure on chest while walking.—Fine suddenly piercing, transient stitches in both sides of chest about a handsbreadth externally and above the nipples.—Stitches in the mamma.

19. **Heart.**—Violent palpitation every evening (in a healthy woman), obliged to stop drinking the water.—Increased rapidity of pulse.

20. **Back.**—Bruised sensation between shoulders.—Pain in loins, with pressure and tension, waking him several times in night, < lying l. side.—Pain in small of back with griping in abdomen.

21. **Limbs.**—Jerking in limbs, continued long after the pains.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Paralytic pain in whole r. arm.—Great distension of veins in backs of hands after inhaling the gas.—Trembling of hands (< r.) while sitting, with anxious palpitation and orgasm of blood in chest.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Suddenly, transient pain shooting from knee to ankles.—Acute, paralytic-like pain in front of upper end of tibia, when putting foot forward in walking.—Weariness of feet after a short walk.—Burning pains in corns.

24. **Generalities.**—Sudden weakness; dizzy; restless; jerkings through whole body.—Peculiar feeling of comfort after micturition.

25. **Skin.**—Jaundice.—Fine, red, or pale red, discrete eruption size of linseed, smooth, itching violently, while in bath, and in evening in bed; larger pemphigus-like vesicles developed later on continuing the baths.—Eruptions on arms, hands, and face like bee-stings with swellings an inch and a half in diameter, like nettle-rash; itched so violently could scarcely sleep.

26. **Sleep.**—Much yawning while inhaling the gas.—Sleepy: falls asleep at unusual time; after dinner.—Unremembered, anxious dreams with frequent waking.—Many dreams of dead people and coffins.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness.—Shivering with thirst.—Flushes of heat with flickering before eyes.—Orgasm of blood, flushes of heat with anxiety ; obliged to loosen everything about throat and wrists.—Glowing heat of face.—Sweats easily.—Profuse sweat in morning, obliged to change his shirt.

Lithium Benzoicum.

Benzoate of Lithium. $LiC_7H_5O_2$.

Clinical.—Uric acid, deposit of.

Characteristics.—Hale quotes T. O. Summers (*Nashville J. of Med. and Surg.*) as saying that *Li. ben.* had great effect in diminishing uric acid deposits and increasing the free hippuric acid of the urine. "It acts upon the urine before it leaves the blood." Bearing in mind the powerful action which each of its elements possesses over the urinary functions, homœopaths can understand this action, and future experience will probably extend it.

Lithium Bromatum.

Bromide of Lithium. Li. br. Trituration. Tincture.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Epilepsy. Speech, thick. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—Weir Mitchell, quoted by Hale, is the authority for this medicament. He gave thirty grains to a gentleman (who had had one previous attack of apoplexy and was hemiplegic) for these symptoms : Numbness, vertigo, headache, and thickness of speech. The one dose removed them in half an hour. Mitchell gave it in epilepsy when other bromides were not borne. Hale mentions that it removed these symptoms in a case : After any prolonged mental exertion, flushed face, insomnia, and intense pain between the shoulders.

Lithium Carbonicum.

Carbonate of Lithia. Lithic Carbonate. Li_2CO_3. Trituration.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Aneurism. *Angina pectoris.* Barber's itch. Bubo. Dyspepsia. Eyes, affections of. Gall-stones. Gastralgia. Glands, swelling of. Gout. Headaches. *Heart, affections of. Hemiopia.* Hernia. *Menstruation, disorders of.* Nose, affections of. Obesity. Ossification of arteries. Prostatitis. Retina, anæmia of. Rheumatism. Spleen, affections of. Syphilis. Urethritis. Urinary disorders.

Characteristics.—Hering introduced and made the first provings of *Li. c.* It affects the entire organism, but notably head and eyes, urinary organs, heart, and joints. In arthritic complaints accompanied with heart or eye symptoms it is very likely to be needed. Recurring attacks of acute inflammation of the small joints. The

skin of the *Lith.* patient is dry and harsh like a nutmeg-grater. According to Allen, the *Lactate of Lithia* has been found valuable for subacute rheumatism of the shoulder-joint. "Soreness" is a note of *Li. c.:* Bruised spots from falls or blows. Bones, joints, muscles, whole body sore as if beaten. Rheumatic soreness in heart region. Eyes pain as if sore. "Pressing from within outward" is another common symptom: in head; abdominal ring; perineum; chest. There are two grand characteristics about the heart symptoms: < bending forward; and > after urinating, though < on rising to urinate. This > after urinating may be compared with < on cessation of menses: "Menses cease suddenly and headache comes on." A pain in heart occurs before and at time of menses. The heaviness is > whilst eating, and < after. A good deal of confusion in the head. The nose is red and inflamed; there is dropping of solid lumps down the back of the nose. Acidity of the stomach. *Sensations* are: Temples as if bound. Head too large. Eyes dry. As if veil before eyes. Lancination as from red-hot needles in bubo. Arm as if paralysed. Border of foot and soles as if gouty; itching. Prostration of whole body, especially knee-joints and sacrum. Paralytic stiffness of whole body. Most symptoms are < at night or early morning. Hot water < itching. Open air = dropping from nose and constriction of chest. Inspired air feels cold even into lungs. Going out > headache. In general, rest > and motion <; but lying down < headache and cough. Many symptoms of *Lith. c.* have *Concomitants* in other parts.

Relations.—*Compare:* Alumina (asthenopia, dry eyes, eyes pain when reading); Eug. j., Lipp. (> after urinating); Bism. (gastralgia); K. bi., Coral. (inspired air feels cold); K. bi., Sep., Teuc. (catarrh with discharge of solid chunks from posterior nares); Led., Kalm. and Benz. ac. (valvular deposits.—Benz. ac. offensive urine); Zn., Con., and Aur. (sudden jerks or shocks about heart); Kalm. and Calc. (gout and rheumatism); Calc., Benz. ac., Lyc. and Am. ph. (nodular swellings); Dig., Cyc., Sel., Berb., Caust., Lyc., Cop. and Apis (prostatitis and urethritis); Gettys. (scrofulous joints).

Causation.—Bruises. Falls.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Difficulty in remembering names.—Disposed to weep about his lonesome condition.—Anxiety, hopeless all night.

2. **Head.**—Confusion of head: with pain in sacrum; with out-pressing pain in l. abdominal ring.—Pain and heaviness over eyes < towards evening.—Pain in l. temple, extending into orbit, with gnawing in stomach; began an hour before dinner; > while eating, but returning soon after; and remaining as a pressure in temples until night, and only goes away after falling asleep.—Pains in small spot in r. temple.—Pressure in temples from without inwards, with a pressing pain in middle of chest.—Tension as if bound in temples, with half-vision.—Early on awaking violent headache in vertex and temples (after sudden cessation of menses), with nausea.—Heavy weight on vertex with pressure on l. temple.—Headache like a stitch, superiorly in vertex, on r. side sensitive when touched.—Headache < when lying down; it pains every-

where ; > when sitting up ; > by going out.—Confusion of head.—Looking at anything < headache ; can hardly keep eyes open; they pain as if sore from morning till noon.—Trembling and throbbing in head, pains in heart extend to head.—Head seems too large.—Head externally sensitive.—(Milk-crust.)

3. **Eyes.**—Stitches in r. eye.—Eyes pain as if sore.—Sensation of dryness and pain in eyes after reading.—Sensation as if sand in eyes.—Pain over eyes with half-vision.—Sunlight blinds him.—Black motes before eyes, eyes sensitive after using them by candle-light; asthenopia.—Uncertainty of vision and an entire invisibility of r. half of whatever she looked at (during second day of menstruation); if two short words occur in succession, that on r. hand is invisible.—Scrofulous inflammation of eyes with hardening of meibomian glands.—Ophthalmia, red sclerotica, muco-purulent discharge ; sticking pains in eyes, photophobia, sensation as of a veil before them.

4. **Ears.**—Earache, l. side, from throat, with prosopalgia.—Pain behind l. ear, in bone, extending towards neck.

5. **Nose.**—Nose obstructed above, < morning and forenoon.—Blows nose very much, evening, much mucus remains behind in choanæ.—Coryza ; dropping from nose in open air.—Nose swollen, red, esp. r. side, sore internally, shining crusts form in it ; dry as if inflamed (at same time frequent urinating at night, disturbing sleep).

6. **Face.**—Pain in r. side of face (afternoon) from root of the tooth that has been sawn off, extending to temple, followed next day by same pain in l. side, passing from throat to l. ear, causing earache and moderate, brief pain in l. temple.—Glandular swellings l. side of face, some hard, some suppurating.

7. **Teeth.**—Teeth feel numb, dull and loose, cannot bite on them.—Toothache r. side.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat extending into ear.—Expectoration of mucus from choanæ and out of fauces in solid lumps, esp. morning and forenoon.

11. **Stomach.**—Gnawing in stomach < before a meal, > while eating.—Nausea and gnawing in stomach.—Nausea, with fulness in temples ; with headache.—Acidity in stomach.—Fulness in pit of stomach, cannot endure pressure of clothes.—Sticking burning extending upwards in epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pressure in hepatic region.—Violent pain in hepatic region, between ilium and ribs.—Sticking pain in l. hypochondrium (spleen).—Feels swollen as if distended with wind.—Violent pain across upper abdomen.—Out-pressing in left abdominal ring.—Violent pain horizontally in hypogastrium, in upper region of bladder.—Buboes ; l. groin.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa after fruit (or chocolate).—Very offensive stools (during night).—Diarrhœa ; stools light yellow.—Very stinking discharge of flatus.—Itching in anus, sharp, sudden, short.—Violent, painful, dull stitch in perineum near anus, from above downward, and from within outward, when walking.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Sensitive pain, sharp pressure, in region of bladder, < r. side after urinating.—Tenesmus vesicæ and micturition (evening while walking).—Soreness of bladder and sharp, sticking pains in neck of bladder, on r. side, with soreness ; frequent urination ; pains in r. kidney.—Pain in r. ureter, and through spermatic cord into testicle.—Fugitive, sensitive pains in lower region of bladder, somewhat towards r. before urinating ; pains

extending into spermatic cord, more towards l., after urinating.—Tenesmus of bladder for a while, then discharge of clear, frothy urine, thirteen ounces, more than he could retain in health.—Quick, strong tenesmus.—Frequent and copious micturition (disturbing sleep).—Turbid urine with mucous deposit.—Less urine though he drinks as much as usual.—Burning in urethra.—Urine scanty and dark, very acrid.—Dark, reddish-brown deposit.—On rising to urinate a pressing in region of heart, which did not cease till after urination (morning).

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Erection after urination at night.—Greenish-yellow discharge from urethra, thick, profuse, alternating with hæmaturia.—Pain : in ureter, spermatic cord, and testicle ; in testes when sitting, stitches in penis.—Burning in urethra.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses : late, scanty ; cease suddenly and headache comes on.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—On inspiration air feels cold even into lungs.—Violent cough in evening, while lying down, compelling to rise, without expectoration ; the irritation to cough is in a little spot, posteriorly and inferiorly in throat.

18. **Chest.**—Pressure in middle of chest.—Constriction of chest when walking (after breakfast), followed by expectoration of much mucus, seemingly from middle of sternum.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Rheumatic soreness in region of heart.—Violent pain in region of heart as she bent over bed, morning on rising.—Sudden shock in heart.—Throbbing ; like a dull stitch in region of heart.—Pains in heart after pains in bladder.—Pains in heart before and at time of commencement of menses.—Trembling and fluttering of heart (after mental agitation of a vexatious character).—Pains in heart before and at time of urinating.—Pressure in region of heart on rising to urinate, > after urination.

20. **Back.**—Sore feeling r. side near spine, below loins, on small spot ; < from pressure ; morning on rising.—Stitch in sacrum.—Pain in sacrum, when standing, with confusion of head.—Feeling of prostration in sacrum at night.—Pressure as with a dull point, here and there, internally, as if near sacral bone, in evening ; most on l. side.

21. **Limbs.**—Occasional rheumatic pains in limbs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in r. shoulder-joint near insertion of pectoralis major, at margin of muscle.—Itching-throbbing very sensitive in all the fingers, as if it were in and upon the bones, extending from hands to ends of fingers, only during repose ; > by pressure, when grasping, and during motion.—Soreness at margin of nail, with pain and redness.—Burning stitch in ball of l. thumb.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in r. hip, later in l.—Rheumatic pains in lower extremities.—Pain in and above knees, esp. when going upstairs.—Prostrated feelings in knee-joints, on going upstairs.—Rheumatic pains in r. foot on awaking at night, > on rising.—Painfulness of feet, ankles, metatarsus, all the toes, esp. of border of foot and sole, as if gouty.—Pain and weakness of feet.—Burning in great toe, esp. around the corns.—Great soreness of corns.—Itching of sole of (l.) foot on inner margin.—Pain in little toes.

24. **Generalities.**—Paralytic stiffness in all limbs as if beaten ; stiff and sore over whole body, in all the bones, joints, and muscles.—Swelling, tender-

ness, sometimes redness of last joint of fingers, with general puffiness of body and limbs; increase of bulk and weight; clumsiness in walking at night, and weariness in standing; sometimes intense itching of sides of feet and hands at night from no apparent cause, > by very hot water.—Pressing, as if with a dull point, here and there, internally, as if it were near the bone, most in l. side.—Burning stitch which goes from within outwards, and ends in an itching.—Before menses, symptoms < l. side; after menses < r. side.—All symptoms < r. side.

25. **Skin.**—Itching: at anus; in middle finger around margin of nail; in side of thigh; in sole; in palm.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness early in evening; late in morning.—Sleep at night disturbed by urination.—Voluptuous dreams, tenesmus vesicæ, and erections, which subside after urination.

27. **Fever.**—Shudder starting from thorax.—Very copious sweat.—General feeling of heat; sweat on back of hands.

Lithium Lacticum.

Lactate of Lithia.

Clinical.—Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—A chemist, while preparing a combination of *Lactic acid* and *Lithium carbonate*, experienced decided rheumatic pains in the small joints. Berghaus (*B. J. H.*, xli. 380, quoting *N. A. J. H.*) on this hint used *Lith. lact.* in local subacute rheumatism with good effect. Allen says it especially affects the shoulder.

Lithium Muriaticum.

"Dilute Muriatic Acid was saturated with the caustic and Carbonate of Lithium and evaporated." Solution.

Clinical.—Heartburn. Heart, pains in. Nose, sore. Tongue, numb.

Characteristics.—Hering, who proved *Li. c.*, proved also this salt. He put one drop on his tongue. It had a salt taste, but different from common salt; a fatty-salt taste. The tongue became numb as if fat were on it. Pains in the head, back teeth, and heart. Gohrwisch, who took the 3rd dilution, had pains in heart region and notably: Hot, burning uprising in the throat and pit of stomach like heartburn. He also had pains in teeth. The tip of the nose was red, sore, and somewhat swollen.

Relations.—*Compare:* Li. carb.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Painful dulness r. side of head ; also l. ; with heat of face.—Pain in middle of vertex.—Pain in forehead above r. eye.—Dull pain through whole head.

3. **Eyes.**—Spasmodic twitching of r. upper lid.

5. **Nose.**—Difficult breathing through nose as in catarrh.—Tip of nose red, sore, and somewhat swollen, with a rather sensitive pain ; disappeared without suppurating.

6. **Face.**—Frequent heat in face.

8. **Mouth.**—Painful dulness in l. lower back teeth.—Pains in hollow teeth l. side.—Salty taste but not like common salt.—Upper surface of tongue numb, as if fat were on it.

9. **Throat.**—Uprising of something acid and stringy in throat, frequently.

11. **Stomach.**—Increased appetite.—Uprising of food and sour water.—Warmth in stomach, more l. side.—Frequent eructations.—Hot, burning uprising in throat and pit of stomach like heartburn.—Feeling of heat and weakness of stomach, as after a purge, as though diarrhœa would ensue.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Prickling in anus.

18. **Chest.**—Sharp but not violent pain in lower l. chest, transient, frequently recurring.

19. **Heart.**—Pain in upper and inner part of heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Dull pressure from between shoulders and lower down on each side of spine between shoulders and small of back.—Constant pain in back ; < after remaining seated long in one position.—Aching between shoulders extending through to chest.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Trembling pain in l. humerus, extending upward from middle, at different intervals, as if something were dropping or slipping outward.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Throbbing in r. ankle.

Lobelia Cardinalis.

Lobelia cardinalis. Cardinal Flower. *N. O.* Lobeliaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Anorexia. Debility. Headache. Sore throat.

Characteristics.—There is a proving of *Lob. card.* by S. D. R. Dubs, who took ten drops of the tincture in one dose. Dubs' symptoms have been confirmed by a second proving by Kopp (*H. W.*, xxxi. 26). The acrid properties of the plant were immediately felt by Dubs, in burning in mouth and throat, which lasted a long time. Sticking and pricking sensation in various parts, especially left chest and left hypochondrium. Oppression of breathing. Headache at base of occiput < by motion and shaking head ; stiffness in nape. Throbbing and weakness in lower limbs. Most of the effects lasted two

weeks, and it was three weeks before the appetite returned. There was thirst for cold water, which > burning in tongue and fauces. Many symptoms occurred at 8 a.m. Sleepy but difficulty in sleeping. A lady to whom Cooper gave one dose of *Lob. cd.* had "flashes of light before eyes every day for a week." It seems, he says, to have an action distinct from that of other *Lobelias*, since a dose of it brought back pains which had been relieved by *Lob. dort.*

Relations.—*Compare:* Lob. i., Lob. s.; Caps. (burning in mouth and throat; but Caps is < by cold water, Lob. cd. >).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Disposition to sing.

2. **Head.**—Head feels light, with dull pain in forehead and occiput, 6 a.m.—Headache, dull, distressing, with fulness in forehead and esp. base of occiput; < motion, or shaking head; remained longest in occiput.—Slight shooting pain in forehead with eruption of small sore vesicles.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes burning, sore, smarting, and watery, dread of light, sore on closing them 8 a.m.—Flashes of light before eyes every day for a week.

5. **Nose.**—Dryness of nose, with fulness, followed by sneezing.

6. **Face.**—Dull pains in both maxillary bones, with aching in molar teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Burning and stinging in tongue and fauces (lasting fourteen hours); > by copious draughts of cold water.—Tongue raw, sore, very red, esp. at tip, where is a blister.—Mouth and fauces dry, with raw, distressed feeling extending down to epigastrium 8 a.m.—Unpleasant taste, morning and through the day.

9. **Throat.**—Throat sore, dry, with disposition to swallow and hawk.—Soreness of fauces, extending down into upper œsophagus; when it leaves fauces burning and pricking remain there.

11. **Stomach.**—Appetite indifferent.—Thirst for cold water, which >.—Nausea 8 a.m.—Dull, heavy pain in epigastrium, with sensation of weight or load.—Sticking pains with sensation of load at epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sticking pain at l. hypochondrium, which came suddenly and so violently as to cause him to cry out, > placing ends of fingers over spot.

13. **Stool.**—Stool at first thin, then more consistent.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Breathing oppressed; through day, with sticking pains on taking a deep breath; with dull, distressing pain in lower part of sternum, with same feeling on each side, forming a circle, > by beating the part gently with the hand.

18. **Chest.**—Pricking pain in l. lung.—Severe stitch l. side of chest nearly taking away breath; > pressing with hand.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness of nape.—Weakness as from spine across kidneys.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Throbbing and weakness in lower limbs, with headache compelling him to lie down.—Sticking like pricking with needles: inner r. thigh; l. calf and heel; l. sole, shooting up.

24. **Generalities.**—Debility all day.—Symptoms continued two weeks, and it was three weeks before the appetite came back.

25. **Skin.**—Eruption of small, sore, vesicular pimples in centre of forehead.

26. **Sleep.**—Whilst lying down great sleepiness with difficulty of falling asleep.—Starting in sleep, with jerking of hands.

27. **Fever.**—Hot sweat on forehead, with throbbing there and at base of occiput.

Lobelia Dortmanna.

Lobelia dortmanna. (The principal indigenous British species. Habitat, shallow lakes.) *N. O.* Lobeliaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Ears, noises in. Headache. Indigestion. Pylorus, affections of.

Characteristics.—I am indebted to Cooper for the whole of the information about this remedy. The symptoms of the Schema were observed on patients after single doses of the ϕ tincture allowed to exhaust their action. According to Cooper, *Lob. d.* has much in common with *Lob. er.* and *Lob. i.* The letters and figures appended to the symptoms denote the sex and age of the patients: "m" means "man," "w" "woman."

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Head.**—Violent headache lasting all day goes on for a fortnight, ending in severe colic and diarrhœa; and then an old cough goes away (w. 56).

4. **Ears.**—All through same night (after dose), and several times after, had roaring noises in ears; < on lying down; when going to sleep; and in early morning; also an itching on skin behind angle of r. jaw and below ear (m. 24; deaf with nasal blockage high up).

5. **Nose.**—Violent sneezing and catarrh (w. 47).

11. **Stomach.**—Pains of cancer of pylorus with distended stomach go away for a whole afternoon, great depression, mental and physical, follow at once on the dose, and next day she has neuralgic pains down r. arm to fingers followed on third day by great pain in r. knee lasting two days (w. 33; healthy otherwise).—Habitual indigestion; no power to digest (cured).

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Great discharge of flatus (m. 23).—Burning as of a red-hot poker and shootings in rectum, generally < at night, lessen at once (m. 47).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Breathing distinctly improved (w. 65).

Lobelia Erinus.

Lobelia erinus. *N. O.* Lobeliaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Breast, cancer of. Cancer. Deafness. Earache. Fever, hectic. Indigestion. Keratitis, interstitial.

Characteristics.—Cooper, who is the sole authority for *Lob. er.*, says: "This common and insignificant-looking plant possesses beyond question remarkable curative powers." He has only used it in single doses of ϕ. In the Schema the sex of the patients on whom the observations were made is indicated in brackets after the symptom produced or cured. Its chief power is manifested in malignant diseases. For example: (1) Woman, 36, had for three weeks noticed a painfully inflamed spot, size of a shilling, scabbed over and resting on a scirrhous base close to l. nipple, which was retracted below the surface. This had led to the breast being condemned to operation. Axillary tenderness and a large soft swelling existed for eight years immediately below the breast. The disease yielded completely to single doses of *Lob. er.* given at long intervals during nine months of treatment, the lower swelling having in this time gone down to one-quarter of its former size, and the suspicious painful swelling having entirely disappeared. (2) An elderly lady had both breasts affected, left indurated and discharging, with scattered nodules of induration over adjacent tissues, pains burning and stinging, left arm œdematous with axillary involvement. *Lob. er.* ϕ was given on July 26th at a time when the pain was excessive and had resisted other remedies, and till the end of life on September 21st perfect freedom from pain was secured. Cooper also mentions interstitial keratitis in hereditary syphilis as having been influenced by *Lob. er.*

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Low spirits, dyspnœa, and flatulence (m. 64; full-blooded healthy except for cataract; 1st day).—Great depression following heat and perspiration.

2. **Head.**—Tightness across occiput, head felt heavy as if brain rolling over, and could hardly stand for fear of moving, breathing continued short (2nd day; 3rd day felt altogether better.—m. 64).

3. **Eyes.**—Interstitial keratitis in hereditary syphilis.

4. **Ears.**—Fearful earache, said to be from cancer of the nose and throat, goes away after the dose, but returns after a few days.—Deafness with history of otorrhœa, also anæmia.—Deafness of both ears, dating from excision of tonsils at seven years old, and rapidly getting worse (improved rapidly after the dose.—w. 21).

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses come on too often, with much bearing down last time; this bearing down kept on for a month, being **<** at the period (w. 35).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Laryngeal phthisis; weight increases rapidly (m. 46).

18. **Chest.**—Pain r. chest same evening (of dose), and again three days later, causing aching in back ; and then pain came on each evening for three days and then disappeared (w. 30).—Right breast eaten away by cancer, "heavenly relief to local pain and distress" (w. 78).

27. **Fever.**—Felt hot and perspired freely, followed by great depression (w. 35).—Persistent high temperature in tuberculous children with diarrhœa.

Lobelia Inflata.

Lobelia inflata. Indian Tobacco. (Fields and roadsides from Canada to Southern U.S.A.) *N. O.* Lobeliaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant when in flower and seed. Trituration of dried leaves. Acetum.

Clinical.—Alcoholism. Alopecia. Amenorrhœa. Angina pectoris. *Asthma.* Cardialgia. *Cough.* Croup. Deafness. Debility. Diarrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. *Emphysema.* Faintness. Gall-stones. Gastralgia. Hæmorrhoidal discharge. Hay-asthma. Heart, affections of. Hysteria. Meningeal headaches. Millar's asthma. Morning sickness (of drunkards ; of pregnancy). Morphia habit. Palpitation. Pleurisy. Psoriasis. Rigid os. Seborrhœa. Shoulders, pain in. Tea, effects of. Urethra, stricture of. Vagina, serous discharge from. Vomiting, of pregnancy. Wens. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—Matthew Lobel, whose name is given to this family of plants, was a physician and botanist attached to the court of James I. There are two British species, *L. Dortmanna*, found in shallow lakes, and *L. urens*, which grows in heathy places. *L. inflata*, the North American variety, is the most important of all, medically. According to Hale, this plant was used by the Indians as an emetic detergent, in the same way as *Verat. alb.* was used by the ancients to produce "Helleborism." But the chief modern exponent of *Lobelia* is Samuel Thompson, of New Hampshire, who founded the modern Botanic School. His chief remedies were, besides *Lobelia*, cayenne pepper and the vapour bath. There can be little doubt that he accomplished much with these, but his unbounded faith in *Lobelia* led, in some instances, to fatal poisoning. Such a result is not altogether unknown in qualified practice ; but as Thompson had no medical degree these cases brought him into trouble. The records of them have furnished some of the symptoms of the pathogenesis. *Lob. i.* probably obtained the name of "Indian Tobacco" from the similarity of its action to that of *Tabacum* in producing intense nausea, vomiting, profound depression at the epigastrium, and collapse. It was a true instinct on the part of Teste that led him to class *Lob. i.* with *Sul. ;* and though the provings and clinical experience do not fully bear out what he says about its skin action, the results of botanic practice, confirmed by Cooper, show that it has an antipsoric action, and relieves morbid states due to the suppression of discharges. In a paper read before the Brit. Hom. Society, November 1, 1888 (*M. H. Rev.*, xxxii. 717) Cooper explains that he got no good out of *Lob. i.* until under the

advice of a herbalist he used a solution of *Lobelia* made with common vinegar. Here is one of his cases : A young woman, 23, of consumptive family history on both sides, had, when 14 to 15 years old, severe pain in left, and sometimes right, side, and round lower abdomen, with faint feeling. This lasted till the monthly period came on regularly and then she was well till 20, when diarrhœa came on, which nothing was able to check and which kept her in bed for months at a time. The symptoms were : Pains all round abdomen and up the back, much < after undressing, feeling of exhaustion or falling to pieces inside and out, cannot bear anything to touch her. Four or five motions daily when taking medicine ; if she leaves it off continual motions all day ; it literally runs from her : watery, sometimes light-coloured, sometimes dark, never bloody. Menses very irregular, sometimes five to six weeks between ; all symptoms, especially diarrhœa, < then ; much tenderness all over abdomen, especially in ovarian regions, legs ache fearfully, pains all over body ; faints continually. Since the illness began subject to neuralgia of face, one or other side or both, extending to chest, coming and going suddenly at any time. In spite of treatment of all kinds, including that of a skilful repertorian, she grew worse. She went into a hospital, and there a small pile was removed with but temporary benefit ; and after this the vagina as well as the rectum began to discharge copiously an excoriating fluid. *Lob. i. ac.* ϕ, eight drops three times a day, was now given. She began to improve at once, and in a few weeks was quite well. In this case the difficulty first showed itself when the menstrual era was commencing ; was relieved when the flow was regularly established ; reappeared simultaneously with menstrual irregularity. In the next case there was an analogous history. A lady of 52, when 37, was exposed to a severe chill which checked the catamenial flow. After this she had threatened phthisis with bronchorrhœa, which after two years gradually went off, leaving her subject to severe constantly recurring seizures of vertigo. Nine months before coming under Dr. Cooper's care she felt as if something was forming in the utero-vaginal region, causing much bearing down. She was obliged to go to bed, and then there occurred a profuse pouring away of apparently serous fluid from utero-vaginal and vesical mucous membranes, with paroxysms of agonising, burning, and scalding, < in evening. Vagina swollen, extremely tender, bathed in moisture ; urination always very painful and followed by paroxysm of general scalding. She was unable to sit up and decubitus could only be maintained with the knees drawn up, or on the left side. At night she would be awoke by finding her back resting in a pool of water, and the sense of uterine bearing down was almost intolerable. The bowels were unaffected ; urine free from all but a trace of albumen. A hardness and dulness to percussion existed all down right side of abdomen. *Lob. infl. acet.* ϕ, $\frac{1}{3}$ drop every four hours. From that time the patient had not to keep her bed for a single day, and all her symptoms cleared up. The *Lob. i.* was in this case assisted by *Nat. chlor.* (Liq. Sodæ chlor. of B. P.), $\frac{1}{3}$ drop doses occasionally, which relieved the bearing down more than anything else. All that remained of the illness was a slight weakness in lower

abdomen felt every autumn. Cooper recalls in connection with these cases a symptom recorded by Jahr: "Violent pain in the sacrum with fever supervening upon suppression of the menses during their flow." Alongside this action of *Lob. i.* may be placed another, also vouched for by Cooper, the power of eliminating foreign substances like that possessed by *Silica*. A woman got a piece of mutton-bone down her windpipe and into one of the bronchia. She was taken to the London Hospital, but the idea of operation was abandoned as hopeless and she was sent out. *Lob. i. ac.* ϕ was given, five drops three times a day. Soon a most violent cough was set up, in the course of which the patient coughed up a large quantity of fetid pus and finally the bone. By the action of *Lob. i.* in determining to the periphery it meets a large number of conditions due to suppression, including cases of phthisis. Cooper adds the following note to the above: "The interest of knowing that *Lob. i.* meets very serious symptoms connected with a profuse flow of serous discharge from the utero-vaginal mucous surfaces is to some extent marred by my having employed the acetous preparation, and subsequent trials of it would certainly have been made with the fresh plant tincture had I been able to obtain the living plant. As it is, my inferences, *re* the action of *Lob. i.*, are all derived from the acetous tincture. The indications for *Lob. i.* are difficult to discover, being broad and general rather than precise and localised. Its power over serous discharges from mucous surfaces accounts probably for its influence on certain very obstinate forms of chronic diarrhœa, these being more serous than watery, and it is probably owing to a similar influence over sebaceous secretions that it removes in time the most obstinate wens on the scalp, causing them sometimes to gradually disappear and at others to point and discharge their contents, and that it causes the hair to grow when used locally in seborrhœa capitis. It is particularly called for in ailments that never finish up, whether beginning from acutely inflammatory causes or not; it also fights with symptoms occasioned by mechanical irritants in a way that I have never found any remedy do, *e.g.*, where a spicula of bone presses on the brain (compression), or where a bone is lodged in bronchus. The late Dr. Coffin (*Botan. Jour.*, Aug., 1849, p. 271), in a boastful way, professed to cure children and adults whose lives were despaired of from poisoning by various substances by (decoctions? of) *Lobelia*, but whether by directly evacuant action or not it is not stated. But in my own hands a few drops mixed in water cured a baby of severe convulsions that I afterwards found were caused by a diabolical nurse giving the little one Chlorodyne. In symptoms existing along with hereditary syphilis and in the tuberculosis of childhood it acts with full power; in tabes mesenterica, in persistent earaches and headaches due to suppressed discharges, where the lips are dry and hot and continual feverish colds are prominent, it is specific. Here it stands side by side with *Ars. iod.* and our foremost antipsorics. In severe inflammatory conditions existing along with anthrax, or with malignant deposits in different regions, *Lobelia* in repeated as well as in single doses will often arrest urgent mischief. A few drops of *Lob. i. ac.* in boiling water takes away the pain and tension of inflamed piles; the patient

sits on a utensil thus filled. In the broncho-pneumonia of childhood and in imperfect recoveries from chest affections, especially where tubercle threatens, *Lobelia* is indispensable. Treatment with *Lobelia* should always be begun with a single dose, if the symptoms permit, as in some cases it produces violent depression. In veterinary practice it is said to have proved curative in the tetanus of horses; a disease it is also said to produce. It must be kept in mind when studying *Lob. i.* that the herbalists used it in two forms: the *decoction* to produce emesis, and through which they seem to have obtained its antidotal action, or by virtue of which they aborted acute gout; and the *acetous tincture*, which they gave in chronic diseases, and in moderate doses."—*Lob. i.* may cause a rash which exfoliates, and it has cured many cases of psoriasis. It meets a condition in which the secondary digestion is at fault. The patient is thin, poor, and has no appetite. It cures the condition which favours pediculi corporis. Referring to the skin action of *Lob. i.*, Hale quotes P. H. Hale as saying that, with the intense nausea it causes, there is sometimes a *prickling itching* of the skin, and acting on this hint P. H. Hale thinks he has seen benefit from its use in suppressed *urticaria, with nausea and vomiting.* The symptom Teste gives is this: "Eruption between the fingers, on the dorsa of the hands and on the forearms, consisting of small vesicles accompanied by a tingling itching, and resembling the itch pustules exactly." As with *Sulph.* "faintness at the stomach" is a grand characteristic which will be found in a large proportion of the cases calling for the remedy. Jeanes, who proved *Lob. i.*, gives these as the chief symptoms: "Constant dyspnœa, < by slightest exertion and increased to an asthmatic paroxysm by even the shortest exposure to cold; sensation of weakness and pressure in the epigastrium, and *rising thence to the heart* with a constant heartburn; feeling as of a lump or quantity of mucus, and also a sense of pressure in larynx; pain in forehead from one temple to the other; pain in neck; in left side; high-coloured urine; weakness and oppression in epigastrium, with simultaneous oppression of the heart." I have italicised "rising thence to the heart" because I think this a particularly characteristic feature. There is something like it in the œsophagus; a kind of globus hystericus. Hale quotes Dr. Cutler's (allopath) account of his own case. He had been asthmatic ten years, liable to very severe and prolonged attacks, and during the intervals scarcely ever passed a night without more or less of it, and as often as not was unable to lie in bed. In the middle of an attack he had a tablespoonful of a fresh plant tincture. In three or four minutes his breathing was quite free; but there was no nausea, and thinking that necessary he took another spoonful ten minutes after the first, and this occasioned sickness. Ten minutes later he took a third, and this produced a sensible effect on the stomach coats, and a very little vomiting and "a kind of prickling sensation through the whole system even to the extremities of the fingers and toes. The urinary passage was perceptibly affected, by producing a smarting sensation in passing urine, which was provoked by stimulus on the bladder." But all these symptoms very soon subsided, and vigour

seemed to be restored to the constitution which he had not experienced for years. The necessity of taking *Lobel.* in doses sufficient to cause pathogenetic symptoms was insisted on by Thompson, and though it led to some disasters seems to have been the means of saving some lives. Thompson tells how as a boy he chewed this herb and so learned practically its effects. He used to give it to other boys out of sport. One day whilst mowing he gave a sprig of it to a companion. By the time they had got six rods the man said he thought the sprig would kill him: he never felt so ill in his life before. He was in a profuse perspiration, trembled all over, and was as pallid as a corpse. Unable to walk, he lay down and vomited "two quarts." He was helped to his house; ate a good dinner, and returned to work in the afternoon. After this he "felt better than he had for a long time." This gave Thompson his first notion of the medicinal virtues of *Lobel.* In Walter Besant's Life of *Edward Henry Palmer*, the great Orientalist, Palmer's own account of his cure by *Lobel.* is given. In 1859 he was seized with pulmonary disease, which rapidly increased until he was told he had probably only a few months to live. On the advice of a herbalist named Sherringham he took a single large dose of *Lobel. i.*, and this is what he experienced: (1) Violent attack of vomiting; (2) cold chill mounting up from feet to hands, which he could no longer move; to heart, which ceased to beat; to throat, which ceased to breathe. A doctor was sent for. "I felt myself dying," he said afterwards, describing the experience; "I was being killed by this dreadful cold spreading all over me. I was quite certain that my last moments had come. By the bedside stood my aunt, poor soul, crying. I saw the doctor feeling my pulseless wrist, watch in hand; the cold dews of death were on my forehead; the cold hand of death was on my limbs. Up to my lips, but no higher, I thought I was actually dead. I could see and hear but not speak, not even when the doctor let my hand fall on the pillow and said solemnly, 'He is gone!'" There was no pain, he said, and he was in no concern except about a book he wanted to finish. He recovered suddenly. New strength came to him. The consumption was arrested and was no more trouble to him for the rest of his life (*H. W.*, xviii. 405).—The prickling sensation experienced by Cutler is characteristic, as also is *tenderness* of the sacrum. Carleton Smith (*H. P.*, viii. 272) thus describes these: Extreme tenderness over sacrum; cannot bear even pressure of soft pillow; cries out if any attempt is made to touch the part; she sits up in bed, leaning forward to avoid contact. After each vomiting spell breaks out all over with sweat, followed by sensation as if *thousands of needles* were piercing her skin from within out. *Lob. i.* is indicated in whooping-cough with dyspnœa threatening suffocation. Must keep mouth open to breathe. The headaches of *Lob. i.* are remarkable. Teste describes them as follows: Pressive headache, at occiput, less frequently at the forehead, sometimes one-sided (left), < by motion; in evening and especially at night. Continual periodic headache, in afternoon and increasing till midnight, every third attack being alternately more or less violent. The brain is racked by the cough, which causes an intolerable pain. Heat and sweat about head and face. Cooper

has recorded this case (*M. H. R.*, xxxiv. 289): Girl, æt. 9, seized with very bad headache affecting whole head and continuing night and day for two days, *Merc.* and *Verat. v.* being given in vain. *Lob. i. acet.* ϕ, two or three drops in a little water given in the morning after a bad night, gave immediate relief and restored the appetite. Cooper considered it a meningitic headache, and he finds *Lob. i. ac.* and *Kali iod.* 30 especially useful in these (excessive sensitiveness being a leading indication for the latter). A headache that has been frequently verified is: "Dull, heavy pain passing round the forehead from one temple to the other, immediately above eyebrows." Headache following intoxication; < afternoon till midnight; < from tobacco. A peculiar symptom of *Lob. i.* is semilateral coating of tongue.—Sudden pallor with profuse sweat. Gastric derangements, extreme nausea and vomiting. The nausea of *Lob. i.* is continuous and accompanied by constant flow of saliva. This is the indication for it in morning sickness and in effects of suppressed or missed menstrual period. Vomiting; face bathed in cold sweat. The nausea of *Lobel.* has been used in the same way as that of *Tabac.* and other emetics to produce relaxation of muscles, as, for example, rigid os. Sometimes this is effected by direct physiological action, but it may be homœopathic as in this cured case: "With every uterine contraction violent dyspnœa, which seems to neutralise labour pains; rigid os, and perineum." But it is also of service locally, as in an enema; also in cases of difficult catheterism. G. W. Boskowitz (*H. R.*, xv. 357) relates the case of a man, 40, who had twice had gonorrhœa, the second attack, three years before, having left him with a gleety discharge. For a year the stream had been diminishing until at last it took him half an hour to empty the bladder. Many surgeons had tried to pass an instrument and had failed. Boskowitz also failed several times, until one day he dropped fifteen drops of *Lob. i.* ϕ into the urethra and held the meatus, to retain it, for five minutes. It produced a smarting which soon passed away; and then No. 10 sound passed with ease. This sound was passed twice a week until No. 24 entered easily, and after this there was no further trouble. Boskowitz has used *Lob. i.* in many similar cases with like success. Guernsey gives this as a leading indication when found prominent: "Urine has a deep red colour and deposits a copious red sediment." Dyspnœa (as well as nausea) occurring in connection with imperfect menstrual evolution may indicate *Lobel.* H. M. Broderick (*Med. Adv.*, xviii. 568) has recorded this case: Young lady, 18, ill two years under allopathic treatment. Symptoms: Laboured breathing, sense of tightness across chest compelling her to take deep inspirations, which caused pain in heart region. Pulse full, very rapid; cough after each deep breath. Unable to lie down from oppression and pain. Twitching of muscles of face. Menses never regularly established; would go several weeks over time and then would last only a day. *Lob. i.* 3x was given in water. After the second dose she went to bed and slept. The remedy was repeated just before next menstrual period. She had no more attacks and menstruation became normal. Among the *peculiar sensations* of *Lobel. i.* are: As of lump in pit of throat. As of foreign body in throat. As if œsophagus contracted from below upward. As of a

lump or heavy load in stomach. As if a lump rose up to meet food and obstruct its descent. Fulness in trachea as if from chest. As of a lump in larynx. As if the heart would stand still. As of a band about chest. As if blood stagnated in chest (> moving about). As if thousands of needles were pricking her skin from within outward. *Lobel. i.* is *suited to* persons with light hair, blue eyes, and fair complexion ; inclined to be fleshy. Symptoms are < by touch (right deltoid sore. Sits up in bed, leaning forward to avoid contact with bedclothes on sacrum. Cannot bear even a soft pillow over sacrum. Pressure at epigastrium = oppression). Motion ; slightest exertion <. Bending forward < pain under right shoulder-blade. Effort to move = fainting. Every rapid movement = dyspnœa and suffocation. Going up or down stairs < dyspnœa. Symptoms generally > afternoon, < evening and night. Rapid walking > sensation of congestion, weight or pressure in chest as if blood from extremities was filling it. Sickness (of pregnancy) < morning. Coldness > by warmth. Cold < dyspnœa ; < from current of air. Warm food = vomiting. Headache is < by tobacco or tobacco smoke.

Relations.—*Antidoted by* : Ipec. *Compare :* The other Lobelias ; Digit. and Tabac. (heart affections ; vomiting ; < by motion ; sudden pallor with profuse sweat) ; Ars. (hay fever ; gastric troubles) ; Verat. alb. (gastric troubles) ; Ipec. (asthma—but Lob. i. has, with the asthma, weak sensation at epigastrium spreading up into chest, nausea, salivation, feeling of lump in stomach) ; Ipec. and Ant. t. (morning sickness). Nux (morning sickness of drunkards ; Lob. in fair people, Nux in dark) ; Bry. (< by movement ; cough = headache) ; Asaf. (reversed peristalsis) ; Sul. (occipital headache ; cough = headache) ; Ab. n. and Thuj. (effects of tea) ; Lact. ac. (vomiting with profuse salivation—Merc. at night) ; Lil. t. (pain at heart—Lob. i. at base, Lil. t., apex) ; Daph. i. and Rhus (semilateral coating on tongue ; with Rhus the coating is white) ; Kali i. (meningitic headaches).

Causation.—Alcohol. Tea. Tobacco. Wetting feet. Suppressions. Foreign bodies.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Mental inquietude ; great depression and exhaustion ; presentiment of death, and dyspnœa.—Sobbing like a child.—Violent raving with flushing of face and palpitation, every evening, after an hour's sleep.—Lost his reason and became convulsed ; it required several men to hold him ; this continued till death.—Felt he was dying, with distress at chest.—Felt he was dying, but was unconcerned.

2. **Head.**—Cerebral suffering ; giddiness ; vertigo.—Vertigo with nausea.—Headache with slight giddiness.—Vertigo as if starting from l. eye.—Feeling of disorder : at first in occiput ; afterwards in forehead ; in head, after a meal, increasing to a violent aching pain, with heat in face.—Headache < by coughing ; brain racked by cough which causes intolerable pain.—Heaviness in head, with lassitude in back.—Cephalalgia, esp. during movement, and when ascending a staircase, chiefly in vertex ; with vertigo and

lancinations in temples; dull pain and heat in occiput, in evening; violent, in forehead, from time to time (during the fever).—Outward pressing in both temples.—Tension in head, in evening, esp. in occiput, or else with heat in face.—Aching in occiput, sometimes chiefly in open air, or else diminished on covering the head.—Pressive pain on l. side of occiput; < at night and from motion.—Wens.—Seborrhœa.—Seborrhœa of scalp smelling offensively (produced in an infant every time one drop of *Lob. i. ac.* ϕ was taken.—Cooper.).

3. **Eyes.**—Burning in eyes; (hemiopia).—Pain and soreness in r. eye.—Burning in eyes.—Itching in angles of (l.) lids.—Pressing pain in eyeballs, most in upper part.—Pupils dilated.—Vision dim.

4. **Ears.**—Aching in l. ear.—Shooting pain extending into l. ear from painful spot in throat to l. of larynx.—Sudden shutting up of r. ear, as if stopped by a plug, at 2 p.m, > boring finger in ear.—(Profuse discharge from the ear.—Constantly recurring earache and deafness following suppressed otorrhœa.)

6. **Face.**—Heat of face; sweat on face, with nausea.—Chilly feeling in l. cheek extending to ear.

8. **Mouth.**—Flow of clammy saliva in mouth (with nausea).—Sharp, disagreeable taste in mouth, esp. at tip of tongue and back of throat.—Accumulation of saliva; frequent expectoration of a very watery saliva; copious salivation.—Tongue white, charged with a thick coating, on r. side only.—Acrid, burning taste in mouth; bitter, with foul tongue and thirst.

9. **Throat.**—Scraping in throat; changing into aching and nausea, which in turn is succeeded by retching, with squeezing and convulsive heaving in larynx; with risings and burning, arising from stomach; with sensation of rawness in throat, and constriction in œsophagus; with great dryness, which is not removed by drinking, after a meal.—Burning in throat, which becomes a scraping sensation; increased secretion of viscid saliva, with scraping, nausea, and risings; burning scraping from velum palati to larynx; < on swallowing, and with frequent hawking, by reason of an increased secretion of mucus in throat, burning followed by dryness, during the forenoon.—Viscid mucus in throat.—Tough mucus on fauces, causing frequent hawking.—Aching in œsophagus: with nausea, griping in abdomen, and emission of fetid wind; along œsophagus, as far as stomach, worse in certain parts, and esp. below the larynx.—Sensation in œsophagus as if it contracted itself from below upwards.—Deglutition impeded as by a foreign body; in swallowing, sensation as if something rose in larynx, and prevented the food from descending.

11. **Stomach.**—Anorexia.—Frequent risings, with accumulation of water in mouth; frequent regurgitation of an acid and burning liquid; acidity in stomach, with sensation of constriction in pit of stomach.—Frequent and violent hiccough, with abundant accumulation of water.—Pyrosis, sometimes constant, or else with accumulation of saliva.—Heartburn and running of water from mouth.—Faintness, weakness, and an indescribable feeling at epigastrium, from excessive use of tea or tobacco.—Violent and constant loathing, with shuddering and shivering; relaxation of the stomach, sometimes with loathing, or with a very marked sensation of anti-peristaltic movements (but without nausea).—Nausea and vomiting during pregnancy,

with profuse running of water from mouth.—Burning in stomach.—Feeling of weight in stomach.—Nausea : in morning, disappearing after taking a draught of water ; with cold sweat on face ; great disposition to vomit, without vomiting.—Vomiting : of all kinds, even the most violent ; with sighing, and continual nausea ; vomiting of food after a meal, esp. hot food. —Vomiting, with cold perspiration of face.—Dyspepsia.—Pain in stomach ; sensation of weakness in stomach ; or else in pit of stomach, with oppression, which thence extends itself throughout chest.

12. **Abdomen.**—Aching in stomach : sometimes after eating but very little ; after the meal, with fulness and gurgling in abdomen ; ascending towards chest, which becomes oppressed ; with nausea ; accumulation of water in mouth, and retching.—Pressure in pit of stomach ; across body into spinal marrow, as by a plug, by intermitting action, becoming each time stronger ; as from a weight, when fasting, and after a meal, < chiefly in evening, also with vomiting of bile, and oppression and anguish in chest, and pains in loins.—Violent and painful constriction in epigastrium.—Cramps in stomach of various kinds.—Pains in abdomen ; < after eating, with cephalalgia, on returning from a walk, after a meal ; cutting and drawing pains in abdomen ; griping and twisting, with nausea, violent risings, and emission of fetid wind.—Inflation of abdomen, with dyspnœa ; flatulency and abundant emission of wind, with borborygmi in abdomen, which are sometimes painful.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Soft, whitish stool.—Discharge of black blood after stool.—Copious hæmorrhages from hæmorrhoidal vessels.—Stools, like pap, soft, green ; diarrhœa, sometimes with frequent evacuations and confusion of head.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Increased secretion of urine, sometimes with want to urinate.—Frequent emission of urine, even during night, and following morning (secretion of urine diminished).—Urine cloudy : with loose deposit ; deep red, with sediment of a dull red, soon becoming turbid, with sediment of a rose colour, having small blue crystals.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Fatiguing heaviness in genital parts.—Smarting of the prepuce.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—During menstruation violent pain in sacrum.—Violent pain in the sacrum, with fever, &c., supervening on suppression of the menses during their flow.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Tickling in larynx, with frequent fits of short coughing ; dryness in throat, with sensation as though a solid body were there impeding both respiration and deglutition.—Irritation which provokes coughing and expectoration.

18. **Chest.**—Respiration anxious, difficult, sobbing, with sensation of obstruction in chest ; short, imperfect, with sensation of fulness in chest ; during inspiration, tickling in inferior region of sternum ; on breathing deeply, mitigation of the pressive pain at pit of stomach, and a feeling of improved health.—Pain in chest, with breathing, while sitting after dinner, > moving about.—Congestive pressure and weight in chest as if blood from extremities was filling it, > by rapid walking.—Want of breath, sometimes with respiration impeded, hurried, with frequent want to breathe deeply ; great difficulty in retaining the breath.—Oppression of chest, causing laboured

respiration ; asthma, chiefly with gastric symptoms, and sensation of weakness in pit of stomach ; dyspnœa, sometimes with a sort of presentiment of death ; difficulty of respiration, after the least fatigue, after washing in cold water, likewise from a current of air, and from heavy food.—Asthmatic symptoms, hysterical asthma.—Violent pains in chest ; < on breathing deeply ; on returning from a walk, after a meal.—Dyspnœa and asthma, with sensation of a lump in the throat, immediately above sternum.—Burning feeling in the chest, passing upwards.—Tension in chest on turning body ; burning pain as of excoriation at one spot below r. breast, with sensation on breathing deeply, on sneezing, and on moving body quickly, as though something there were dislodged, which in the midst of the suffering returns to its place ; with a like sensation at pit of stomach and l. side ; perforating pain at one spot in chest, extending sometimes to back and shoulder-blade, < by movement, and with sensation of paralysis in the part affected.—Pain in the breast.—Burning feeling in breast passing upward.—A tightness of the breast with heat in forehead.—Drawing in l. breast from nipple to axilla.

19. **Heart.**—Precordial anxiety.—Deep-seated pain in region of heart.—Sensation of weakness and pressure in epigastrium rising to heart.—Sensation as if heart would stand still, a pain deep in above heart.—Sensation of weakness in precordium extending upwards and downwards.—Dyspnœa and suffocation from every rapid movement, with vertigo, and threatened loss of consciousness and a peculiar confusion of head.—Pulse small ; and weak.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Swelling and pain l. side of neck.—Rheumatic pain between the scapulæ.—Pain under r. scapula < bending forward.—In back : lassitude, with heaviness of head ; burning and incisive pains at lower part of spine ; pains in loins ; violent cramp-like squeezing in posterior part of iliac region, which renders contact with anything, or motion, almost insupportable.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic feeling in r. shoulder-joint ; goes to l. upper arm and around elbow-joint.—Fine crawling stitches inside of r. deltoid.—Pain in shoulders of an elderly lady who had not menstruated for two years ; *Lob. i.* relieved the pain and brought on menstruation.—Rheumatic pain in r. elbow-joint.—Sweat of palms, backs of hands dry and cool ; tips of fingers cold.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—In the legs, lassitude ; acute tearing in tibia, extending to knee-joint ; cramps in calf in morning, on waking from a troubled sleep.—Inflammatory rheumatism in r. knee ; with tearing pains in fibula.

24. **Generalities.**—Lancinating pains throughout body, extending to ends of fingers and toes ; trembling of limbs, likewise of whole body ; feeling of depression ; unusual lassitude ; prolonged weakness ; exhaustion ; state of stupefaction ; convulsions, sometimes such as to require two men to hold the patient, followed by death ; violent convulsive jerkings, followed by death.—Other symptoms coming on when a discharge ceases.

25. **Skin.**—Prickling itching of skin all over body.—Eruption between fingers, on dorsa of hands and on forearms, vesicular itch-like pustules with tingling itching (Teste).—Vesicular eruption on skin.

26. **Sleep.**—Gaping ; < followed by crawling in nose and sneezing ; then gaping and belching of wind.—Wakened early by very impressive

dreams : arm amputated ; wounded by a shot, &c.—Disturbed sleep with many dreams, sometimes anxious ; painful dreams ; numerous, without intermediate awakening ; cold sweat.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse : accelerated ; frequent and softer than usual ; slow, in evening (after a stronger dose).—Intermittent fever : commencing at noon, with great paleness and anorexia ; quotidian, sometimes every morning at ten o'clock; at first violent shivering, alternating with moderate heat until noon, afterwards a predominance of heat, with slight shuddering, until evening ; also, copious nocturnal sweat, great thirst by fits (esp. during the shivering), respiration short, anxious, impeded and fainting, with a feeling of constriction in chest, sensation of weakness and of oppression in pit of stomach, and in chest generally ; tickling in larynx, with frequent fits of short coughing ; violent frontal cephalalgia ; anorexia during and after the attack, white tongue, covered with a thick coating on r. side, and great weakness.—Coldness of whole body ; heat, with tendency to perspire, esp. on face ; tendency to perspire excessively.—Thirst before the chill and through the whole fever ; often only before the chill, not during the chill, but again during the heat.—Drinking < the violence of the shaking chill and the coldness.—At the end of the heat, perspiration with heat.

Lobelia Purpurascens.

Lobelia purpurascens. *N. O.* Lobeliaceæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Heart, paralysis of. Influenza ; headache of. Lichen tropicus. Lungs, paralysis of. Snake-bites. Tongue, paralysis of. Typhoid fever. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—The first mention of this plant was made by Erskine C. White (*H. W.*, xxxii. 502) under the name *Lobelia rubra*, corrected later by F. Kopp (*H. W.*, xxxiii. 328) and E. C. White himself (*H. W.*, xxxiii. 510) to *Lob. purpurascens*. Kopp describes the plant thus : "Stems angular, procumbent. Leaves ovate, green on surface, and either purple or purple and green underneath, somewhat serrulated, rather firm, usually from half to one inch long ; pedicles axillary, much shorter than the leaves, reflexed after flowering. Flowers white above, purpled beneath, delicately scented, most diœcious, corolla four or five lines long, the lower lobes oblong, obtuse, the two upper ones shorter and narrower, more acute and incurved. Capsule narrower, ovoid, fully three lines long ; seeds rather large, often flattened." It grows profusely in the Australian bush, preferably in moist places, and most profusely, says Kopp, where snakes most abound. White adds that it prefers loose sandy soils. This is interesting since James S. Bray, quoted by White and Kopp, observed that the iguana after a fight with a snake, whenever it happened to be bitten, ate this *Lobelia*. On the other hand, Bray once found a number of sheep dead, and from their appearance he at first thought they had been bitten by snakes ; but on examining their

stomachs he found the leaves and stalks of *Lob. purp.*, and he came to the conclusion that this was the cause of their death. White gives a short pathogenesis in which symptoms like the effects of snake-poison are prominent. His symptoms, together with those of Kopp, who crushed with his teeth and swallowed a leaf (*H. W.*, xxxiv. 306), will be found arranged in the Schema. They bear a strong family resemblance to those of *Lob. inflata*. White gives a clinical experience of his own which is important: "This plant, if only touched carelessly with the teeth, produces overwhelming giddiness. I had noticed that the sickening stupor and headache it produces exactly resembled those of La Grippe, before I knew the name of the plant. My headache disappeared like magic under *Lob. purp.* ϕ, and I used to notice that all chest symptoms were avoided under its sway. La Grippe breaks out in *wet weather*. This plant, with its tiny gem-like white blossoms, always carpets the earth *after each rain* throughout the year." Other general characteristics of *Lob. purp.* White gives as follows: Intense prostration, vital and nervous. Deadly chill without shivering, but overpowering the system. Paralysis of lungs and resultant poisoning with carbonic acid gas; vomiting and coma. Acts very like *Bapt.* in low typhoid conditions, and seems to neutralise the poison of influenza. Growing on sandy soil it contains much flint, and like *Secal.*, *Staph.*, and the common carrot, agrees especially well with patients who are deficient in silica, and who are nervous, liable to boils, of a hasty disposition, perspire profusely, and whose teeth are always decaying. Symptoms are < by movement; < in damp weather.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lob. inf., Tabac., Lach. and other snake-poisons. Bapt. (influenza, typhoid); Secal., Staph. (teeth).

Causation.—Snake-bites. Blood poisoning.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Hasty disposition.—Dejection.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo accompanied with nausea and stupor.—Overwhelming drowsiness (exactly as produced by snake-venom), sickening, dizzy headache, esp. just between eyebrows.—Dull and distressing pain in head, with fulness in base of occiput and forehead; pain < by shaking head and any motion.—Confused feeling in head.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes weak; on closing them an apparent soreness.—Impossible to keep eyes open, almost spasmodic closing of (upper) lids.

5. **Nose.**—Dryness and fulness of nose.

7. **Teeth.**—(Suited to persons whose teeth decay early from lack of *Silica.*)

8. **Mouth.**—Mercurial taste in mouth.—Thick saliva in mouth.—Tongue white and paralysed.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness in throat, of burning character.

10. **Appetite.**—Great thirst.—Loss of appetite.

11. **Stomach.**—Sinking feeling in stomach.—Nausea accompanying vertigo.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Increased secretion of urine.

18. **Chest.**—Tightness of chest with great oppression and labouring breathing.—Sensation as if lungs paralysed ; superficial breathing.—Breathing slow, almost ceases.

19. **Heart.**—Distressed feeling in region of heart.—Heart paralysed ; beat almost imperceptible.

20. **Back.**—Weakness in lumbar region accompanied with great languor.

21. **Limbs in General.**—Weariness and extreme weakness of the limbs.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Great weakness of lower extremities ; knees appear to collapse under weight of body.

24. **Generalities.**—Exhaustion and dejection.—General debility with loss of appetite and great languor.—The symptoms come on with great rapidity, within five minutes of taking the drug.—Low typhoid condition.

25. **Skin.**—A prickling itching all over body like prickly heat (lichen tropicus).

26. **Sleep.**—Overwhelming drowsiness.—Restless sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Deadly chill without shivering, but overpowering the system.—General feeling of feverishness.—Profuse perspiration.—(Typhoid fever.—Influenza.)

Lobelia Syphilitica.

Lobelia syphilitica. L. cœrulia. Great Blue Lobelia. (Grows in low grounds in U.S.) *N. O.* Lobeliaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant. Acetum.

Clinical.—Acidity. Adenoids. Asthma. Back, pains in. Borborygmi. Cartilages, pains in. Catarrh. Coryza. Cough. Dyspepsia. Eustachian catarrh. Flatulence. Hay-fever. Influenza. Kidneys, pains in. Lumbago. Melancholia. Post-nasal catarrh. Pylorus, pain in. Sciatica. Spine, pains in. Spleen, affections of. Stomach cough. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of the *Lob. syph.* proving, whilst in many points analogous to those of the other Lobelias, do not bring out the emetic properties of *Lob. inflata.* There is, however, epigastric sinking, flatulence, dyspepsia, and diarrhœa. *Lob. card.*, *Lob. inf.*, and *Lob. syph.* all have a milky juice. Hale quotes Rafinesque as saying that the analysis of *Lob. syph.* shows it to contain Silex, Iron, and Muriate and Phosphate of Lime. The marked action of *Lob. syph.* on the posterior nares led Cooper to use it with success in cases of deafness arising from an "unhealthy, soft, swollen, easily bleeding catarrhal" condition of the naso-pharynx. This is emphasised by another symptom : "Dull aching pain in centre of forehead, over root of nose." Cooper (who uses an acetic preparation) considers that with this, as well as with the *Inflata*, a history of suppression is a leading indication. There are many notable symptoms in the back, back of chest, and about the lower ribs. Some of these led Jeanes (the first prover) to make a very fine cure of melancholia in an

educated, intelligent man, of which these were the characteristics : " Great depression of spirits ; unhappy state of mind, always associated with pain about and under short ribs in back on left side, extending outward nearly to left side ; posterior aspect of region of spleen." In the proving there was this : Pain on inside of right scapula. Farrington adds this : " Pain under (not below) inner border of left scapula, < after weeping." The pains of *Lob. syph.* travel about, from right to left ; from left tonsil to right ; from back down legs ; from eighth rib downward ; aching from back of head down nape. Then there are frequent *synalgias :* Pain in right maxillary joint, with pain in middle of right lung ; pain in breast and larynx ; pain in left side of chest near axilla, with aching in left shoulder and arm. Touch < (soreness of ischium). Motion <. Deep inspiration <. Drinking cold water > (temporarily) gastric symptoms. Mental exertion < (mental state). Reading and writing < pain in forehead. Internal nose painfully sensitive to cool air. Inhaling moderately cool air <. Flushing after dinner > somewhat in open air. Symptoms < after dinner. < At night. Secretion of thick mucus > throat soreness.

Relations.—*Compare :* Other Lobelias ; Puls. (mental depression and weeping) ; Chel. and Ranunc. (scapular pains) ; Hydrast. (post-nasal catarrh) ; Cean. (spleen). Lob. i. has one-sided coating of tongue. Lob. s. has left half of palate dry. Pod. relieved the diarrhœa of Lob. s., but not the acute abdominal pains.

Causation.—Grief. Suppressions.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Frequent mistakes in spelling and writing (with confused feeling and slight aching in head (after 15 min.).—Depressed, temper unhappy ; with pain in posterior aspect of spleen.—Brain weakness, exertion of mind intolerable ; seemed as if he would go wild.

2. **Head.**—Dizziness < moving about-—Headache continuing till daylight.—Headache, after dinner.—Dull pain in forehead over eyes (and esp. over root of nose), < reading and writing.—Pain in both mastoid processes ; first and < in r.—Acute pain along r. fronto-temporal suture.—Stitching pain in l. temple.—Pain in l. parietal protuberance.

3. **Eyes.**—Heaviness over eyes, like a weight, but no pain ; with drowsiness.—Burning in r. eye with a tear.—Itching of l. internal canthus ; in external canthus.—Boring pain in r. orbit.—Drawing sensation uuder r. eye, afternoon.—Feeling of foreign body under r. upper lid with smarting and burning.—Soreness of r. tarsi.—Soreness of eyeballs from turning them.

4. **Ear.**—In l. ear : pain ; continued itching about posterior edge of meatus.

5. **Nose.**—Frequent sneezing with severe and painful jarring in breast and larynx ; larynx feels stretched almost to bursting, with copious discharge of thick mucus from both nostrils, at sunset.—Painful irritation of both sides of cartilaginous septum ; < immediately behind the columna nasi ; sensitive to cool air.—Itching and tingling in l. nostril as if about to sneeze.—(Post-nasal catarrh.)

6. **Face.**—Flushed face, with heat, when lying down.—Face flushed

and headache after dinner, with drowsiness and lassitude, but inability to sleep when lying down ; > open air.—Sensation of dropping under l. cheek-bone, afternoon.—Drawing pain in r. cheekbone.—Perfect dryness of lips, and a feeling of dryness and sensitiveness of nostrils so that inhalation of air of moderate temperature (60°) = a painful feeling.—Pain in r. jaw-joint and in middle of r. lung, afternoon.

8. **Mouth.**—Frequent shooting pains through r. teeth.—Bleeding of gums with putrid taste.—A renewed secretion of thick mucus, apparently on inferior surface of palate, renewed by snuffing and hawking, with still further diminution of throat soreness.—Dryness of l. half of palate.—Constrictive feeling of skin of mouth and tongue, esp. at l. commissure of jaws ; ten minutes later towards root of tongue.—Great soreness, rawness, pricking, dryness of lower surface of palate ; extending forward through mouth ; > by secretion of mucus and at noon, but still continued.

9. **Throat.**—Increased secretion of mucus.—Thick mucous secretion in throat with > of constricting rawness, dryness, and soreness.—Dryness of throat with sensation as if pharynx was open like a funnel.—Pain in region of l. tonsil (immediately) ; of r. tonsil (after 16 minutes).—Sensation of a lump in upper part of œsophagus.

11. **Stomach.**—(Acid eructations 5 to 6 a.m.)—Water-brash 8 a.m.—Dyspepsia uniformly > by drinking cold water.—Sinking in stomach followed by borborygmi below epigastrium.—Slight pain in region of pylorus.—Awoke 6 a.m. with violent pain in stomach and pain and borborygmus in bowels, followed by copious watery stools with tenesmus and soreness of anus ; four attacks one day increasing in violence, colic and diarrhœa > by *Podoph.*, but the pain in stomach with sense of distension increased, with hunger.—Jolting of an easy carriage = pain in stomach and both hypochondria.

12. **Abdomen.**—Borborygmi : below epigastrium < after dinner ; in lower abdomen towards r. side.—Woke 3 a.m. with flatulence but inability to pass it.—Pains in abdomen, most below umbilicus, followed by diarrhœa, afternoon and evening.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Copious watery stools with tenesmus and soreness of anus.—Loose stools.—Ineffectual effort at stool, but free evacuation of tasteless wind on rising from bed.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Itching and smarting in fore part of urethra.—Increased quantity of urine with free discharge.—A small quantity of water, which he is obliged to retain for some time, = pain in bladder ; when evacuated, of deep amber colour.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Larynx feels stretched almost to bursting.—Much tickling about top of larynx with disposition to hacking cough, evening.—Morning hoarseness from state of stomach.—Dyspeptic stomach cough.—Slight mucous expectoration, evening.—Dry, hacking cough of four weeks' duration, day and night, with pain r. side about junction of sixth rib with its cartilage, of a year's duration ; dryness of back of throat.

18. **Chest.**—Pain middle r. lung and r. jaw-joint.—Pain just anterior to cartilaginous margin of short ribs.—Pain between shoulders and neck both sides.—Aching pain in cartilage of sixth l. rib.—Rheumatic pain along r. clavicle.—Pain along juncture of sixth r. rib with its cartilage.—Pain in l. chest near axilla with aching in l. shoulder and arm.—Oppression in lower

chest as if breath did not reach there ; distress in region of heart and audible "knocking" respiration (like sound of chopping wood) ; pain under short ribs and dry cough.—Pain under l. breast.—Severe and painful jarring in breast and larynx ; larynx feels stretched to bursting, frequent sneezing ; at sunset.

19. **Heart.**—Severe pain in region of heart about sunset.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness of nape (< l. side) from looking up.—Slight aching pain from back of head down nape.—Pain, heavy, aching, in back under false ribs, < night after lying down in bed, increased to cutting pain by deep inspiration, and < turning in bed ; less during the day.—Cutting under false ribs forward and upward (not noticed after going to bed).—Stitching pain in r. back passing from eighth rib downward.—Pain on inside edge r. scapula.—Pain, acute, sticking, in eighth dorsal vertebra ; < by least movement and deep inspiration.—Pain and aching in posterior aspect of region of spleen.—Pain in region of l. kidney ; stitch in r.—Pain commencing r. side small of back, then going down to os ischium, very sore to touch.—Great rigidity of spine, least motion exceedingly painful ; pain goes from r. to l. side of back and shoots down leg.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Severe aching of shoulder and fingers, whilst writing.—Heavy pain in radial muscles of l. arm ; later in same of r.—Stiff, numb feeling in r. palm.—Sticking pain in l. thumb, fleshy part of last phalanx.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in both hips, occasionally.—Sensation of coldness, as if from the weather, with aching, in both knees through the day.—Stitching pain in l. tibia.—Rheumatic pain over r. inner ankle.—Pain in upper part of l. heel.—Pricking stinging sensation as if asleep, in both soles.—Pain in fleshy part of last phalanx of l. great toe ; sore pain in its joints.

24. **Generalities.**—Lassitude, after dinner.—Transient pain over l. kidney, and soon after in l. hypochondrium.

25. **Skin.**—(Itching here and there on skin, worse than usual.)

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsy but unable to sleep, when lying down after dinner.—Slight drowsiness and oppression over eyelids.—Restless sleep with frequent wakings through the night.

27. **Fever.**—Cold sensation as if alcohol had been spilled on outer l. thigh.—Cold hands, hot forehead.—Feeling of heat in back, shoulders, face, with burning of ears.

Loco-weed, *see* Oxytropis Lamberti.

Lolium Temulentum.

Lolium temulentum. Darnel. *N. O.* Gramineæ. Trituration of seeds. Tincture of ripe spikelets. Tincture of ripe seeds.

Clinical.—Delirium tremens. Paralysis. Paralysis agitans. Tremor. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—The name *Darnel* means stupefied, and the plant's evil reputation is of very ancient date. The symptoms are the result of

observations made on persons poisoned by eating meal containing an admixture of *Lol. tem.* Allen mentions an assertion that *Lolium* is much infested with *ergot*, and that it is to this that the poisoning symptoms are due, the unaffected grain being inert ; and Allen notes in support of this that the poisonings have been most frequently observed in low, wet districts, and during wet seasons. Provings are needed to decide this. The chief symptoms are : Confusion of mind, at times delirium ; very great depression. Nausea and vomiting of the bread containing it and mucus with it. Paralysis, tremors, and convulsions. Cold rigors, internal chilliness ; cold sweat. A very characteristic symptom is : Tightness in the calves ; violent pain in the calves as if bound with cords. This tightness affects the rest of the legs in less degree. Bonino has cured a carpenter, 29, who had had trembling of the hands eleven years, < morning. Latterly the legs also began to tremble. His father and brother were similarly affected. *Merc. v.* and *Agar.* only relieved temporarily. *Lol. tem.* cured.

Relations.—*Compare :* Ananth., Secale ; Lath. (paralysis ; < wet seasons). Op. (sleep).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Mania.—Slight delirium.—Depressed spirits.—Anxiety and general uneasiness.—Comprehension slow and difficult ; distraction ; confusion and stupefaction.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo ; > closing eyes ; with shaking in head.—Dizziness, nausea, loss of speech.—Intoxication.—Violent sticking in head, esp. forehead and temples.

3. **Eyes.**—Pupils widely dilated.—Vision : dim ; blindness in some cases ; scintillation before eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Deafness.—Roaring and tingling in ears.—Noise like drums and cymbals.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis.

6. **Face.**—Face : red, hot, puffy ; or pale.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue : first white ; then black ; tremulous.—Burning in mouth and throat.—Speech : difficult ; very imperfect ; or lost.

9. **Throat.**—Deglutition : difficult ; impossible, cannot pronounce a whole word.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea.—Vomiting.—Inflammation of gullet, stomach, bowels, with fever.—Vomiting every half-hour, all night, portions of bread and colourless mucus, leaving disagreeable taste.—Uneasiness in epigastrium, with eructations of peculiar taste.—Pains in stomach, esp. a pressure in stomach-pit and abdomen.

12. **Abdomen.**—Distension.—Severe colicky pains.

13. **Stool.**—Severe purging.—Diarrhœa ; with great colic ; obstinate constipation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Copious micturition.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Difficult breathing.

18. **Chest.**—Sticking pains in sides.

19. **Heart.**—Small irregular pulse.

21. **Limbs.**—Gait unsteady; trembling in all limbs; unable to hold a glass of water.—Spasms of arms and legs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—While attempting to write, hand refused its service and he became stupid.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Attempting to rise from a seat he began to stagger, was obliged to steady himself on walking along the room.—Great pain and tightness in legs, esp. calves, extending to ankles, with redness, swelling, and itching of skin.—Legs excessively tight and painful, swollen, inflamed, itching much for nine days, followed by a small collection of gelatinous fluid inside foot, terminating in gangrene, followed by sphacelus.—Violent pain in calves as if bound with cords.

24. **Generalities.** — General tremors. — Paralysis. — Restlessness. — General malaise for several days.—The action of *Lolium* is apt to be manifested in very wet seasons.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness.—Sleep unusually heavy.—Sopor.

27. **Fever.**—Great internal chilliness.—Cold rigors all over, esp. in limbs. —Fever.—Cold sweat.

Lonicera Periclymenum.

Lonicera periclymenum. Woodbine. Honeysuckle. *N. O.* Caprifoliaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Irritability.

Characteristics.—Cooper has cured with *Lon. peri.* irritability of temper with violent outbursts; and has seen it produce the same.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lon. x., Vib. tin., Vib. op., Sambucus, Symphoricarpus (botan.); Staph., Hyo., Croc. (outbursts of temper).

Lonicera Xylosteum.

Lonicera xylosteum. Fly Woodbine. *N. O.* Caprifoliaceæ. Trituration or tincture of berries.

Clinical.—Coma vigil. Convulsions.

Characteristics.—*Lon. xylost.* is known from the effect of poisoning by its berries. Vomiting and purging; trembling and jerking of the limbs, convulsions and coma were the chief symptoms. Peculiar symptoms were: Contraction of one pupil and dilatation of the other. Abdomen retracted especially in umbilical region. Slow pulse.

Relations.—*Compare:* Dig. (slow pulse). Cad. s. and Rhod. (one pupil contracted, the other dilated). For botan. relations see Lon. peri.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Stupefaction.—Coma.
2. **Head.**—Great congestion of head and chest.
3. **Eyes.**—Conjunctiva red.—Pupils dilated.—Contraction of one pupil, dilatation of the other.—Everything foggy and indistinct to vision for half an hour.—Photophobia.
6. **Face.**—Face red.—Pallor.—Lips dry.
8. **Mouth.**—Tongue moist; coated with mucus.
11. **Stomach.**—Excessive thirst.—Profuse vomiting; and purging.
12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen retracted, esp. in umbilical region; soft.—Violent colic.
13. **Stool.**—Bloody stools.
17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Respiration rapid and deep.
19. **—Heart.**—Violent impulse of heart.—Pulse: slow; small, soft, irregular.
24. **Generalities.**—Frequent jerking of limbs.—Trembling and jerking of whole body.—Violent convulsions.—Seemed neither to hear nor see; unable to make answer.—When raised from bed, limbs and head fall over as if paralysed.
26. **Sleep.**—Sleepy.—Constant deep sleep with half-open eyes; red face.
27. **Fever.**—Extremities cold.—Fever.—Profuse cold sweat.

Luesinum *or* Lueticum, *see* Syphilinum.

Luna.

Moon's Rays. Sugar of milk is exposed on a glass plate to the moon's rays and stirred with a glass rod meanwhile. The sugar of milk so charged is dynamised in the usual way (Fincke). Higgins made a preparation by exposing pure water to the moon's rays for three or four hours in South America and then dynamising the water so charged.

Clinical.—Acidity. Epilepsy. Headache. Inter-menstrual flow. Œdema. Physometra. Somnambulism. Worms.

Characteristics.—Goullon of Weimar contributed to *Zeit. des Berl. Ver. H. A.* (translated in *Rev. Hom. Belge*, January, 1897), a notable article on "*The Influence of the Moon on the Human Organism*," in which he mentions, among other interesting facts, that somnambulism is a lunar effect; that worm affections are most troublesome at the full moon, and that goître diminishes, more or less, during the waning moon. On this fact is based the following *Spongia-Luna* treatment, which he calls "infallible": Cut slices of sponge of the size of a finger. Grill them at a candle flame till they are brittle at the centre but still elastic at the borders. Triturate the whole and put 7 or 8 grams into half a litre (rather less than a pint) of rain-water

or river-water. The bottling must be done three days before the new moon. Close the bottle and put it in a cellar, taking care to shake it once every day. Three days before the full moon the patient commences to take a tablespoonful night and morning. The greater part of the bottle will be finished during the waning moon. [*Spongia*, I may interpolate, is one of the remedies having < at full moon.] Goullon quotes the following remarkable case of somnambulism from the *Cercle Médical:* "A youth of fifteen, in good health in other respects, had been withdrawn from his apprenticeship, on account of his nightly promenades on roofs, and put in a private asylum. Although his room was oriented so that no actual moon-rays could reach it, the moon nevertheless exercised a potent influence upon him. As soon as it reaches the horizon he gets out of bed, and carefully, with closed eyes, moves towards a window, so high that he has to jump in order to reach and open it. As it is barricaded with an iron trellis he gets down, and, crossing the corridor, goes to the outer door, above which is a window. With cat-like agility he climbs up to this, when he is seized by three warders, who take him back to his room, where, *only after the moon has set*, can he lie down and go to sleep. In the morning he remembers nothing. At full moon the symptoms are still more extraordinary." Among other maladies notably influenced by the moon is epilepsy, and epilepsy < at full moon generally needs *Silic.* Skin diseases, according to Menuret, are frequently influenced by the moon. He instances a case of eczematous affection which increased with each waning moon, and was at its maximum intensity at the new moon, when it covered the whole face and chest, and was accompanied by unbearable itching. Then there was gradual improvement and the face became smooth, but scarcely had the full moon passed than all began again. Scabies and worm affections are < at full moon. Nervous affections, especially in subjects of sycosis, are frequently influenced by the moon. Moritz Hoffmann observed a young girl (daughter of an epileptic mother) whose whole body became swollen at every new moon, the swelling disappearing as the moon waned. [One of Swan's cases cured by *Luna* presented these symptoms : Excessive œdema of face, neck, and hands, with neuralgic pain in the swollen parts.] Mead tells of a child who was subject to convulsions at each waning moon. Gale remarked that with weakly persons there are two epochs at which excitability is most pronounced—the new moon and the full moon. Goullon quotes these words of Arago, which show that he had a proper estimation of the limits of physical analysis : "A deeper research is needed, for there is nothing to show that it is the light of the moon which is its only efficient agent. It must further be remarked that the nervous system, according to a large number of reports, constitutes an instrument far more delicate than the most subtle apparatus of actual physics. And, in fact, who does not know that the olfactory nerve detects in the air the existence of odorous particles of which chemical analysis cannot reveal the smallest trace?" The moon-rays have been treated as other "Imponderables" (see under *Magnetis Poli*, &c.) and attenuations prepared. Swan communicated to *H. W.*, xviii. 469, a proving of *Luna* 1m. made on a lady

physician, Dr. S. J. W. The prover was menstruating at the time the proving was commenced, but was otherwise in good health. Repeated doses were taken for two days. The effects lasted four weeks. The majority of the symptoms were observed in the generative sphere, the head and the lower limbs. The pains were > in open air ; > by cold application ; > by eructations and by passing flatus from vagina. < After sleep ; < from milk. Swan appends to his article some clinical observations. These symptoms will be found in the Schema in brackets.

Relations.—*Compare :* Æthus., Mag. c. (< from milk). The following medicines have relation to the moon's phases (italics indicate those which have the relation more pronounced) : < At *new moon :* Alum., Am. c., Bufo, Calc., *Caust.*, Clem., *Cup.*, Daph., Lyc., Saba., *Sep.*, Sil. < At *full moon :* Alum., *Calc.*, Cyc., *Graph.*, Kal. n., Nat. c., Nat. m., Saba., *Sep.*, *Sil.*, Spo., *Sul.*, Teuc. < During *increasing moon :* Arn., Clem. < During *waning moon : Dulc.*, Thuj.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Irritability on being spoken to.—Wants to be let alone.—Mind not clear.—Disinclined for mental or physical labour.—Sad, depressed.—Mental faculties, esp. ability to receive, retain, and express ideas, are most powerfully affected by the full rays of the moon in tropical countries ; the influences being most felt the day before the full moon.

2. **Head.**—Slight giddiness, with slight bitter taste l. side of tongue, with increased saliva.—While reading, sharp pain just above root of nose, followed instantly by pain in l. temple, then general headache (15 minutes) ; pain in l. temple returns later (half-hour after third dose) ; also deep burning, scraping pain in l. upper frontal bone, temporarily > by eating ; later > by a walk in open air.—Pain in occiput, changing to lame feeling on retiring, and preventing turning in bed with ease.—Woke 3 a.m. with very severe headache ; later drank cup of tea, which was immediately returned, tasting sour.—Headache > by magnetic passes.—(Severe frontal headache during menses speedily cured with 1m.)—(Congestion of blood to head with sensation of great fulness, 8 a.m.)

3. **Eyes.**—Weakness of eyes and feeling of sand < by the medicine.—Sharp stinging sensation, leaving a smarting.—(Stinging in r. eye cured with c.m.)—(Swelling of eyelids and profuse discharge of purulent matter with a painful smarting and profuse lachrymation ; without heat, or change of colour.)

5. **Nose.**—Sensation of a cold in head.—Coryza, sneezing, and pain in occiput.—4 p.m. sensation of heavy cold in head with lachrymation.—Discharge of yellowish-green mucus from nose.

6. **Face.**—(Œdema of face.)

8. **Mouth.**—Bitter taste l. side of tongue with increased flow of saliva.—Repeated later after eighth dose, with stinging in r. eye.—Recurred on waking, with faint feeling in stomach.—Increased flow of saliva, all day.

9. **Throat.**—Some soreness in throat.

11. **Stomach.**—(Is excellent in sour eructations, esp. if tasting of ingesta.)—No appetite ; slight nausea.—Desires something, she does not

know what.—Flatulency with burning in stomach.—Burning < after drinking milk.—Immediately ejected cup of tea during headache, the tea tasted sour. —Woke at midnight with severe heartburn and great distress in stomach; had to get out of bed.

12. **Abdomen.**—Colic, commencing two inches above umbilicus and seeming to pass directly upward to stomach, causing desire to bend forward. —Faint feeling in stomach on awaking and sensation of great distension and slight pain round umbilicus, > by eructations.—Pain through liver and spleen, 3 p.m.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Urgent desire for stool, immediately > by passing flatus.

14. **Urine.**—Urine profuse, clear, and watery, at times darker.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses less free, strings of dark blood; colic pain above umbilicus > by eructation.—Sharp pain l. side of vagina, leaving dull aching which seems to extend through l. external parts, then grows suddenly sharper, again returning to vagina and passing through to rectum.—Sharp pains fly from vagina through abdomen, ceasing in stomach-pit.—This pain was > later by passing flatus from vagina.—Bearing-down sensation.—Menses returned two days after ceasing.—After returning intense itching of labia majora extending into vagina, > bathing with cold water.—After a bath, followed by a short nap, woke suddenly with dull, heavy, dragging pains in pelvic region, with urgent desire to urinate, and general restless, languid feeling.—Cramp-like pains in pelvic region, as if uterus were being contracted by a strong electric current; at intervals.—(Excessive increase of menstrual flow, amounting to hæmorrhage.)

18. **Chest.**—After ascending stairs, a peculiar heating sensation, beginning at lower extremity of sternum and extending outwards, following somewhat attachment of diaphragm on each side to a point under each arm; at same time warm glow down arms to finger-tips; most in l. (5 minutes).

19. **Heart.**—On retching, peculiar feeling round heart as though it stopped beating, > by eructations, < by lying down.—Suffocative sensation round heart.—Pulse rapid.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Very severe pain in sacral region, in evening.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Slight rheumatic pains in shoulders, esp. l.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sharp, quick pain in l. cervical nerve, intermittent every few seconds.—Sharp pain in l. great toe.—Swollen feeling, and sensation as if tightly bound in r. calf and in hypochondria.—Pain like growing-pain above l. knee, > walking.—After retiring, aching in bones of lower limbs, with pain in lumbo-sacral region.—Great lameness in anterior tibial region from walking.—Acrid yellow leucorrhœa through day, with backache and pain in r. ovary; great itching, which was not > till cold wet cloth applied after retiring.

24. **Generalities.**—(Excessive œdema of face, neck, and hands, with neuralgic pains in the swollen parts.)

25. **Skin.**—Stinging itching r. side of body as if an insect was biting the parts, felt most on foot, leg, and forearm.

26. **Sleep.**—Symptoms < on waking.—Felt as if had not slept enough. —Dreams: horrible; of death; of murder; waking in affright.

27. **Fever.**—Woke 6 a.m. with severe chill, after which he had headache; felt sick and weak all day; at night had horrible dreams of death.

Lupulus.

Humulus lupulus. Hop. *N. O.* Cannabinaceæ (of the Urticaceæ). Tincture of the seeded spikes. Trituration. Tincture of Lupuline (small resinous granules covering the scales).

Clinical.—Dyspepsia. Dysuria. Gonorrhœa.

Characteristics.—*Lupulus* has had a somewhat extensive proving, to the symptoms of which have been added the effects of working with hops and of sleeping in rooms where hops were stored. The "hop-pillow" remedy for sleeplessness is well known; and this sleep-provoking effect passes into delirium and stupefaction. In a child of twelve, who remained several days in a room where hops were being picked, there was: Frequent starting up from deep sleep with violent delirium, from which he could only be aroused with great difficulty, when he recognised the bystanders, but immediately fell backward into stupor. It was months before he recovered. The effects which remained were: Dilated pupils; mental indolence; unsteady movements; erythema. Among other symptoms of *Lupulus* are: Burning in urethra during urination. Nausea and vomiting. Turning sensation in stomach. Fermenting in abdomen. Twitching of tendons. Faintness. > In open air.

Relations.—*Compare:* Urt. urens, Cann. ind., Cann. s., Op. *Antidoted by:* Coffee.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Frequent starting from deep sleep with violent delirium, from which he could only be aroused with great difficulty, immediately lapsing again into stupor.—Mental functions remained indolent several months.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, stupefaction.—Confusion.—Rush of blood to head and eyes.—Heat in head and face; with confusion and dull headache.—Headache: insupportable; drawing; dull pressure.—Violent pulsating of temporal arteries.

3. **Eyes.**—Pupils remained dilated several months.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue thickly coated, dry.

9. **Throat.**—Strong pulsation of carotids.

11. **Stomach.**—Appetite lost.—Great thirst, no appetite.—Eructations: nauseating; tasting of hops.—Nausea.—Vomiting.—Sensation: of increased warmth in stomach; of turning with nausea without diminished appetite; of turning with feeling of hunger, but without appetite.

12. **Abdomen.**—Fermentation and dull pains in abdomen.—Dull griping in lower abdomen with nausea.

13. **Stool.**—Stool softer than usual, with urging so great he could hardly reach the closet.—Stool retarded.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Burning in urethra during micturition, not > by coffee.—Urine retarded.—Diuresis.—Urine dark brown, clear.

15, 16. **Sexual Organs.**—Diminishes and allays sexual appetite.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Respiration deep, almost stertorous.
19. **Heart.**—Pulse slow and intermittent.
22. **Upper Limbs.**—Great twitching of tendons.
23. **Lower Limbs.**—Paralytic weakness.
24. **Generalities.**—Movements difficult and unsteady for months.—Occasionally the smell made him so faint and dizzy he was obliged to go into the open air.—Drawing in almost all muscles in short paroxysms, < between shoulders, and in muscles of arms and hands ; pains rheumatic, shift from place to place.
25. **Skin.**—Scarlatina-like erythema, esp. over face ; with here and there small pustules.
26. **Sleep.**—Sopor.—Great drowsiness.
27. **Fever.**—Pulse slow.—Profuse, greasy, clammy perspiration.—Profuse perspiration with high temperature.

Lycopersicum.

Lycopersicum esculentum. Solanum lycopersicum. Tomato. Love-apple. *N. O.* Solanaceæ. Tincture of ripe fruit. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Backache. Coryza. Deltoid rheumatism. Diabetes. Diarrhœa. Eyes, affections of. Gout. Headache. Leucorrhœa. Metrorrhagia. Obesity. Rheumatism. Throat sore.

Characteristics.—There is a popular impression that eating Tomatoes is a cause of cancer. The impression is not strong enough to prevent the universal use of them, and I have been unable to discover any basis for the idea. Cooper gave *Lycopers.* in a case of rodent ulcer and caused sharp pain and temporary spread of the disease. Cooper commends the use of them in cases of obesity. I know of one instance in which the slightest indulgence in them brings on an attack of gout. When raw they require mustard or other condiment, being cold to the stomach. Gross made a proving of *Lycopers.* It caused sticking and pressing pains ; a sense of paralysis ; peevishness and loss of memory ; pressing and boring pains in head ; stopped catarrh. Some women cannot eat tomatoes without getting backache, leucorrhœa, or metrorrhagia. In Gross's proving the headache was < in evening, she was obliged to rise in the night to urinate. The mind symptoms were <, and the headache > by leaning the head against something. Dr. Herbert H. Roberts, of Derby, Conn., has published (*N. A. J. H.*, October, 1900) provings made by himself, two with the 3x and two with the 30x tinctures. "The original tincture was made from the thoroughly ripened fruit, great pains being taken to thoroughly macerate the seeds as well as the pulp." Dr. Roberts' symptoms seem to me of great importance. They will be found marked "(R.)" in the Schema. The rheumatic and congestive symptoms were mostly produced by the 3x, the nervous symptoms mostly by the 30x. Roberts remarks that the natives of Mexico

and California eat quantities of the ripe fruit to prevent rheumatism. Very decided rheumatic pains were developed both by Gross and Roberts. The right deltoid was very markedly affected, and should make *Lycopers.* a companion to *Sang.* in shoulder pains. The headaches were very intense and characteristic, in some great soreness remained after the pain had gone. This is a not uncommon feature ; and neuralgic headaches with this concomitant or sequela should call *Lycopers.* to mind. A coryza < out of doors should make *Lycopers.* a useful alternative to *Cepa*, which has > out of doors. < By noise. < By motion. (Gross's rheumatic pains were bad both by rest and motion.) The headache in one instance was completely > by tobacco smoke. > In warm room. > By external heat. Right side principally affected, symptoms proceed from right to left, but left side is not so severely affected. Polyuria was a feature of both provings, and with the great thirst should give *Lycopers.* a place in diabetes. Dark-complexioned people seem to be *suited to* its action from two cases recorded by Roberts. (1) Widow, 50, dark complexion, large, stout, grey eyes. Sudden attack of grip. Very severe aching pains all over, up and down back, limbs, head. Beating, throbbing in head, beginning in occiput, spreading all over head, settling with great violence in temples. Excruciating pain back of eyes and in balls as if they would burst with the pressure. Light causes pain. Delirium. Severe, deep, racking cough. Thirst for large quantities. Pupils contracted. *Lycopers.* 3x every hour, cleared away the fever and acute symptoms by the following morning, and rapidly cured the remaining cough. (2) Man, 40, dark complexion, black hair and eyes, tall, thick-set. Severe bursting, throbbing pain beginning in occiput and settling with great force in temporal and frontal regions ; eyes painful, < from light ; pupils contracted. Thirst for large quantities. Temperature 104° F. Pulse full flowing. *Lycopers.* 3x every hour given in evening removed headache before midnight. Next day right tonsil swollen and inflamed ; sore on swallowing ; feeling of a lump there. Temperature 101°. Rapidly got well.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Tobacco smoke. *Compare :* Bell., Hyo., Dulc., Caps., Sol. t., Sol. n. (botan.) ; Ant. t. (weakness of cervical muscles). In coryza, Cepa (but Cepa has > open air, Lycopers. < open air). Contracted pupils, Op. Deltoid rheumatism, Sang. Diabetes, Uran. nit. Headache ; sore throat ; right side ; Bell. Headache < on coughing, < in open air, Caps.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Thoughts disappear, < when leaning head against anything ; forgets everything he wishes to recollect.—Peevish about trifles, < by weakness of memory.—Unusually active for short periods, followed by longer periods of dulness (R.).—Cannot keep mind fixed on work (R.).—Very irritable, noises greatly annoy (R.).

2. **Head.**—Giddiness with inclination to faint on attempting to walk (R.).—Heavy confusion ; dulness of the head.—Heaviness of head with weak-

ness of cervical muscles.—Sensation as if head were compressed from both sides.—Very severe nervous headache all over head, but settling in back of eye and temples with great force; pupils contracted; complete > from tobacco smoke (R.).—Intense throbbing, bursting headache, beginning in occiput and spreading all over head, settling with great violence in occipital and temporal regions (R.).—Boring; therewith the skin of forehead becomes painfully tense.—Pressure beneath frontal bone as if the brain would be forced out, > leaning head against something; evening, and continuing awhile after going to bed.—Bursting pain in head, esp. vertex; and when coughing (R.).—Dull pain with occasional sharp shooting pain in temples (R.).—Sensation as if a nail were sticking into r. parietal region.—Boring in l. occiput.—Boring, pressing pain in r. occiput (R.).—Dull, heavy pain in occiput (R.).—Sore, bruised feeling in whole head after pain had ceased (R.).—Head, esp. scalp, sore to touch (R.).

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes: dull, heavy; ache and feel sore and burn, intense aching as if eyeball being much contracted (R.).—Lids feel heavy and swollen (R.).—Pupils minutely contracted (R.).—Light painful (R.).—Letters run together when reading (R.).—Eyes water on close work (R.).—Keeps wiping eyes to see clearly (R.).—Twitching in l. inner canthus (R.).

5. **Nose.**—Stopped catarrh.—Profuse watery coryza excoriating alæ; drops down posterior nares; saltish taste; markedly < out of doors (R.).

6. **Face.**—Face flushed (R.).—Pallid (R.).—Pressure in r. zygoma.—Stitch in l. cheek.—Stitches in l. zygoma.

8. **Mouth.**—Itching and tickling in roof of mouth (R.).—Tongue: coated thick yellow; thick and white, more in centre (R.).—Foul breath (R.).—Foul taste (R.).

9. **Throat.**—Constant desire to clear throat.—Throat slightly sore on swallowing.—Mucous membrane of pharynx pale, tip of uvula and arches of pharynx red and inflamed (R.).—Burning raw feeling r. side of throat, changing to l.; l. side slightly sore (R.).—Swelling of l. tonsil, doubtfully malignant, is much relieved in an elderly woman (Cooper).

11. **Stomach.**—Thirst for large quantities of water (R.).—Great flatulency between 10 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. (R.).—Violent eructations of gas with taste of food (R.).—Burning sensation in stomach towards evening and during evening (R.).

12. **Abdomen.**—Great flatulency of abdomen (R.).

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Brownish, watery diarrhœa (R.).—Stool brownish, yellow, frothy, no urging, painless (R.).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Must rise at night to urinate (Gross, also R.).—Constant debility when in open air; not at all in warm room (R.).—Increase of watery constituents of urine, not of total solids (R.).

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Profuse leucorrhœal discharge (immediately).—In some cases, what was thought to be too frequent menstruation (with depressing backache), brought on by free use of canned tomatoes, the flow would return whenever this food was eaten for a few meals.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness towards night (R.).—Husky voice (R.).—Hoarseness: with constant tickling in pit of throat; with constant desire to clear throat (R.).—Cough: deep, harsh; starting from irritation in lower chest (R.).—Dry, hacking cough coming on at night and keeping

him awake (R.).—Explosive cough (R.).—Expectoration white and in lumps (R.).—Expectoration early in morning with more later in day (R.).

18. **Chest.**—Slight sticking beneath l. side of sternum ; without difficulty of respiration.—Oppression in chest ; in lower lobe of r. lung (R.).—Relief of soreness and tenderness of scirrhous breast (Cooper).

19. **Heart.**—Fine stitching pains at base of heart (R.).—Lame pain in region of heart (R.).—Pulse 100, full and flowing (R.).

20. **Neck and Back.**—Rheumatic pain near attachment of trapezius muscle to spine (R.).—Heavy dragging in r. scapula (R.).—Intense aching through whole back, esp. lumbar region (R.).—Intense aching through back and limbs even after headache had stopped (R.).—Backache in lower dorsal and lumbar region, making them gloomy and depressed (in women from eating tomatoes).—Cannot get into a comfortable position (R.).

21. **Limbs.**—Intense aching, rheumatic pain in muscles of all limbs (R.). —Lame, tired feeling in all limbs, with great exhaustion (R.).

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Sharp (rheumatic) pain in r. deltoid and pectoral muscles ; < lifting arm upward and outward (R.).—Dragging in r. deltoid (R.).—Gnawing pain in middle of r. arm on motion (R.).—Twinges, and rheumatic pain, in r. elbow-joint (R.).—Sticking on inner side of l. forearm.—Sensation of numbness and weight as if arm asleep (R.).—Tingling along r. ulnar nerve and branches (R.).—Benumbing, aching pain through r. hand and wrist, with occasional stitches through ball of r. thumb.—Lameness of l. wrist, hand, and fingers, where it is painful even when not moving it (R.).—Sharp cutting pain extending through l. wrist and palm when pressing hand firmly against anything (R.).

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Painful sticking behind articulation of l. hip.—Intense aching pain in lower limbs (R.).—Sharp sticking pain along course of r. crural nerve (R.).—Rheumatic aching along crural nerves (R.).—Dull aching pains along border of r. fibula to os calcis, where it is < (R.).—Sticking above r. external malleolus, during rest and motion.—Dull aching pains deep in r. lower leg as if in bones, < by continued motion (R.).—Cramps in r. calf when raising foot from floor (R.).—R. calf lame and sore (R.).—Rheumatic pain in r. ankle (R.).

24. **Generalities.**—All night lies on back, from sensation of paralysis.

25. **Skin.**—Erythematous lupus much relieved (Cooper).

26. **Sleep.**—Very restless sleep (R.).—Unable to fall asleep in evening, tosses about, every position uncomfortable.—Frequent waking and tossing, limbs when pressed feel paralysed.—Wakened by insignificant dreams.—Confused, disagreeable dreams (R.).

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness towards night, preceded by thirst for large quantities of water (R.).—Chilliness with sweat (R.).—Temperature from 100·5° to 101° F.—Sweat on awaking confined to a strip about four inches wide along whole length of back.

Lycopodium.

Lycopodium clavatum. Muscus terrestris repens. Pes ursinus. Club-moss. Wolf's-claw. (Hilly pastures and heaths in Central and Northern Europe, Russian Asia, and North America. Common in Great Britain, especially the North.) *N. O.* Lycopodiaceæ. Trituration of spores. Tincture of spores. Tincture of fresh plant. Etherial tincture of spores (ether dissolves the spore cases).

Clinical.—*Abdomen, distended.* Abortion. Albuminuria. *Aneurism.* Angina pectoris. *Aphasia.* Asthma. *Axilla, offensive perspiration of. Biliousness. Borborygmi.* Bright's disease. *Cancer.* Cataract. *Constipation. Consumption.* Corns. Cough. Cramps. Cystitis. Debility. *Diphtheria. Distension.* Dropsies. Dysentery. Dysmenorrhœa. *Dyspepsia.* Ear, eczema behind. *Eczema.* Ephelis. Epistaxis. *Epithelioma. Excoriation.* Eye, inflammation of ; polypus of canthus. *Face, eruption on. Feet, perspiring.* Fibroma. *Flatulence.* Gall-stone colic. Glands, swelling of. Goître. *Gout. Gravel.* Hæmaturia. Hæmorrhoids. Hair, falling out. Hands, chapped. *Heartburn.* Heart, diseases of. *Hemiopia.* Hernia. Hydropericardium. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Impotence. Influenza. Intermittents. Intertrigo. *Irritation.* Labour-pains, abnormal. *Lip, cancer of. Liver, derangement of. Liver-spots. Locomotor ataxy. Lungs, affections of. Menstruation, disorders of.* Metrorrhagia. *Nævus.* Nymphomania. Otorrhœa. Panaritium. Paralysis. Paralysis agitans. *Peritonitis.* Phlegmasia dolens. Physometra. *Plica polonica. Pneumonia.* Polypus, of eye ; of ear ; of nose. Proctalgia. Prostatitis. Pylorus, affections of. Quinsy. Renal colic. *Rheumatism.* Rhagades. *Sciatica. Sleep, abnormal. Speech, disordered ;* stammering. Strains. Sunstroke. *Taste, abnormal. Throat, sore. Tongue, coated ;* cramp in. Typhoid fever. *Urine, abnormal.* Varicosis. Warts. *Water-brash.* Whooping-cough. *Worms. Yawning.*

Characteristics.—*Lycopodium* is one of the pivotal remedies of the materia medica, and an intimate acquaintance with its properties and relations is essential to a proper understanding of the materia medica as a whole. The spores from which the attenuations are made have been called "vegetable sulphur" (probably on account of their use for producing stage-lightning at theatres), and *Lyc.* ranks with *Sulphur* and *Calcarea* in the central trio around which all the rest of the materia medica can be grouped. The *Lycopodiums* stand between the mosses and the ferns, and in past eras occupied a most important place in the world's vegetation as fossils show. In the old school the function of *Lyc.* has dwindled into its use as an "inert" coating for pills and an "inert" powder for dusting on excoriated surfaces. Earlier practitioners did not consider it as by any means inert. Teste mentions that it is recorded of a decoction of the plant that it has caused vomiting. The use of the powder in intertrigo was not regarded as a physical one but as medicinal. It was praised by Wedel, Lantilius, Gesner, and others in (1) cardialgia and flatulent colic of children and young girls ; (2) diseases of children ; (3) nephritic colic and calculi—which is about as much as some homœopathists know about it at the present day. But Mérat and de Lens speak of its internal use in : Rheumatism ; retention of urine ; nephritis ; epilepsy ; and pulmonary diseases. In Poland it is used for powdering the hair in "plica polonica," a decoction being used internally and also externally at the same time. The comparative

fruitfulness of the two schools of medicine may be accurately measured in the history of this drug: in the old school it has dwindled into an "inert" powder; in homœopathy, by means of the scientific methods of developing and investigating drug action it possesses, all the old virtues of *Lyc.* have been confirmed and precisionised, and a new world of medicinal action added to them. Teste puts *Lyc.* at the head of a group containing *Nat. m.*, *Viol. tric.*, and *Ant. c.* Among the common characters he attributed to them are: Primary action on digestive organs and adjoining glands; on liver and larger intestines rather than stomach. Aversion to bread and < from eating bread and foods made of fermented and fermentable dough. Frequent and painful eructations. Sour eructations; vomiting; distension; alternate diarrhœa and constipation. Pale, whitish, cloudy, mucous urine, often fetid. Premature and profuse menses. Peevishness. Rush of blood to head. Falling of hair; with crusty scalp eruption. Inflammation of eyes and lids. Deficiency of vital heat. Contraction of tendons, especially hamstrings. These are general features common to the group. *Lyc.* acts profoundly on the entire organism, on solids and fluids. It causes paralysis and paralytic weakness of limbs, of brain, suppurative conditions, even gangrene. It is *particularly suited to:* Persons of keen intellect, but feebler muscular development; upper part of body wasted, lower semi-dropsical; lean and predisposed to lung and hepatic conditions; herpetic and scrofulous constitutions; hypochondriacs subject to skin diseases; lithic acid diathesis, much red sediment in urine, urine itself transparent; sallow people with cold extremities, haughty disposition, when sick, mistrustful, slow of comprehension, weak memory; weak children with well-developed heads but puny, sickly bodies, irritable, nervous, and unmanageable when sick, after sleep cross, pushing every one away angrily; old women and children. In my experience it has been more indicated in persons of dry temperament and dark complexion; but this is not by any means exclusive. Undernourished states suggest it. But it is impossible to get the best therapeutic results for this great remedy without an intimate knowledge of certain leading characteristics. *Lyc.* will cure any case in which the totality of symptoms correspond with symptoms of the remedy; but it will be found that in a large proportion of cases in which this is the case, there will be present some symptoms which are peculiarly characteristic of the remedy, constituting what are called keynotes. Practice on keynote symptoms alone is an absurdity; but the right use of keynote symptoms is an immense saving of labour. The *Lyc.* keynotes are very pronounced, and though I cannot say that one is more important than another, I give them in this order. (1) < From 4 to 8 p.m. [In one case cured by *Lyc.* it was: "Bad from 4 to 6; better at 8; gone at 9."] In any case, when the symptoms are < from 4 to 8 p.m., the chances are very great that the rest of the case will correspond to *Lyc.*, no matter what the disease may be. The times may not be accurately at these hours, and still *Lyc.* may be the remedy. < At 4 p.m. or from 4 to 6; and the condition may continue into the night without the 8 p.m. alleviation. But the grand characteristic is 4 to 8. (2) The second keynote is in *direction*, right to left. Any affection com-

mencing on the right side and spreading to the left is likely to require *Lyc.*, whether it be headache, sore throat, chest affection, abdominal affection, pains in ovaries—if the affection begins on the right side and spreads to the left *Lyc.* must be studied. Cutting pains shooting from right to left in any part indicate *Lyc.* In this it is complementary to *Lach.*, which has just as characteristically the opposite direction. *Lyc.* is a right-side medicine ; but right-sidedness is not so characteristic as the direction right to left. These two features are perhaps the most valuable keynotes in the materia medica. After them in importance, and scarcely less important, come others. (3) > From uncovering. This is general, but it applies to sufferings in the head more particularly. If a patient complains of headache, no matter of what kind, and if the headache is distinctly > by taking off the hat or other covering, *Lyc.* will probably be the remedy. This is the great dividing line between this remedy and *Sil.*, another great headache medicine : in *Sil.* cases the patient must wrap up the head. > From loosening the garments is in the same category. (4) The next characteristic is somewhat of an opposite kind : > From warm drinks ; < from cold food and drink. This does not refer to gastric complaints alone, but to headache, sore throat, and any other condition. (5) Fan-like movement of alæ nasi occurring in cerebral, pulmonary, and abdominal complaints. The movements are usually rapid, never slow, and are not synchronous with the breathing. In the same order with this are spasmodic movements of facial muscles : angles of mouth alternately drawn up and relaxed ; and spasmodic movements of tongue, it cannot be protruded ; rolls from side to side like a pendulum. One prover had a kind of cramp in the tongue when speaking, cutting off the end of every sentence. Nodding and side to side movement of the head. Loosvelt (*H. W.*, xiv. 396) has found that "half-open condition of the eyes during sleep" is a strong indication for *Lyc.*, and has led him to make cures in cases of bronchitis, pneumonia, and typhoid when other remedies have failed. The "fan-like movement" of the alæ nasi led Halbert to the cure of a case of nervous asthma (*H. W.*, xxxiii. 545) : Mrs. S., 28, had periodic attacks of spasmodic asthma, always ushered in by unusual excitement and attended by peculiar mental depression. The attack for which Halbert saw her was induced by a violent fit of anger, and persisted longer than usual. Extreme despondency and melancholy, would have nothing to do with her friends. Fan-like motion of alæ nasi. Constriction of throat, like globus, but always induced by regurgitation of food. Excessive appetite easily satisfied. Fulness of abdomen with flatulence. Constipation, dry, hard stools. Dyspnœa. Slight cough with chest constriction ; > in open air. All symptoms < 4 to 8 p.m. *Lyc.* 6x trit. cured. (6) Suddenness ; sudden flashes of heat, lightning-like pains ; sudden satiety. Pains and symptoms come and go suddenly, as with *Bell.* (7) Sensation as if a hand were in the body clutching the entrails (also as with *Bell.*). (8) Restlessness > by motion. (9) Right foot hot, left foot cold. (10) Burning pains > by heat ; burning like hot coals between scapulæ. Burning stinging in breasts. (11) Dryness of parts : of mucous membranes ; of vagina ; of skin, especially palms. Prominent among mental symptoms is

Fear: of being alone ; of men ; of his own shadow. *Apprehensiveness:* susceptible to natural causes of fear which make a profound impression on bodily organs, as the liver ; mental states resulting from fear. Profound sadness and inclination to weep. Peevish. Forgetful. Avaricious. Imperiousness. *Lyc.* is a remedy for misers. The headaches are in great variety, but the modalities will generally decide : < 4 to 8 p.m. ; from eating ; from warmth of bed ; from becoming heated during a walk ; from heat in general ; from mental exertion ; > in open air ; in cool place ; by uncovering. Hair falls out. Ophthalmia : conjunctiva looks like red flesh. *Lyc.* has cured desperate cases of facial neuralgia with the general characteristics of the drug. The facial appearance is pale and yellow ; deeply furrowed ; looks elongated. Sordes in teeth. *Lyc.* is in the front rank among flatulent remedies. Incarcerated flatulence ; more in intestines than stomach ; painful with > by eructations. There is the sinking sensation at epigastrium ; and it is < in the night, waking up the patient ; or < in afternoon. This sensation becomes translated into canine hunger, but as soon as a morsel of food is swallowed there is distension and fulness to the throat, preventing him eating any more. Sour stomach, sour taste, sour vomiting. Thirst for little and often, but drinking cold water = nausea. Great weakness with the vomiting. Cord-like tension across hypochondria. Flatulence incarcerated, pressing outward, sensation as if something moving up and down in bowels. Great sensitiveness in liver region. [This sensitiveness is a characteristic of *Lyc.*, as it is of its complementary remedies, *Lach.*, *Kali iod.*, and *Iod.* It has led me to cure many cases of sciatica having this characteristic : cannot bear to lie on painful side it is so sensitive. Especially in case of right-side sciatica of this description. Gums, epigastrium, abdomen, right side of chest, eruption round anus, all soft parts are sensitive. Touch and pressure < all these ; only > tearing in head.] The flatulence presses on rectum and bladder. There is out-pushing also in right inguinal ring ; and *Lyc.* has cured many cases of right inguinal hernia, especially in children. *Lyc.* is one of the great remedies for constipation where purgatives have been abused. Spasmodic constriction of rectum. Constipation of infants. The urinary symptoms present no less important characteristics than the gastric. Renal colic, with stinging, tearing, digging pain in right ureter to bladder, as if some small calculus was tearing its way to bladder. Aching in back before micturition. Child cries before micturating ; red sand is found on diaper. Aching in kidneys < before > after urinating. The catamenia are too early and too profuse. Extreme sadness and irritability before, ceasing with the flow. Cutting pain right to left. Left leg colder than right. Borborygmi under left ribs in front. Ill-humour. Bearing-down pains and headache. Intolerance of tight clothing. Sensation as if a hand were in body clutching the entrails. Though a right-side remedy, it must not be supposed that *Lyc.* is exclusively so. It has cured left ovarian pain, dull aching, < on raising the limb or turning in bed. It is of great service in pregnancy (nausea ; varices ; excessive fœtal movements) ; and in labour (unsatisfactory pains). The " burning " of *Lyc.* is exemplified in the cure of a case of

puerperal fever having these symptoms : Feels as though hot balls dropped from each breast through to back, rolling down back, along each leg, and dropping off heels ; this alternated with sensation as if balls of ice followed same course. Phlegmasia dolens. *Lyc.* has a very large range in respiratory affections. Salt sputa ; milky ; greenish yellow ; thick yellow muco-pus. Dry burning catarrh of nose, larynx, throat, chest. A very characteristic cough of *Lyc.*, which I have verified, is this : "Dry teasing cough in emaciated boys. The cough of *Lyc.* is provoked by : Irritation from deep breathing ; stretching out throat ; and by empty swallowing. A patient of mine to whom I gave *Lyc.* 30 developed this symptom : "Pain under sternum as if food lodged there and she could not breathe through it." Cough < on waking. All the blood-vessels from the heart to the capillaries are affected by *Lyc.* It has cured both nævus and aneurism, and relieved many conditions of disordered heart. It is also one of the most important remedies in varicosis. Excessive sensitiveness is a note of *Lyc.* : Cannot bear any strong smells. Cannot endure noise. Sensitiveness to sound has a curious development in this symptom : In the evening she continues to hear the music she has heard during the day. "Heaviness of the arm" is a special feature among the general paralysing effects of *Lyc.* Skinner cured with *Lyc.* c.m. this case : A lady had burning in right arm with paralysis, preventing her grasping anything with the right hand. Had had much worry. Irritability before menstrual period, > by the flow. < From 6 to 7 p.m. With the burning was a sharp pain shooting up the arm ; but it was not the pain which caused the paresis. Nash mentions that the sphere of *Lyc.* in impotence is considerable. It covers the case of old men who marry again and find themselves impotent ; and the case of young men who have become impotent from masturbation or sexual excess. The desire is strong but the power is absent ; penis small, cold, relaxed. P. C. Majumdar records (*Ind. Hom. Rev.*, x. 1) the case of a boy, 14, who had general dropsy and anasarca consequent on the subsidence of an enlarged spleen under allopathic medication. There was afternoon fever (< 4 to 8 p.m.), slight chilliness, but no thirst ; difficult breathing on lying down, urine scanty and high coloured, bowels constipated, heart's action weak but regular. *Apis* caused the urine to be more free, but a troublesome diarrhœa set in. *Apocy.* 6x removed the diarrhœa, but had no effect on the dropsy. *Lyc.* 30 was now given purely on the symptoms, and quickly cleared up the case. S. A. Jones (*Amer. Hom.*, xx. 283) calls attention to the irritability of *Lyc.*, and instances the cure of a boy of typhoid with excessive tympanites when the case seemed almost hopeless, the guiding symptoms being : "When awake exceedingly cross, irritable, scolding, screaming, behaving disagreeably," which was quite different from his usual nature. *Lyc.* 30 was given. The same writer (*H. R.*, xi. 351) relates an involuntary proving of *Lyc.* from inhalation of the fumes in the course of chemical experiment, *Lyc.* powder being added to a boiling mass. The writer (apparently a medical man) had at times whilst engaged in the experiments : Frightful headaches (occiput, vertex, and through right eye), always > by *Mag. phos.* In addition he discovered 12·5 per

cent. of albumen in his urine, which had been tested a short time previously and found normal. Other characteristic symptoms of *Lyc.* were present, and all disappeared, including albuminuria, when the experiments were abandoned. H. Goullon (*H. R.*, vi. 155) cured this case of cystitis : A man, 55, subject to attacks of enteralgia, was seized two days after such an attack with a severe cystitis, with fever and palpitation of the heart. The calls to micturate were increased, and he could hardly reach the vessel quick enough to prevent premature escape of the urine, so severe and sudden was the urging. During and sometimes after the passage there was intense burning pain, "as if molten lead were flowing through the urethra." During the height of the pain he grasped the penis to obtain relief. The urine, which was discharged in very scanty quantities, looked turbid, almost loamy, had a dirty brownish-red colour, and a peculiar odour of malt. *Lyc.* 12 was given, six drops in half a wineglassful of water : a teaspoonful every three hours. Cured in twenty-four hours. J. E. Winans (*Med. Adv.*, xix. 499) points out the appropriateness of *Lyc.* to the effects of chewing tobacco. Allen records under *Tabac.* this symptom : Convulsions, head firmly drawn back, with rigidity of muscles of back of neck ; *constantly recurring rigid* tetanic spasms, muscles of back being principally affected, till death a week after he chewed the tobacco." Winans had a very similar case from the same cause—clonic, opisthotonic spasms as of cerebro-spinal meningitis—which he cured with *Lyc.* c.m. and m.m. given after each tetanic seizure. Other *Lyc.* symptoms verified by him are : "Forehead *cold*, but *becomes warm if lightly covered*" (*Sil.*) ; and, in pernicious intermittents "a long-lasting chill coming on 9 a.m., and generally passing off *without subsequent heat or sweat.*" Drysdale has recorded (*B. J. H.*, xlii. 203) the cure of a young woman whose hands were covered with warts. One 2 gr. tablet of *Lyc.* 6 trituration was given at bedtime. The warts soon began to shrivel, and in less than six weeks were all gone. The sphere of *Lyc.* in metrorrhagia is illustrated by a case of Waszily's (quoted *H. W.*, xxviii. 320) : Mrs. O., 44, menses after being absent eight months had come on and lasted fourteen days. She felt particularly well, and had walked out, when a violent flooding came on, and she had to be taken home in a carriage and put to bed. Dark blood with large clots flowed from her, < every movement ; no pain. Previous day had much flatulent distress. *Lyc.* 30, two globules on the tongue. After that one large clot passed and nothing more. Rapid recovery followed. Among the *peculiar sensations* of *Lyc.* are : As if everything was turning round. As if temples being screwed together. As if brain vacillating to and fro. As if head would burst. As if head opened. Pain in head as if caused by wrong position. As if eyes too large. As if hot blood rushed into ears. As if sulphur vapour in throat. Front teeth as if too long. Vesicles on tip of tongue as if scalded and raw. As if a ball rose up in throat. As if hard body lodged in back of throat. As if everything eaten was rising up. As if œsophagus was being clutched and twisted. As if steam rising from stomach to head. As if something were moving up and down in stomach. As if suspensor ligament of liver would tear. As if stomach would fall down. As if drops of water were falling

down. As if heart hung by a thread. As if gimlets were running into spine. As if dogs with sharp teeth were gnawing her. Tension as from a cord in diaphragm. As if chest constricted with tight waistcoat. (Cramps in chest accompanying stomach affections is a strong indication for *Lyc.*) Burning as of hot coals between scapulæ. As if hot balls dropped from each breast through to back, rolling down back, along each leg and dropping off heels; alternating with balls of ice. As if water spurted on back. As if lying on ice. The symptoms are < by touch, pressure, weight of clothing. Riding in carriage = nausea. < Morning on waking; < afternoon, 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 4 to 6 p.m., 4 to 8 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m.; < evening before midnight. < After eating, even if ever so little. < Wrapping up head, even wearing hat or bonnet. < In warm room. < Getting warm by exercise. Warmth of bed < headache and irritation of skin, but > toothache, rheumatism, and other symptoms. Great desire for open air. > In open air; by uncovering. Must be fanned, especially wants to be fanned on the back (burning between shoulders). > By warm, < by cold food and drink. < By wet weather; by stormy weather; especially by wind. < From moistening diseased parts. Rest <; motion >. Lying down > headache; pain in epigastrium. Lying on back > cough. < Lying on right side in liver affection. < Lying on painful side (sciatica). < Lying on left side. < By rising from a seat; > after. < From lamplight; from looking fixedly at any point. < From eating cabbage; vegetables, beans and peas, with husks; bread, especially rye bread and pastry. < From wine. < From milk. < Before menstruation. < From suppressed menstruation. [*Lyc.* is very prone to cause aggravations, especially when highly attenuated, and hence it is necessary to give it with caution. Unless the indications are quite clear it is better to start a case on an allied remedy. I gave Miss E. *Lyc.* 30 for constipation. Soon after taking it she had pains in upper abdomen in all directions; urging to stool without ability to pass it; much flatus which could neither be got up nor down. *Lyc.* 1m. was now given, a few globules dissolved in water, a teaspoonful at bedtime. All symptoms vanished. On rising a second teaspoonful was taken, and after this the bowels were well relieved. On another occasion she took *Lyc.* 1m. in the evening, and immediately felt her throat tight and uncomfortable; but this passed off and she went to bed. At 5 a.m. she woke with choking; had the greatest difficulty in getting her breath. She managed to reach a bottle of *Bell.* 3, and a dose of this relieved her at once.—A patient for whom *Lyc.* 5 had, to her great delight reduced the gouty swellings about her finger-joints, till she could get rings on she had not been able to wear for years, was obliged to discontinue it on account of the distressing headaches it caused.—Mr. W. had every Sunday afternoon attacks of pain like biliary colic. They came on at 5 p.m. and lasted till 1 a.m. The pain started from right of gall bladder, travelled to middle line, and then passed downwards. In the attack he was cold and yet sweated. Bowels constipated. *Lyc.* 1m., one dose every alternate day. A powder of the same was given to be dissolved in water, of which a teaspoonful was to be taken every twenty minutes in the event of an attack. During the

week he felt better, but on the next Sunday he had the worst attack he had ever had, and the *Lyc.* given to be taken frequently did not relieve at all. *Nux* 30 was next given night and morning. The next Sunday was passed without any pain, and he felt much better generally. Cases of this kind could be multiplied indefinitely, and I have known some very good prescribers almost abandon this remedy on account of unexpected aggravations.]

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Aco., Camph., Caust., Cham., Coff., Graph., Nux, Puls., Coffee. *It antidotes:* Chi. (yellow face, liver and spleen swollen, flatulence, tension under short ribs < right side, pressure in stomach and constipation); Merc.; Chlorine (effects of the fumes when they cause impotence). *Compatible:* Bell., Bry., Carb. v. (a dose of Carb. v. every eighth day facilitates action of Lyc.); Calc. c. (predisposition to constipation, hard stools evacuated with difficulty, or urging ineffective); Graph., Hyo., Lach., Led., Pho., Puls., Sep., Sil., Stram., Sul., Ver. *Follows well:* Sul., Calc., Lach. *Is followed well by:* Graph., Lach., Led., Pho., Sil. *Incompatible:* Coffee. *Complementary:* Iod., Chel. (K. iod., Lach., Ign., Puls.); Ipec. in capillary bronchitis, < right side, sputa yellow and thick. "Unless undoubtedly indicated the treatment of chronic diseases should not be commenced with Lyc., it is best to give first another antipsoric remedy." *Compare:* Desires fresh air, desire to be uncovered, Sul., Pul. Terrible sadness during menses, Nat. m., Nit. ac., Sep. Action on veins, Puls., Sep. Thirst for little and often, Ars. (wants it cold and vomits it immediately); Ant. t. Sinking at epigastrium < at night preventing sleep, Ign.; (Sul. < 11 a.m., also 8–9 a.m. and 1–2 p.m.). Hot flushes in afternoon, Sul. Nausea fasting, Pul., Calc., Sil. Moth spots or liver spots, Thuj. Canine hunger, especially at night, Ign., Chi. Hungry but cannot get food down, Sil. < Every other day, Chi. Fan-like motion of alæ nasi, Chlorof. (slow); Gadus and Kreas. (rapid). Apprehension of losing senses, Calc., Nux, Sul. Acquisitiveness, Ars., Pul. Fear of being alone, K. ca., Lil. (Ars., Bism., fear and forgetfulness when alone; Pho., fears something is going to happen when alone in room, especially at night; Arg. n., fears to remain alone lest he should harm himself; anxiety compels moving about; fears to go on a lofty place lest he should throw himself down—Anac. also). Fear of darkness, Calc., Stram. Imperiousness, Plat. (haughtiness). Cursing, Anac., Iod., Jug. r. Nervous before undertaking anything, Ars., Arg. n. Shaking head, Ant. t., Ars., Aur. sul., Can. i., Eupion., Nux m., Sep., Tarent. Head drawn to one side, Camph.; spasmodically to right side in diphtheria, Lachn. Burning pains > by heat, Ars., Caps., Alumina. Bloody sweat, Calc., Lach., Lyc., Nux m., Nux, Arn. Hoarseness 4 to 6 or 8 p.m., Hell. (Coloc. and Pul. at 4 p.m., Col. and Mag. p. 4 to 9 p.m., Carb. v. 3 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.). Constipation when from home (when on journey, Plat.). Laughs at serious things, Pho., Anac., Nat. m., Plat. Laughs and cries alternately, Aur., Pul., Alm., Stram., Bov., Caps., Graph., Pho., Sep., Sul., Ver. Globus hystericus, Ign., Lach., Pul. < Ascending, Ars., Sul. Restlessness > by motion, Rhus (Rhus generally in recent Lyc. in old cases), Puls > slow motion. Emaciation from above down, Nat. m. Burning as if hot coals between scapulæ, Glo.

(burning as if hot water whole length of spine), Pho. Head symptoms > cold, Ars. (Ars. has general > by warmth, Lyc. < by warmth). Flashes of heat, Lach., Sep., Sul. Feet cold and damp to knees, Calc. Sore throat right to left (Lach. left to right) ; less sensitive than it looks (Lach. more) ; < cold drink (Lach. >) ; Inguinal hernia, Nux (Nux more left, Lyc. more right). Piles, Æsc., Nux, Caust., Alo., Sul. Child screams before passing urine, just as it begins to pass > by flow, red sand (Sarsa. cries before and during flow, grey sand). Sufferings of widowers from unsatisfied desire, &c., Con., Pic. ac., Plat., Calc. Physometra, Bro., Lac c., Nux, Sang. Burning in vagina during coitus, Kre., Sul. Dryness of vagina with painful coitus, Bel., Fer., Nat. m., Sep. Burning and stinging in breasts, Apis, Carb. a., Pho., Lauro. Milk in breasts when it should not be there, Cycl., Pul., Pho. ; (unhealthy milk, Cham., Phyt., Acet. ac., Calc., Lach., Pul.) > Fanning (Carb. v. and Sul. in collapse ; Lyc. wants the back fanned). Acid dyspepsia, Mag. c., Robin. > By warm drink and food (Pul. and Phos. > by cold food). Catarrh of chest after badly treated pneumonia, Sul. Chest rattling, full of mucus, Ant. t. Child sleeps with eyes half-open, Sul. Black boils, Lach. Distress in stomach immediately after eating (Nux some time after). In labour and threatened miscarriage, pains fly from right to left (Act. r. from side to side ; Ip. from left to right with nausea). Ordinary amount of food causes full sensation, Ars. Diphtheria, nose obstructed, excoriating discharge, patient picks and bores nose, Ar. t. (but Lyc. has right to left ; < after sleep, even a short nap ; irritable and peevish ; urine stains red). Large tonsils studded with small indurated ulcers, Bar. c. Aneurism, Bar. c., Carb. an., K. iod. Nævus, Fl. ac., Arn., Thuj., Vacc. Tympanites, Carb. v. (Carb. v. rancid belching ; Lyc. sour). Fan-like motion of alæ nasi ; one foot hot, one cold, Chel. (Lyc. and Chel. are much alike and complementary ; Lyc. favours dark, Chel. fair people ; Lyc. pains more dull, Chel. lancinating ; Lyc. rumbling of flatus in left hypochondrium, sour taste ; Chel. bitter). Distension after eating with great accumulation of flatus, Graph. (Graph. has rancid or putrid eructations, Lyc. has not ; Lyc. has constriction, Graph. none). Intermittent fever ; syphilis ; ulcers ; flatulent dyspepsia ; < after sleep, Lach. Ulcers on instep (Nat. c. ulcers on heel). Half sight, Nat. m., Titan., Aur., Lith. c. Dyspepsia with thick urine ; Sep. (Lyc. repletion after eating, Sep. emptiness of epigastrium) ; ball in anus, Sep. Yellow-brown spots, Sep., Nux, Curar., Sul. Cough excited by talking, Sil. Impotence, Tab. (Lyc. cured impotence caused by indulgence in tobacco). Ailments from fright, anger, or mortification with reserved displeasure, Staph. Nose stopped at night, Am. c., Nux, Samb. Red sand on child's diaper, Pho. Cries before urinating, Bor. Dryness of vagina, Hdrfb. One foot hot, the other cold, Chi., Dig., Ip. Waking at night hungry, Cin., Pso. Enforced sexual abstinence, Con. Proctalgia, Pho. Craving for sweets, Arg. n., Sul. Pain in head during stool, Indium. Fulness after a meal, Chi. (Chi. after a full meal ; Lyc. after ever so little. The Lyc. fulness is full right up into the throat). Colic, &c., > bending over, Coloc. Crampy pains, < night, Nux. After-effects of fevers, Pso.

Causation.—Fear. Fright. Chagrin. Anger. Vexation. Anxiety. Fevers. Over-lifting. Masturbation. Riding in carriage. Tobacco-chewing. Wine.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Silent, melancholy, and peevish humour ; despair of eternal salvation.—Desponding, grieving mood.—Sadness when hearing distant music.—Anguish, esp. in region of epigastrium, with melancholy and disposition to weep ; esp. after a fit of anger, or on the approach of other persons.—Sensitive disposition.—Dread of men ; desires to be alone, or else aversion to solitude.—Excitement after a glass of wine, almost mischievous.—Must laugh if any one looks at her to say anything serious.—Inclined to laugh and cry at same time.—Irritability and susceptibility, with tears.—Irascibility.—Obstinacy.—Estrangement and frenzy, which manifest themselves by envy, reproaches, arrogance, and overbearing conduct.—Disposition to be very haughty when sick ; mistrustful ; does not understand anything one says to them ; memory weak.—Avaricious.—Character, mild and submissive.—Complete indifference.—Aversion to speaking.—Fatigue from intellectual exertion, and incapability of devotion to mental labour.—Giddiness.—Inability to express oneself correctly ; misapplication of words and syllables.—Confused speech.—Confusion about everyday things, but rational talking on abstract subjects.—Inability to remember what is read.—Stupefaction.—Dulness.

2. **Head.**—Dizziness and vertigo, as from intoxication.—As soon as she sees anything turning about she feels as if her body were turning about.—Whirling vertigo, esp. when stooping, or in a warm room, with inclination to vomit.—Headache from vexation.—Headache, with disposition to faint, and great uneasiness.—Headache with vertigo.—Heaviness of the head.—Headache when shaking or turning head, and also at every step on walking.—Cephalalgia above eyes, immediately after breakfast.—Semi-lateral headache in evening, < beyond endurance by intellectual labour.—Aching as if head would be forced asunder and as if brain were swashing to and fro, < walking, ascending steps, and rising from stooping ; could not work and could scarcely step without vertigo.—Throbbing after every paroxysm of cough.—Pressive headache sometimes as if a nail were being driven into the head, or with tension, which is < by lying down ; < at night when lying in bed, and on getting warm while walking in open air ; > when walking slowly in open air, from cold, and when uncovering head.—Stitches in temples, mostly on r. side, from within to without ; < in evening and at night when lying in bed, from heat and exertion of the mind ; > from cold and in open air.—Thrust in temples during difficult stool.—Pain at vertex during moderate pressure at stool.—Headache after breakfast.—Tearing, boring, and sensation of scraping on external head, during night.—Screwing together in forehead, during menses.—Jerking in r. frontal bone extending to root of nose and eyebrows.—Tearing headache, esp. in afternoon or at night, principally in the (r.) forehead, but often also in whole head, in eyes and nose, extending to teeth, with inclination to lie down.—Stupefying headache, with heat in temples and ears ; dryness of mouth and lips ; < from 4 to 8 p.m., when rising up, and on lying

down.—Pressing headache on vertex ; < from 4 to 8 p.m. ; from stooping, lying down, exertion of the mind, and followed by great weakness.—Tearing in forehead or in r. side of head, extending down to neck, with tearing in face, eyes, and teeth ; < on raising oneself up, > on lying down and in the open air.—Shooting headache.—Throbbing in brain on leaning head backward.—Throbbing in head after lying down in evening.—Congestion in head, with heat, sometimes in morning on rising up in bed.—Shaking and resonance in brain at every step.—Boring, scraping, and tearing in scalp, esp. at night —Involuntary movements and convulsive trembling of head.—Head turned involuntarily to l.—Involuntary nodding : now to r., now to l. ; slow at first then constantly more rapid.—Involuntary shaking makes him dizzy.—Shaking head on stepping hard.—Great tendency to take cold by the head.—Eruption on the head, with abundant and fetid suppuration, sometimes with obstruction of the glands of the nape and neck.—The hair becomes grey early.—Baldness ; the hair falls out, first on the vertex, later on the temples (after diseases of the abdominal viscera ; after parturition), with violent burning, scalding, itching of the scalp, esp. on getting warm from exercise during the day.—Scurf over whole scalp, child scratches it raw in night and then it bleeds.—Contracted sensation with feeling as if the hair would be pulled up.—Hair falls off scalp, but increases on other parts of body.

3. **Eyes.**—Aching in the eyes.—Gnawing, burning, and shooting pains in eyes (and lids), esp. in evening, by candle-light.—Smarting in eyes.—Sensation of coldness in eyes, evening.—Dryness of eyes ; and lids ; as if dust in them ; difficult to open.—Smarting and burning.—Swelling and painfulness of lids.—Inflammation of the eyes and lids.—Stye.—Styes on the internal canthus.—Agglutination of eyelids, esp. at night, and lachrymation, < by day, and in a cold wind.—Twitching of the eyelids.—Troubled sight, as from feather-down before the eyes.—Photophobia.—Itching in canthi.—Dim, hot eyes.—The eyes are wide open, insensible to light, fixed.—Dryness of eyes, in evening.—Sparks before the eyes, in the dark.—Must wipe mucus from eye in order to see clearly.—Purulent mucus.—Myopia or presbyopia.—Hemiopia perpendicularis (sees only l. half of objects, esp. with r. eye).—The characters are confused when reading.—Obscurity, black spots, glittering, and sparks before eyes.—Eyes dazzled and irritated by candle-light in evening.

4. **Ears.**—Otalgia in open air.—Congestion in the ears.—Ulceration of the ears.—Discharge from the ears.—Hearing excessively sensitive to least noise ; music occasions fatigue.—Tinkling and buzzing in ears.—Roaring, humming, and whizzing in ears.—Sensation as if hot blood rushed into ears. —Congestion of blood in ears.—Singing in the ears as from boiling water.—Ringing in r. ear ; every noise has peculiar echo deep in ear.—Hears in evening music she heard played during day.—Hardness of hearing.—Moist scabs on and behind ears.—Has improved deaf-mutism (Cooper).

5. **Nose.**—Scurf in nose ; crusts and elastic plugs.—Nostrils ulcerated, scabby, obstructed by mucus at night.—Swelling of nose, with acrid, fetid, and corrosive discharge.—The ichorous discharge from the nose begins in r. nostril ; scarlatina or diphtheria.—(Patient bores and picks nose.)—Convulsive movements of muscles of nose.—Fan-like motion of the nostrils in pneumonia.—Bleeding from nose, on blowing it, and epistaxis, principally in afternoon.—(Nose-bleed in morning from r. nostril.)—Excessive acuteness of

smell.—Coryza with acrid discharge, making the upper lips sore.—Coryza of almost all kinds.—Dry coryza, with obstruction of the nose, confusion in head, and burning pain in forehead.—Dryness of the posterior nares.—Obstruction of nostrils, esp. at night, and which prevents respiration except through the mouth.—Stoppage: towards morning; in evening; child's breath often stopped in sleep for fifteen seconds even when mouth is open.

6. **Face.**—Paleness of face, < in evening.—Face yellow and earthy, with deep wrinkles, blue circles round eyes, lips bluish.—Circumscribed redness of the cheeks.—Face red and bloated, with eruptions and red spots.—Swelling and tension of face.—Tearing in bones of face.—Painful sensation of coldness in face.—Twitching and convulsive movements in muscles of face.—At first l. angle of mouth drawn outward, then r.—Muscles of lips and cheeks drawn together making mouth pointed, followed by broad distension of mouth.—Frequent attacks of transient heat in face.—Eruption on face, sometimes with itching.—Ephelis.—Tetters on face, which are furfuraceous, and yellow at the base.—Lips pale and bluish.—Soreness of corners of mouth.—Swelling of upper lip.—Eruption and excoriations on the lips and their commissures.—Eruptions on face, humid and suppurating.—The lower jaw hangs down.—Ulcers on the red part of the lower lip.—Itching eruption round the chin.—Swelling of the submaxillary glands.

7. **Teeth.**—Odontalgia only at night, > by hot drinks, and by heat of bed.—Dull pains in teeth, with swelling of the cheeks and gums.—The teeth ache as if suppurating; are excessively painful on touching them; and when chewing; front teeth loose or too long.—Cramp-like drawing, tearing, and jerking, or pulsations in teeth, esp. during or after a meal.—Grinding of teeth.—Yellowness of the teeth.—(Fistula in the gums.)—The gums bleed violently on being touched; when cleaning teeth.—Gumboils.—Swelling of gums, with shocks, tearings, and shootings.—Ulcers in the gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of the mouth, without thirst, with tension of the parts, the tongue heavy, and speech indistinct.—Torpor of the interior of mouth and tongue.—Exhalation of a putrid odour from the mouth, esp. in morning when awaking.—Buccal hæmorrhage.—Tongue foul and coated.—Involuntary movements of the tongue.—In talking, all the words of a sentence were spoken completely and distinctly except the last, which was stammered; it seemed as though the tongue were affected by a peculiar cramp; no amount of attention to this was of any avail; it lasted four weeks and gradually disappeared of itself.—Stiffness of the tongue; vesicles on tip of tongue; they feel scalded and raw.—Soreness of tongue.—Ulcers on and under tongue (from tobacco).—Convulsions of the tongue.—The tongue is painful and swollen in different places (tubercles on the tongue).—The saliva becomes dry on the palate and lips and is converted into tough mucus.—The posterior part of the mouth is covered by tough mucus.—Dry and bitter mouth (in the morning).—Tongue dry; becomes black and cracked.—Tongue is darted out and oscillates to and fro; in sore throat.—Tongue distended, giving patient silly expression; in angina or diphtheria.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation of constriction in throat, with obstructed deglutition.—Dryness of throat.—Pain, as from excoriation, in throat.—Burning pain in throat, with nocturnal thirst.—Sensation in throat, as if a ball were ascending from the pit of the stomach.—Feeling on l. side of a lump moving

up and down.—Inflammation of throat and palate, with shooting pain, which obstructs deglutition.—Swelling and suppuration of tonsils.—The ulceration of the tonsils begins on r. side.—The pharynx feels contracted, nothing can be swallowed.—Hawking of hard greenish-yellow masses ; granular ; of bloody mucus.—Sticking in region of r. parotid.—Sticking in throat during cough.—Sticking preventing sneezing.—Sensitiveness of the submaxillary glands.—Ulcers, like chancres, in the tonsils.—Goître.

10. **Appetite.**—Loss of appetite.—Mouth clammy or bitter, esp. in morning, often with nausea.—Nausea in pharynx and stomach.—Nausea in morning and when riding in a carriage.—Sourness in mouth, esp. in morning, or sour taste of food.—Absence of thirst, or burning thirst.—Nocturnal thirst.—Loss of appetite, sometimes with the first mouthful.—Sudden satiety.—Immoderate hunger.—Bulimy.—Aversion to : cooked or warm food ; rye-bread ; meat ; coffee ; tobacco smoke.—Craving for sweet things.—Inability to digest heavy food.—After a meal : hepatic pains, oppression and fulness in chest and abdomen, nausea, heat in head, redness of face, pulsation and trembling over whole body, hands hot, palpitation of heart, colic, &c.—Sourness and diarrhœa after taking milk.

11. **Stomach.**—Violent risings in afternoon.—Incomplete eructations, burning, rising only into pharynx, where they cause burning.—Sour eructations, the taste of which does not remain in mouth, but the acid gnaws in the stomach.—Burning, sour, greasy or bitter risings.—Sour regurgitation of food, esp. of milk.—Pyrosis, esp. after a meal.—Violent hiccough by fits, esp. after a meal.—Nausea when in a room, which disappears in open air, and *vice versâ*.—Frequent continued nausea, esp. in morning, with bitter taste in mouth.—Nausea, caused by the motion of a carriage.—Sensation of nausea in stomach in morning.—Heartburn.—Cancer of the stomach.—Water-brash, sometimes every second day, with flow of bitter water.—Vomiting of food and bile, esp. at night, or when fasting in the morning.—Vomiting of bitter, greenish matter.—Vomiting of blood.—Vomiting between the chill and heat in intermittent fever.—Vomiting after a meal with salivation ; during menses.—Gnawing, griping sensation in region of the stomach.—Slow digestion.—Pains in stomach, with shivering and deadness of the hands after a slight chill.—Periodical pains in stomach, > by heat of bed.—Aching in stomach, in evening, and after every meal, sometimes with a bitter taste in mouth.—Compressive or contractive pains in stomach.—The pains in the stomach manifest themselves principally in morning ; in open air ; after a meal ; or after drinking wine ; they are sometimes > in evening, and are often accompanied by cramps in chest and difficulty of respiration.—Swelling of epigastrium with painful sensibility to the touch.—The clothes round the stomach cause uneasiness.—Stitches in l. side of pit of stomach, apparently externally.—Pain in epigastrium caused by cough.

12. **Abdomen.**—Tension round hypochondria, as from the pressure of a hoop.—Pressure and tension in liver ; esp. on satisfying one's appetite.—Cramp-like pain in diaphragm, and contusive pain in liver, on stooping.—Pain when walking in upper part of r. hypochondrium, as if the suspensor ligament of the liver would tear.—Pressive pain in r. hypochondrium, at times took away the breath, became a sticking.—Pain in liver as from a blow, < by touch.—Violent gall-stone colic.—Sharp pain in dorsal hepatic region, in

r. shoulder and arm.—Liver region sensitive.—Griping; and rumbling in splenic flexure.—Inflammation and induration of the liver.—Immediately after a (light) meal the abdomen is bloated, full, distended.—Has a great appetite, but a small quantity of food fills him up and he feels bloated.—Aching pains in abdomen.—Fulness and distension of stomach and abdomen.—Weight in the abdomen.—Sensation of something heavy lying on l. side of abdomen.—Brown spots on abdomen.—Hardness in the abdomen.—Dropsical swelling of the abdomen.—Contractive cramp-like pains in the abdomen, which is distended.—Tearing, drawing, tension, and pinching in abdomen and sides of abdomen.—Clawing in hypogastrium, with suspended respiration.—Cutting pains, esp. above the navel.—Pain above the navel, on touching the part.—Burning pain in the abdomen.—Hernia on the r. side.—Tearing shootings, pulsation, and pressure in the inguinal ring, as if hernia were on the point of protruding.—Cramp-like pains in abdominal muscles, esp. at night.—Incarcerated flatus.—Imperfect expulsion of flatus.—The flatulence cannot pass and causes much pain.—Great deal of noisy flatulence in the abdomen, or particularly in the r. hypochondriac region; there seems to be a constant fermentation in the abdomen, which produces a loud croaking sound.—Sometimes much rumbling of wind in l. hypochondriac region.—Dyspepsia with loud croaking in the abdomen.—Affections of the inner lower belly.—Full, distended abdomen with cold feet.—Gurgling and borborygmi in abdomen, esp. on l. side.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation of long standing.—Hard stools with ineffectual desire to evacuate.—Desire for stool followed by painful constriction of rectum or anus.—Small stool, with the sensation as if much remained behind, followed by excessive and painful accumulations of flatulence.—Hæmorrhage from rectum, even after a soft stool.—Feeling of fulness in rectum continues after a copious stool.—Contractive pain in perinæum, after scanty, hard stool.—Stitches in the rectum.—Diarrhœa (during pregnancy), with earthy colour of the face.—During stool: burning and biting at anus; pressure; tenesmus; ringing in ears; headache; pain in back as if broken; hæmorrhage.—After stool: flatulent distension.—Constriction of the abdomen, sometimes with ineffectual want to evacuate, and difficult evacuation.—Constipation or diarrhœa in pregnant women.—Fæces: pale and of a putrid odour; thin brown; pale green mixed with hard lumps; thin yellow or reddish-yellow fluid; shaggy reddish mucus (urethral tenesmus, dysentery); green, stringy, odourless mucus.—Discharge of mucus, or of blood, during evacuation.—Lumbrici.—Pains in the anus after a meal and after an evacuation.—Itching and tension in the anus.—Incisive pains, shootings and pain as from excoriation in the rectum.—Spasms in rectum.—Contraction of rectum so that it protrudes during a hard stool.—Piles swollen, protruding, burning sticking, protruding during soft stool, painful on touch and when sitting.—Hæmorrhoidal excrescences in anus and in rectum, with prolapsus recti.—Itching eruption in anus.—Itching and tension at the anus (evening in bed).—Painful closing of anus.—Protrusion of the varices.—Distension of the varices of the rectum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urgent want to urinate, with too frequent emission, with discharge of large quantities of pale urine.—Frequent micturition by night, with scanty and rare discharges by day.—Dark urine with

diminished discharge.—Greasy pellicle on the urine.—Involuntary micturition.—Discharge of blood from the bladder, painless.—Old thickening of bladder with irritable urethra.—Foamy urine.—Urine deep coloured, with yellow or reddish sediment.—Clear, transparent urine, having a heavy, red, crystallised sediment in the bottom of the chamber.—In typhus fever, where the patient is in a very low state, and cannot retain the urine, we may see this sediment on the sheets; also in colic of babies, with much sediment of this kind on the diaper.—A very severe pain is felt in the back every time before urinating; causing patient to cry out; retention of urine; patients will get into position to urinate, but wait a great while before the water comes, accompanied by the characteristic pain in the back, which ceases when the urine flows; children often cry out with pain before urinating.—Turbid, milky urine, with an offensive purulent sediment; dull pressure in region of bladder and abdomen; disposition to calculi; cystitis.—Hæmaturia from gravel or chronic catarrh.—Renal calculus and gravel.—Emission of blood instead of water, sometimes with paralysis of the legs, and constipation.—Incontinence of urine.—Smarting when urinating.—Itching in urethra during and after emission of urine.—Shooting pinchings and incisive pains in the bladder and urethra.—Stitches in the bladder.—Stitches in the neck of the bladder and in the anus at the same time.—Burning in urethra and glans.—Urine burning hot, like molten lead.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Shooting, drawing, and incisive pain in the glans.—Bastard gonorrhœa, with a deep red and smarting pustule behind the glans.—Excoriation between scrotum and thighs.—Dropsical swelling of genital organs.—Immoderate excitement, or absence of sexual desire.—Repugnance to coition, or disposition to be too easily excited to it.—Impotence of long standing.—Weakness or total absence of erections.—Penis small, cold, relaxed.—Itching of the internal surface of the prepuce.—Excessive pollutions, or absence of pollutions.—Emission too speedy or too tardy during coition.—Falling asleep during coition.—Lassitude, after coition or pollutions.—Flow of prostatic fluid, without an erection.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Nymphomania with terrible teasing desire in external organs.—Itching, burning, and gnawing in vulva.—Pressure towards the outside, above the vulva, and extending as far as the vagina, when stooping.—Expulsion of wind from the vagina.—Chronic dryness of vagina.—Shooting pains in labia, when lying down.—Excoriation between the thighs, and at the vulva.—Burning pain in the vagina, during and after coition.—Catamenia (too early) too profuse, and of too long duration.—Catamenia suppressed readily, and for a long time, by fright.—Before menses: shivering, sadness, melancholy; bloatedness of the abdomen.—During menses: delirium, with tears; headache; sourness in the mouth; pain in loins; swelling of feet; fainting; vomiting of sour matter; cuttings, colic; and pains in the back.—Menstruation too late; lasts too long; sometimes suppression of; profuse, protracted; flow partly black, clotted, partly bright red or partly serum; with labour-like pains followed by swooning; with sadness; suppressed by fright.—May find females at change of life with one side of the body greatly hypertrophied.—Fœtus appears to be turning summersaults.—Metrorrhagia; at menopause; dark blood with large clots pour from her.—A rumbling begins in upper abdomen and descends to lower, when a flow of

blood follows, and so on successively.—Leucorrhœa: milky, yellowish, reddish, and corrosive; sometimes preceded by cuttings in abdomen.—Varices on the genitals.—Disposition to miscarriages.—Swelling of the breasts with nodosities.—Excoriation and moist scabs on nipples.—Stinging in nipples.—Milk in breasts without being pregnant.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Crawling scraping in trachea, at night.—Hoarseness, with roughness, and pain as from excoriation in chest, after speaking.—(Voice feeble and husky.)—Whizzing breathing in daytime, with sensation of too much mucus in chest; loud rattling.—Voice weak and dull.—Cough after drinking.—Obstinate dry cough in morning.—Nocturnal cough, < before sunrise, which affects the head, diaphragm, and stomach.—Dry cough, day and night.—Cough excited by a tickling, or as if produced by the vapour of sulphur, or by taking a deep inspiration, generally with a yellowish grey and saltish expectoration, sometimes with great weakness of stomach, fever, nocturnal sweat, and emaciation.—Cough with expectoration through the day and without expectoration during the night.—Whooping-cough from irritation in trachea as from fumes of sulphur, in the morning and during the day, with expectoration of fetid pus or of mucus streaked with blood.—Cough < from 4 to 6 p.m., frequently on alternate days, from exertion, from stretching the arms out, stooping and lying down, when lying on l. side, from eating and drinking cold things, in the wind, or in warm room.—Cough (morning), with copious expectoration of greenish matter.—Copious expectoration of pus, when coughing.—Cough, with expectoration of blood.—When coughing, shocks in the head, shortness of breath, smarting and concussion in chest, or pains in region of stomach.

18. **Chest.**—Short respiration during almost every effort, also in children, esp. during sleep.—Continued oppression of the chest, < by walking in open air.—Rattling of mucus and stertorous respiration.—When breathing, twitching and shooting in chest and sides of chest.—Pain as if from a bruise in the chest.—Constant pressure in the chest (it feels raw internally).—Weight in the chest.—Tension in anterior part of chest.—Lancinations in the chest, esp. on l. side, and principally when sneezing or coughing, on laughing, or on the slightest movement, sometimes with inability to remain lying on affected side, and difficult respiration.—Pain as from excoriation in the chest, esp. after speaking.—Stitches in the l. side of chest, also during an inspiration.—Typhoid and neglected pneumonias.—Hepatisation of the lungs.—Paralysis of the lungs.—Hydrothorax.—Itching on the chest.—Stitches in the side, alternately with toothache and pains in the limbs.—Painful eruption and maculæ hepaticæ on the chest.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of the heart, esp. during digestion, or in bed in evening, sometimes attended with anxiety and trembling.—Accelerated pulse, with cold face and feet.—Palpitation of the heart with flapping of the wings of the nose; enlargement of the heart; hypertrophy in general.—Cramp and constriction, dyspnœa, stitches beneath short ribs, extending to small of back and shoulders; sharp pains shooting into heart, sensation of stoppage of circulation at night, with fright and then sweat, pulse quick and unsteady (angina pectoris).—Dyspnœa, cyanosis, hasty eating and drinking (heart disease).—Beating of temporal arteries and carotids.—Heart sounds heard loudly on lying down at night, keeping patient awake.—(Hypertrophy.)—(Aneurism.)—(Hydropericardium.)

20. **Neck and Back.**—Traction and contraction from the nape of the neck to the occiput.—Rigidity of the nape of the neck, sometimes caused by lifting a weight.—Maculæ hepaticæ in the nape of the neck.—Tetters on nape of neck and under armpits.—Furunculi under armpits.—Stiffness, swelling, and induration of one side of neck.—Painful stiffness of l. side of neck.—Burning as of red-hot coals between scapulæ.—Swelling of glands of neck and of the shoulder, with shooting pain.—Weakness and paralysis of muscles of neck.—Painful eruption on neck.—Large clusters of red pimples around neck, with violent itching.—Soreness of the neck.—Goître.—Violent sacral pains, which do not permit sitting upright.—Pains in the back and loins, esp. when moving, stooping, and lifting anything, often accompanied by constrictive pains in abdomen.—Shootings in loins on rising up after stooping.—Drawing, tearing, and shooting pains in back and loins, with difficult respiration, chiefly when seated, and also at night.—Pain in back and r. side, from congestion of the liver.—Stitches in region of kidneys, **<** from pressure; extending into rectum.—Distortion of the spine.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Tearings and shootings in the joints of shoulder and elbow.—Rheumatic tension in r. shoulder-joint.—Pain in bones of arms at night.—Weakness of arms when at work.—Difficulty in moving arms as if rheumatism were creeping on, with nodes on fingers.—Pain as from a sprain in r. wrist-joint.—Swelling of axillary glands.—Nocturnal aching pains, in the arms and elbow.—Drawing pain in arms.—Jerking in shoulders and arms, also during a siesta.—Paralytic weakness of arms.—Arms and fingers easily benumbed, even at night, or only when raising them.—Biting, itching, and maculæ hepaticæ in the arms.—Arthritic stiffness of the elbow and wrist.—Tetters on the arms.—Erysipelatous inflammation in the forearm, with suppuration.—Dryness of the skin of the hands.—Burning sensation in the palms.—Red and painless swelling of the hands.—Warts on the hands and fingers.—Deadness of fingers and hands.—Involuntary trembling of the hands.—Red swelling and arthritic tearing in joints of fingers.—Arthritic nodosities and stiffness in fingers.—Stiffness of the fingers during labour.—Itching pimples between the fingers.—Panaritum.—Contraction and twitches in the fingers.—Chilblains.—Gouty contraction of palmar fascia: sudden pain runs down arm (l. ?) causing fingers to stiffen and draw away from each other and to draw towards hand, as though palmar fascia were contracting (Cooper).

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Rheumatic tension in l. hip.—Pain as from a sprain in hip.—Periodical pains, from coxo-femoral joint to foot, every fourth day.—Tearing: beneath r. hip; in l. hip-joint.—Drawing along sciatic nerves to feet, evening, in bed.—Pain in muscles about joints, on pressure, sitting or lying.—Pain in r. hip **>** walking in open air.—Pain from r. hip-joint to feet when walking, he must limp.—Tearing in legs and knees, extending to tibia and instep, esp. in evening and at night.—Soreness in inner side of l. thigh, with biting itching extending to genitals.—Brown spots on inner side of thighs, inflamed with burning pain.—Uneasiness, shocks, and trembling in legs and feet, esp. in evening and at night.—Involuntary shaking in legs, or alternate separation and bringing together again of the thighs.—Burning and biting itching in the legs, esp. in the hams.—Curvature and stiffness of the knees.—Swelling (and stiffness) of the knees.—Swelling of the knee, with perspiration.—Swelling of the legs, with large, red, burning spots, and pains

which prevent walking.—Paralysis of the legs, with emission of blood instead of urine, and constipation.—Tetters on the legs and calves of the legs.—White swelling in the knee.—Cramps and cramp-like pains in the calves, esp. when walking, and at night.—Burning pain in legs.—Ulcers in the legs, with nocturnal tearing, itching, and burning heat.—Pain in the soles when walking.—Cramps in the feet and toes.—Swelling of the feet and of the malleoli, or of the soles (with shooting pain).—Coldness of the feet.—One foot (r.) hot the other cold.—Cold sweat on feet, sometimes copious, and with excoriation of the skin.—Stitches in r. big toe (evening).—Rhagades in the heel.—Cramp in the toes.—Bending of the toes when walking.—Contraction of the toes.—Corns on the feet, sometimes with shooting pain.

24. **Generalities.**—Affections in general of r. eye; r. side of face; r. hypochondrium; r. abdominal ring; l. chest; l. lower extremity; general symptoms r. side (though they may spread to the l.); hair of head; rectum; bladder; hands; fingers; finger-joints; back part in the lumbar region, and ankles.—Hard hearing; smell too sensitive.—Deep furrows on the face; same on forehead; sensations in the temples.—Collection of water in the mouth, *i.e.*, "mouth waters."—Pains in different parts as from flatus: over r. hip; below chest; in lower abdomen, &c.—Obstructed evacuation; painless diarrhœa.—Anything running from r. to l.—Apoplexia; erethism of blood accompanied with flashes of heat; chlorosis.—Consumption resulting from badly treated pneumonia.—Crooked legs; ankles weak; painless paralysis; old sprains; tension, tightness of the joints.—Enlargement of the bones.—Drawing and tearing in extremities, < at night and during repose; sometimes also in the afternoon; every second day, and esp. in windy and rainy weather, > by heat.—Shooting pains, internal and external.—Painful stiffness of muscles and joints, often with torpor and insensibility of the extremities.—Numbness of the limbs.—Great liability to strain the back, which, when it occurs, is often followed by stiffness in nape of neck.—Cramps and contraction of limbs.—Alternate spasmodic and involuntary extension and retraction of some of the muscles, or some of the extremities.—Shocks and jerks in some of the limbs or throughout the body, during sleep and on waking.—Cramps, internal and external, < at night.—Attacks of epilepsy, sometimes with cries, foam at the mouth (loss of consciousness, throws the arms and limbs about), and great anguish of heart (imagined he would have to die).—Dropsical and inflammatory swellings.—Varices.—Arthritic nodosities.—Swelling of the glands.—Inflammation of the bones, with nocturnal pains.—Distortion and softening of the bones.—Ulceration of the bones.—The symptoms are frequently < towards 4 p.m., and begin to abate towards 8 p.m., the weakness excepted.—Periodical sufferings.—The whole body feels bruised.—Ebullition of blood throughout the body, esp. in the evening, with inquietude and trembling.—Sensation, as if the circulation of the blood were suspended.—Internal weakness.—Great nervous excitability.—Weakness and lassitude in limbs, < during repose, or on waking in morning.—Fatigue, esp. in the legs, after a very short walk, accompanied by a burning sensation in the feet.—Fear of movement, with constant desire to remain lying down.—Total prostration of strength, with falling of the lower jaw, eyes cloudy and half closed, and slow respiration through the mouth.—Great emaciation, also with children.—Fainting fits, esp. in evening, and sometimes also on lying down, with loss of conscious-

ness, cloudiness of sight, and great listlessness.—Trembling of limbs.—Want of vital heat.—Great desire for, or marked repugnance to fresh air, with excessive sensitiveness to cool air.—Great tendency to take cold.—< From east winds.

25. **Skin.**—Gnawing and itching in daytime, on getting heated, or in evening, before lying down.—Tendency of the skin to become chapped.—Painful eruptions.—Nettle-rash (chronic).—Large red spots on skin.—Itching maculæ hepaticæ.—Abundant ephelis.—Insensible tetters, of a yellowish brown, wrinkled or moist, purulent, full of deep cracks and thick scabs.—Large furunculi, which return periodically.—Mercurial ulcers. Bleeding ulcers, with shooting pain, which burn while being dressed, or with nocturnal tearing and itching.—Fistulous ulcers, with callous, red edges, reversed and shining, sometimes with inflammation and swelling of the part affected.—Excoriated places on the skin of children ; the sore places are humid.—Intertrigo ; raw places bleeding easily.—Skin unhealthy, corrosive vesicles.—Nævus maternus.—Vascular tumours.—Warts.—Corns which are very sensitive, or with tearing pains.—Exanthema in general, particularly with biting sensation ; moist ; scurfy ; tearing and painful.—Want of action of the skin.—Itch, burning ; creeping.—Skin scurfy ; sticky ; clammy.—Brown mortification.—Pale swelling.—Salt rheum.—Varices suppurating.—Chilblains.—Great dryness of the skin.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent, and sometimes interrupted, yawning.—Inclination to sleep during day and early in evening, with sleep retarded by mental activity and excessive nervous excitement.—Disturbed and restless sleep, with anxious and frightful dreams, and frequent waking with fright.—Loud coughing during sleep ; screaming while asleep.—Sopor.—Hunger at night when waking.—Unrefreshing sleep.—Soporous sleep in typhoid and exanthematous fevers.—Voluptuous, vivid, mournful dreams ; dreams of murder or of the occupations of the day, &c.—Anxious dreams of fatal accidents.—Jerks, cries, starts with fright, or bursts of laughter, or tears and groans during sleep.—(Sleeps with eyes half-opened.)—Sleeps with mouth open.—At night, jerking and restlessness in the legs, headache, anguish, nightmare, ebullition of blood and palpitation of heart, stomach-ache, colic, asthmatic sufferings, &c.—Lying on l. side is difficult on account of the palpitation of heart and stitches.—It is impossible to remain lying down at night on account of every position being uneasy.—Child sleeps all day and cries all night.

27. **Fever.**—Shivering in evening, sometimes only on one side ; or every second day, with heat, or followed by sweat without heat.—Chilliness in the afternoon from 4 to 8, with sensation as of numbness in hands and feet.—Chilliness in evening in bed, preventing sleep.—One-sided chilliness, mostly on the l. side.—Chills and heat alternating.—Want of vital heat.—Tertian fever, with sour vomiting and bloatedness of the face and hands after the shivering.—Transient heat.—Burning heat, with short respiration.—Flashes of heat over whole body, mostly towards evening, with frequent drinking of small quantities at a time ; constipation and increased micturition.—The perspiration is frequently cold, smelling sour, or offensive, or smelling like onions, or bloody.—Intermittent fever.—Nausea and vomiting and then chilliness, followed by perspiration (without previous heat).—Chilliness in the evening till midnight, this is followed by heat, in the morning sour-smelling

perspiration.—Great heat and redness of the cheeks, alternating with chilliness.—Shaking chill 7 p.m., and great coldness as if lying in ice, with traction through whole body, upon waking up from sleep, which is full of dreams, covered with perspiration, perspiration is followed by violent thirst.—Typhus fever (with threatening paralysis of the brain).—Malignant fever, with malevolence and ill-humour on waking, or with nervous excitability, without heat of the head or redness of the face, red spots on the cheeks, great weakness, sweat without any mitigation, tongue red and dry, and constipation.—Slow fever, with viscid sweat, at night.—Fever, with total prostration of strength, lower jaw hanging down, eyes clouded and half-closed, and respiration slow, with the mouth open.—Sweat principally in face, easily excited during the day by slight exercise.—Febrile sweat by day.—Nocturnal sweat, often fetid or viscid, principally on chest and back.—Pulse only accelerated in the evening and afternoon.—Sensation as if circulation stood still.

Lycopus.

Lycopus Virginicus. Bugle-weed. Virginia horehound. (Shady and wet places in U.S.) *N. O.* Labiatæ. Tincture of fresh plant in flower.

Clinical.—Aneurism. Bites of reptiles. Bright's disease. Cough. Diabetes. Exophthalmos. Hæmoptysis. Headache. Heart, diseases of. Pericarditis. Phthisis. Snake-bites. Tarentula bites. Typho-malarial fever.

Characteristics.—According to Hale *Lycopus* is mentioned by Rafinesque as "partaking of the properties of *Digitalis*, *Sanguinaria*, *Cimicifuga*, and *Spigelia*," and as being "one of the mildest and best narcotics in existence." He commends it specially as a substitute for *Dig.*, as having the advantage over it of being non-poisonous ; as useful in hæmoptysis and "wherever it is required to quell inordinate motions of the blood." This gives a very good picture of the *Lcps.* place and action, which homœopathy has made good use of and developed. The association of *Lcps.* with *Dig.*, *Act. r.*, and *Spi.* particularly shows a very clear insight into the action of the remedy, which an experience of mine seems to confirm. Miss S., 25, came to me in October, 1899. About three years previously she had manifested the first symptoms of exophthalmos, which was ascribed by her mother to a prescription of *Macrotyn*, in low potency, taken for pains in the eyes and continued for a long period. The first symptoms were sore throat with ulcerations, then the goître appeared, and the heart became painful, its action intermittent, with breathlessness and inability to take exertion. After a course of *Thyroidin*, and later of *Thuja* 30 (she had been much vaccinated), *Lcps.* 12 was given, and this took away all the heart pains. Attacks of influenza complicated the case later on, and other remedies had to be given. Now the patient

is doing very well under *Spig.* 30, as far as the heart is concerned, though no impression has been made on the goître, which is small. The heart sounds are normal. Stammers Morrisson made an extensive proving of *Lcps.*, and developed unmistakable heart symptoms. Two cases by Proell (*H. W.*, xxiv. 546) bring out a very important feature of the action of this drug, namely, on the consequences of *suppressions*, in his cases, of suppression of hæmorrhoidal flux. The patients were each 60 years of age, a man and a woman, both fair with light eyes, tall, very irritable, with *weak innervation of the heart* without decided organic disease. Both had had, years before, hæmorrhoidal flux which stopped suddenly. Both were hypochondriacal and had noise in left ear. This last symptom was the chief thing the man complained of, along with throbbing in the head preventing sleep. Neither *Cact.*, *Kalm.*, nor *Gels.* helped radically (though *Cact.* had once given prompt help when he had had blood-spitting). The *night after taking Lcps.* he was a little better, and in the forenoon came a bleeding from the rectum (about three tablespoonfuls, after defecation), with great general relief. The lady had glycosuria, cataract of left eye, and every third night was restless. *Lcps.* IX (same dilution as in the other case), one drop in evening. The following night was excellent, and in the morning came an abundant bleeding from the rectum with great relief. In a case cured with *Lcps.* by Morrison (of U.S.)., quoted by Hale, the sufferings were associated with the menstrual period, which was exactly regular but intermittent in flow. The first symptom appeared within three or four hours of the onset of the flow, and was a deep-seated pain with heat in occiput. Then followed a train of symptoms, among them nausea, and when the nausea came on the occipital pain was better. This is quite a feature of *Lcps.*: the symptoms *shift about.* In Proell's cases there was a shift from rectum to heart and head. Pains also shift from heart to eyes, from head to heart, from heart to left wrist and right calf, and back to wrist and heart. The characteristic heart is a feeble heart, with distress and weak pulse. Cardiac irritability with depressed force. This may be found with organic disease as well as without. When this condition exists and has other symptoms associated with it—in the head, throat, eyes, and elsewhere—*Lcps.* will most likely be needed. If in addition there is a history of suppressed discharge the indications will be all the stronger. *Lcps.* is a remedy of *accompaniments.* The heart condition has many associated symptoms not directly referable to the heart. When pulmonary complaints are associated with loose stools *Lcps.* will very likely be the remedy. There is a characteristic cough with hæmoptysis associated with feeble heart action, deep, violent in evening and night without waking, expectoration sweetish, renewed by change to cold weather and cold winds. Stanley Wilde (*H. W.*, xxv. 108) cured a desperate case of pericarditis associated with bronchitis with *Lcps.* ϕ; also a case of palpitation with darting pain in heart in a young woman, following an attack of acute rheumatism two years before. Briggs of Fort Lovell (*St. Louis Periscope*, ix. 329), relates the cure of a patient of tarentula bite by application of a liquid made of *Lycopus.* He says the Cherokee Indians allow themselves to be bitten by rattlesnakes, centipedes, and

tarentulas, chewing as an antidote large quantities of *Lycopus* and swallowing the juice. H. W. Felter, an eclectic, is quoted (*H. R.*, xv. 430) as commending *Lcps.* in: passive lung hæmorrhages; wild, tumultuous beating of heart (which often precedes lung hæmorrhage); cough of phthisis. It does not disorder the stomach, he says, but acts as a tonic and appetiser. Motion, exercise, walking, ascending, all <. At the same time lying down = cardiac depression; and lying on right side < constriction of thorax. There is restlessness, must change position in spite of weakness. By friction. < In morning; (aching down spine, > after rising). < Towards sunset and in evening. At night, violent cough. The muscular pains are > in warm room and in bed; but not > by direct warmth. Open air = faintness and slight nausea; change to cold weather and cold winds = renewed cough. Cold air < rheumatoid pains. Pains shift generally r. to l.

Relations.—*Antidote to:* Act. r. (?). *Compare:* Lamium (botan.; piles); Ocim. can. (botan); Iber., Kalm., Spi., Cratæg., Cact., Dig., Hydr. ac., Lauro., Pru. spi. (heart); Sang.

Causation.—Suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Increased mental and physical activity in evening.—Stupid, with lack of expression, during menstrual flow.—Mind wanders from one thing to another.—General wakefulness and morbid vigilance.—Slight obtusion of intellect, with dull aching through sinciput; increased power of concentration.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, tends to stagger to r.—Pressure in forehead, < l. portion.—Aching in frontal eminences, l. to r., < l.—Pain in forehead and temples, > by nausea.—Noise and throbbing in head preventing sleep, after suppressed hæmorrhoids, *Lycopus* relieved the head and then restored the flow.—Headaches: frontal then occipital; over eyes and frontal eminences; pains, aching, pressive, pressing out, congestive; often succeeded by laboured heart and cardiac depression; accompanied by intellectual obtuseness.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes feel weak, as if system was fatigued.—Eyes feel full and heavy; pressing outward with pressure in front of head.—Dull pain in l. supraorbital region.—Neuralgic pain in r. supraorbital region and l. testicle.—Protrusion of eyes with tumultuous action of heart (exophthalmic goître).

4. **Ears.**—Burning in r. ear.

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing and slight nasal catarrh.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache in r. lower molars, then subacute pain, first in l. then r. frontal eminence, in r. molar, then r. temple, then l. molar, then l. temple, again to r. molar, then to loins with frontal oppression.

9. **Throat.**—Rawness at back of r. palate extending to l.—Burning in spot on soft palate, following headache.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea from back of fauces, > by eructations that taste of tea and the drug; succeeded by persistent giddiness while sitting, and staggering while walking.—Nausea and faintness.—Circumscribed pain and

compression in region of stomach.—Indigestion with pain and distress in gastric region.—Gastritis ; enteritis ; diarrhœa ; dysentery.

12. **Abdomen.**—Tugging pain in spleen.—Tenderness in l. hypochondrium.—Flatulence and rumbling.—Aching in inguinal canal, < walking, > from upward pressure ; with pain in testicles ; bearing down as from hernia.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Severe colic followed by profuse forcible diarrhœa ; stools shining, dark brown, offensive ; tenesmus with first part of semi-solid movement.—Increased action of bowels, diarrhœic symptoms, could have a passage at any time, but sphincter is under perfect control.—Diarrhœa in jaundice from weakened heart.—Diarrhœa with griping and rumbling.—Constipation lasting six or seven days, stools dry and clay-like.—(Restores hæmorrhoidal flow after suppression and relieves other symptoms.)

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Drinks large quantities of water ; passes nine to eleven quarts of urine a day ; fearful thirst, nothing but coldest water would satisfy ; very irritable unless spoken to very softly ; disinclined to talk, even to her own family (diabetes).—Diabetes mellitus, great thirst, and emaciation.—Tenderness in bladder.—Bladder feels distended when empty ; dull pain in l. lumbar region.—Profuse flow of limpid watery urine, esp. when heart is most irritable.—Urine : scanty, thick, muddy, œdema of feet ; cloudy ; acid ; containing mucus, epithelial cells and minute crystals, oxalate of lime, spermatozoa.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Neuralgic pain in testicle with supra-orbital pain.—Acute aching in testicles while sitting, 1 p.m., or with occasional darting pains, changing to r. then l. after rising ; from r. to l. then both, with aching in inguinal canal.—Sharp darting through l. testicle.—(*Lcps.* relieved the pain in testicle in a case of orchitis, but had no influence on the inflammation.)

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menorrhagia and metrorrhagia.—Menses : intermit for ten or twelve days ; last from half an hour to six hours.—Vagina very hot, os uteri engorged and swollen.—Puffing of parts on and around pubes and vulva, dilated condition of vagina.—(When heart's action was tumultuous œdema of pubes was <.)

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Constriction of larynx, 7 p.m.—Breathing : oppressed, with sighing breathing 7 p.m. ; wheezing; dyspnœa as from bronchial cold, < during exercise, esp. going up stairs.—Cough : with hemiplegia and feeble heart action ; deep, violent in evening and night without waking ; renewed by change to cold weather, and by cold winds.—Expectoration pale, sweetish, unpleasant tasting, at times difficult.—Cough and irritation of lungs ; with hæmoptysis, feeble, quick, irregular action of heart.

18. **Chest.**—Constriction across lower half of thorax, impeding respiration, with subacute pain ; < lying on r. side.—Febrile action, quick, weak pulse, occasional hæmoptysis, l. apex affected (incipient phthisis).—Pulmonary disease associated with looseness of bowels.

19. **Heart.**—Constrictive sensation in cardiac region, tenderness ; pulse quick and irregular in force.—Acute darting pains in heart, with intermissions of heart-beat.—Throbbing pain in cardia, pressure in forehead and eyes.—Oppressed feeling in brain followed by pain an inch below and to outer side of

l. nipple.—Rheumatoid aching in precordial region and at apex, followed by pains in l. wrist, inner side r. calf, and subclavicular region, and again in l. wrist and region of apex.—Cardiac erethism ; debility of heart, marked by the influences of some smouldering inflammation, generally in lungs.—Cardiac irritability, profuse flow of watery limpid urine.—Palpitation in cardiac hypertrophy with dilatation.—Palpitation and cardiac distress, < morning and evening and when thinking of it.—Action of heart tumultuous and forcible, could be heard several feet from bed.—(It renders heart-beat slower, fuller, and more regular.)—On lying down, cardiac depression with dull, heavy beating.—Palpitation from nervous irritation with plethora.—Excessive flatulence which < the palpitations.—Can only walk a few steps without having to stop and get breath ; l. arm, head, leg, and foot œdematous ; occasionally a sharp, shooting pain from sternum to l. scapula.—Menses appear regularly, begin with deep pain and heat in occiput, and, later, pain in forehead and temples ; faintness and nausea follow and occipital pain is > ; aversion to smell of food ; exophthalmos ; menses intermittent ; during menses, stupid ; pubes swollen, vagina hot, > by ice locally ; constipation, stools dry, clay-like, with exophthalmos, heart tumultuous and swelling of parts < ; when heart quiet œdema of pubes > ; urine scanty, thick, muddy ; all symptoms > after menses (*Lcps.* cured).—Aneurism of large vessels near heart.—Pulse : many symptoms are < and > according to weakness or strength of heart's action.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Acute pain at 7th cervical vertebra.—Slight rheumatoid pain in l. supra-scapular muscle.—Congestive pain in nape, with severe continuous dorsal and lumbar pain, < lower l. side.—Rheumatoid pains : scapular muscle ; lower dorsal region ; sent from apex of heart by friction to l. subscapular region, then to mid-dorsal and later to apex.—Severe continuous aching in lumbar region.—Sharp pains first in lumbar region, then in l. leg, extending up thigh, then in r. ; feels weak as if over-fatigued.—Severe aching down spine, < from friction, passing off after rising, morning.

21. **Limbs.**—Muscular rheumatoid pains, affecting articulations and tendons, < by motion and cold air, not > by friction, or cold affusion, or direct warmth, but > in warm room or in bed ; rheumatic pains around heart ; irregular and intermittent pulse ; < towards sunset.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatoid pains in forearm and wrists, with trembling of hands.—Hands unsteady, writing difficult.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Rheumatoid pains in knees, legs, thighs, wandering to back, slight lameness, unsteady gait.—L. leg feels shorter than r. and so sounds when walking.—Unsteady feeling when walking.

25. **Skin.**—Prickings as if bitten by insects.—Troublesome urticaria, esp. on l. forearm and r. leg, before retiring.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleep restless, full of troublesome dreams.—Wakeful on retiring, though fatigued.

27. **Fever.**—Stupid, will not answer questions ; is waxy, cold ; pulse very low yet full and large, soft and compressive ; hæmorrhage from bowels ; tawny expressionless face ; veins full and face bloated ; eyes expressionless and seem to project from their sockets ; fever not high ; chokes and swallows (typhoid malaria).

Lysidinum.

Ethylene-Ethenyl-diamine. Methylglycoxalidine (Merck). Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Gout. Lithiasis. Oxaluria. Uric acid diathesis.

Characteristics.—*Lysidin.* occurs in red-white crystals. The solution is a thick pinkish liquid. Clifford Mitchel (*H. W.*, xxxiii. 277) has given the 50 per cent. solution in ten-drop doses well diluted in aerated water, thrice daily, in two cases of oxaluria, one recent in a young man, one in an old man and of long standing. In the second case the distressing lumbar pain was removed by a few doses though it had persisted for a number of days.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nitro-mur. ac., Oxal. ac., Sars., Urotrop.

Macrotinum.

Macrotyn. Resinoid of Actæa racemosa. Trituration.

Clinical.—Dysmenorrhœa. Eyes, affections of. Headache. Lumbago. Melancholy. *Myalgia. Rheumatism.*

Characteristics.—I have already mentioned *Macrot.* under *Act. r.*, from which it is derived ; but as Dr. Scipio's proving (with the 3rd trit., from 9 to 24 grains being taken daily) brought out some features not noted in the *Act. r.* proving, I think it best to give it an independent mention. Muscular weakness, excessive restlessness, > by moving about in spite of the weakness ; melancholy, and irritable ; dulness of intellect—these were prominent general features. But the most important distinctive feature is > of symptoms (other than dysmenorrhœa pains) by onset of menses. C. A. Howell (*Med. Adv.*, xxi. 231) cured with *Macr.* 2x, every two hours, a woman, 63, who, after an interval of eleven years, began again to menstruate at 60, slightly but regularly, and who had the following symptoms, which appeared suddenly at the time the flow was due, but failed to come on : Intense pain at occiput < at every throb of heart. Retraction of head and neck. Neuralgic pains in limbs. Pulse 96 ; temperature 99°. The pain was relieved by *Macr.* in a few hours and the flow came on.—Symptoms of the mind, eyes, and breasts are < before menses and > as soon as flow sets in. (*Act. r.* has < of mental symptoms during menses). Backache is > after menses.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Melancholy ; at times irritable ; > when menses come on.—Fear : apprehensive, of impending danger, or incurable disease.—Sits for a long time thoughtless ; moving hands and feet ; frequent sighing.

2. **Head.**—Headache in evening, > as soon as eructations and nausea set in.—Dull headache commencing in occiput, gradually extending to vertex and forehead ; temporarily > by pressure ; by sleep ; next day soreness in eyeballs, < by pressure.—Severe, sharp pains over l. eye, extending through head to occiput.

3. **Eyes.**—Dark circles round eyes week before menses, disappearing when menses come on.—Twitching of upper lids.—Eyeballs feel enlarged and sensitive to pressure.—Muscæ volitantes before r. eye, morning.

6. **Face.**—Face suddenly becomes flushed and hot.

8. **Mouth.**—Sense of taste impaired.—Dry, sticky feeling in mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness in throat, causing frequent trembling and coughing.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea and eructation in evening.—Faint feeling in epigastrium, extending over whole chest and head, followed immediately by throbbing sensation over whole body.—Faintness in epigastrium (as from a sudden fright) brought on by meeting an acquaintance.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sharp cutting in umbilical region, early in morning, > by stool.—During menses, bearing down with tight sensation round hips.

13. **Stool.**—Alternate constipation and diarrhœa.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent desire, with profuse flow of pale urine.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses scant and dark ; clotted ; afterwards increased in quantity.—Suppression of menses for six weeks.—Dysmenia ; pain not > for several hours after flow has begun.

18. **Chest.**—Darting pains in chest (both sides), with palpitation of heart.—Sudden, sharp pains a little below l. nipple.—Breasts feel sore ; heaviness in limbs before menses.

19. **Heart.**—Pain in the heart, extending down l. arm to fingers, with palpitation.—Wakes at night with palpitation.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Sensation in neck as if muscles too short.—Pain in whole back as if muscles bruised.—Pulsating pains in back ; > by pressure ; > after menstruation.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Weakness in both arms and inability to move them.—Pain in l. shoulder, shooting down to fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Heaviness of legs as if very tired.—Muscles of calves feel too short.

24. **Generalities.**—Whole muscular system seems exhausted after the least exertion.—Great restlessness.

26. **Sleep.**—Disturbed sleep.—When falling asleep starts up suddenly for fear of falling, or to avoid danger.—Dreams of being on high places and in danger of falling.

Magnesia Carbonica.

Magnesiæ carbonas levis. Light carbonate of magnesium of B. P. Magnesia carbonate 3 ($MgCO_3$) $Mg(HO)_2$ $4H_2O$. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Antrum of Highmore, affections of.* Ascarides. Catarrh. Constipation. Cornea, opacities of. Cough. Deafness. Debility. *Diarrhœa.* Dyspepsia. Eyes, inflammation of. Hernia. Menorrhagia. *Menstruation, delayed.* Metrorrhagia. Nervousness. Neuralgia. Neurasthenia. *Pregnancy, nausea of ; toothache of,* Spleen, pain in. *Taste, disorded.* Tinnitus. *Toothache.* Tumours.

Characteristics.—*Mag. c.* is the leading partner in the well-known "Pulv. Rhei Co." of the B. P., still better known as "Gregory's Powder," one of the terrors of an allopathic nursery. The proportions are : *Mag. c.*, six parts ; Rhubarb powder, two parts, and Ginger powder one part. A curious point about this mixture is that *Mag. c.* and *Rheum* are antidotal in homœopathic practice, both having

much acidity, and green, sour stools. "Fluid Magnesia" (*Liquor Magnesiæ Carbonatis*), a much more palatable dose, as my early memories tell me, is made by impregnating water in which freshly precipitated carbonate of magnesia is suspended with CO_2. One fluid ounce contains gr. xiii. of *Mag. c.* The properties of *Mag. c.* from the old-school standpoint are summed up as "laxative, antacid, antilithic." Guernsey says of it: "We often use *Mag. c.* with great advantage for complaints arising in people who have been taking this drug to 'sweeten the stomach.'" In order to obtain a proper notion of the power and sphere of this great remedy it is best to put out of mind all thought of its old associations. We shall then be able to view it in its entirety and its old uses will be seen in their proper relations. *Mag. c.* has many points of contact with *Gels.*, *Cham.* and *Ars.* in nervous irritation and sleeplessness. But the nervousness of *Mag. c.* is of the type of nerve exhaustion. "Water containing *Magnesia* and that coming from magnesian limestone districts is peculiarly soft to the feel. There is reason for supposing that this softness has a soothing effect upon the nervous system when used in the form of baths—*e.g.*, Buxton and Matlock in England, Schlangenbad, Wildbad, Rehme, and it may be Gastein in Germany. It is often found that the physical characteristics of substances correspond with their dynamic influences, and thus with *Magnesia;* it very frequently is required for nervous systems that demand a permanently soothing and sustaining influence. Its effects on the skin are reflected upon the primæ viæ or *vice versâ;* for, on the mucous surfaces, quite apart from its antacid action, it proves soothing and sustaining" (Cooper). An indication given me by Cooper has been of immense service in numbers of cases. It is "worn-out women"—that is, the state of nervousness induced by excess of the cares and worries of life. *Mag. c.* 200, repeated three or four times a day, has given untold relief to many a patient of this kind. When constipation and heaviness are present these will be removed at the same time. One leading note of *Mag. c.* is sensitiveness, mental and bodily, sensitive to touch, sensitive to cold air. Effects of shocks, blows, or mental distress. The least touch causes starting. This sensitiveness passes into neuralgic pains of the highest intensity, neuralgia, lightning-like; < on left side, insupportable during repose; must get up and walk about. The sufferings of the pregnant state—neuralgia, toothache, nausea—come into this category. An extra tax is made on the woman's strength at this period, and as so often happens the daily tasks go on as usual during the greater part of the time, so that a "worn-out" condition is induced. *Mag. c.* is of great value here. *Mag. c.* is to exhausted nerves what *Chi.* is to exhaustion from loss of fluids. But it must not be supposed that *Mag. c.* is a "nerve" medicine only. Tumours, even bony ones, have yielded to it; and it has been credited with the cure of cataract. I have no definite experience with it in cases of this last, though I have thought I observed improvement in some. But I have many times removed with it corneal opacities left by ulceration; and I practically cured with it a tumour of the right malar bone. The patient was a sea-captain, aged 50. I had saved a relation from some operation, and

for this reason he came to me. Except for his trouble, which was steadily getting worse, he was quite healthy. His face was quite distorted; right cheek bulging out, nose pushed over to left side, right nostril stretched out. The malar bone was especially prominent near the wing of the nose. This was the only part that was tender. The tumour was softish as if cystic. There was no discharge. Inside the mouth the right side of the hard palate bulged into the mouth and was slightly tender to pressure. The tumour was the seat of a constant gnawing pain; but the thing that troubled him most was *sensitiveness to cold winds and cold weather.* This was so great that he was afraid he would have to give up his calling. This led me to give *Silic.* 30 in the first instance (on February 27, 1895); but *Sil.* only increased the pain. One night he awoke feeling all his back aching. I worked up the case more carefully and found this under *Mag. c.*: "Throbbing pain in antrum of Highmore with swelling of right malar bone"; and "facial neuralgia, left side, shooting like lightning; < from touch, *draught, change of temperature;* cannot stay in bed, must walk the floor." Putting these together I prescribed (on March 13th) *Mag. c.* 30, giving four doses a day. March 28th: "Much less pain. Face much reduced, swelling softer, fluctuating. Swelling inside mouth softer." April 10th: "Very much better. Tumour smaller and softer." August 14th: "Face almost normal in appearance. Swelling inside mouth quite gone. Has no pain whatever, no sensitiveness to cold air. Had finished medicine in middle of July." He now joined his ship, and as he was generally away for years at a time that was the last I saw of him, but I gave him a supply of *Mag. c.* to take with him. The *sensitiveness* in this case was not that of nerve exhaustion, but it was sufficient to confirm the choice of the remedy, and it teaches us that it is never wise to narrow down the meaning of symptoms too closely. So whilst *Mag. c.* is *suited to* "persons, especially children, of irritable disposition, nervous temperament; lax fibre; sour smell" (Hering); and to "worn-out women, and dark-haired, sensitive people, spare and thin" (Cooper); it is just as ready to cure a tough old sailor, impassive and stolid, provided he has sufficient *Mag. c.* symptoms about him. A knowledge of the temperaments of remedies often saves much trouble; but it must be used with brains. Two cases (related by A. I. Harvey) illustrating the power of *Mag. c.* in neuralgia are quoted in *Amer. Hom.*, xxii. 12. (1) Carpenter, 50, light complexion, spare, had had facial neuralgia two years coming in attacks, lasting from three to seven days, at intervals of two or three weeks. Pain sharp, shooting, from left side of face and head, < at night, from pressure, from jar. *Mag. c.* cured promptly after failure of *Spig.* (2) Blacksmith, 22, light complexion, full figure. For several years he had attacks of facial neuralgia coming on after taking cold. Pain very severe in left orbital region, shooting down into eye and face, and back to occipital region; begins in morning, grows worse till noon, then subsides. No pain at night, rests well. *Spig.* and *Kali bi.* failed. *Mag. c.* cured promptly. Cooper mentions it as a possible remedy in pyorrhea alveolaris. In the homœopathic nursery *Mag. c.* is just as indispensable a blessing as it is in the allo-

pathic nursery an indispensable curse. For children who are puny and sickly ; who refuse their milk and get pain in the stomach if they take it, diarrhœa, colic, stools green, like the scum of a frog pond, jelly-like lumps ; aphthæ ; marasmus, *Mag. c.* is a sovereign remedy. On September 25, 1899, I was written to from France about an infant girl seventeen months old. Up to three months before she had been perfectly well. Then diarrhœa came on. At first had ordinary stools which became loose ; then green ; sometimes very white, or bright slimy-yellow mixed with blood, and every time the bowels acted (*i.e.*, every hour or hour and a half) she screamed before, during, and after the action. At the time of writing the stools were one or two in the night and three or four during the day. Still watery but seldom undigested. Always thirsty, but cannot take milk. Vomits food. Face pale, drawn ; dark under eyes. Emaciated. So weak can hardly stand. Has eight teeth. I sent *Mag. c.* 30 to be taken four times a day. Report received October 6th. "Well. Was better after two doses. Can take cow's milk freely now."—The acidity for which allopaths give *Magnesia* is a true enough indication ; but not for the reason they give : Sour stools ; sour sweat ; sour smell of whole body ; sour eructations from cabbage ; sour vomiting ; sour breath ; sour taste—all these are caused and cured by *Mag. c.* Persons of lax fibre and sour smell are suited to *Mag. c.* The whole body feels tired and painful, especially the legs and feet ; aching ; restless. Spasmodic affections of stomach and intestines. Unrefreshing sleep ; more tired on waking than on going to bed. Inordinate craving for meat in children of tubercular parentage. There is much suffering at the menses in women. They are preceded by labour-like pain, cutting colic, backache, weakness, chilliness. A grand characteristic is : Flows only at night or when lying, ceases when walking. The period is usually late and scanty. Flow acrid, dark, pitch-like, difficult to wash off. During pregnancy there is vomiting and toothache. *Sensations* of *Mag. c.* are : As if everything was turning round. As if hair was pulled. As if white of egg had dried on face. As if teeth too long. Throat as if scraped by an awn. As if rectum pricked with needles. Back as if broken. The pains are < by rest ; insupportable ; must get up and walk about. Rheumatic pains are < after a long walk, > by warmth, < in bed. Walking fatigues ; = involuntary urination ; prickings in rectum ; smarting leucorrhœa. Walking stops menses. Cannot put left foot on ground when walking. Raising arm < pain in shoulder. Kneeling < vertigo ; < 2–3 a.m. (sleeplessness) ; 4 a.m., intolerable pain in rectum. Symptoms generally < evening and especially at night. < From uncovering ; great aversion to it. Eating warm food < ; = anxiety and warmth through whole body. Milk <. Warmth of bed < toothache. Cold < toothache. Cold water > toothache for a short time ; then <. Wet and rainy weather = itching of scalp. Draught < facial neuralgia. There is periodicity with *Mag. c.* : every second day, every three weeks ; "all symptoms < every third week." Touch and pressure < almost all symptoms ; but pressure in abdomen > menstrual flow. Pain is < on the side lain on. Smoking < headache.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Ars. and Cham. (neuralgia) ; Merc.

sol., Nux, Puls. and Rheum (abdominal troubles). *It antidotes :* Acet. ac. *Compatible :* Caust., Pho., Pul., Sep., Sul. *Complementary :* Cham. *Compare :* Mag. m., Mag. p., Alo. ; Ant. c. (headache from smoking) ; Calc. and Rhe. (sour stools) ; Nux (sour breath) ; Coccul. and Sep. (< from kneeling) ; Ip. (nausea and grass-green stools). Coloc. (griping pains with drawing up of legs ; Coloc. has not the green slimy stools of Mag. c.) ; Cham. (neuralgia, > moving about, anxiety, restlessness, griping before stools ; stools of Cham. more yellowish green like chopped eggs) ; Calc. (sour stools, intolerance of milk, imperfect nourishment : Calc. has head-sweat, cold, damp feet, enlarged abdomen) ; Ratan. (toothache of pregnant women) ; Sang. (rheumatism of right deltoid ; Nux m., of left). Lyc., Nit. ac., Sil. ; Lac can., Lac def. (intolerance of milk) ; Am. m. (menses < at night) ; Graph. (coryza during menses ; Mag. c., coryza and sore throat before menses ; Merc., pain in head with coldness and coryza < before and at menses).

Causation.—Vexation. Fit of passion. Mental distress. Shocks, blows. Pregnancy. Dentition. Cutting wisdom teeth. Injudicious feeding. Milk.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Inquietude and fear, with trembling and heat.—Anxious, with perspiration all day.—Uneasiness, with trembling of hands and absence of mind.—Sad mood with indisposition to talk.—Anxious and warm through whole body esp. in head, while eating warm food.—Trembling, anguish, and fear, as if some accident would happen all day, going off after going to bed.—Ill-humour in evening.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo in evening, with swooning.—Vertigo : when kneeling ; when standing as if everything was turning round ; in morning after rising with inclination to vomit and accumulation of water in mouth.—(Continual giddiness, can hardly stand, with numbness of l. arm.—Vertigo, staggers in the street and fears to go out, lest people should strike against her.—Oppression and heat on vertex.—Much headache all day, gets up giddy and everything looks dark in morning,—Stuffy feeling in head and chest in a nervous woman.—Headache in temples every morning, generally l. and over eye, < stooping ; never in occiput.—R.T.C.)—The head is fatigued by intellectual labour.—Heaviness and dizziness in head, early in morning, when rising, going off after a walk.—Pressure in forehead. Violent, darting headache after vexation (1 to 10 p.m.).—Lancinating headache early in morning after rising.—Pulsating sensation in forehead.—Heat in head and hands with redness of face, alternating with paleness of face.—Bruised sensation on vertex.—Pain on top of head as if hair were pulled.—Rush of blood to head.—Headache in bed at night, also during sleep, > by sitting up.—Pressive pain at vertex, during intellectual labour, or when in company.—Tension and pulling pain in occiput, as from stiffness of nape of neck.—Drawings in forehead, with nausea.—Thrilling headache, with sensation of heaviness, after a fit of passion.—Shooting pains in head, also at night, in side which presses pillow.—Congestion in head, with internal heat, esp. when smoking.—Desquamation of scalp, which itches, esp. in rainy weather.—Falling off of hair.

3. **Eyes.**—Inflammation of eyes, with redness, shootings, sensation of burning, and confused sight.—(Drawing pain across eyes, feels as if each half of head were being drawn together.)—Graves's disease, prominent eyeballs (improved).—Distension of ball of eye.—Agglutination of eyelids in morning.—Dryness of eyes, or violent lachrymation.—Opacity of cornea.—Black spots before sight.—Obscuration of crystalline lens (cataract).

4. **Ears.**—Inflammation of external ear, with redness and pain, as from ulceration.—Great sensitiveness to slightest noise.—Hardness of hearing, with humming in ears, esp. in a room.—Hardness of hearing with whizzing before the ears.—Whizzing, fluttering, and buzzing in r. ear with hardness of hearing.—Tinkling, rumbling, and a sensation as if a bird were flapping its wings in ears.—[The remaining ear symptoms are supplied by Cooper]: Constant roaring in head like steam, < when covered, with pain in occiput.—Noises as of bells, and sometimes of water rushing in l. ear, with numb feelings elsewhere.—Nervous deafness; exhausted hearing.—Nervous deafness; cannot bear a person to shout in her ears, pain across the lower back, stiffness, cannot turn in bed, the least excitement makes her tremble and turn cold; faints after exertion.—Deafness in a dark-haired woman caused by worry; hearing goes when over-tired; sensitive to interference.—May be said to be for deafness of middle and old age what *Calc.* is for the deafness of childhood.—Deafness rapidly progressing with heat on vertex, headache and tinnitus.—Deafness < on taking cold, and irregular but distressing tinnitus and a dead weight on vertex causing her to hang down her head.—Deafness from cutting wisdom teeth (relieved).—Loud explosions in ears waking her at night go away, and old swellings of glands that had disappeared return.—Earache (l.) with numb feelings and dull, heavy, singing noises.—Tinnitus (man, 29) constant, at times like a church bell, at others like a gas-jet, < when excited and after exertion.—In a nervous, excitable, impetuous girl of twenty, dark-haired, lifelong deafness which became suddenly worse after a fright five weeks before; much pain in l. groin at menstrual period, falls down in a faint and legs ache; hears best in street; after *Mag. c.* 30 pains at period went, spirits got better, and hearing in one ear (l.) got quite well.—Deafness, hearing goes in an omnibus, or when many are speaking, can hear in church till organ plays, exhausted by watching or anxiety, not by fatigue.—Deafness which comes on from fright or in a cold (in girl of twenty-nine, subject to recurring deafness and to headaches in l. eye extending along the l. side of head and a feeling of numbness in head).—Deafness, tuning-fork hearing imperfect, agitation and worry causes palpitation; slightest unexpected touch on body brings on tinnitus aurium, which seems to come from throat and back of neck; headache on vertex on rising in morning and confined bowels.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis in morning.—Vesicular eruption in nose, with pressive pain.—Stoppage of nose.—Dry coryza, which admits of respiration only through mouth (waking one at night).—(Chronic affections of nose.)

6. **Face.**—Discoloured, pale, earthy complexion.—Alternate redness and paleness of face.—Slovenly appearance.—Tension of face, as if albumen were dried on the skin.—Much pain in malar bones, at night, preventing sleep; or they may appear swollen.—Nocturnal pains in cheek bones, digging, boring, and tearing, insupportable during repose, and forcing removal from place to

place.—(Tumour in r. cheek bone, painful, very sensitive to cold wind).—Throbbing pain in antrum of Highmore with swelling of r. malar bone.—Swelling of cheek bone, with throbbing pain.—Swelling of face, which is bloated and covered with tubercles.—Eruption of tetters round (lower part of) mouth.—Hard, little nodosities in both corners of mouth.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache from motion of a carriage.—Nocturnal pains in teeth, which force patient to get up and walk about, insupportable in a state of repose, and generally burning, boring, or like the pain of ulceration, or tearing, drawing, and jerking, extending to temples, with swelling of cheek on side affected, stiffness of nape of neck, and neck, and twitching in fingers and feet.—Throbbing and shooting in teeth after a meal.—Toothache < by cold.—(Toothache, l. side, coming on irregularly.)—Toothache during pregnancy.—Ailments from cutting wisdom teeth.—Looseness of teeth (with swelling of gums).

8. **Mouth.**—Soreness of mouth with rawness and tenderness and minute ulcerations at tip of tongue, which is fissured and red, saliva acid and roof of mouth intensely irritable.—Violent pain in roof of mouth, cheeks, eyes, nose > hot fomentations; sometimes maddening pains and flashes before sight, with feeling of coldness all over, and of pins and needles in arms and fingers on going to sleep.—Burning vesicles on gums, on inside of cheeks, lips, and palate, they bleed from the least contact.—Bitter or sour taste in mouth.—Dryness of mouth, esp. night and morning.—Sanguineous saliva.—Vesicular eruption in mouth, and on tongue.—Small tubercles in mouth, which bleed and burn on slightest touch.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, with shooting pain when speaking and swallowing.—Burning pain in throat and palate, with dryness and roughness, as if it contained bearded ears of corn.—Frequent rising of mucus in throat (morning) with roughness and dryness of fauces.—Soft, fetid tubercles of colour of peas are hawked up.

10. **Appetite.**—Loss of taste.—Bitter taste, with a white tongue, and viscid mucus on tongue and teeth (going off after rinsing the mouth).—Acid taste in mouth.—Violent thirst (for water), esp. in evening and at night.—Desire for fruit; for acid drinks.—Aversion to green food.—Great desire for vegetables, with dislike for meat, and *vice versâ*.

11. **Stomach.**—Acid risings.—Frequent risings, with pains in stomach.—Nausea and vertigo during a meal, followed by retching, and vomiting of bitter or saltish serum.—Pressive contractive pain in stomach, sometimes with sour risings.—Sensation of insipidity and emptiness in stomach, with nausea and inclination to vomit (> after dinner).—Pain, as from ulceration, in stomach (with great sensitiveness to pressure).

12. **Abdomen.**—Colic, pressing, spasmodic.—Contractive pain.—Griping, cutting, and rumbling in whole abdomen, followed by thin, green stools, without tenesmus.—Induration and shooting pains in hepatic region.—Excessive distension and tightness of abdomen, with sensation of heaviness.—Cramps in abdomen, followed by leucorrhœa.—Pinchings, cuttings, and acute drawings in abdomen.—Inguinal hernia.—Affections of the l. abdominal ring; great amount of flatus which is sour when eructated.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—(Constipation of neurasthenia.—Constipation with l. ovarian pain, or with heartburn.—R. T. C.)—Frequent

and ineffectual want to evacuate, with scanty fæces, or only an emission of wind.—Greenish, frothy, and mucous diarrhœa (esp. in children, which looks like the green on a frog pond), with cutting pains.—Stools with white floating lumps, like tallow; always preceded by griping, < on r. side.—Diarrhœa of a sour smell (of children).—Ejection of ascarides and lumbrici.—Shootings in anus and rectum, esp. while suffering from tenesmus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Secretion of urine, more copious than usual, watery, and of a pale or greenish colour.—Frequent emission of urine, even at night.—Involuntary emission of urine; when walking, or rising from a seat.—White sediment in urine.—Sensation of burning and excoriation when urinating.—Bladder and rectum become irritable (from 200th.—R. T. C.).

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Diminished sexual desire.—Absence of erections.—Flow of prostatic fluid during the emission of flatus.—Scrotal hernia.—Frequent pollutions.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Backache and general flabby condition (in women).—Menstrual flow more profuse during night than day, with dragging pains, > from pressure on abdomen and stooping.—No menstrual discharge during the pains; only after them.—Sensation of bearing down towards groins, as if preparatory to catamenia, with cutting pains in abdomen.—Catamenia retarded, or completely suppressed; too scanty; or premature, and accompanied by a variety of sufferings.—Constant headache, at each excessive menstrual period.—Falls down in a dead faint at each menstrual period, with aching pains in limbs, which feel useless, and l. ovarian pain.—Emission of deep-coloured, thick, glutinous, and pitch-like blood, with the catamenia.—Before the catamenia: pains in loins, colic, bulimy, frequent risings, and nausea.—During catamenia: dejection, shivering, pains in head, paleness of face, pains in loins, and cramp-like, pressive pains in abdomen, which arrest the menstrual flux.—Discharge of white and corrosive mucus from vagina, sometimes preceded by cramps in abdomen.—Toothache of pregnant females.—Sore throat before menstruating.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough excited by a tickling in throat, with a serous and saltish expectoration.—Expectoration only in morning of thin or tough mucus or of dark blood tasting salt.—Cough < in evening till after midnight.—Cramp-like cough at night.—Cough in morning, with expectoration of a yellowish pus.—Expectoration of tubercles as big as a pea, and very offensive in smell.—Expectoration of blood when coughing.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression of chest, with sensation of constriction.—Oppression of chest, with shortness of breath, esp. when walking.—Pressure and sensation of heaviness, or incisive and shooting pains in chest.—(A lady, 32, without chest symptoms, took *Mag. c.* 200 through the day, and at night brought up quantities of phlegm, with constant cough, and movement of bowels.—R. T. C.).

19. **Heart.**—Pain as of excoriation, and shootings, in l. side of chest, and in region of heart.—Palpitation of heart and whole l. side painful, with nightmare (in patient taking *Mag. c.* 200; otherwise she felt lifted up and stimulated.—R. T. C.)

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiffness in nape of neck.—Stiffness in neck.—Tearing, and successive pullings, in nape of neck.—Shootings in loins.—Much pain in head and r. shoulder; pain as if dislocated on raising arm.—Contusive

pains in sacrum and back, at night.—Pain in back and small of back at night, as if broken.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Wrenching pain in shoulder-joint, while in motion.—Pain in top of shoulder-joints, generally r. side, which prevents raising arm.—Fits of tearing in shoulder, esp. at night, with tingling, extending to fingers, and inability to move arms, in consequence of the acuteness of the pain.—Drawing pain in arms and hands.—Cracked skin of hands.—Cramp-like tension in joints of fingers.—Heat in fingers.—Red and inflammatory swelling of fingers.—Spreading blisters on hands and fingers, with stinging.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Restlessness in legs.—Drawing pain in legs and feet.—Itching of buttocks, with red spots after scratching.—Painful swelling in ham.—Cramps in calves of legs at night.—Burning places on shin.—Furunculi on legs.

24. **Generalities.**—Painful sensitiveness of whole body.—Drawing and tearing in limbs.—Rheumatic pains in limbs.—Rheumatic pains in shoulders.—Neuralgic lightning-like pains.—Painful shocks in different parts.—Frequent falling, without loss of consciousness, when walking or standing.—Epileptic fits.—Dazed feeling, packs and unpacks her clothes on a journey, without consciousness of having done so.—Relaxation of whole body.—Lassitude, principally in feet, and when seated.—A short walk tires much.—Restlessness in the limbs, in the evening, after sitting a long time.—The symptoms manifest themselves, or are **<**, at night, and during repose.—The symptoms, which appear when in the sitting posture, are **>** by movement.

25. **Skin.**—Violent itching, and great dryness of skin.—Violent itching over whole body.—Large nodosities between the skin and the flesh, with shooting pains.—Nettle-rash with much swelling in feet and hands, and up both sides of face, knuckles disappear in the swelling, and ears sing and buzz and become deafened (in woman, 30, from the 200th.—R. T. C.)—Small, painless, red tetters, which ultimately exfoliate.—Spreading blisters.—Small blood boils (lower legs).—Corroding vesicles.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent and violent yawning.—Inclination to sleep during day.—Sleeplessness, sometimes from oppression in abdomen, or from anxious uneasiness and internal heat, with great dread of being uncovered.—Sleeplessness; from flatus; cutting wisdom-teeth; exhaustion.—Many anxious dreams, with talking, cries, and starting from fright.—Dreams of fire, flood, robbers, quarrels, money, pleasures, misfortunes, dead persons, &c.—Sleep at night unrefreshing, with fatigue as great in morning as before going to bed in evening; early awakening, with difficulty in again going to sleep.—Cannot sleep after 2 or 3 a.m.

27. **Fever.**—Shivering in evening.—Chill and chilliness with external coldness in evening, and after lying down, slowly going off.—Chill running down back.—Heat mostly in the forenoon, frequently with perspiration on head only.—Heat after evening chill.—At night, anxious internal heat, with restlessness and aversion to being uncovered.—Perspiration with thirst, from midnight till morning.—Morning sweat.—Sensation of heat in morning, without perspiration and without thirst.—Nocturnal sweat, often fetid and greasy (colouring the linen yellow).—Sour sweat.

Magnesia Muriatica.

Chloride of magnesium. Magnesia chloride. $MgCl_2$. Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Biliousness.* Bladder, paresis of. Cardialgia. *Cold.* Constipation. Deafness. Diarrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. Foot-sweat. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hæmorrhoids. Heartburn. *Home-sickness.* Hysteria. *Leucorrhœa. Liver, affections of. Menstruation, painful.* Nocturnal emissions. Ozæna. Palpitation. Pregnancy, nausea of. *Smell, disordered.* Spleen, enlarged. Stomach, disorders of. *Taste, disordered.* Tinea ciliaris. Urine, straining to pass. Uterus, pain in; induration of. Waterbrash. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—Whilst *Mag. c.* and *Mag. sul.* are recognised old-school remedies, I can find no mention of *Mag. mur.* or *Mag. phos.* in modern text-books. *Mag. m.* first appeared in Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases.* The general feature of *Mag. c.* appears in many symptoms, notably those of nervous disturbance and hysteria. The salt, says Guernsey, "is found in many mineral waters, and in sea-water. It has a very bitter taste, and is decomposed by heat." The note about the sea-water is important. *Mag. m.* is like *Nat. mur.*, and *Aq. mar.* in the relation to seaside effects. *Nat. m.* is particularly indicated in constipation, "biliousness," and generally disordered health, which appear as soon as the patient goes to the seaside. *Mag. m.* is indicated when excessive weakness is felt after a sea-bath. The chief *Localities* of its action are: Head; r. hypochondrium; inner region of liver; rectum and large intestine; bladder; uterus; heart; feet. It is *especially suited to:* Diseases of women; spasmodic and hysterical complaints complicated with uterine diseases. Headache at menstrual period in hysterical women. Women after suffering months or years from attacks of indigestion or biliousness. Enlargement and congestion of liver. Puny, rickety children during dentition. Men with disordered livers; and sexual disorders. Teste, who places *Mag. m.* in his *Ferrum* group, says that *Mag. m.* and *Mag. c.* "have been used for the cure of cachexia occasioned by long and painful diseases." He says he has seen *Mag. m.* produce great improvement in this case: "Hydrarthrosis of left knee, with emaciation of left thigh, consequent on a wandering neuralgia, which, after having commenced in the form of cystitis with (non-venereal) discharge from urethra, had successively invaded the shoulder, left elbow, eyes, and lastly, knees, where it had become seated." A connection between liver disorder and nasal obstruction has often been traced, and *Mag. m.* has a large number of symptoms in both. The nasal symptoms have led to its successful use in ozæna. One case cured had redness, swelling and scaliness of nose, and sweat about the head and feet. *Mag. m.* is one of the leading remedies in foot-sweat. Burning in soles, evening, must put feet out of bed. In liver affections there is enlargement, sensitiveness < from touch, and < lying on r. side; tongue large, coated, indurated. It is especially suited to liver affections in children who are puny and rickety, and have eruptions about the eyes. The constipation of *Mag. m.* is very distinctive, and has led to the

cure of many extremely obstinate cases. The characteristic stool is *knotty* and *conglomerate*, like sheep's. It may remain in this condition, or it may crumble at the anus. Painful urging before stool; burning at anus after. As well as intestinal atony, there is atony of bladder: urine can only be passed by bearing down with abdominal muscles. The hysterical symptoms are marked: spasms, fainting, globus. Bearing down in uterine region; uterine spasms. Menses black or pitch-like, accompanied by pains in back when walking, pains in thighs when sitting. Leucorrhœa after every stool or following uterine spasms. Hysterical headaches. Patient is anxious, restless, always < by mental exertion; during or after dinner seized with nausea, eructations, trembling and faint spells, > by eructations. Palpitation < when quiet, > moving about. Perversions of taste and smell are marked in *Mag. m.*, and I have frequently restored with it loss of taste and smell after influenza. Among the *Sensations* of *Mag. m.* are: As if some one was reading after her. As if boiling water was on side of head. As if hair pulled. As if tongue burnt; mouth scalded. Stools as if burnt. The *pains* are mostly boring and spasmodic contractive pains; dragging down. There is much burning and heat. R. M. Skinner reports (*Med. Adv.*, xxiv. 383) this case: A farmer had been treated allopathically three months for chills, which were checked, but the man did not feel well. Spleen very large, sensitive, felt heavy when he walked or rode. Constipated, goes three or four days without a stool. It was for this that he sought advice. Abdomen distended, hard, especially in ileo-cæcal region. Cold on left side and a crawling feeling, like a cold snake. Beating in umbilical region as if his heart beat there. *Mag. m.* 20 one dose on the tongue. At 8 p.m. the bowels began to act and went on acting with the exception of one hour till 3 a.m. He complained next morning that the medicine had "almost killed him," and he looked thin and tired. No further medicine was given, and in ten days he had no complaint, and the spleen was normal in size and without tenderness. In a large proportion of *Mag. m.* cases the *Conditions* will give the leading indications. There is general hyperæsthesia and < by touch or pressure; but the head pains are > by hard pressure; eye pains > by pressure, and the menstrual pains > by pressing on back. There is great sensitiveness to cold and disposition to catch cold, > wrapping up head warmly; but the skin eruptions on face, head, and eyes are < in warm room; cough < in room. Most symptoms except headache are > in open air. Sea-bathing = bloody expectoration; great weakness. Rest <; motion > (this is especially marked and peculiar in reference to palpitation). < Lying down. Palpitation is > lying on left side. Liver symptoms < lying right side, < on side lain on. [Also lying on left side = sensation of something (liver) dragging to that side.] Rumination < while walking. < At meals (fainting). > By eructations (nausea and trembling). < After coitus (pain in testes and cords). Mental exertion <.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Cham., also Camph., Ars., Nux. It *antidotes:* Merc. (metrorrhagia). *Compatible:* Bell., Sul., Nat. m., Pul., Sep. *Compare:* Hysteria, Mosch., Asaf., Val., and Castor. Uterine spasms, Ign. (Mag. m. may have induration); Caust. and Secale (both

have *continuous* spasm). Erections and burning in penis, Pic. ac., Nat. m. Enlarged liver, < by touch and lying on right side, Merc. Foot-sweat and head-sweat, Sil. (Sil. is offensive); scrofulous and rickety children, headache > wrapping, Sil. Congestion of liver, enlargement, feeling of weight and pressure, Ptelea (Ptel. is > lying right side). Rumination, Sul. (Mag. m. is while walking). Nervous restlessness, Zn. > Motion, Rhus. Heart symptoms > by motion, Gels. Lips chapped and serrated, Nat. m. < After coitus, Kal. c., Bro. Enlarged liver of children, Calc. ars. Sensitiveness to noise, Ign., Nux, Ther. Eructations tasting like onions (Sinap., breath smells of onions). Leucorrhœa two weeks after menses, Bar., Bov., Con. Menstrual headache, Mag. c. (Mag. m. more hysteria).

Causation.—Sea-bathing.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Uneasiness and lachrymose humour.—Peevishness and chagrin.—Aversion to conversation; prefers solitude.—Repugnance to exertion.—Nervous excitability, with tendency to weep readily.—Excited; unhappy; fitful; emotional.—Fearful and inclined to weep.—Anxiousness in room, > in open air.—While reading, felt as if some one was reading after her, and she must keep reading faster and faster.

2. **Head.**—Stupefaction as from intoxication,—Vertigo in morning, on rising, and during dinner; disappears in open air.—Heaviness in head, with a dizziness which causes falling down.—Pains, > by covering up head.—Sensation of numbness in forehead.—Compressive sensation in head from both sides, with a hot feeling, and with beating in forehead when pressing upon it.—Tearing and stitches in temples, with great sensitiveness of vertex, as if the hair were raised by pulling.—Tearing and stitches in r. temple, extending to eye; necessity to press eyes together.—Griping and raging in both temples, with a feeling as if he would become dizzy and lose consciousness; disappearing on pressing the head with both hands, in evening after lying down (5th day).—Tensive pressure in forehead and sinciput, with confusion and cloudiness in head, principally on awaking and when lying; > from exercise in open air and when wrapping head up warm.—Squeezing, as from a claw, and noise in temples, in evening, in bed, with sensation as if vertigo and loss of consciousness were coming on.—Jerking, or shooting and pulsative tearings, in head.—Congestion, with heat, painful humming, and ebullition in head.—Painful undulation and whizzing as of boiling water on side upon which one rests.—Quotidian headache.—Nervous pullings in head and face, extending to teeth, with a sensation of confusion in head.—Throbbing, jerking tearing in occiput.—Boils on head.—Great sensitiveness of scalp.—Nodes on occiput, tearing, painful to touch.—Tendency of head to sweat.

3. **Eyes.**—Inflammation and burning pain in eyes, with redness of sclerotica.—Lachrymation and burning in eyes, when looking at anything in broad daylight.—Nocturnal agglutination of eyelids.—Yellow colour of sclerotica.—Green halo round candle in evening.

4. **Ears.**—Pulsation in ear.—Dulness and hardness of hearing, as if something were placed before ear.—Shootings, acute pullings, and boring in

ears.—Itching of herpes behind ears.—Great sensitiveness to noise.—Buzzing in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Scabs in nostrils, sometimes with painful sensibility of nose, when touched.—Excoriation of nostrils.—Discharge of corrosive serum from nose.—Stoppage of nose, with want of breath.—Pain as from excoriation, and of burning in nose.—Swelling, redness, induration, and heat of lower part of nose, which are < in morning.—Troublesome dryness of nose.—Nocturnal obstruction of nose.—Coryza, with loss of taste and smell ; and emission of yellow and fetid mucus on blowing nose.—Ulcerated nostrils—Loss of smell.

6. **Face.**—Pale, yellowish, or earthy complexion.—Drawing pains in nerves of face.—Tension in face, with cramp-like pain in bones of face.—Facial eruption.—Pimples on forehead, itching in evening.—Lips cracked. —Sensation of roughness on internal surface of lips, when touched by tongue. —Large and transparent vesicles on the red of the lips (of lower lip, itching, afterwards burning).

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache, aggravated to highest degree by contact of food.—Sensation of elongation in upper incisors.—Painful swelling and easy bleeding of gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of mouth at night.—Dryness of mouth and throat without thirst.—Rhagades in tongue with violent burning.—Tongue coated white early in morning.—Copious accumulation of serous saliva in mouth.—Sensation in interior of mouth as if it had been burnt.—Burning in tongue as from fire.—Tongue coated white early in morning ; or tip and edges clean, large, flabby, yellow.—Bad taste, with poor appetite.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation, as if throat were excoriated and raw, < in evening, and at night.—Hawking up of viscid and thick mucus from the throat, often mixed with blood and very tenacious.—Dryness and roughness of the throat with hoarse voice.

10. **Appetite.**—Frequent thirst.—Violent thirst (3 a.m.)—Bulimy and craving in stomach, followed by nausea.—Hunger, without knowing what is wanted.—Poor appetite, with bad taste in mouth.—Desire for dainties.

11. **Stomach.**—Regurgitation of food, while walking.—Violent hiccough during and after dinner, which = pain in stomach.—Sensation as if a ball were ascending from abdomen into œsophagus ; > by eructations.—Increased hunger, followed by nausea.—Eructations tasting like rotten eggs, like onions. —Nausea, esp. in morning, on first rising.—Frequent nausea with fainting, day and night.—Constant nausea, earthy colour of face and nervous excitability, with tendency to shed tears.—Aching in stomach, with nausea.—Tension, and pain as from ulceration, and as from a bruise in stomach, with excessive sensitiveness to touch.—Throbbing in pit of stomach.—Heat in stomach.—Painful commotion in stomach, when walking and in the act of planting the foot.

12. **Abdomen.**—Movings about in epigastric region, then in lower abdomen, > by emission of flatus, forenoon.—After each dose burning in pit of stomach, spreading to throat ; if she has waterbrash it disappears.—Fermentation in abdomen.—Tension and shooting in hepatic region.—Affections of r. hypochondrium ; inner region of liver.—Congestion of l. lobe of liver.—Burning in r. hypochondrium, up to r. scapula ; when putting foot forward in walking.—Aching pains in liver, also when walking, or pressing the part,

< lying on r. side.—Hardness and tightness of abdomen.—Violent and constant distension of abdomen, with constipation.—Painful hardness of abdomen, and esp. of r. side.—Cramp-like pains in abdomen, esp. in evening, and sometimes followed by leucorrhœa.—Tearing in abdomen.—Dragging down from region of r. ovary to thigh.—Cuttings, pinchings, and acute drawing in abdomen.—Stinging shootings in the muscles of the abdomen. —Colic (in the evening) in hysteric persons, extending to thighs, followed by fluor albus.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Hard, difficult, slow, and insufficient evacuations. —Obstructions of bowels from induration of fæces.—Hæmorrhoids pain during normal stool.—Burning and smarting in anus during and after stool.— Stools crumbling as if burnt.—Stool crumbles at verge of anus.—Fæces knotty, like sheep-dung.—Violent tenesmus, with scanty evacuation, or only an emission of flatus.—Chronic tendency to diarrhœa.—Violent diarrhœa of mucus and blood.—Greenish, yellowish, or brownish evacuations.—Fæces coated with mucus and blood.—Ejection of tænia.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent want to urinate, day and night, with scanty emission.—An emission can be accomplished only by contraction (bearing down) of the abdominal muscles.—Torpor of urethra.—Urine, pale-yellow, followed by burning in urethra.—Urine passes only by drops, always some seeming to remain behind.—High-coloured urine, loaded with lithates, accompanies the uterine symptoms.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Violent itching in genital organs and in scrotum, extending as far as the anus.—Frequent erections ; early in morning with burning in penis.—Burning in back after coition.—Pain in testicles (on touching or moving them) and cords (with swelling) after unrequited sexual excitement. — Nocturnal involuntary emissions, with or without dreams ; scrotum relaxed and loose, often covered with sweat ; constipation ; indigestion ; biliousness ; itching at anus.—Scrotum relaxed.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia too early and too copious.— Suppressed menses.—Black and coagulated blood during catamenia.—During catamenia : paleness of face, with pains in loins and depression ; fainting ; pain in l. leg.—Cramps in uterus, sometimes with pains extending to thighs, and leucorrhœa.—Leucorrhœa, esp. during movement, or preceded by cramps in abdomen.—Scirrhous induration of uterus.—Leucorrhœa immediately after stool.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness, with roughness and dryness of throat.—Hoarseness in the morning after rising.—Tingling in larynx.— Bloody expectoration brought on by sea-bathing.—Dry cough, in evening, and at night, with burning pain and sensation of excoriation in chest.— Cramp-like cough at night, with violent tickling in throat.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression of chest, in region of heart.—Oppression in pit of stomach.—Sudden feeling of weight in chest, with obstructed respiration during dinner.—Tension and contraction in chest.

19. **Heart.**—Shootings (stitches) in heart, which impede respiration.— Pain at apex of heart, a pricking as of needles and pins, with pain under l. scapula as if knife were hacking the bone.—Palpitation of heart, when seated, disappearing on motion.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Swelling of glands of neck.—Pain as from bruises

above and in small of back and both hips, with sensitiveness of the parts to touch.—Shooting, tearing, and burning pains in the back.—Contractive and cramp-like pains in loins.—Tearing stitches in loins.—Burning in back after coitus.—Drawing in loins after a stool.—Gnawing in spinal cord.—Burning and bruised feeling between scapulæ.—Tearing in r. scapula, then in hip ; in both scapulæ.

21. **Limbs.**—Lancing, drawing, and tearing in extremities (Possart).

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Drawing and paralytic tearings in shoulder-joint, extending as far as arm and hand, **<** by movement.—Numbness of arms in morning, on waking ; or in evening in bed.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Great lassitude in legs, even when seated.—Heaviness of legs.—Jerking tearings in hips.—Uneasiness and tension in thighs.—Aching pain, or paralytic pulling in the knee.—Cramps in calves, at night.—Burning pain in soles, in evening.—Sweating of feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Boring or contractive cramp-like pains.—Paralytic drawing and tearing in limbs.—Indurations after inflammations.—Attacks of spasms, and of hysterical weakness.—Hysteria, which may occur several times in a day or night.—Liability to take cold.—Bodily weakness, which sometimes appears to proceed from stomach.—Sensation of uneasiness (soreness), and of painful weariness, in whole body, with acute sensibility to least noise.—General uneasiness in evening in bed, as soon as she closes her eyes.—Sensation as of boiling water on side on which one rests.—The majority of the symptoms present themselves when the patient is seated, or at night, and are generally **>** by movement.—Uneasiness in evening in bed on closing the eyes.

25. **Skin.**—Tingling in different parts of the skin.—Formication of the skin (face, chest, and soles of feet).—Itching pimples, with burning pain after scratching.—Pustular eruptions.—Eruption of small red papulæ.—Furunculi.—Swelling of the glands.

26. **Sleep.**—Great inclination to sleep during day, with yawning and indolence.—Retarded sleep and sleeplessness, caused by heat, with thirst, and great agitation in whole body on shutting the eyes.—Anxious and frightful dreams, with talking and cries during sleep.—Sleep unrefreshing ; tired in morning.—Jerking in body, when lying awake at night.—Nightmare.

27. **Fever.**—Shivering in evening, which disappears in bed.—Chill in evening from 4 to 8, even near warm stove.—Chill, followed by heat in evening till midnight.—Heat in evening with perspiration only on head.—Perspiration with thirst, from midnight till morning.—Sweat after midnight.—Pulse accelerated with ebullitions while sitting.

Magnesia Phosphorica.

Phosphate of Magnesia. Hydric magnesia phosphate.
($MgHPO_4 7H_2O$.) Trituration.

Clinical.—Catheterism. Chorea. Colic. Convulsions. Cough. Cracks. Cramps. Dentition. Dysmenorrhœa. Headache. *Intercostal neuralgia. Locomotor ataxy.* Membranous dysmenorrhœa. Meningitis. *Menstruation, painful. Neuralgia.*

Rectum, prolapse of. School-headache. Sciatica. Stomach, cancer of. Sobbing, spasmodic. Tic-douloureux. Toothache. Vaginismus. Whooping-cough. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—*Mag. phos.* is one of the most important of Schüssler's original additions to the materia medica. It has had a very fine proving in the potencies, conducted by H. C. Allen (*Med. Adv.*, xxxiii. 386–415), but I will first give Schüssler's own account: *Phosphate of Magnesia* is contained in—blood-corpuscles, muscles, brain, spinal marrow, nerves, teeth. Disturbance of its molecules results in—pains, cramps, paralysis. The pains are—shooting like lightning, or boring; often combined with or alternating with a sensation of constriction; at times wandering; > by warmth; > by pressure; < by light touch. It will cure: Headache, toothache, pains in limbs when of this kind; also cramps in stomach, pains in abdomen usually radiating from umbilical region, > by hot drinks, by bending double, by pressing on abdomen with the hand, sometimes accompanied with watery diarrhœa. Spasms of various kinds—of glottis, whooping-cough, lockjaw, cramps of calves, hiccough, tetanus, chorea, spasmodic retention of urine, &c. In caseous tuberculosis and lupus *Mag. p.* has a place. When the cells near the caseous masses are too weak to expel them, it is because they are deficient in *Mag. p.*, and *Mag. p.* given medicinally will enable them to do it.—This sketch of Schüssler's is confirmed in every point by Allen's proving, and by the clinical use of *Mag. p.* in the highest attenuations. Moreover, there is a very strong family resemblance between these features and those of *Mag. c.* and *Mag. m.* But it is only right to say that Schüssler arrived at them by a way of his own, which shows that there are other means besides provings of finding the keynote symptoms of remedies. Allen adds to the above that the pains *rapidly change place;* that *cramping* is the most characteristic type of the *Mag. p.* pains. Dread of cold air; of uncovering; of touching the affected part; of moving; of cold washing. It is best *adapted to:* thin, emaciated persons of a highly nervous organisation, of dark complexion; to affections on the *right* side of the body; to complaints from standing in cold water; complaints of dentition; headaches of school children; professional neuroses (*e.g.*, writer's cramp); after-effect of catheterism. Nash says *Mag. p.* is in the first rank as a *pain* remedy, and it has all kinds of pain (though *cramping pain* is the most characteristic) except *burning* pain, and this distinguishes it from *Ars.*, since both have > from heat. Allen's proving brought out canker sores in mouth, sore lips, and cracked lips. A patient of mine who suffered intensely from cracks at the corners of the lips found nothing relieve so well as *Mag. p.*, and it did it best in the 1 x strength. Higher were tried. Hering says it is *suited to:* Young and very strong persons; teething children. Allen says that though it is best adapted to emaciated persons, it acts promptly in stout, fleshy persons when well indicated. The attacks (of pain, &c.) are often attended with great prostration, and sometimes with profuse sweat. "Languid, tired, exhausted; unable to sit up." *Mag. p.* is more often called for in men than *Mag. c.*, but the indication, "worn-out women," answers for both.

The affections of *Mag. p.* are often periodic. I cured with *Mag. p.* 6x a very severe attack of chorea in a girl of six. The spasms were general, but they affected the speech to such an extent that she could not make herself intelligible. Rappaz, of Montevideo (quoted *H. M.*, xxix. 178) cured with *Mag. p.* a young man of 17 of cerebral meningitis which began with violent pain and inflammation in left eye, with terrific pains in head and delirium and intense fever. He was at first treated allopathically, without success. When Rappaz first saw him he was hemiplegic, with frequent and alarming convulsions, crying out violently, involuntary passage of fæces and urine ; dilated pupils, dropped jaw, escape of saliva, speech aud comprehension difficult. Under *Mag. p.* 6x in water general improvement set in. Later the 12x was given, and in two months he was well. W. T. Ord cured Miss G., 48, of pain in back extending down right sciatic nerve and up spine, following influenza, with *Mag. p.* 3x, 5-gr. doses. The pains were shifting, > by rest, < at night. The parts were tender to pressure and numb. Pains sometimes tense in paroxysms, compelling her to cry out. Anxiety ; depressed vitality. Skinner has cured with *Mag. p.* a case of prolapse of rectum with feeling as if rectum were torn, the symptoms being > by heat. The symptoms are < by : Motion ; *cold air ; draught of air ; cold wind ;* COLD WASHING ; TOUCH ; lying on the back stretched out ; when eating. > By : HEAT ; WARMTH ; PRESSURE ; BENDING DOUBLE (the italics and capitals are H. C. Allen's). < Walking ; especially in open air ; abdominal pain compels walking about, which >.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Bell., Gels., Lach. (cough). *Compare :* Cham. (vegetable analogue ; but Cham. has < from heat). Shifting pains, Puls., Lac c. Neuralgia recurring violently every night, > warmth, Ars. Dysmenorrhœa, Caul., Act. r., Xanthox., Cact., Lil. t., Col. Colic > bending double, Col. > From hot drinks, Lyc. Meteorism, Lyc. Hydroa, cracks on lips, Nat. m. Headache from occiput to eye > warmth, Sil. *Chemical relatives :* Mag. c., Mag. m., Mag. s. Horizontal double vision, Gels. Neuralgia from standing in cold water, Calc. Spasms during dentition, Bell. (Bell. has fever, Mag. p. not). Dysmenia, Puls. (Puls. < by heat, Mag. p. >).

Causation.—Dentition. Cold winds. Cold bathing. Standing in cold water. Working with cold clay. Study. Catheterism.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Illusions of the senses ; sobbing, crying, lamenting all the time about pain in affected parts ; with hiccough.—Mental depression and anxiety.—Drowsiness on every attempt to study.—Very forgetful.—Dulness and inability to think clearly.—Indisposition to study ; to mental effort.—Mind seems clearer ; can think and study more clearly after a few doses of *Mag. p.*—Persistent depression of spirits.

2. **Head.**—Headache : pains shooting, darting, stabbing, shifting ; intermittent and paroxysmal.—Headache : excruciating ; spasmodic ; neuralgic or rheumatic ; always > by external application of warmth.—Nervous headache, with sparks before eyes ; diplopia.—During the night,

severe throbbing pressure on vertex, l. side, deep in brain.—Dull headache, as if brain too heavy (after protracted mental effort).—Headache > towards evening, but changes to a pressure above eyebrows, esp. r.—Headache beginning in, or worst in occiput, and constant whilst attending school.—Severe headache; face flushed, red; pain began in occiput, extended over whole head; sick at stomach; aches all over; < 9 or 10 a.m. to 4 or 8 p.m.—Pressive pain in head down through middle of brain.—Pain through temples, top and back of head, with sensation of fulness, < lying down.—Sensation of a strong shock of electricity beginning in head and extending to all parts of body.—Severe headache began in occiput on waking, extending over head, located over both eyes, with severe nausea, and terminated 5 p.m. in a pronounced chill.—Severe pricking over head and forehead, as if rubbed with a fine brush (after becoming warm from eating).—Pustules or large pimples (like blood-boils), with redness and rawness, appeared on r. side of scalp, but did not suppurate.—Large, white, shining scales can be combed out in handfuls twenty times a day.—Scalp feels rough like a grater, and the fine particles combed out feel like sand.

3. **Eyes.**—Double vision (horizontal); sparks; rainbow colours; photophobia.—Pupils contracted.—Dark spots before eyes on attempting to read.—Dull vision from weakness of optic nerve.—Nystagmus; strabismus, spasmodic; ptosis, < r. side.—Twitching of lids.—Neuralgia: supra-orbital or orbital; intermittent, darting, lightning-like pains, < (or entirely) r. side, > by warmth, exquisitely sensitive to touch; with increased lachrymation.—Itching and heat in lower l. lid.

4. **Ears.**—Nervous otalgia, intermittent and spasmodic; > by heat.—Sharp intermittent pains behind r. ear, greatly < by cold air or washing face in cold water.

5. **Nose.**—Alternate stuffing and profuse gushing discharge (of a white, thin substance), < from l. nostril.—Smarting and raw feeling in l. nostril.

6. **Face.**—Neuralgia: supra- and infra-orbital, r. side, intermittent, spasmodic, lightning-like pains, < by touch and pressure, > by warmth.—Neuralgia of r. upper jaw and teeth, begins with greatest fierceness 2 p.m., and lasts till he gets warm in bed; pains sharp, lightning-like, < by cold, > by heat; face swollen as if stung by bees.—Boring, pinching, nipping pains, driving him out of bed, soon spreading over entire r. side of face.—Pains radiating all over r. side of face from infra-orbital foramen, < by touch; by opening mouth to eat or drink; by cold air; by walking or riding in cold wind.—Faceache < when body gets cold.—Face distorted from pains and weakness; cramping colic.—Lock-jaw.—Hydroa on upper lip.—Convulsive twitching of angles of mouth.—Neuralgia from washing or standing in cold water.—Sensation of painful contraction of jaw-joint for several days, with a nervous backward jerking.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache; < after going to bed; changes place rapidly; < eating or drinking, esp. cold things, > by heat; teeth sensitive to touch or cold air.—Severe pinching, stabbing, neuralgic pain over root of r. bicuspid; can be covered with point of finger; < by cold, > by heat; could not brush teeth with cold water for months.—Neuralgic pain in a filled tooth which had never ached before.—Complaints of teething children; spasms during dentition, without febrile symptoms.—Ulceration of teeth, with swelling of

glands of face, throat, and neck, and swelling of tongue.—Severe pain in decayed or filled teeth (in seven persons; three of them had to discontinue the proving and be treated by a dentist).

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue: coated slightly yellow, crampy colic; clean or slight coating, with pain in stomach; coated white with diarrhœa; a bright red, rawness in mouth; coated heavily; coated white all over; sticky and coated a dirty yellow.—L. side of tongue sore; biting, burning, smarting like a canker-sore; eating is painful.—Taste as of sour bread; slightly bitter; as of bananas (a bit of one had been eaten the day before).—Bad taste in mouth on waking; rawness in mouth; feels as if cankered; warm food seems hot and burning.—Bad taste; food does not taste right; coffee tasteless; fulness in bowels; belching of gas.—Sour taste on waking in night.—Mouth very sore; eating difficult; sores red and raw-looking on inside of cheeks, gums, (l.) lips, tongue, not in corners of mouth; < by touch, particles of food caused smarting and burning.—Mouth feels scalded, or as if he had been smoking strong, hot cigars.—Mouth coated with a sticky substance that rolls up in little shreds.—Mouth full of water tasting like potato water.—Taste of magnesia and chalk (after each powder of 200 and 1,000, the prover not knowing what she was taking).

9. **Throat.**—Spasmodic constriction of throat on attempting to swallow liquids, with sensation of choking.—Throat very red and sore, muscles of r. side of neck esp. sore, must hold head to r. side, without >.—Flow of mucus through posterior nares into throat; with sneezing and tingling in nose and on tongue.—Sensation of a corn-husk lodged in upper part of throat, with constant inclination to swallow.

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite: small, with faceache; unusually good, but food disagreed, leaving an uncomfortable feeling all forenoon.—Aversion to coffee.—Acids taste stronger than usual.—Appetite remains good, though food does not taste right.

11. **Stomach.**—Spasmodic sobbing (like a hiccough) for three days, ceasing with the second dose in water.—Hiccough thirty times a minute; for sixty days life in danger (*Mag. p.* soon restored health).—Hiccough with retching day and night for three days; ejected matter was coagulated milk, bile and mucus, with great pain causing lamentations.—Burning, tasteless eructations come on about three hours after eating in the evening; < by physical exertion, > by drinking hot water; heartburn.—Eructation of food tasting of injesta.—Constant nausea.—Bilious vomiting, at times streaked with blood.—Nausea and vomiting attend headache and flatulent colic.—Gastralgia: soreness and extreme sensitiveness of epigastrium to touch; some eructation and sour vomiting; at 12 every day; > by eating.—(Cancer of stomach; intolerable burning pain; vomiting; hiccough;—after *Ars.* failed, *Mag. p.* made the patient comfortable for six months.)—Distension of stomach; very restless.—Fulness after eating.—Spasmodic pains in stomach, with clean tongue.—Intense cutting, shooting, cramping pains in region of stomach and epigastrium, extending sometimes towards back and abdomen.—Flatulent distension of stomach, with constrictive pain, > by warmth and bending double.—A drink of cold water starts a colicky pain in stomach, which radiates to bowels, very severe, > by doubling up; by walking about; by rest; by belching.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sharp twinges in r. hypochondrium, on border of lower

ribs.—Constrictive, aching pain around body at lower margin of ribs, as of a lameness from liffing.—Severe griping colic-pain, at times shooting up towards stomach, > by hot applications.—Abdominal pains caused great restlessness; walked about hurriedly, said he must have relief; lying on stomach gave short relief, the pains compelled him to walk again.—Abdominal muscles sore, with tendency to constipation.—Colic: generally radiating from navel, > bending double, or from pressure with hand; often accompanied by a watery diarrhœa.—Incarcerated flatulence.—Cramps in abdomen, pains round navel and above it towards stomach, thence radiating to both sides, towards back; now violent cutting compelling screaming; then shooting and contracting, like a spasm; cannot bear to lie on back stretched out, must lie bent over.—Swelling of r. abdomen over ascending colon; on lying down a marked ridge became prominent, painful on pressure, continued four weeks.—Pain begins in bowels to r. of navel while walking in cold air, > warmth of room.—Sharp, cutting pain in r. abdominal ring, as if hernia would protrude, > hard pressure.—Sharp, burning pain in a spot about an inch in diameter.—Bloated, full sensation in abdomen, must loosen clothing, < sitting, > walking about.—Much flatus in bowels, passing off freely on walking; < after evening meal.—(Cramps and wind-colic in horses; wind-colic of cattle, meteorism of cows).

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Immediately after breakfast, sudden diarrhœa; stools frequent; at first thick, dark brown, mushy; then lighter; almost white and watery; finally mixed with blood.—Next day, 9 a.m., same diarrhœa returned in milder form; > of pain while at stool, followed by chilliness; stools light brown, then lighter and more watery.—Dysentery: with cramp-like pains, > by pressure or bendiug double; with spasmodic retention of urine; cutting, darting, lightning-like pains in hæmorrhoids.—Pains so severe as to cause fainting; pains *very severe* in abdomen and rectum, esp. latter; pain like a prolonged spasm of abdominal muscles.—Constipation in infants, with spasmodic pains at every attempt at stool, indicated by a sharp, shrill cry; much rumbling and flatulent colic.—Itching and scratching feeling in anus.—Tedious stool, hard at first, soft afterwards, followed by burning in anus.—Chronic constipation in rheumatic subjects.—At 7 a.m. profuse stool, like yellow clay mixed with water (enough for three ordinary movements), followed in an hour by one neither so large nor so loose, which > the pain in bowels.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Spasm of bladder; of neck of bladder; spasmodic retention; tenesmus, with constant and painful urging.—Nocturnal enuresis from nervous irritation.—When urinating, violent, shooting, burning pains; mucous discharge from urethra.—Vesical neuralgia after use of catheter.—Sensation as if no muscular contraction.—(A bright, shiny discharge from urethra for three years, in an old man.)—Deficiency or excess of phosphates.—Gravel.—Cutting pain in bladder before urinating.—Restless sleep from urging.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Almost constant sexual desire since beginning of proving, with no bad effects from indulgence (which is unusual with the prover).

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menstrual colic; pain precedes flow.—Menses six to nine days too soon.—With menses: great weakness; intensely

sore, bruised feeling all through abdomen, could hardly be up at all, but was much < lying down.—Labiæ swollen and at times intensely painful.—Flow dark, fibrinous, stringy.—Dysmenia; pains (cutting, drawing, pressing, cramping) severe, intermittent, < r. side, > from heat; > by flow.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough: dry, spasmodic, violent; constant, can't speak for cough; face crimson from violence of cough; uncontrollable, seemed she would choke; retching choking with cough < warm room, > open air.—A violent dry cough came on after the headache left; not excited by anything in particular.—(Spasmodic, convulsive sobbing.)

18. **Chest.**—Darting pains in chest, < r. side; which radiate from pain in bowels.—Oppression: desire to take deep breath; < on first entering warm room, > after being in it a short time; < walking.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Sore pain in head, back of neck, and lower part of back.—Aching in small of back; sensation as if a section of vertebra was missing.—Dorsal spine, for about six inches, very painful and sensitive to touch for weeks.

21. **Limbs.**—Sensation in limbs like a streak of electricity, followed by soreness of muscles.—Aching feeling in arms and legs; weak and trembling.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic pain in l. forearm from elbow to hand, < from wrist to knuckles.—Darting pain in arms.—Skin of fingers feels as if stretched too tightly; followed by pain in elbow-joint, then in wrist.—Throbbing pain in r. wrist near ulna.—R. shoulder-joint lame.—Rheumatic, aching pain in r. shoulder, going to arm; > heat, < motion; coming on when retiring, disturbing sleep; lasts all night, disappearing in morning after moving about (every night for three weeks).—Tingling in fingers of l. hand.—Stinging pain in first joint of l. thumb, extending to next, like that of a panaritium.—First joint of fingers of both hands swollen, though painless.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Every night neuralgia, now in lower limbs, in tibia or in thighs, now on l. now on r. side, mostly with spasmodic muscular contractions; during day perfectly well.—R. hip lame, < walking.—Sharp pain in l. knee, followed by numbness.—Tingling in l. toes.—Legs ache after getting into bed.—Burning, stinging pain in bunion on l. foot.—Feet so tender and corns so painful could not wear her ordinary shoes.—Burning, stinging, smarting, lancinating pain in corns.

24. **Generalities.**—Convulsions: whooping-cough.—Spasms without fever.—Crampy contraction of fingers; staring, open eyes.—Every twenty-three days, spasms.—Tires easily.—Shooting, tingling, electric pains all over body.

25. **Skin.**—Barber's itch.—Herpetic eruption, with white scales.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsy; fall asleep and awake as from an electric shock, then fall asleep again.—Sleepy when attempting to study.—Spasmodic yawning, severe, as if it would dislocate the jaw; caused tears to flow.—Drowsy at time of rising.—Sleep disturbed by troublesome dreams; wakes with impression that some one is in the room; saw some one standing near.—Restless sleep from pain in occiput and back of neck.—Feels sick and prostrated on waking in the night.—(Relieves sleeplessness in flatulent and gouty subjects.)

27. **Fever.**—Chilly after dinner in evening, 7 p.m.; chills run up and down back, with shivering, wants more clothes.—Chilliness, evening, when

going from warm room into open air ; shaking and chattering of teeth as with an ague chill ; > entering warm room.—A crop of boils took possession of him, terminating in a five weeks' attack of remittent fever.—Severe chill 9 a.m. ; lasts three hours ; was compelled to go to bed, where he lay and shook ; neither heat nor sweat followed.—Creeping chills up and down spine, followed by suffocating sensation ; must throw off covering ; no thirst.—Exhausted sensation compelled him to go to bed ; chill for an hour, at end of which exhausted feeling passed off ; cough and catarrhal symptoms followed chill ; no fever.—Bilious fever.

Magnesia Sulphurica.

Sulphate of Magnesia. Epsom Salts. Magnesia sulphate. $MgSO_47H_2O$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Cough. Diabetes. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Dysmenorrhœa. Enuresis. Epithelioma. Eyes, pains in. Hernia. Intermenstrual hæmorrhage. Leucorrhœa. Lumbago. Menorrhagia. Neuralgia. Toothache. Warts.

Characteristics.—The ancient reputation of *Mag. sul.* as a "refrigerant cathartic" under the familiar name of "Epsom Salts," or "salts" *par excellence*, has overshadowed its homœopathic uses. But *Mag. s.* is something more than a "refrigerant cathartic." Fatal poisoning has occurred from an overdose, death apparently occurring from collapse ; and the proving of the salts produced many symptoms of utter prostration. Recently old-school authorities have discovered in this "cathartic" a remedy for dysentery. It is the chief ingredient in many laxative mineral waters and popular saline aperient mixtures. The provings bring out effects common to the other *Magnesias :* Tearfulness ; restless uneasiness ; pains in facial bones ; sensitiveness to touch ; > by walking. The diuretic action of the drug with great thirst has led to its successful use in diabetes. The diarrhœa is accompanied with great thirst. The chill is accompanied or followed by thirst. Shuddering in back from below upward. The toothache is < coming into a room out of cold air, < by contact with food, whether cold or warm. It is also > in bed. According to *Med. Press* (Sept. 9, 1891), eight cases of new growth having all the outward characters of epithelioma have been cured by Graves with teaspoonful doses of a solution of three drachms to the pint. Warts are allied to epithelioma, and H. T. Webster (quoted *H. R.*, x. 542) has cured many cases in children, giving as much of the salts as would lie on a dime (sixpenny piece) three times a day. One boy was literally covered with warts, his face being much disfigured. One girl of 16 was cured of large warts on her hands. F. H. Pritchard (*H. M.*, xxxv. 691) gives his experience with *Mag. s.* ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in a teaspoonful of water) in summer diarrhœa, with vomiting of food, *copious* yellowish, slimy, and stinking stools, and later merely watery serum. The first sign of improvement was that the stools became bile-tinged, after which they soon became of thicker consistency. The *copiousness* of the stools seemed to be the cardinal indication.

Relations.—*Compare :* Mag. c., Mag. m., Mag. p. In diabetes, Nat. s. Sadness, weeping, foreboding anxiety, Act. r., Pul. Stinging in fauces between acts of deglutition, Ign. Eructations, Hep. Apprehension, Lyc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Melancholy and disposition to weep, with apprehension, and restless uneasiness.—Tendency to fly into a passion ; everything is taken in bad part.—Prostration ; almost beside herself with anxiety ; she thought she would die ; with earthy colour of face.—Foreboding anxiety, as if some accident would happen.—Errors of imagination ; patient believes that he sees persons who are absent.

2. **Head.**—Stupidity ; head feels as if it were compressed in a vice.—Vertigo (with heaviness of head and spontaneous closing of eyes), causing a tendency to fall forwards in morning, and after dinner.—Boring in vertex.—Pressive headache, and sensation as if head were squeezed in a vice, much < by moving eyes.—Compressive pain in head, with heat in head, and redness of face.—Tearing and shooting in head, esp. in temples.—Congestion, with pressive pain and heat in forehead.—Sensation in forehead on stooping as if something would fall forward.—Sensation of wavering and shaking of brain at every movement.—Shivering during the violent pains in head.

3. **Eyes.**—Pains in eyes, as if protruding from orbits when looking aside.—Violent pains in eyes. esp. r., as if it would start out of socket.—Dimness of eyes, with frequent drowsiness.—Burning in eyes, pains in evening and in morning, but chiefly by candle-light.—Shooting pains in eyes.—Lachrymation, with photophobia.—Supra-orbital neuralgia, l. side.

4. **Ears.**—Shooting pains in ears.—Tinkling in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Pain, as from ulceration in nose, esp. when it is touched.—Epistaxis, at night (with diminution of the headache).—Copious secretion of thick and yellow mucus in nose.—Fluent coryza, with loss of smell, indistinct speech, and pain, as from excoriation, in nose and chest.—Rough voice and frequent flow of water from nose.

6. **Face.**—Earthy colour of face.—Tearing in bones of face (r. facial bones or in l. malar bone).—Dryness and burning in lips, in evening.

7. **Teeth.**—Odontalgia, generally in evening, sometimes on returning from a walk, or caused by hot or cold things, as well as by contact of teeth with food ; the pains are generally jerking, pricking, or throbbing, and disappear in bed.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of mouth, with sensation of numbness.—Roughness of tongue.—Vesicles on edges of tongue, with incisive pains.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, with shooting pains at night, < by deglutition.—Stinging in fauces, more between than during acts of deglutition.—Dryness and sensation of numbness in throat.—Accumulation of mucus in throat.—Frequent mucus in throat, which can neither be swallowed nor hawked up.—Expectoration of sour mucus.

10. **Appetite.**—Bitterness or sweetish bitterness in mouth, esp. in morning.—Thirst, esp. morning and evening.—Thirst early in morning on rising, going off after breakfast.—Thirst in evening, particularly during

menses.—Want of appetite and repugnance to all food, even when thinking of it.—Dislike to meat.

11. **Stomach.**—Empty, mucous, bitter, and putrid risings.—Regurgitation of fluid, preceded by a quivering in stomach.—Disgust and nausea, with accumulation of water in mouth.—Vomiting, first of food, then of mucus.—Sensation of coldness in stomach, with inclination to vomit, in bed, in morning.

12. **Abdomen.**—Lancinating pains in l. hypochondrium, esp. when sitting, or in evening, before and after a meal.—Tension, hardness, and fulness of abdomen even after a moderate meal.—Violent shooting pains in whole abdomen, but esp. round the navel.—Painful drawing in abdomen.—Tension in abdomen, pressure towards groins, as if they were going to burst, when stretching body.—Rumbling in abdomen, with emission of flatulence.—Itching of l. inguinal region, not removed by scratching.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Fæces at one time hard, at another soft.—Acid diarrhœa of children.—Liquid stools with tenesmus.—Diarrhœa preceded by rumbling in abdomen.—Soft stools early after rising.—Loose evacuations, with violent thirst.—Ejection of ascarides during every evacuation.—Neuralgia of rectum, stabbing pain, comes on two days after a material dose of Epsom salts.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Increased secretion of urine.—Emission of urine at night (involuntary).—Emission of urine, drop by drop.—Urine of a clear or greenish colour.—Shootings in orifice of urethra, after emission of urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Frequent stinging about penis when sitting or walking.—Erections without amorous fancies or sexual desire.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia too early and too copious, with thick, black menstrual blood.—Catamenia too feeble.—Flow of blood in the intervals of catamenia.—During the catamenia, heaviness of head and shivering; bruised pain in small of back; pain in groins.—Thick and copious leucorrhœa, with contusive pain in sacrum and thighs.—Burning leucorrhœa, esp. during movement.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Deep hollow bass voice (as in catarrh).—Dry cough, with burning from larynx to pit of stomach.—Dry cough in evening in bed, during which he falls asleep.—Dry and shaking cough after waking in morning, and which compels sitting up.—Cough in morning with expectoration, and pain as from excoriation, in chest, throat, and palate.

18. **Chest.**—Pressure on chest, with impeded respiration, esp. in morning, or in bed, at night.—Burning pains in chest, sometimes when coughing.—Painful burning in chest when coughing, as if a piece of the lungs would come out.—Oppression of chest with burning in chest when walking.—Burning in middle of chest.—Burning in sternum.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Tension in nape of neck and between shoulders with stitches, particularly in morning, on rising, with great sensitiveness to touch, **>** by walking.—Contusive pain in back, on waking in morning.—Tearings in back, at night, which compels movement from side to side.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Jerking in arms.—Tearing in shoulders and arms.—Rheumatic pains in l. elbow, in l. wrist-joint.—Tingling in fingers, going off by rubbing.—Tearing and shooting in hands and fingers, with contraction of these parts.—Trembling of hands.—Tearing in tips of fingers, at night.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Nocturnal pains in legs and loins.—Heaviness, at one time in hips, at another in loins.—Rheumatic pain in hip, in l. femur.—Tearing in legs, and esp. in thigh-bones, and shootings in toes, which are contracted.

24. **Generalities.**—Tearings (rheumatic) in limbs, esp. at night.—Great lassitude and soreness in whole body, with trembling, and weakness of the feet.—Great languor, with staggering gait.—Bruised sensation.—A peculiar sick feeling, like exhaustion and prostration, with dry warmth of skin and drawing pains.

25. **Skin.**—Itching blotches, either hard or as from nettles, with burning, after scratching.—Small red tetter (on arms), with violent itching.—Stinging itching spots on skin with tendency to boils, < when undressing.—Warts.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleep, early in evening.—Sleeplessness at night, caused by violent pains in head, abdomen, and loins (which do not allow him to lie on his back).—Many dreams, sometimes disagreeable and anxious (with starting).

27. **Fever.**—Shivering and shuddering (in back from below upwards), esp. in evening, disappearing in bed.—Chilliness with thirst, early in morning after waking.—Shaking chill with violent headache in evening, 9 p.m., going off in bed, succeeded by thirst.—Cold feet all day, although otherwise he feels hot.—Shivering at night, with thirst until noon; perspiration in afternoon, or after lying down.—Heat on sitting up in bed, with vertigo, perspiration on forehead, and redness of face.—Heat of head, with coldness of rest of body.—Alternations of heat and shuddering, redness and paleness of face.—Perspiration at night or in morning, often accompanied by thirst.

Magnetis Poli Ambo.

The Magnet. (General symptoms of the magnet produced by touching either pole indiscriminately while handling the magnet, or by laying the whole of the magnetic surface upon the body.) Trituration of Sugar of Milk after exposure to the influence of the entire magnet. Dilution of distilled water similarly exposed.

Clinical.—Fainting. Hæmorrhage. Orchitis. Paraphimosis. Prolapsus ani. Rheumatism. Toothache. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—The effect of the Magnet as a whole and of each pole separately was tested by Hahnemann, and the symptoms are mainly from his pathogenesis. In his preface he says he does not expect "ordinary mechanical, materialistic and atomistic heads" to be able to regard diseases as "immaterial alterations of the vitality, or pure dynamic derangements of our state of health, and medicinal powers as merely virtual, almost spiritual, forces"; but he asks how they can reconcile with their materialistic notions the fact that "a single *imponderable* spark from a Leyden jar gives a shock to the strongest man, and yet no ascertainable ponderable substance is communicated to his body?" Of the symptoms of the Schema he says they

"occurred from various powerful magnets brought in contact with various sensitive individuals, without distinction of the poles. They were observed in experiments conducted for half a year for the purpose of ascertaining the proper and most efficacious mode of stroking the steel with magnets, in which a horse-shoe magnet, capable of lifting a weight of twelve pounds, was held in the hands, which were held in contact with both poles for an hour at a time," with additional symptoms from Andry, Thouret, Unzer, and De Harsu. "Although each of the poles presents something peculiar in its power of altering the human health, yet each of them seems, when applied twice or oftener, to produce alternating actions which resemble those of the opposite pole" (*M. M. P.*). For curative purposes Hahnemann recommended a very much milder application of the magnet. (The popular use of electric rings for rheumatism is analogous to this.) The method of attenuating media saturated with emanations from the magnet does not seem to have occurred to Hahnemann. My own experience with the magnetisms is confined to *Mgt. p. aust.* 2m., but that is sufficient to give me confidence in prescribing attenuations of these remedies when their indications arise. The leading symptoms of *Mgt.* are : Burning lancinations throughout the body ; pains as if broken in joints, where cartilages of two bones touch ; shootings and jerkings ; disturbed sleep ; headache as if a nail were driven in. The symptoms are **<** by motion and on awaking. The toothache is **<** from cold and on contact with anything cold. Touch **<** pain in joints. Heat **>** uncovering.

Relations.—The action lasts from 10 to 14 days. *Antidoted by :* Ign., Electr., Galv., Zn. (imposition of Zinc plate). *Compare :* Mgt. arct., Mgt. aust., Fer. magnet., Mang. ox. Burnt smell in nose, Anac. Prolapsus ani, Pod., Caust., Ign.

Compare also : Bell., Lyc., Nux, Petr., Pul., Stram., Sabi., Teuc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Busy precipitation.—Absence of mind.—Irresolution.—Inadvertence.—Tendency to anger and rage.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, esp. in evening after lying down, as if about to fall, or as from concussion in head.—Vertigo, with staggering, when walking; objects seem to waver before eyes.—Headache from over-strained memory and reflection.—Pain, as of a bruise, in head, on waking in morning.—Digging, stupefying headache, which is immediately dispersed by movements of flatus.—Cephalalgia, as if a nail were driven into the head, as if caused by a wound, esp. after a fit of anger.—Jerking tearing in head, appearing at intervals.—Rushing or buzzing noises in whole head.

3. **Eyes.**—Itching in eyes, esp. the lids.—Pupils dilated.—Scintillation of white light, beyond the range of vision, in the twilight.—Sparks before the eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Humming in ears.—Diminution of hearing.

5. **Nose.**—Aberration of smell ; a smoky or mouldy scent is perceived.

6. **Face.**—Perspiration on face, without heat, in morning.—Jerking tearing in upper jaw.—Violent burning lancination in muscles of face, in

evening.—Swelling of lips, with salivation, in evening.—Small pimples, with pain, like that of a wound, on lips.

7. **Teeth.**—Odontalgia, after drinking anything cold, or from contact with cold air.—Pressive, jerking odontalgia, in isolated shocks.—Odontalgia, in carious teeth, with swelling of gums.

10. **Appetite.**—Fetid breath.—Metallic taste in mouth.—Insipid taste of tobacco and beer.—Many things have a mouldy taste.—Speedy satiety.—Good appetite in evening.

11. **Stomach.**—Abortive risings.—Risings, with smell and taste of horn-scrapings.—Sour regurgitation, when stooping.—Stomach-ache, with cramp towards upper part, agitation, which allows no rest whatever, heaviness of tongue, paleness of face, and coldness of body.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pressure and anxious fulness in abdomen, esp. during mental exertion.—Noisy grumbling and borborygmi in abdomen.—Production of much flatus.—Flatulent colic.—Expulsion of flatulence, with painful pressure.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation, as from contraction of rectum.—Painless diarrhœa, with flatulence.—Hæmorrhoidal, smarting pain in anus, after evacuation, with constriction in rectum.—Blind hæmorrhoids.—Prolapsus recti.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Burning sensation in region of spermatic vesicles, which excites sexual desire.—Dulness of sexual feeling, and aversion to coition.—Erection, without amorous thoughts.—Retraction of prepuce behind the glans.—Swelling of epididymis, with pain during movement and when touched.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia premature, profuse, and of too long duration.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Paroxysms of dry cough at night.—Spasmodic cough, esp. after midnight, when awake, or during reflection.—Nocturnal dyspnœa, excited by mucus in trachea, which is easily detached in morning.

18. **Chest.**—Burning, insupportable lancinations in muscles of chest.

20. **Back.**—Jerking in the spine, as from something alive.—Painful sensibility of the joint of the sacrum, in morning, in bed, when lying on side, or by day, when stooping.—Wrenching pain in shoulder-joint, or pain as from the starting of a tendon in wrist.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Drawing pains in joints and muscles of arms, often from head to fingers.—Tearing jerking in muscles of arms, after remaining some time in the cold.—Red spots in palms, like vesicles.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Attacks of cramp in calves of legs, and toes, after waking in morning.—Burning lancinations in heels, and in corns on the feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Burning sensation in the limbs and joints.—Burning lancinations in the fleshy parts.—Wrenching pain in the limbs.—Pains, as of a fracture, in the joints, esp. in evening and morning, in bed, and principally during movement.—Burning lancinations across all parts of body, in different directions.—Shuddering, which traverses the whole body.—Shaking in the body, with fright, or shocks, which cause vlolent bending and straightening of the body, sometimes with loss of consciousness.—Long-lasting swoons; during which she feels her pains, but is not able to speak or move.

25. **Skin.**—Tendency of old wounds to bleed afresh.—Ulcers painful, like new wounds.—Small furunculi.—Small pustules, with lancinating, drawing pain.

26. **Sleep.**—Disturbed sleep, with talking, snoring, and continued tossing.—Waking at 3 a.m.; and falling into a drowsy lethargy towards sunrise.—Lying on the back, with the hand under the head, the legs wide apart, and the mouth half open, wilh snoring respiration.—Amorous, lascivious dreams.—Jerking of the body before going to sleep.—After waking in morning, headache, with pain, as of a fracture, in all the joints, which forces constant change in position of limbs.

27. **Fever.**—Dry heat, with need to be uncovered, at night, and in morning, in bed.

Magnetis Polus Arcticus.

North Pole of the Magnet. Attenuations of saccharum lactis or water charged with the influence of this pole.

Clinical. — Amenorrhœa. Clairvoyance. Hernia. Panaritium. Salivation. Sleep disturbed. Somnambulism. Toothache. Vertebræ, cervical, cracking in.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *M. p. arct.* were obtained by applying it in the region of the 4th to 6th dorsal vertebræ, at a distance of four or five fingers' breadth from the body. A number of well-characterised symptoms were experienced in the teeth and jaws. There was swelling, heat, and redness of one cheek. Swan reports this case cured by C. M. Conant; Mrs. S. C., 31, blonde, had pain in left lower jaw as if out of joint; < morning, on moving it; sensation as if head of bone were squeezed and crowded into socket. *M. p. arct.* 1m cured (*Organon*, iii. 343). Sensations of coldness are marked. There is coldness where the magnet is applied. The eyeball feels cold, as if it were a lump of ice in the socket. On the other hand there is a sensation as if the blood was rushing towards the point touched by the magnet. One symptom of the proving, occurring in a half-waking state, suggests an approach to somnambulism. He thinks out a "difficult subject in the best form in a foreign language"; but when awake he cannot remember distinctly the subject. Several provers complained of faintness. One had "sensation of dryness and lightness in the body with want of strength." Sensation as if scalp adhered to skull. Symptoms are > uncovering. Headache is < lifting or moving arm. < On waking. Toothache < breathing through the mouth.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* M. p. aust., Ign., Zn. *Compare:* Sensation as if teeth being pulled out, Ipec. < Raising arm, Bar. c., Con., Cup., Fer. One cheek red, Cham. See also under Magnetis p. amb.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Peevishness, and inclination to weep, with shivering.—Mildness, submission.—Indolence when seated, as if power of moving were

lost.—Irresolution, followed by prompt execution, after a resolution has been once formed.—Speaking loud while quite alone and engaged in business.—Fickleness.—Anxious hesitation and restlessness.—Loss of sense.—Loss of ideas.—Weakness of memory.—Tendency to make mistakes when writing.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, as from intoxication, with staggering, when walking in open air, and instability when standing.—Semi-lateral drawing, with vertigo, from middle of head towards ears, like the oscillation of a pendulum.—Cephalalgia when lifting or moving eyes.—Depressing cephalalgia, as from a weight.—Cephalalgia, as if brain were about to burst.—Tension of integuments of head, as if they adhered too closely to the cranium.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes prominent and fixed.—Icy coldness of (weak) eye, as if a lump of ice lay in orbit instead of the eye.—Restless movements of eyes.—Lancinations, itching, and jerking drawing in eyelids, with lachrymation.—Painful sensation of dryness in eyelids, on awaking in morning.

4. **Ears.**—Murmuring in ears, and internal heat, as from boiling water.—Deafness, as if caused by a band over ears.

5. **Nose.**—Aberration of smell ; smell of rotten eggs, or of fresh plaister, or dust.—Epistaxis, preceded by pressive cephalalgia in forehead.—Redness and heat in point of nose, followed by red spots, hot, and plainly circumscribed, on cheeks.

6. **Face.**—Paleness in face.—Tension in face.—Painful squeezing in maxillary joint, with sensation, while moving it, as if it were dislocated.—Swelling of one cheek only.—Trismus.

7. **Teeth.**—Odontalgia in carious teeth, at intervals, as if they were being extracted.—Pains in carious teeth, with gums swollen and painful when touched.—Pains in (carious) teeth, **<** after a meal, and by heat, **>** in open air, and when walking.—Odontalgia, with red, hot, swollen cheeks.—Odontalgia, with shocks, which traverse the periosteum of the jaw, or with drawing, pressive, or else tearing, digging, or burning lancinating pains.—Incisors set on edge, when breathing through the mouth.—Numbness and insensibility of the gums, on the cessation of the toothache.

8. **Mouth.**—At night, collection of saliva in mouth, so profuse that every time he wakes the pillow is quite wet.—Itching in point of tongue, compels him to scratch it.

10. **Appetite.**—Voracity in evening.—Loss of taste.—Acid taste in the mouth.—Tobacco has a bitter taste.

11. **Stomach.**—Frequent empty risings.—Continued pyrosis, esp. after supper.

12. **Abdomen.**—Production and incarceration of much flatus.—Flatulent, pressive colic.—Shocks in abdomen, as if something in it were falling, or blows proceeding from abdomen, and passing upwards through chest, as far as the throat.—Inflation of abdomen.—Pressure and boring towards inguinal ring, as if preparatory to a rupture, with relaxation of the inguinal ring.

13. **Stool.**—Obstinate constriction of abdomen, and constipation.—Hard fæces, of a large size, difficult to evacuate, often preceded by drawing, dysenteric pains in the hypogastrium.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Increased secretion of urine.—Deep-coloured urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Immoderate erections, with frequent pollutions.—Excitement of sexual desire.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses too feeble ; suppressed.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dry, asthmatic, suffocating cough, < by walking in open air.—Spasmodic, shaking cough, in evening, when going to sleep, and which hinders sleep.—Spasmodic, suffocating cough, towards midnight, produced by irritation in bronchia, shaking the head and whole body, and exciting heat until a general perspiration ensues, with cessation of the cough.—Constant want to cough, in evening, which is removed only by restraining the cough.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Cracking in the cervical vertebræ during movement.—Pains in back, as if broken, on bending it backwards.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Inflammation of back of hand, with pulsative pain.—Heaviness in arms, hands, and fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pains, as of a fracture, in hip-joints and lower limbs.—Great lassitude in lower extremities, which feel as if they would break, when walking.—Pain, as from excoriation in toes, and corns on the feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Great lassitude, and painful weariness of the whole body, with dejection, esp. in morning and in open air, as during sultry weather.—Drawing sensation in periosteum of all bones, as at commencement of intermittent fever.—Digging lancinations, which are more painful the deeper they are, in different parts of body.—Lancinating shocks, throbbing, trembling, coldness, and sensation as if the blood were driven towards the parts touched by the magnet.—Over-excitement, with trembling, uneasy restlessness in limbs, and great nervous weakness.

25. **Skin.**—Tingling and lancinating itching in skin.—Burning sensation, or burning tearing in tetters.—Panaritium.

26. **Sleep.**—Violent spasmodic yawnings, with wrenching pain in maxillary joint.—Strong disposition to sleep by day.—Coma.—Profound sleep at night, during which the patient generally lies on the back.—Many vivid dreams (sometimes lascivious).—Sings in her sleep, is wakened by it ; falls asleep again, recommences to sing and again wakes up from it.—Waking in evening, after going to sleep, in consequence of a violent shock in the head, and muscles of the neck.—Tossing during sleep, with troublesome heat, and urgent inclination to be uncovered, without thirst.—Imperfect waking in morning (2 a.m.), with perfect inner consciousness, vivid memory, great concourse of ideas, and reflections on some important subject.—Almost as if in a zoomagnetic sleep-talking state ; but when fully awake he cannot remember distinctly the subject of his thoughts.

27. **Fever.**—Sensation of coldness, or of coolness over whole body.—Chilliness.—Cool hands, with cool perspiration upon them, and over whole body.—Shuddering, followed by transient heat, and swelling of veins of hands.—Sensation of heat over whole body, with coldness of hands and lower extremities.—Cold sweat on hands and soles of feet.

Magnetis Polus Australis.

South Pole of the Magnet. Attenuations of media saturated with emanations of the pole.

Clinical.—Cough. Dislocation, easy. Frost-bite. Heart, palpitation of. Hernia. *Ingrowing toe-nails.* Levitation. Menorrhagia. Varicosis.

Characteristics.—I have cured so many cases of ingrowing toe-nail with *M. p. aust.* 2m., that I invariably give it in the first place when there are no symptoms plainly indicating another remedy. Here are the symptoms in Hahnemann's Schema which led to this use: "Sore pain on the inner side of the nail of the big toe when walking, as if the nail had grown into the flesh on the side, very painful on being slightly touched (8h);" and "the shoe presses on the toes and on the nail of the big toe when walking, as from corns." The accurate response to these symptoms on the part of the attenuated *M. p. aust.* proved to me the possibility of attenuating and so fixing this "imponderable" for use as an ordinary homœopathic remedy. Swan has collected a number of cases from different authors in *Org.*, iii. 342. Berridge (*Org.*, iii. 53) reports this case: Miss X. had for three weeks aching in middle of front of left lower leg (where she has had varicose veins for eight months), when standing, or *when the leg is hanging down*, removed by placing it horizontally; frequent feeling of hot water running down affected part, but only *when leg is down;* at times throbbing there *when leg hangs down. M. p. aust.* c.m., one dose. The hot-water feeling never returned; the pain ceased in two days.—Pinching, squeezing sensations and bruised pains predominate. Faintness comes on when walking, and is < when sitting. There is great rush of blood to the brain early in the morning in bed. The symptoms are < when walking in open air; < when sitting; < hanging limb down.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* M. p. arct., Ign., Zinc. *Compare:* Mgt., Galv., Electr. In fetid cough, Caps. Rush of blood to head, Ast. r. Toe-nails, Graph., Sil., Nit. ac., Thuj. See also under Mgt.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Moroseness and ill-humour, with aversion to conversation. —Dislike to society and to laughing faces.—Passion and rage.—Instability of ideas.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, as from intoxication, with staggering gait.—Great rush of blood to brain early in morning, in bed.—Heaviness, tingling, and digging in head.—Shocks in head, sometimes with tearing.

3. **Eyes.**—Dryness and smarting in eyelids, esp. when moving them, < morning and evening.—Lachrymation.—Amblyopia.

7. **Teeth.**—Tearing, jerking odontalgia, < by hot things.

8. **Mouth.**—Accumulation of watery saliva in the mouth.—Speech embarrassed, as by a swelling of the tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Burning sensation in gullet.

11. **Stomach.**—Metallic taste, at one time sweetish, at another acidulous, on and under the tongue.—All kinds of food appear insipid.—Extreme indifference to food, drink, and tobacco-smoke.—Bulimy at noon and evening, sometimes during the febrile shiverings.—Aching in scrobiculus during mental exertion.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pinching in abdomen caused by a current of air.—Noisy borborygmi and grumbling in abdomen.—Pressive, flatulent colic, with pinchings, and inflation of abdomen.—Sensation, as if inguinal ring were dilated, preparatory to a rupture, with painful sensibility of that part, when coughing.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Soft, loose fæces, preceded by gripings.—Evacuation of liquid fæces, with a sensation as if flatus were about to be discharged.—Contraction and painful constriction in rectum and anus, which hinder the expulsion of wind.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Involuntary emission of urine, from paralysis of sphincter vesicæ, esp. at night.—Emission of urine, drop by drop, with torpor of urethra.—Very feeble stream of urine.—Frequent emission of urine at night.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Strong disposition to emission.—Emission (very unusual) in a hemiplegic patient; paralysis < after the emission.—Impotence, with sudden cessation of all enjoyment, in the moment of greatest excitement.—Pain in penis, as if some fibres were torn or plucked away.—Painful retraction of testes at night.—Swelling of testes, with tearing shocks, and sensation of contraction.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia premature and profuse.—Metrorrhagia.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough and coryza, with expectoration of greenish mucus, and shortness of breath.—Paroxysms of fetid cough at night, when sleeping.—Want to take full inspirations, like sighing, with involuntary deglutition.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression of the chest, as if the respiration were tremulous, and produced an impression of coolness.—Drawing pressure in both sides of sternum, with anguish of conscience, which allows no rest.

19. **Heart.**—Violent palpitation of the heart, with great heat in cardiac region.—Palpitation of the heart, during which it seems that it is not the heart that palpitates.

20. **Back.**—Pressive, burning pain in loins, during repose and movement.—Pain, as of a fracture, or wrenching pain in joints of sacrum, and lumbar vertebræ.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Tingling along arms, like slight shocks.—Painful and rapid jerking along arms.—Heaviness and lassitude in arms.—Gurgling along arms and veins of the arms.—Tingling and throbbing in ends of fingers.—Panaritium.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Jerking throbbing in tendons of ham, with contraction of legs, esp. during movement.—Pressive tearing in the patella.—Throbbing in muscles of feet, after walking.—The knees give way during movement.—Easy dislocation of joint of foot, when making a false step.—The feet are painful when he lets them hang down when sitting; all over

them there is a fine throbbing.—Sensibility and pain, as from a wound, in nail of great toe.—The toenails penetrate the flesh.

24. **Generalities.**—Drawings in fingers, joints of fingers, feet, and ankles.—Lancinating pulsative pains in roots of nails, as if about to suppurate.—Pains, with pinching or burning lancinations in different parts of the body.—Contusive pains in limbs and joints, as if the patient had been lying on flints.—Liability to suffer from a chill.—Tendency of nose, ears, hands, and feet to be frozen by a moderate degree of coldness.—Sudden lassitude when walking, with anxiety and heat, or sudden inclination to sleep.—Lightness of whole body.

26. **Sleep.**—Urgent inclination to sleep, evening and morning; closing of the eyes without power to sleep.—Sleeplessness with over-excitement before midnight.—Confused, frightful dreams.—Prolonged dreams on the same subject, with fatiguing meditation.—Dreams of incendiary fires.—Slow, noisy, snoring *expiration* before midnight; after midnight *inspiration* is of the same character.—Lying on the back during the night.—Congestion in head in morning, which compels lying with head high.

27. **Fever.**—Excessive dread of open air, which penetrates to the very marrow of the bones, even when the weather is hot; with ill-humour and inclination to weep.—Shuddering, with cloudiness before eyes, trembling and tossing of limbs, without shivering, followed by heat in head and face.

Magnolia Glauca.

Sweet Magnolia. Sweet Bay. *N. O.* Magnoliaceæ. Tincture of the flowers.

Clinical.—Asthma. Fainting.

Characteristics.—Our knowledge of *Mag. gl.* is based on two observations by S. A. Jones and T. F. Allen of the effects of the flowers on three persons. The symptoms were these: "Sense of great oppression about his chest;" "strong tendency to fainting" (these occurred in a man). A lady had: "Oppression of chest; could not expand the lungs; with a feeling as if she had swallowed food without chewing, and it distressed her stomach." In a doctor it "increased the pain of inflammatory gout;" and "evidently increased the paroxysm of a pain which came on every afternoon." The *Treasury of Botany* says: "*M. glauca* is a low-growing, deciduous tree, called in America Swamp Sassafras, from the nature of the locality in which it grows, and from the resemblance in its properties to *Laurus sassafras*. It is also called Beaver-tree, because the root is eaten by beavers, which animals also make use of the wood in constructing their nests."

Magnolia Grandiflora.

Magnolia grandiflora. Yolotxochitl. (Mexico.) *N. O.* Magnoliaceæ.
Tincture of the flowers.

Clinical.—Aneurism. Angina pectoris. Heart, affections of. Inter-menstrual flow. Rheumatism. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—In his *Handbook* Allen gives a full pathogenesis of *Mgl. grand.* It produces bruised and constrictive and rheumatic pains in various parts, and particularly the joints. Pains rapidly change their place or alternate. Alternating pains between spleen and heart. The rheumatic action of the drug is particularly manifested in the chest and heart. A marked action was developed in the female sexual sphere, and an inter-menstrual flow was observed. Allen gives as indications for it: Rheumatic pain in clavicles. Crampy pain in heart, alternating with lancinations. Pain in heart with suffocative constriction of throat. Aortic aneurism, crampy pain in heart, dry cough, nausea, with vertigo and angina pectoris. Rheumatic pains in back, especially when alternating with similar pains in different parts. Muscular rheumatism of left arm.

Relations.—*Compare:* Mgl. gl., Illic. anis. (botan). In rheumatism, K. bi., Kalm. Inter-menstrual hæmorrhage, Ham., Bovist., Bell., Cham., Elaps.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Apprehensiveness; that she will die.—Nervous, easily frightened, illusions and hallucinations of sight, with sharp pains in eyes.—Repugnance to all occupation.—Ill-humour; with burning in hands.—Sadness.—Uneasiness.—Confusion; and dulness.—Memory weak; lost.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo: in evening, > going to bed, with goneness at stomach; with flushing of face; with dislike for physical labour; beginning with blurring of sight; as from seasickness; causing loss of appetite.—Lancinations in head: < l. side; after eating; and in r. ear.—Headache: with griping in abdomen; with flushes of heat; congestive, throbbing.—Pain in temples: on bending forward; in l. temple.—Migraine.—Pain in occiput and upper dorsal region.—Pain in occiput as from a blow.—Weight in occiput.

3. **Eyes.**—Pain in eyes: from sunlight; sharp, with nervousness and with visions.—Lids heavy; sensation in lids as after weeping.—Vision weak; blurred.

4. **Ears.**—Lancinations in l. ear travelling to shoulder.—Pain: in r. ear; in morning; sharp in l.; sharp, travelling to throat.

6. **Face.**—Lancinations in jaw-joints.—Pain in r. side; in joints; < pressure, also impeding opening of mouth.—Sharp pain going to ear.

7. **Teeth.**—Shooting in teeth.—Soreness of teeth, impeding mastication.

8. **Mouth.**—Pain in mouth > by tepid water.

9. **Throat.**—Fauces red.—Pain in throat on turning head; waking him

frequently at night.—Constriction: < r. side; < bending forward.—Burning; and dryness; with pain in pit of stomach and often extending to abdomen; preventing sleep.—Sensation of mucus, with fruitless attempts to remove it.—Difficult swallowing; of saliva.

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite lost after vertigo; lost, with lassitude.

11. **Stomach.**—Sensation as from hunger, with acidity.—Nausea in morning on rising, > by breakfast.—Nausea as from tobacco.—Pain in stomach: as from languor; with griping in intestines; extending to hypochondria; as from a blow; rapid, pulsating, and in l. side of abdomen; burning, extending to chest.—Emptiness; with general lassitude, vertigo, and nausea.

12. **Abdomen.**—Flatulence.—Griping; with ineffectual desire for stool.—Pain in abdomen: from pressure; with diarrhœa; in hypochondria, with suffocation; alternately in spleen and heart.—Contusive pain in liver and spleen, extending to stomach.—Pain in hypogastrium; in l. groin.—Lancinations in liver and spleen.

13. **Stool.**—Constipation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Straining on passing water.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Congestion of l. ovary, with pain extending to l. thigh.—Thick white or yellow leucorrhœa, with straining when urinating, also with constipation.—Bloody flow in interval between menses.—Menses delayed; pale and scanty; of coagulated blood for two days, then normal; painful.—Before menses: pain in small of back, hypogastrium and thighs, with headache, flushes of heat to face, nausea, and chill.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness.—Dry cough during the day, > night by going to bed.—Suffocation: when walking fast; when lying on l. side; after a meal, with desire for stretching; with uneasiness; in paroxysms.

18. **Chest.**—Stitches in sides of chest; in r. side.—Pain: with emptiness of stomach and lassitude; with suffocation and headache; in r. side, with suffocation; rheumatic, in r. clavicle; rheumatic, in r. side, then in heart, causing fear of death, with general coldness; contusive, with headache; erratic, in sides.—Constriction as from a band just beneath axilla.—Tired feeling.—Stiffness of sides of chest; as from exposure to a draught when over-heated.

19. **Heart.**—Stitches; waking him frequently.—Pain in heart: morning on rising; in morning on deep breathing; when lying on l. side; on deep breathing; with fear; with lassitude; with itching of feet; extending to back; acute; alternating with pain in l. shoulder; rheumatic, and in l. shoulder.—Soreness after disappearance of pain.—Sensation as if heart had stopped beating.—Pulse weak and frequent.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Weight in neck with tiredness of spine.—Stiffness of neck, and contusive pain; stiffness and tiredness, and in back.—Stitches in r. side of back.—Pain in back: and in left side of chest; in dorsal and sacral regions; burning; tingling burning, as from over-exertion of arms; sharp, in sacrum; sharp, in lumbar region.—Tiredness impeding motion.

21. **Limbs.**—Sharp, erratic or rheumatic pains.—Lancinations anteriorly

in elbows, and in popliteal spaces.—Sprained pains in joints.—Limbs tired; stiff.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in l. upper arm with weakness.—Pain in l. shoulder extending to heart; from l. shoulder to l. ear.—Stinging in arms.—Arms weak.—Rheumatic pains in wrists.—Uneasiness in hands, compelling constant rubbing.—Sharp pain in metacarpal joint of r. thumb.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Stiffness of lower limbs.—Rheumatic pains: in thigh, with uneasiness in l. leg; in l. knee; in tibia; in soles.—Pain: in hip; in thighs, morning on rising, > noon, with tiredness.—Legs tired as after running.

24. **Generalities.**—Contusive pains in all parts.—Rheumatic pains in different parts, > morning by rising.—Pricking in whole body.—Soreness, > by exercise.—Heaviness as from want of sleep.—Weakness; with loss of consciousness as to actions, defective hearing and sensation as if everything were at a great distance.—Debility, with loss of appetite, also with burning in hands and feet.—Aversion to motion; to going out.—Stiffness from slightest exposure to draught of damp air.—Stiffness: > in dry weather; causing sleeplessness, with pain in heart and apprehension.—Cardiac and rheumatic pains generally > in morning, sometimes after rising; > of pain in dry weather.

25. **Skin.**—Itching: of feet; general, sometimes with uneasiness of legs.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning during the day, with sleepiness.—Sleepless early in morning.—Extravagant dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Chill in afternoon, then fever lasting into night.—Erratic chill.—Heat: with burning in throat and headache; flushing, with sweat; of hands; hands and feet; upper limbs.

Maïs *and* Stigmata Maidis, *see* Zea Mays.

Malandrinum.

Nosode of the disease in horses called "Grease." Trituration of Sugar of Milk saturated with the virus. Solution of the virus.

Clinical.—Acne. Boils. Fistula. Impetigo. Knock-knee. Measles. Skin, unhealthy. Small-pox. Vaccination, ill effects of.

Characteristics.—According to Jenner, the origin of cow-pox is infection of the udders of cows by contact with grass on which a horse infected with "Grease" has trodden. This assertion is to some extent confirmed by the experience of homœopaths, who have found in *Maland.* a very effectual protection against infection with small-pox and against vaccination. Straube made provings of the 30th potency (*H. R.*, xv. 145; *H. W.*, xxxv. 504). It has been used on inferential grounds with great success in ill effects of vaccination (I have cured with it cases of unhealthy, dry, rough skin remaining for

years after vaccination); in small-pox, measles, and impetigo. Burnett has cured with it a case of knock-knee in a child who was constantly handling his penis. Burnett's indications are: "Lower half of body; greasy skin and greasy eruption. Slow pustulation, never ending, as one heals another appears." Impetigo, ecthyma, fat, greasy-looking pustular eruptions are particularly acted on by this remedy. Heath (*Amer. Hom.*, xxiv. 141) has cured with *Maland.* 30 fistula in a pony's neck, following strangles. A. L. Marcey (*H. R.*, xiv. 530) relates a striking experience with *Maland.* 30. In the presence of a small-pox epidemic he vaccinated himself, taking at the same time *Maland.* 30 night and morning. The vaccination did not take. It was twice repeated and still did not take; nor was small-pox contracted. Called to vaccinate four children in a family whose parents were recovering from small-pox, he vaccinated all and gave *Maland.* 30 to *three* of them at the same time; the remaining child was the only one whose vaccination "took." This was so severe that *Maland.* had to be given to modify its intensity, which it did effectually. The other three were re-vaccinated but none "took." Of five children, from six to seventeen years of age, only the eldest had been vaccinated, and he had a good scar. All except the eldest were given *Maland.* and were vaccinated, and none of the four "took." The eldest took small-pox. *Maland.* was then given, and in a few days he was convalescent. In another case of small-pox *Maland.* was given, and the disease only lasted a few days, the eruption drying up. In Straube's proving the symptoms were < in evening. The Schema is made up of Straube's symptoms. Burnett considers *Maland.* a very deeply acting remedy, and one not to be repeated oftener than once a fortnight.

Relations.—*Compare:* In bad effects of vaccination, Variol., Vaccin., Thuj., Sabi., Ant. t., Apis, Sil. In general; children handling genitals, Medor. (but Maland. has deeper action). In pustular eruptions, Hep., Merc. *Compare also:* Castor equi., Hippozænin, Hippomanes.

Causation.—Vaccination.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Dizziness.—Frontal and occipital headache.—Dulness.—Impetigo covering head from crown to neck and extending behind ears.—Thick, greenish crusts with pale, reddish scabs, itching < in evening.

3. **Eyes.**—Red stripes under eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Profuse, purulent, greenish-yellow discharge, mixed with blood.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue: coated yellow, with red streak down middle (typhoid); cracked and ulcerating down middle; swollen.

11. **Stomach.**—Vomiting of bilious matter; nausea.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pains around umbilicus.

13. **Stool.**—Dark, cadaverous-smelling stool.—Yellowish, foul-smelling diarrhœa.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—(Child constantly handles his penis.)

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Vagina closed with impetiginous crusts, yellowish-greenish-brown in colour.

20. **Back.**—Pain along back, as if beaten.

21. **Limbs.**—Sore pains in limbs and joints.—Run-arounds on nails of hands and feet.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Impetiginous crusts on extensor sides of forearms.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pains, esp. in l. tibia, with petechiæ-like patches on anterior aspect of l. leg from knee to ankle.—Petechiæ on both thighs, < l.—(Knock-knee.)

25. **Skin.**—Small-pox.—Measles ; also as preventive.—Impetigo covering back of head, extending over back to buttock, and even into vagina ; covering labiæ.—Impetigo on extensors of forearms.—Boils.—Malignant pustule.—Bad effects of vaccination (dry, harsh skin).—Small, dusky red spots on legs, not disappearing on pressure.—(Typhoid fever.—Petechial typhus.)

Malaria Officinalis.

[In the summer of 1862 G. W. Bowen, of Indiana, allowed vegetable matter to decompose in water in glass jars, for one week (No. I.), two weeks (No. II.), and three weeks (No. III.). At each stage provings were made by inhaling the gases given off. Later some drops were taken internally. For curative purposes a tincture was made by adding ten drops of the No. II. (in which the fibre was not altogether decomposed) to ninety drops of alcohol. Bowen's cases were all treated with this. Boericke and Tafel made a 30th tincture of this and Yingling inhaled it. This resulted in his proving. Later Yingling obtained from B. and T. the 30th attenuation of No. III. (in which decomposition of the fibre is complete), and had this run up into the higher attenuations. These were used in his clinical experiences.]

Clinical.—Ague. Bilious fever. Camp fever. Constipation. Consumption Diarrhœa. Fever. Gout. Hay-fever. Liver, affections of. Malaria. Malaria cachexia. Neuralgia. Rheumatism. Spleen, affections of.

Characteristics.—Living in a malarial region, Bowen hit upon the idea of finding remedies for the prevalent malarial complaints he had to deal with by producing experimental malaria and finding antidotes thereto. He hired persons to inhale the gases from jars containing vegetable matter in various stages of decomposition. In the first stage the odour was not very offensive. The effects were : " Headache, nausea, distress in stomach, tongue coated white." These developed in from one to two hours after inhaling, and lasted two or three days. In the second stage the effects do not come on until from twelve to twenty-four hours. Then there were : " Fearful headache, nausea, aversion to food, distress through hypochondriac region, first in the spleen, then liver and stomach, and on the third day the chills." Then antidotes had to be resorted to. No. III., which was

"fetid to a fearful degree," produced no result except nausea within three or four days. Then came, first, extreme lassitude, continued fever, pains and aches impeding locomotion. When taken internally the results were more severe. No. I. caused: Bilious colic, nausea, cramps, diarrhœa, and headache. No. II.: Liver, spleen, kidney and stomach involvement; daily or tertian intermittents with rigors. No. III. set up a typhoid state or semi-paralytic state, and compelled the provers to take to their beds (*New, Old, and Forgotten Remedies*, in which the chief papers on this remedy will be found collected.—I have added later experiences from recent numbers of *H. R.*). George Herring has recalled an observation by Casanova that malaria antidotes phthisis, and Herring relates an experience of his own in a converse sense. On board a Liverpool steamer he put into Aspinwall on the swampy isthmus of Panama for nine days. On the ship's return several of the sailors were prostrated with Panama fever, whilst Herring, who had formerly suffered from tubercular disease of the lungs, remained unaffected. From which it would seem that a consumptive habit may be antidotal to malaria. Bowen gave to a lady, apparently in the last stage of consumption, herself the last survivor of five, all the rest having died of the same disease as well as several in the preceding generation, a dose from the watery solution of No. II. On the fifth day she had a fairly perceptible chill, and a harder one the sixth and seventh days. Antidotes were here called into requisition, but when cured of her malaria she was also cured of her consumption. Bowen relates these cases: (1) Mrs. R., 45, weighing 245 pounds, could scarcely walk for two years from rheumatism in back and limbs. *Malar.* 1x, ten pilules three or four times a day. In one week all rheumatism and lameness gone. (2) Mr. S., foreman in a large saw mills, his work involving frequent wettings, had rheumatism of malarial nature, < by *Quinine* and external applications. *Malar.* 1x. In three days he was better, and soon got quite well of his pain and improved greatly in general health. (3) I. S., 55, veteran and pensioner. Bronzed in colour. Unable to walk for years. There were heart, chest, and hæmorrhoidal troubles, which were remedied, but still he could not walk or get out of a chair. He said his back had been injured when in the army. *Ruta* and *Rhus* enabled him to get up one or two steps; but Bowen finally concluded that the complaint was really rheumatism of malarial origin. He gave *Malar.* 1x, ten pilules three or four times a day. In a week he rode to Bowen's house and walked up and down the flight of steps alone. In five more days he walked three miles in one morning. He put on flesh and seemed ten years younger. (4) Miss R., 20. Dull headaches, dizzy and drowsy at all times, < mornings. Eyes weak, blurring, reading difficult. Laryngeal irritation with cough and secretion of bloody mucus. Slow pulse. Right arm gets numb and has to be rubbed. Cold extremities; poor appetite but food does not distress her. Urine red, scanty. Bowels sluggish but stools natural. Menses regular, rather scanty. Very forgetful. *Malar.* 1x, ten pilules every three hours. Better in three days; in a week nearly well. A month later there was a slight defect of vision in left eye, inclined to be drowsy, somewhat forgetful, singing causes some irritation in the

throat. *Malar.* was again given night and morning, and she became quite well (*H. R.*, xv. 449.) With *Malar.* 2 Bowen cured a stout lady, 60, of very severe gout in both feet, preventing her standing without aid and keeping her awake at night (*H. R.*, xv. 296). Yingling's cases cured with the potencies of *Malar.* III. are reported *H. R.*, xiii. 442. (1) A Kansas volunteer, 28, after a week in camp in rainy, chilly weather had chill and fever, continuous nausea, vomiting bile, retching. Tongue white, thick coat. Mouth *feels* dry but *is* moist. Thirst for large quantities. Symptoms were moderated by *Ip.*, and later *Bry.*, but not removed. Skin, eyes, and face very yellow. *Malar.* 1m. Improvement set in and in a week was in better health than usual. (2) Mrs. S. A. H., 63, shooting pains all over muscles; bones ache. Diarrhœa in morning; stools thin, yellow, foul. Bitter taste; parched mouth; tongue white. Stretching and gaping. *Malar.* 1m. cured quickly. In other cases the following symptoms were removed (each letter refers to a separate case): (*a*) Chilly with flushes of heat. Great desire for fresh air. Cannot breathe on account of pain in liver, < lying down, must jump up; > by hard pressure on liver. During day no trouble and no tenderness; raves, sings, and talks all night. (*b*) Ague every other day begins about noon. Weak and drowsy between attacks (has taken much *Quinine*). (*c*) Drawing or pricking feeling in region of liver (left after the second dose). (*d*) Dumb chills. (*e*) When in open air seems cold and shakes inside till she fairly cramps. Aching under right scapula. Cramping in liver. (*f*) Dryness at root of tongue. (*g*) A constant hacking cough, half-minute guns, when talking and when turning over in bed. (*h*) Steady dull ache in liver region > after urinating. In the proving the symptoms were > by eating, and there was a great desire to stretch.

Relations.—Malar. belongs to the same order of remedies as Pyrogen (product of decaying *animal* tissues). Bowen found the best *antidotes* to Malar.: Nux and Bry. for the effects of No. I.; Bry. and Ars. for No. II.; Rhus and Bry. for No. III. Eupat. perf. and Chi. gave negative results. *Compare:* Spleen, Cean. Liver, Bry., Lyc., Cholest., Chel. Pain under right scapula, Chel. Effect of damp and wetting, Lemn., Dulc. Half minute-gun cough, Coral, Coc. c. > After urinating, Lith., Jamb. Intermittents, Ip., Cedr., Nat. m., Menyanth, &c.

Causation.—Wetting. Camp life.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Feels stupid and sleepy.—(Very forgetful.)

2. **Head.**—Feeling as though he would become dizzy.—Waving dizziness on falling asleep.—Dizziness on rising from reclining position.—Dull aching through forehead.—(Dull headache, dizzy and drowsy.)

3. **Eyes.**—Aching above inner angle of r. eye.—Eyes feel heavy and sleepy.—(Eyes weak, blurring, reading difficult.)

4. **Ears.**—Drawing pain in r. external ear.

5. **Nose.**—A kind of concentration of feeling at root of nose and just above, as though I should have a severe cold like hay-fever.

6. **Face.**—Itching on r. cheek over malar bone (and various parts of

face and limbs); > by slight rubbing or scratching.—Face becomes warm as if flushed; and spreads over body.

8. **Mouth.**—Pain in upper l. teeth.—Sensation on point of tongue as if a few specks of pepper were there.—Saliva more profuse than usual, keeps him swallowing often.—Had a good night's rest and felt better and brighter from that time (curative).—(Bitter taste, parched mouth; tongue white.)

11. **Stomach.**—Unusually hearty appetite (for supper).—Odour from cooking is pleasing, but no desire for dinner; on sitting down eats a good dinner with relish.—Feels better after eating dinner.—Easy belching, several times, no taste.—Qualmish.—Nausea.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sense of heat in abdomen.—Tired feeling through abdomen and chest.—Sensation as though he would have a very loose stool (it passed off without).—Sensation in spleen as though it would ache.—Pain in abdomen to r. of navel.—Uneasiness in lower abdomen.—Liver, spleen, and kidneys affected.—(Cannot breathe on account of pain in liver, < lying down, > hard pressure.)—(Drawing or pricking in liver.)—(Cramping in liver; pain under r. scapula.)

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa in morning, stools thin, yellow, foul.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Shallow breathing, which seems from languor, desire to breathe deep, occasionally.—Residence in malarial districts is said to cure phthisis.—A consumptive constitution is protected against malaria.—(Singing causes some irritation in the throat.)

18. **Chest.**—Tired feeling through chest and abdomen.

19. **Heart.**—When leaning face on l. hand, elbow on table, perceptible feeling of heart-beats through upper body and neck.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Neck feels tired, with slight aching in upper part on moving the head.—Lumbar region tired as though it would ache.—(Rheumatism of back and limbs, with lameness.)—(Stiff neck, and r. arm and shoulders painful and helpless.)—(Aching under r. scapula; cramping in liver.)

21. **Limbs.**—Chilly sensation in l. forearm; soon followed by chilly feeling in hands and fingers; feet are cold with sensation as if chilliness were about to creep up the legs; a few moments later knees feel cold.—A sense of coldness ascending from body from the legs.—Gout.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Aching in both elbows.—Aching and tired feeling in wrists; tired ache in the hands.—Arms tired.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain, upper part of r. ilium.—Tired ache in knees and for some distance above and below.—Pain in top of l. instep.—Aching in an old (cured) bunion on l. foot.—Legs weary from a short walk.—Legs restless, feel like stretching and moving them.

24. **Generalities.**—General sense of weariness; from a very short walk; esp. through pelvis, sacral region, and upper thighs; strong desire to lie down.—A kind of simmering all through the body.—Typhoidal, semi-paralytic condition (No. III.).—Rheumatism.—Rheumatic paralysis and emaciation.

25. **Skin.**—(Skin, eyes, and face very yellow.)

26. **Sleep.**—Impelled to lie down, and on falling asleep a sense of waving dizziness passes all over, preventing sleep.—Gaping, yawning, and desire to stretch.

27. **Fever.**—(When in open air seems cold and shakes inside till she fairly cramps.)—Coldness ascending over body from legs.—Face feels warm as if flushed, also head ; spreads over body, as if feverish.—A feeling as if he would have a chill, then as if he would become feverish, though neither is very marked.—Intermittents : quotidian ; tertian (No. II.).—Chills for one hour followed by fever for six hours (No. II. given to a consumptive patient, whom it cured).—(Ague every other day, weak and drowsy between attacks.) —(Dumb chills.)

Mancinella.

Hippomane mancinella. Manchineel. Manzanillo. *N. O.* Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture of fruit, leaves, and bark.

Clinical.—Asthma. Blindness. Borborygmus. Cholera infantum. Colic. Diphtheria. Eyes, affections of ; inflammation of. Hair falling out. Headache. Nervous affections. Œsophagus, stricture of. Scarlatina anginosa. Sore throat. Stomatitis. Tongue, patched. Typhoid fever.

Characteristics.—*Manc.* is a species of the Euphorbiaceæ, and has all the virulent properties of the family in a high degree. It is one of the trees around which the upas legends have clustered. "It is certain that the juice, which resembles pure white milk, does possess a considerable amount of acridity, and that some persons suffer great pain from incautiously handling it. . . . Perhaps its most dangerous property is that of causing blindness, if by chance the least drop of the milk, or smoke of the burning wood, comes in contact with the eyes. Dr. Seeman states that at Veraguas some of the ship's carpenters were blinded for several days by the juice getting into their eyes while cutting down Manchineel trees ; while he himself suffered from temporary loss of sight from merely gathering specimens ; and that the same accident happened to a boat's crew from making a fire. Salt water is said to be an efficacious remedy" (*Treas. of Bot.*). *Manc.* was introduced into homœopathy by Bute, who proved it. It was also proved by Mure and Ackermann. The symptoms induced were very intense. Burning was experienced in all parts, vesication and ulceration of the skin and mucous membranes. Head, eyes, throat, abdomen and rectum were the parts most affected. A leading feature of many symptoms was < by drinking cold water. Cough < from drinking water. There is general > from heat when lying down ; but warmth of stove < headache ; and there is inclination to uncover. Cough is < at night. Among *peculiar sensations* are : Head feels as if bruised ; or as if it had been exposed to the sun. Ears as if closed. Electric thrusts in upper part of throat. As if flames rising from stomach. As if stomach drew together in a lump and then suddenly opened. Head as if hollow ; as if lying on something hard. As if something alive in stomach. *Med. Cent.* (ii. 112) quotes from *Revist. Omeop.* the case of a lady who for several years was possessed with the fixed idea that she

would become insane. She had become a wife and mother, but still the idea possessed her. Happening to see in Puhlmann's *Therapeutics* that *Manc.* has "fear of getting crazy," she took *Manc.* 12 and was permanently cured.

Relations.—*Compare:* Crot. t., Jatro., Euphorb. (bot.); Canth. (erythema; vesication of skin; scarlatina); Caps. (burning pains < by cold water); Ars.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sudden vanishing of thought, forgets from one moment to next what she wishes to do.—Everything irksome.—Fear: of getting crazy; of evil spirits.—Averse to work and answering questions.—Sadness.—Anxiety; before menses.—Homesick.—Bashful and taciturn; timid look.—< From anger and after eating.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo: stupefying; with loss of consciousness; morning on rising.—Sense of lightness (or emptiness) in head while walking about room.—Sticking pressure from vertex through brain, at noon.—Sudden sticking in r. temple and above eye.—Stitches: in temples; in head with sleeplessness; over l. eye.—Headache: with impatience; caused by candle-light; < from warmth of stove.—Pulsating pains in head and neck, preventing writing.—Whole head feels as if bruised, or as after exposure to sun.—Itching of scalp; hair falls out after severe acute diseases.

3. **Eyes.**—Blue circles round eyes.—Intense inflammation causing blindness for some days.—Much swelling of lids.—Objects waver before eyes.—Sensation of heaviness and dryness of eyes and lids.—Burning: in eyes, headache from candle-light; of eyelids, only when closing them.

4. **Ears.**—Ears feel as if closed.—Redness and heat of ears.—Ringing, roaring, drumming; noise like voices in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Pressure at root of nose.—Dryness.

6. **Face.**—Face: swollen; pale; pale, yellow, bloated.—Heat rising to face; soon after, painful itching, stitching, and burning, lasting all day; next morning face swollen; towards noon minute vesicles with yellow fluid; next day, desquamation.—Lips pale; pricking pains.—Lower lip hangs down.—Numerous small vesicles on chin which desquamate.

8. **Mouth.**—Very bitter taste.—Taste: bloody; < after sleep.—Tongue: coated white except in several, sharply defined clean spots; coated white as in aphthæ; dry; burning.—Unendurable burning and prickling in mouth, not > by cold water.—Whole mouth and tongue covered with small vesicles.—Saliva: increased; yellow; fetid.—Offensive breath, perceptible to herself.—Large blisters on palate.

9. **Throat.**—Great elongation of uvula.—Heat in pharynx and down œsophagus without thirst.—Great dryness, on waking; stitches.—Choking sensation rises in throat when speaking; prevents drinking though thirsts for cold water.—Great swelling and suppurating of tonsils with danger of suffocation; whistling breathing.—White, yellowish, burning ulcers on tonsils and in throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Thirst: for cold water; and aversion to wine and alcohol.—Aversion to meat and bread.—Can take only liquid food on account of soreness of mouth.

11. **Stomach.**—Drinking water < bloatedness and pain in stomach.—After drinking water : colic ; pain in abdomen.—Ineffectual desire to eructate or gag with excessive nausea.—Continual choking sensation rising from stomach as pressure of wind, with weakness and palpitation.—Repeated green vomit.—Sour, greasy vomit with aversion to water ; on vomit floats a white mass like coagulated fat.—Vomiting of food, followed by severe colic and profuse diarrhœa.—Vomiting > headache.—Burning : in stomach and throat, with nausea ; in pit of stomach.—Pit of stomach swollen and sensitive to pressure.—Distension and pain in region of stomach.—Sensation as of flames rising from stomach.—Sensation as if stomach drew together in a lump and then suddenly opened.

12. **Abdomen.**—Rumbling in l. side when bending to r.—Sudden sticking in l. hypochondrium.—Pain in l. hypochondrium in a spot as large as a florin, compelling her to press there with hand ; rumbling in l. side when lying on r., also with every respiration ; none when lying on l. side.—Wandering pains in abdomen.—Pains through bowels after drinking water.—Loud rumbling ; renewed by every motion and deep breath, with headache which is much < near warm stove.—Colic : after drinking water ; with diarrhœa (at midnight) ; with fainting, constipation alternating with diarrhœa.—Abdomen : distended ; sore as if bruised ; rash on.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Fulness in rectum with hollow feeling in stomach.—Profuse diarrhœa with colic and vertigo.—Many bloody stools with colic, inclination to sleep, and vertigo.—Greenish stools without blood.—Diarrhœa : with burning in abdomen and anus ; alternating with constipation ; with cutting in abdomen and much discharge of flatus.—Stools : frequent, thin, watery, with vomiting ; painful, black, fetid, bloody, with tenesmus.—After stool : pulsation in anus, discharge of fetid blood from piles.—Constipation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Tired feeling in region of kidneys (as if bruised) with inclination to rub parts, and frequent stretching back of body.—Stitches in bladder before and at beginning of urination.—Burning in urethra.—Urine : brown ; whitish, clouded on standing.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Increased sexual desire.—Itching on scrotum.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Pale menstrual flow ; colic.—Before menses : congestion of head.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Nasal tone of voice.—Choking sensation rising into throat hindering speech.—In larynx : scraping ; cutting ; tension.—Whistling breathing.—Asthma, chronic.—Frequent hawking with nausea.—Violent cough and painful stitches in trachea from slightest exertion.—Cough : < night ; after drinking.—Expectoration > oppression of chest.

18. **Chest.**—Constriction of chest.—Rattling in l. chest.—Suffocative attacks with pulsation in chest while coughing, or as soon as he begins to talk.—Pain in centre of sternum, < from pressure and from breathing.

19. **Heart.**—Needle-like stitches in heart.—Palpitation.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Painful stiffness of neck, esp. after sleep.—Stitches in l. scapula and l. breast at intervals.—Painful stiffness in small of back.

21. **Limbs.**—Icy coldness of hands and feet.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Trembling and heaviness of arms ; of hands.—

Hands numb on waking.—Painful stiffness of finger-joints.—Hands as if too thick ; asleep ; heavy and clumsy —Blue finger-nails.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Quivering and jerking in legs in attacks.—Trembling of legs.—Needle-like stitches in legs ; under heel from within out.—Tingling in feet when sitting.—Burning in soles ; with dry feeling.—Desquamation of soles at end of fever.—Large vesicles, esp. on soles.

24. **Generalities.**—Lassitude and indescribable uncomfortable feeling in limbs ; much stretching.—Fainting with intestinal colic.—Convulsions.

25. **Skin.**—Redness of skin (hands).—Small vesicles, followed by desquamation.—Sequelæ of scarlatina.—Favours rapid healing of wounds.—Fungoid growths, esp. syphilitic.

26. **Sleep.**—Great sleepiness ; ineffectual desire to yawn.—Wakes as from electric shocks on neck (above larynx).—On awaking, hands asleep, heavy.—After sleep : mouth bitter ; throat dry ; neck stiff.

27. **Fever.**—Chill : icy cold hands and feet.—Flushes of heat, with sensation as if flames rose out of region of stomach, on account of which he threw off clothes.—Burning heat, with inclination to cover.—Moderate fever, severe headache, must lie down.—Cold sweat.—Fever with tingling of skin, desire to uncover, painful swelling, profuse micturition.

Mandragora.

Mandragora officinarum. Atropa mandragora. Mandrake. *N. O.* Solanaceæ. Tincture of plant without the root.

Clinical.—Constipation.

Characteristics.—The mandrake does not derive its name from the shape of the human body which the root of the plant sometimes takes, but from the name by which it was known to the Greeks, *Mandragora*, and which signifies injurious to cattle. In legend and poetry the mandrake figures largely. It is said to be the "Insane root" spoken of by Macbeth, and it is mentioned by name in *Antony and Cleopatra* and *Romeo and Juliet*. *Mand.* must not be confounded with *Podophyllum*, which is also sometimes called "Mandrake," as also is *Bryonia dioica* in this country. *Mand.* is known to homœopathy through some experiments of Dufresne made on himself and another by repeatedly smelling, at short intervals, the expressed juice of the plant, "which has a nauseating odour like adder's flesh" ; and also by an experiment of W. B. Richardson's. There are two varieties of *Mand. offic.*, the vernal and the autumnal. The plant Dufresne used was the *Vernalis*. The symptoms were very similar to those of *Belladonna*, to which it is botanically closely related. There was a restless excitability and bodily weariness. Great desire for sleep. The unpleasant symptoms go off at night in bed, and are succeeded by a gentle perspiration. The effects were removed by free indulgence in wine, coffee, and cigars. With regular dieting they lasted much longer, and were removed by *Nux*, *Camph.*, and *Bell.* "Inactive

bowels with white, hard stools," was one symptom. There is exaggeration of sounds, and enlarged vision.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Restless excitability, hysterical.

2. **Head.**—Heaviness and confusion of head.—Sense of fulness in vessels of brain.

3. **Eyes.**—Pupils dilated.—A peculiarly enlarged and confused vision.

4. **Ears.**—Exaggeration of sounds.

5. **Nose.**—Coryza.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue benumbed.—Singular taste and sensation of acidity and dryness.

13. **Stool.**—Inaction of bowels, with white hard fæces when bowels are induced to act.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness.—Slight cough with expectoration.—Difficult breathing.

24. **Generalities.**—Lingering uneasiness and coldness after removal of other symptoms.—Bodily weakness.

26. **Sleep**—Desire for sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Shivering in afternoon.—Coldness remains after other symptoms.

Manganum.

MANGANUM ACETICUM. Acetate of Manganese. Manganous Acetate. $Mn(C_2H_3O_2)_24H_2O$. Solution.

MANGANUM CARBONICUM. Carbonate of Manganese. Manganous Carbonate. $MnCO_3$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Ankles, weak. Asthenopia. Asthma. Bones, pains in. Brain, concussion of. Climacteric flushings. Cough. Deafness, catarrhal. Dysmenorrhœa. *Ears, affection of.* Gall-stones. Gout. Headache. Heel, rheumatism of. Hoarseness. Itch. Jaundice. Laryngeal phthisis. *Laryngitis.* Lichen. Myopia. Palate, affections of. Paraplegia. Parotitis. Periostitis. Pityriasis. Psoriasis. Rhagades. Rheumatism. Tongue, affections of. Yawning.

Characteristics.—The metal Manganese was isolated in 1774, in the year Priestley discovered Oxygen. It was introduced into the materia medica by Hahnemann, who made provings of the acetate and carbonate. The symptoms of the two have not been kept separate. Manganese is a metal "having a remarkable affinity for, and in some respects a close resemblance to, iron, of which it is an extremely frequent associate." Its medicinal as well as its physical relationship with iron is very close. It has an action on the blood-forming process like iron, and has been successfully used in cases of anæmia. There is one curious symptom they have in common : Cough **>** by lying down. If there is any difference, the *Mang.* cough is more apt to be deep, and it is also **<** in damp weather. Guernsey summarises the *Mang.* effects thus : "The bones are very sensitive ; red spots on the

skin, which are elevated, owing to the affections of the bones. Ankles are particularly affected; children may have this trouble and be unable to walk. Typhus fever when the parotid gland is swollen and the *bones are very sensitive to touch;* affections of the internal ear; upper part of chest. Hoarse voice; drawing sensation of the muscles." I have frequently verified the "cough > lying down," and also this sensitiveness of the bones. Where this occurs in connection with any other condition indicating *Mang.* it is sure to do good. There are single nodes on the palate (I recently cured in an elderly lady a flat growth on centre of palate with *Mang.* 30); bluish nodes on the skin; malignant ulcers with blue borders following slight injury. The skin will not heal, slight scratches ulcerate. Inflammation of bones and joints with insupportable nightly digging pains. Anæmia (menses too frequent and too scanty in anæmic girls); laryngeal phthisis; tuberculosis. Chlorosis, if gastric symptoms and loss of appetite predominate. Every part of the body feels extremely sore when touched. This last is quite a keynote of *Mang.* Rheumatic patients cannot bear any weight on their heels. Rheumatic symptoms with dark, almost blue spots on skin. *Mang.* has some remarkable paralytic symptoms. Paralysis with inclination to run forward if he tried to walk. Paralysis begins below, extending upward. Paraplegia. Paralysis from degeneration of anterior portion of cord. The tongue symptoms of *Mang.* are very pronounced. Hansen (*H. W.*, xxiv. 64) cured with *Mang. ac.* 6 a case of neuralgia of the tongue following the healing of a little ulcer on surface near left border, after pencilling with lunar caustic. Shortly after the healing the patient (man, 60) had severe stinging burning at l. edge of tongue and inner side of l. cheek touching the tongue. In this state he came to Hansen after allopathic treatment. Several medicines having been given without result, *Mang. ac.* was chosen, and made a rapid and permanent cure. In an article on *Mang.* by F. H. Pritchard (*Minn. Hom. Mag.*, v. 151), who cites this case, the action of the metal is thus summarised: (1) On mucous membranes: congestion and increased as well as decreased secretions. (2) Liver: a powerful cholagogue inducing inflammation and fatty degeneration. (3) Blood: destroys red corpuscles and = anæmia. (4) Bones and periosteum: sensitiveness of bones with periostitis. (5) Skin: fissures; excoriation; suppuration. (6) Cerebro-spinal system: paralysis and progressive muscular atrophy. Pritchard quotes observations of Grille that workmen in manganese mines do not get itch; and those who come to the work with itch get cured of it. "Suppuration of skin round joints" is a characteristic of Lippe's. The manganese waters of Cransac cause: "Ill-humour, weeping, despondency, sudden palpitation." The headaches of *Mang.* are boring, pressing, and proceed from above downwards. There is also a headache like concussion on every step or movement. A. W. Palmer (quoted *H. W.*, xxxii. 366) reports this case of catarrhal deafness cured with *Mang.* 6: Miss H., 38. Dull hearing; dry throat with hoarseness; itching in ears; loud rumbling, < night, r. ear, crackling on blowing nose; *deafness in damp weather.* The last was the guiding symptom. Cooper gives me the following ear-cases in which *Mang. ac.* has proved

curative : (1) A nodous appearance of malleus handle; thickened irregularly, with history of bilious headaches and of previous discharges from the ears. The tympanal membrane has a granular appearance. Purple glazed appearance of malleus handles, which are thickened and prominent, upper segment of membrane also purple and glazed. (2) Chronic periostitis of the meatus and middle ear, with otorrhœa, left ear. (3) Otorrhœa with earache, pain shoots up from teeth to ear ; the earache is worse after early dinner, up till 8 or 9 p.m. (" Pains extend to and concentrate in ears from other parts.") (4) Sensitive ears, takes cold and gets headache ; history of gall-stones and jaundice ; sleepy and headache in afternoon, bitter taste in morning, lips glued together ; whistling tinnitus worse in a cold. (Whistling tinnitus, *Mang. ac.* ; explosions, *Mag. carb. ;* rasping, shrill tinnitus as well as cardiac tinnitus, pumping, *K. iod.*). (5) Deafness, woman, 36, dating from 14, from over-strain in singing, when she lost voice and hearing for six months ; left hearing returned, right remained deaf, worse after a cold or if over-excited or worried; subject all life to bilious attacks which last twenty-four hours and leave suddenly ; head throbs, can't put it down on a pillow ; headache comes on in morning on awaking and reaches a height at 3 or 4 p.m. and keeps on till next morning. (Bilious headaches went away and the hearing of right ear improved under *Mang. ac.* 200.) (6) Subject to sore throats and unpleasant breath, tinnitus as of blood rushing fast through the ears (whistling ?), membranes translucent, anæmic, malleus handles thickened and " skeletonized " ; hearing, right 1 in., left 5 in. After taking *Mang. ac.* 3x, two pilules thrice daily, steady improvement went on, till hearing was right 10 in., left 20 in. ; the deafness was worst in a noise. (7) Deaf from childhood, granular membranes. *Mang. ac.* 200 caused in a patient of Cooper's a woman, 53, excitement with feeling of whistling through the ears and general fulness of the head with swellings of hands and feet and a stinging as if frost-bitten ; sight became dim with tightness round head, felt low-spirited and continual flushings. Among the *Sensations* of *Mang.* are : Head as if larger. As if pit of stomach enlarged. Ears as if stopped. Throat as if excoriated. Trachea as if closed with a film. As if bowels drawn together. As if tendons shortened. Nearly all symptoms are < at night, or else in morning. Lying down >. Raising head, bending forward, bending double > ; bending backward <. Lying on feather bed < (asthma). Motion, laughing, talking, walking <. Cold <. Cold, rainy weather <. Touching with cold things <. Open air >. Sitting bent over a fire > pain in abdomen. Contractive pain in head and dryness of lips and palate are > indoors. > or < by change of weather. > By eating ; > by swallowing. Eating = pressure in stomach and abdomen < from cold food. After eating : cramp pain in jaws ; pain in rectum. Smoking > hoarseness.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Coff., Merc. sol. *Compatible :* Puls., Rhus, Sul. *Compare :* Am. m. (rheumatism in heels) ; Merc. (paralysis —Merc. in upper limbs first) ; Cina, Nux, Meph., and Plat. (cough < reading or writing) ; Alo. (cracking in ear) ; Cupr. (psoriasis) ; Lyc. (< from cold food) ; K. iod. (nodes on skin—K. iod. pinkish, unbear-

able pain ; Mang. bluish, more deeply acting) ; Asaf. (tumour roof of mouth ;—Mang. bone somewhat involved ; Asaf. many tumours, discoloured, bone deeply involved) ; Con. (paralysis extending upward) ; Arg. n. (laryngeal cough ; tuberculosis) ; Dulc., Merc., &c. (< in damp weather). *Compare also :* Fer., K. permang., Mang. m., Mang. ox., Mang. sul.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Peevishness and taciturnity, with concentration in self.—Low-spirited and reflective. — Fretful. — Bitterness and long rancour. —Not pleased with joyous music but immediately affected by the saddest. —Abstraction of mind.—Dulness of the senses.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo when sitting or standing ; he is near falling forward ; painful concussion of brain from shaking head, from walking, with aching in head and at same time in epigastrium ; rush of blood from nape over vertex to forehead during motion, with stupefaction and confusion of senses while standing.—Head heavy, with sensation as if it were increased in size.—Burning and aching pains in head, which disappear in open air.—Tensive, shooting, and drawing pain in head in open air, > in a room.—Congestion in head, with pulsation, as if brain were going to suppurate, > in open air.—Painful jarring of brain, when moving.—Pressing, boring headache in temples, extending towards eyes and forehead, going off on bending forward, but returning on sitting up, or on bending head backward.—Stitches (like needles) and darts in the l. side of forehead.—Frequent rising of heat in head, with thirst.—The headache which comes on in a room is > in the open air, and *vice versâ*.—Cold feeling at small spot on vertex.

3. **Eyes.**—Aching (pressing) in eyes when they are fatigued, or by candle-light in evening.—Burning heat and dryness of eyes.—Dim-sightedness with burning in eyes.—Eyelids swollen and painful when moved (and to touch).—Agglutination of eyelids in morning.—Pupils dilated or contracted.—Confused sight.—Myopia.

4. **Ears.**—Otalgia.—Drawing pains in ears, commencing from other organs.—Pains extend to and concentrate in ears from other organs.—Shootings in ears when speaking, swallowing, laughing, and walking heavily. —Hardness of hearing, as from stoppage of ears, removed by blowing nose, < or > according to change of weather.—Buzzing and rumbling in ears.—Detonation in ears, when blowing nose, and swallowing, and crashing sound when yawning.—Whistling tinnitus.—Whizzing and rushing in ear.—Swelling of l. parotid, with a reddish hue, in typhus.

5. **Nose.**—Dry coryza and obstruction of nose.—Coryza, with loss of smell, and secretion of thick mucus.—Painful crampy tearing between root of nose and eyebrow.—Sometimes dry and sometimes fluent coryza.—Redness, excoriation, and inflammation of nose during coryza.

6. **Face.**—Pale, sunk, wan face.—Violent tearing and squeezing between root of nose and eyebrows.—Jerking shooting pains from lower jaw to temples, when laughing.—Lips parched, dry, with shrivelled skin, without thirst.—Clear vesicles on upper lip.—Eruptions and ulcers at commissures of lips.—Cramps in jaws after a meal.—Drawing cramp in muscles in region of l. mastoid process, so that he had to incline his head to r. side.

7. **Teeth.**—Painful sensitiveness of teeth.—Violent pains in teeth, which pass rapidly to other parts.—Tearing in molars and adjacent parts, with great dejection and inquietude, esp. in morning and evening.—Pains as from ulceration in teeth, < until they become insupportable, by contact with anything cold.—Toothache, lasting four or five days and returning esp. in forenoon, and 10 to 12 p.m. ; sucking = acute jerking in teeth.—Most violent toothache ; at first sudden in two hollow back teeth, extending thence into zygoma, neck, or ear, and again returning ; with prostration so he could scarcely walk ; obliged to lie down, with internal restlessness and oppression ; somewhat > by biting anything elastic, or laying forehead on table, much < on sitting upright ; with great dilatation of pupils.

8. **Mouth.**—Sensation of soreness and of a hard substance posteriorly on palate : when not swallowing ; disappearing after eating bread at 8 a.m.—Flat tumour in centre of hard palate.—Accumulation of (bitter) saliva in mouth.—Smell of clay in mouth, in morning.—Burning vesicles on the (l. side of) tongue.—Burning pains < in tongue at night in room, > in open air.—Nodosities on tongue ; warts.—Very salt taste on tongue, posteriorly, morning after waking, > by eating.—Tubercles and burning blisters on tongue.—Furred tongue and general biliousness.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, with incisive pain, and pain as from excoriation, when not swallowing.—Dull shootings on both sides of pharynx, and as far as ears, when swallowing.—Dryness and scraping in throat, with a sensation as if a leaf or film obstructed the larynx.—Dryness of palate and lips.

10. **Appetite.**—Insipid and oily taste.—Absence of thirst.—Repugnance to food from a feeling of satiety.

11. **Stomach.**—Sensation of burning sourness, rising from stomach, like pyrosis.—Heat and burning in stomach, ascending to chest, sometimes with great agitation.—Dragging pains in region of stomach, as if epigastrium were dilating, accompanied by nausea.—Pain after eating food in weakly females.

12. **Abdomen.**—Aching in hypochondria.—Pressure in hypochondria.—Abdomen large, distended.—Pressive pain, as from excoriation, in abdomen and epigastrium.—Contraction, with sensation of heat from middle of abdomen to chest, with nausea.—Cuttings in umbilical region, when taking a deep inspiration.—Movements (when walking) in abdomen, as if intestines were striking against each other.—Excessive emission of wind.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—Difficult, dry, knotty evacuations.—Evacuations of consistence of pap, several times a day.—Loose and tenacious stools.—Frequent rumbling in rectum.—Colic and incisive pains in rectum, during evacuation.—Successive pullings and tearing pains in rectum.—Stool very pale yellow, sandy, preceded by griping.—Contractive pain in rectum when sitting.—Contractive pains in anus, yellow, granular stool with tenesmus ; preceded and accompanied by griping in abdomen and sides, only > by pressing abdomen with the hands, disappearing after the stool ; together with shaking chill.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent want to urinate.—Violet-coloured and earthy sediment in urine.—Darting in urethra when emitting flatus.—Cutting in middle of urethra between acts of micturition.—Lancinations in urethra, when not urinating.—Incisive pains in region of bladder.—Enuresis in day-time came on in a boy of five when taking *Mang. ac.* 200 (R. T. C.).

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sensation of weakness in genital organs, with burning and jerking drawing pains in spermatic cord, extending to glans penis.—Itching on top of glans.—Stitches in prepuce.—Itching in interior of scrotum, which cannot be removed by scratching and rubbing.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia too early ; too frequent and too scanty.—Discharge of blood between periods.—Pressure in genital organs. —Leucorrhœa.—Climacteric flushings.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Obstinate hoarseness, esp. in morning, and in open air, as from chronic inflammation of the larynx ; > from smoking.—Sensation as if larynx were closed.—Catarrh, with coryza and hoarseness.—Dry cough, excited by reading aloud, or speaking long, with troublesome dryness, roughness (and constriction) in larynx.—Deep cough without expectoration, ceasing on lying down, and recurring next day.—Cough > lying down. —In morning, copious expectoration of small globules of yellowish green mucus, almost without cough.—Spitting of blood.

18. **Chest.**—Breath hot and burning, with disagreeable heat in chest.—Lancinations in chest and sternum, which take a downward direction (also running up).—Bloody expectoration from chest.—Bruised pain in chest.—Bruised pain in upper chest when stooping, > when raising head.—Throbbing in chest.—Debility and despondency cease in a case of scirrhus of breast after a single dose of *Mang. ac.* 200 (R. T. C.).

19. **Heart.**—Sudden shocks in heart and in sides of chest from above downwards.—Pulse irregular, sometimes rapid, sometimes slow, but constantly weak and soft.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Red swollen streak on l. side of neck.—Rigidity of nape of neck.—Tearing pains along entire spine, during rest and movement.—Pain in small of back on bending backwards.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Drawing and tearing, beginning at shoulder and extending to arms, hands, and fingers.—Pain as from a sprain in shoulder-joint.—Tensive pain in joints of arms and hands.—Boring and digging in bones of arm, as if in marrow.—Tension in elbow-joint (and carpal-joints), as if tendons were too short.—Itching tetter in forearm.—Cramp-like pains in hands.—Sensation of tension in hands.—Inflammatory swelling and ulceration of little finger.—Fissures in bends of finger-joints.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Jerkings of muscles of legs on slightest movement. —Cramp-like drawings, or jerking shootings in thigh.—Pain, as from tensive rigidity in legs.—Tearing pain round knee.—Want of firmness and trembling of knees.—Swelling and inflammation of malleoli, with lancinations extending into legs.—Burning in sole of foot.—Excoriation between toes.

24. **Generalities.**—The bones are very sensitive ; red spots on skin, which are elevated, owing to the affections of the bones.—Ankles are particularly affected ; children may have this trouble, and be unable to walk.—Typhus fever, where the parotid gland is swollen and the bones are very sensitive to touch.—Affections of internal ear ; upper part of chest.—Hoarse voice : drawing sensation of muscles.—Stools with sand or gravel.—Dull shooting and jerking in different parts of the body.—Pulling and tearing pains, esp. in limbs.—Drawing and tension in limbs and joints, as from contraction of tendons, esp. when extending limbs.—Arthritic pains in joints (and periosteum), with shooting, jerking, and digging, < in evening, and often

semi-lateral or crossways. — Red and shining (rheumatic) swelling of joints, sometimes in consequence of a chill.—Inflammatory swellings and suppurations.—Inflammations of bones, with searching and insupportable pains at night.—All bones, particularly in lower limbs, sensitive to touch ; in typhus.—Excitement, low spirits, flushing, whistling through ears, fulness of head with tightness around it, dim vision, swelling of hands and feet and a stinging as if frost-bitten (from *Mang. ac.* 200).—Weakness and tremor, esp. in joints.—Paraplegia.—Paralysis first of lower limbs.—Staggers and tends to run forward if he tries to walk.—Sensation of uneasiness in the whole body, but esp. in the stomach, with peevishness.—On slightest touch sensation over whole body as if it were ulcerated.—Most symptoms appear during night.—The symptoms which have manifested themselves in a room are > in open air, and *vice versâ*.—Many symptoms are > or < by a change of weather.

25. **Skin.**—Burning all over skin, in evening, and when rising from bed.—Itching tetters.—The skin does not heal easily ; every injury tends to ulceration.—Excoriation and fissures in bend of the joints.—Voluptuous itching ; > by scratching.—Itching in hollow of knee and on shin.—(Psoriasis.)—Suppuration of skin round joints.

26. **Sleep.**—Great weariness, with inclination to sleep, towards eight o'clock in evening.—Many very vivid and anxious dreams, of which a distinct remembrance is retained.—Frequent yawning.—Sleeplessness with flatus and sallow complexion.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness generally in evening, with icy cold hands and feet.—Shivering in evening, with shooting headache, without thirst.—Shiverings, with transient heat in head.—Chill with heat of head and stinging pain in forehead, which continues after the chill.—Feverish heat in chest and cheeks, with painful sensitiveness of whole body to touch.—Sudden flushes of heat in face, on chest, and over back.—Profuse perspiration with short, anxious breathing.—Nocturnal sweat, sometimes only in neck and legs, which compels scratching.—Pulse very uneven and irregular, sometimes rapid, sometimes slow, but constantly soft and weak.

Manganum Muriaticum.

Chloride of Manganese. $MnCl_2$. Solution in water.

Clinical.—Ankles, painful ; weak. Bone pains. Borborygmus. Constipation. Eructations. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—*Mang. mur.* was proved by Lembke. The few symptoms obtained were manifested chiefly in the cranial bones, stomach, left shoulder, right knee, and ankles. The stomach pains were < by external pressure.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo and reeling when walking in open air, < looking down, on descending or stooping (an old symptom revived).—Boring in r. cranial bones ; tearing in r. occipital bone.

6. **Face.**—Pressive pain in r. jaw-joint.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations of air (sour).—Pressure in stomach < by external pressure.

12. **Abdomen.**—Frequent rumbling.

13. **Stool.**—Stool harder and scantier than usual.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Violent pain in front part of l. shoulder-joint, < by pressure, rolling arm about its axis, and by any motion of arm.—Pain in articulation of l. thumb.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Drawing pain with weary feeling in r. thigh while sitting.—Violent drawing pain inner side r. knee.—Pressure in r. knee extending into leg; a bruised sensation remains in ankles; afterwards same pain in l. ankle.—Pressure and drawing in ankle and ankle bones.—Pressure in l. foot.

Manganum Oxydatum Nativum.

Native Black Oxide of Manganese. Pyrolusite. MnO_2. Trituration.

Clinical.—Colic. Diarrhœa. Tibia, pain in.

Characteristics.—Lembke proved this. It caused a good deal of painful disturbance in the abdomen, with loose stools, pressive heat in the head, and pains in the leg bones. A tendency to become fatigued and heated were noticeable features. Burning and pressing pains predominate.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Dulness in fore-part of head, caused by pressure on head.—Heaviness and heat in sinciput.—Jerking burning in skin of forehead, obliging scratching, with heat in skin.—Pressure on forehead with vertigo.—Tearing in side of head and face.

3. **Eyes.**—Violent burning sensation below eyes (though the skin was cool).

4. **Ear.**—A peculiar pressure deep in l. ear.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea several times towards noon.—Pressure in stomach.—Cutting in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Violent persistent stiches in l. hypochondrium < by inspiration and pressure.—Violent cutting in umbilical region shooting upward.—Violent colic and thin, light stool, after which the pain, esp. in umbilical region, continued and was < by pressure; other stools followed.

13. **Stool.**—Light-coloured, thin stool, followed by cutting in umbilical region; in morning (13th d.).—Stool harder than usual (9th and 10th d.); delayed, hard and scanty (1st d.).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine rather increased.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Very frequent scraping and scrapy tickling in larynx, followed by dry cough.

18. **Chest.**—A peculiar pressure deep behind sternum,

20. **Back.**—Peculiar sensation of heaviness and pressure in l. lumbar region < bending to l.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Prickling in l. hand.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Boring in bones below r. (and l.) knee.—Very violent pinching pain in r. ankle, standing = pain, < by motion.

24. **Generalities.**—More easily made tired, hot and perspiring.—Pressure and boring in several bones.

27. **Fever.**—Much heat of whole body.—Much internal heat and much less sensitiveness than usual to cold air generally.

Manganum Sulphuricum.

Sulphate of Manganese. $MnSO_4\,4H_2O$. Solution.

Clinical.—Bile, excess of. Gastritis. Liver, affections of; inflammation of. Toothache.

Characteristics.—"This Salt of Manganese," says Cooper, "deserves more attention than seems to be at present given to it. It has been proved to cause vomiting, paralysis without convulsions, and inflammation of the stomach and small intestines, as well as of the liver, spleen, and heart in animals, and C. G. Gmelin, who experimented with it, records also its property of causing such an extraordinary secretion of bile that nearly all the intestines were coloured yellow by it, and the large intestines had a wax-yellow colour communicated to them. Mr. Ure, acting on Dr. Pereira's suggestion, found it act on man as a purgative and cholagogue in doses of one to two drachms in half a pint of water. It has, however, caused vomiting and sweating as well as purgation (Pereira, *Mat. Med.*, 4th ed., vol. i. p. 677), and is uncertain in its action (from an allopathic point of view). In one case of hepatic derangement where the stools were composed of large quantities of bile, *Mang. sulph.* 1x cured. The same preparation caused the following: Toothache, in a bad tooth, on right side, upper jaw; shooting darting extending up the whole side of face and head and corresponding side of neck and shoulder and side of chest; painful parts tender to touch; pain is driven away by applying a hot smoothing-iron to near the surface of skin. According to Rutherford, *Mang. sulph.* is a powerful intestinal, but a feeble hepatic stimulant."

Matthiola Græca.

Matthiola Græca. Stock Gilliflower. *N. O.* Cruciferæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Abscesses. Cancer.

Characteristics.—Cooper has studied this remedy, with which he has cured abscesses in hollow viscera and one case of cancer of stomach; abscesses in glands of neck discharging twenty-five years,

He considers a leading indication for it "concentrated juices," which should be compared with the action of its relative Crucifer, *Thlaspi bursa pastoris*, which has cured obstruction of bile duct from inspissated bile. Cooper relates a case which seems to indicate that Morphia causes neuralgia and that *Matt.* antidotes Morphia. A man had neuralgia of *right* arm from working in a damp house. *Morphia* was given. Then neuralgia of the *left* arm came on with numbness and paralysis. *Lobel. acet.* gave some relief. One dose of *Matt. g.* ϕ completely cured. When the man came under Cooper's care he was spending ten shillings a week on Morphia.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cheir. ch., Thlasp. b. p., and Cruciferæ generally.

Medorrhinum.

Glinicum. Nosode of Gonorrhœa. Attenuations of the Virus.

Clinical.—Asthma. Clonic spasms. Corns. Diabetes. Dysmenorrhœa. Epilepsy. Eyes, inflammation of. *Favus.* Gleet. *Gonorrhœa, suppressed. Gonorrhœal rheumatism.* Headache, neuralgic. Liver, abscess of. Masturbation. Ovaries, pains in. Pelvic cellulitis. Polypi. Priapism. Psoriasis palmaris. Ptosis. Renal colic. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Shoulder, pains in. Stricture. Urticaria. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Medorrh.* is one of the most important of the nosodes. The constitutional nature of the gonorrhœa poison has within recent years been recognised in the old school as well as the new. Nœgerath of New York and Angus Macdonald in this country have pointed out a causal connection between post-partum pelvic cellulitis and latent gonorrhœa in the husband. Macdonald published several fatal cases. The effects of the poison, constitutional or acute, may be taken as data for homœopathic prescriptions; but the virus has had an extensive proving in the potencies, and the symptoms there recorded have been largely verified in practice. The nosodes may be used according to their indications in exactly the same way as other homœopathic remedies, and not merely for manifestations of the disease from which they are derived. At the same time, a knowledge of the origin of obscure disorders, especially if hereditary, will often give the clue to the remedy required. Deschere published a case in point: Miss X., 23, had chronic blepharitis since eleven. Her suffering was intense. Light, especially gas-light, was intolerable, and this prevented her from going into society. She could not read in the evening, and in the morning the lids would be closed, and she suffered much on getting them separated. There was much discharge. Before coming under Deschere she had been under strict homœopathic treatment all the time. Deschere remembered treating her father for gonorrhœa before his marriage, and he suspected the taint had reappeared in this form. *Medorrh.* was given in high potency, single doses repeated as the effect of each wore off, and she was entirely cured. A case of favus which had resisted all the external

applications that allopaths could devise, and which had such an appalling odour that the patient, a little boy, had to be isolated from the family, was traced by Skinner to the same hereditary cause and cured with *Medorrh.* 1m. Many cases of stunted growth and arrested development in children are due to latent gonorrhœa and syphilis, and unless this factor is discerned and taken into consideration in prescribing, no great good will be achieved. I have cured on this hypothesis extremely offensive body odours in children with *Medorrh.* One important point in distinguishing between the sycotic or gonorrhœal taint and that of syphilis is in the time aggravation, and consequently in the indications for this. *Syph.* has < from sunset to sunrise, as also have all the great anti-syphilitic remedies. *Medorrh.* has < from sunrise to sunset; always brighter in evening, < in early morning hours. With *Medorrh.* there is intense nervous sensibility, especially to touch of garment or a lock of hair by any one not *en rapport.* Sensibility is exalted almost to clairvoyance. As if in a dream. Starting at slightest sound. Tremor; spasms. There is a state of collapse and a desire to be fanned. Among the *Peculiar Sensations* are: As of sticks in eyes, lids, and inner canthi; as if cold wind blowing in eyes; as if upper lid had a cartilage in it. As if something crawling in ear and nose. Lump in stomach. Tumour right side of abdomen. As if left lung collapsed or paralysed. As if an abscess between left pectoralis major and minor muscles. As if blood was boiling hot in veins. As if all bones were out of joint.—The pains seem to tighten the whole body, especially the thighs. There is scarcely a spot on the body that is not full of pain. Obstinate rheumatism. Sequelæ of acute rheumatism. D. C. McLaren relates in *Hahn. Advoc.* (quoted *Amer. Hom.*, xxii. 408) a case which illustrates the power and sphere of this nosode. A young French Canadian of delicate constitution, after working in a factory all winter, began coughing in spring and running down in health. He returned home and came under McLaren's care in May. The cough persisted and prostration increased, in spite of carefully selected remedies, and the patient took to his bed. It was then observed by McLaren that the cough and general condition was > *from lying on the face.* This, coupled with a knowledge of there being a syphilitic taint in the boy's parentage, suggested *Medorrh.*, which was given. The next day a profuse gonorrhœal discharge appeared, and the cough and all threatening symptoms promptly disappeared. Exposure to contagion had occurred several weeks before, but from lack of vitality the disease could not find its usual expression and was endangering the patient's life. Ernest Nyssens ("La Sycose de Hahnemann," *Jour. Belge d'Hom*, vi. 244) quotes some important observations by old-school authorities on constitutional gonorrhœa. Wertheim in a case of gonorrhœal cystitis watched the entrance of the gonococcus into the blood stream. With the gonococcus taken from the blood of this patient he made cultures to the fifth generation. A youth who had never had venereal disease volunteered for inoculation with this. The subacute urethritis which resulted was so grave, and, in spite of all, became complicated so cruelly with cystitis, epididymitis, prostatitis, synovitis, and pleuropneumonia, that Wertheim asked whether the gonococcus did not

redouble its virulence by passing into the blood. Louis Jullien and Louis Sibut (from whose paper Nyssens quotes the above) witnessed the following case in Saint Lazare hospital: Louisa M., 17, entered the hospital June 8th with urethro-vaginitis, and was treated with tampons (*tiges*) of Ichthyol dissolved in glycerine (1 to 5). The urethritis ran a normal course till July 6th, when this condition was reported: The patient has had sufferings in the abdomen for a week, but has made no complaint. However, they became so acute the previous night that an injection of Morphia was given. Rectal temperature 100·2. Tongue saburral. Right side abdominal pain. In spite of rigid contraction of the recti muscles there seemed to be a swelling deep down, but the observers were not certain it was not a swelling of the muscles themselves. Intestinal functions normal; rectum empty. An eruption of roseolous spots appeared on the body, abdomen, and chest, so exactly like those of typhoid that the possibility of this was discussed. There was also acute pain in muscle of right calf. This pain persisted the following day when the abdominal pains had disappeared. *July* 9.—Right knee painful, swollen. At same time synovitis of left wrist, dorsal aspect, the tendons attacked being the extensor proprius of thumb and index. Temperature normal. *July* 10.—Very few and slight traces of the eruption. Right arm the seat of acute lancinating pain, especially at the level of the deltoid "V," deep down near the bone at the insertion of the tendon (probably a hygroma). On examining the tendo Achillis, pain at the level of the left ankle, nothing to the right at the same level, but the pain is above all acute along the inner border of the right tibia, to five or six centimetres from the flat surface. This part is œdematous and painfully sensitive. Another painful spot in the abdomen is behind the right anterior superior iliac spine, and beside the navel (probably muscular). The urethral discharge contained abundant bacilli besides gonococci. Treatment by daily injection of one centigramme of *Merc. cor.* was commenced. The next day there was sharp fever, saburral tongue. The abdominal pains were frankly muscular. Trace of albumen in the urine. Next night there was delirium, and epistaxis in the morning. This case went on to recovery. Another case, also in a girl of seventeen, of phthisical history, and even complicated with syphilis, presented the same order of symptoms, along with epistaxis, hæmoptysis, albuminuria, endocarditis with suffocative attacks and violent palpitations, ending in permanent disablement. These cases may be regarded as provings of *Medorrh.* from the homœopathic standpoint.—The rheumatic symptoms are of extreme intensity, and *Medorrh.* will cure many cases where the symptoms correspond. I have cured many cases of dysmenia with it, following Burnett. Burnett cured with *Medorrh.* 1m: (1) A patient who had fits at every menstrual period, the fits coming on in the early morning. (2) A man who had clonic spasms, the legs suddenly shot up from the bed. (3) A case of right wrist rheumatism. (4) Polypi having their origin in a chronic suppurating discharge. (He regards *Medorrh.* as "the mother of pus and catarrhs"). (5) Masturbation in children. (6) Albuminuria when the urine contains some mucus as well. (7) Sycotic asthma, < 2 to 4 a.m. (8) Psoriasis palmaris. Gilbert (*Trans. Amer. Inst.*, 1895, quoted

H. R., xi. 71) traces rickets to hereditary gonorrhœa ; there are often in these cases glandular enlargements, and the patient is > at seaside. In such cases he gives *Medorrh.* (When there is syphilitic paresis and the patient is > in the mountains, he gives *Syph.*). In acute bowel troubles in rickety children he finds *Medorrh.* of great value.—Thomas Wildes (*H. P.*, xii. 70) considers that favus and scald-head and ophthalmia tarsi simplex (margins scaly, scurfy, often angry red, falling of lashes) are due to suppressed gonorrhœa in one or both parents. The red, angry condition of skin may extend from face or scalp, down neck and back to perineum and genitals. (1) Girl, 11, had been treated by many physicians with salves and ointments to the general impairment of her health. Face mottled with a profusion of red scurfy sores, eyelids involved and nearly denuded of lashes ; hairy scalp one diffuse mass of thick yellow scabs, from beneath which oozed a highly offensive mixture of ichor and sebum. Passing down neck, back, perineum and involving genitals and pubes was a *fiery red band* as broad as the child's hand, oozing a pale yellow serum which caused the clothing to stick to the body. Wildes told the mother he could cure the case, but it would certainly get worse the first three months. This was not objected to. *Medorrh.* c.m. (Swan) was given, one dose on the tongue. The external appearance grew rapidly worse, but appetite, sleep, and general health steadily improved, and in nine months she was completely well. (2) Child, 6, since infancy horribly disfigured with tinea capitis. Scalp a mass of dense scabs exuding fetid ichor, the only semblance of hair being a few distorted stumps ending in withered roots. One dose cured in a few months, and at the time of Wildes' writing patient was a healthy and extremely talented young lady and the possessor of a luxuriant head of chestnut hair. Wildes thinks that suppression of favus when derived from gonorrhœa in the father leads to hydrocephalus, capillary bronchitis, severe teething diarrhœas, cholera infantum, &c. ; if derived from the grandfather, suppression leads to consumption and lingering diseases. *Fiery red rash* developing about the anus in babies a few days old ; constipation with hard, dry stools ; when the nurses say "baby's water scalds it terribly," the indications for *Medorrh.* are clear. Wildes regards the latent gonorrhœal taint as the true explanation of many of the disease-manifestations included by Hahnemann under Psora. Burnett in a way confirms this, as he traces gout to a sycotic origin. Wildes regards *Medorrh.* too dangerous a remedy to give in acute cases whether of gonorrhœa, rheumatism, or scarlatina, on account of the intensity of the aggravation it is liable to cause ; though single doses are often useful when there is a tendency to sinking in dangerous cases of cholera infantum. Among other diseases Wildes traces to the same source are : Vascular meningitis in infants and cerebro-spinal meningitis. In the former the efficacy of *Medorrh.* is doubtful, but in the latter it is very efficacious after *Act. r.* has allayed the first acute symptoms. In the convalescent stage *Lyc.* has been his chief remedy. He quotes from old-school authorities the following conditions traceable to latent gonorrhœa communicated from husband to wife : Ovarian tumours, oophoritis, salpingitis, metritis, parametritis, endometritis, and even peritonitis,—*Medorrh.* is the remedy in single doses, but it is rarely if ever to be given in the

acute stages of a disease. In general motion <, rest >. Lying on face or stomach > cough. Stretching out <. Leaning head forward <. Leaning far back > constipation : can only pass stool so. (I cured with *Medorrh.* 200 a most aggravated case of constipation on this indication. The patient said he was obliged to lean far back on the seat or he could not get rid of the stool. He was passing urine containing long white mucous shreds. Many years before he had had gonorrhœa.) There is great sensitiveness to draught of air ; takes cold easily. At the same time there is great desire to be fanned. < In the sun ; by warmth of bed ; entering a warm room (cough). Salt-water bathing < sore throat and cold in head. Damp weather > pain in limbs. Craving for ice. Chronic rheumatism of joints is < inland, > near sea. The early morning < (especially 3 to 4 a.m.) is a leading characteristic of *Medorrh.* and all sycotics.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Ipec. (dry cough) ; *Compatible :* Sulph. (especially when stool drives out of bed). *Compare :* Pic ac. (inability to walk right ; priapism) ; Camph. and Sec. (collapse, skin cold yet throws off all covering) ; Verat. (collapse with cold sweat) ; Syph. (reverse aggravation—sunset to sunrise) ; as if in a dream, Ambr., Anac., Calc., Can. i., Con., Cup., Rhe., Stram., Val., Ver., Ziz. > By leaning back, Lac c. Fish-brine odour, Sanic.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Forgetfulness : of names ; later of words and initial letters. —Time moves too slowly.—Dazed feeling ; a far-off sensation, as though things done to-day occurred a week ago.—Loses constantly the thread of her talk.—Seems to herself to make wrong statements, because she does not know what to say next, begins all right but does not know how to finish ; weight on vertex, which seems to affect the mind.—Difficulty in concentrating his thoughts on abstract subjects.—Could not read or use mind at all from pain in head.—Thinks some one is behind her, hears whispering ; sees faces that peer at her from behind bed and furniture.—One night saw large people in room ; large rats running ; felt a delicate hand smoothing her head from front to back.—Is sure she is going to die.—Sensation as if all life were unreal, like a dream.—Wild and desperate feeling, as of incipient iusanity.—Cannot speak without crying.—Suicidal.—Is in a great hurry ; when doing anything is in such a hurry that she gets fatigued.—Spirits in the depths, weighed down with heavy, solid gloom, > by torrents of tears.—Is always anticipating ; feels most matters sensitively before they occur and generally correctly.—Dread of saying the wrong thing when she has headache.—Apprehensive.—Fear of the dark.—Feeling as if he had committed the unpardonable sin and was going to hell.—Irritated at little things.—Very impatient.—Great selfishness.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo : when stooping ; slightly > lying ; < on movement. —Sensation of tightening in head causing intense vertigo.—Frontal headache : with nausea ; feeling of a tight band across forehead, < leaning head forward ; as if skin were drawn tight ; with fluent coryza ; with pressure back of eyes, as if they would be forced out ; extending over brain to neck.—Brain seems weary ; slightest sound annoys and fatigues her.—Wakes with headache over eyes and in temples ; < from sunlight.—Pain in centre of brain ; in evening

sharp pain through temples; pains commence and cease suddenly.—Brain exceedingly tender and all mental work irksome.—Pain in l. parietal bone when the wind blows on it.—Pain circling through head and around crown.—Terrible pains all through head in every direction, with continuous and violent vomiting, followed by aching in sacrum and down backs of legs to feet.—Constant headache < while coughing; light (through the eyes) seems to hurt it.—Intense headache for three days, with inflammation of eye.—Intense cerebral suffering, causing continual rubbing of head in pillow, rolling from side to side.—Dull pain in cerebellum.—Intense burning pain in head, < in cerebellum.—Tensive pains in head as if she would go crazy; could not read or use mind.—Aching pain in base of brain, with swelling of cords of neck.—Head feels heavy and is drawn backwards.—Pain in back of head and in r. eye.—Hair lustreless, dry and crispy; electrical.—Intense itching of scalp; quantities of dandruff.

3. **Eyes.**—When eyes were shut, felt as if pulling out of head to one side or other; when open all things seemed to flicker.—A blur over things; numberless black, sometimes brown spots dancing over her book; sees objects double; things look very small; sees imaginary objects.—Neuralgic pain in eyeballs: when pressing eyelids together; < when rolling them.—Feeling of pain and irritation, and sensations of sticks in eyes, lids, and esp. inner canthi, redness and dryness of lids, congestion of sclerotics and sensation of a cool wind blowing in eyes, esp. inner canthi.—Ptosis of outer end of both upper lids, particularly l., requiring exertion to open them. Decided tendency to irritation of edges of lids.—Hardness of upper lid, as if it had a cartilage in it.—Swelling under eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Nearly total deafness of both ears, with very little noise; had to use a trumpet.—Partial or transient deafness; pulsation in ears.—Singular sensation of deafness from one ear to the other, as if a tube went through head, while yet there was an over-acuteness of hearing.—When whistling, the sound in ears is double, with peculiar vibration as when two persons whistle thirds.—Quick, darting pains in r. ear, from without inward; pains followed each other in quick succession.—Ringhole in l. ear sore and almost gathered.

5. **Nose.**—Intense itching in nose, internally near point, had to rub all the time.—Very great burning in both nostrils when breathing through them.—Coldness of end of nose.—Entire loss of smell for several days.—Nose goes to sleep.—Epistaxis.—Nose inflamed, swollen.—Posterior nares obstructed, > by hawking thick, greyish mucus, followed by bloody mucus.—Soreness and crawling feeling, as of a centipede in l. nostril in morning.

6. **Face.**—Greenish, shining appearance of skin.—Blotches on skin.—Flushes of heat in face and neck.—Fever blisters near corner of r. upper lip, small but very sore.—Enormous fever sore on lower lip near l. commissure.—Sweat of face; on upper lip.—Neuralgia of r. upper and lower jaws, extending to temple.—Face covered with acne; dry herpes; freckles.—Tendency to stiffness in jaws and tongue.

7. **Teeth.**—Teeth have serrated edges, or are chalky and easily decay.—Sore teeth, particularly eye teeth; feel sore and soft.—Yellowness of teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Taste: coppery on rising; disagreeable; bad in morning.—Tongue coated: brown and thick; thickly in morning, with bad taste; white at base, the rest red; white, with papillæ showing through.—Tongue blistered

—Small sores, pustules (canker sores) on edge, tip, and under tongue, very painful; also inside lips and in throat.—Foul breath in morning.—Dryness of mouth; feels burnt.—Blisters on inner surface of lips and cheeks, skin peeling off in patches.—Stringy mucus comes out of mouth during sleep.

9. **Throat.**—Throat: scraped; sore, stiff; dry; swallowing painful.—Back part of throat constantly filling with mucus from posterior nares.—Sore throat and cold in head > by salt-water bathing.

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite: ravenous, immediately after eating; lost.—Thirst enormous; for liquor.—Craves: salts; sweets; hard, green fruit; ice; sour things; oranges; ale.

11. **Stomach.**—Hiccough.—Nausea: with frontal headache; after drinking water; after dinner; always after eating; before eating.—Violent retching and vomiting for forty-eight hours; first glairy mucus, then frothy and watery, and lastly coffee-grounds; accompanied by intense headache, with great despondency and sensation of impending death; during paroxysm was continally praying.—Vomiting thick mucus and bile; black bile without nausea, tasting bitter and sour, with considerable mucus.—In pit of stomach: sensation of pins forcing through flesh; sick gnawing not > by eating; trembling; burning.—In stomach: feeling of lump after eating; cramps; clawing, < drawing up knees.—Intense pain in stomach and upper abdomen, with a sensation of tightness.—Sensation of sinking and agonising sickness at stomach, with a desire to tear something away.

12. **Abdomen.**—Terrible pains in liver, thought she would die, they were so acute.—Grasping pain in liver and spleen.—Intense agonising pain in solar plexus; surface cold; eructations tasting of sulphuretted hydrogen and, after eating, of ingesta; applied r. hand to pit of stomach and l. to lumbar region.—Tensive pain in r. side of abdomen, as of a hard, biconvex body; with heat and gnawing aching pain, continued a short time; it was between spine of ilium and recti muscles.—Darting pain from centre of r. ovarian region to lower edge of liver.—Beating as of a pulse in abdomen vertically.—Cutting in r. lower abdomen running into r. spermatic cord; r. testis very tender.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Bilious diarrhœa, verging on dysentery, with mucous stools.—Pains of most intense kind (threatening cramps) in upper abdomen (darting and tearing pains) coming on at stool; stool diarrhœic, thin and hot, but not copious; after stool, profound weakness and mild cramp in l. calf.—Profuse bloody discharges from rectum, sometimes in large clotted masses, followed by shivering.—Black stool.—White diarrhœa.—Stools tenacious, claylike, sluggish, cannot be forced, from a sensation of prolapsus of rectum.—Can only pass stool by leaning very far back; very painful, as if there was a lump on posterior surface of sphincter; so painful as to cause tears.—Constriction and inertia of bowels with ball-like stools.—Child, æt. 15 months, brought on a pillow to clinic, apparently dead; eyes glassy, set; could not find pulse, but felt heart beat; running from anus greenish yellow, thin, horribly offensive stool.—Oozing of moisture from anus, fetid like fish brine.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Intense renal colic; severe pain in ureters, with sensation as of passage of calculus; during kidney attack, great craving for ice.—Dull pinching pain in region of supra-renal capsules at 11 a.m.; fingers

cold at same time; great pressure in bladder, greater than amount of urine warrants; urine scanty and high coloured.—Pain in renal region, profuse urination >.—Urine: high coloured; strong-smelling; covered with thick, greasy pellicle; intensely yellow.—Slow flow; cutting across root of penis transversely just as last drops are voided; intermittent.—Diabetes.—After urination, syncope.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Emissions during sleep: watery, causing no stiffness of linen; transparent, consistence of gum arabic mucilage, too thick to pour, and voided with difficulty; thick, with threads of white, opaque substance.—Impotence.—Intense and frequent erections day and night.—Pains along urethra while urinating, drawing burning.—(Suppressed gonorrhœa).

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Great sexual desire after menses in a single woman.—A great deal of pain in l. ovary, with a sensation as if a sac was distended and if pressed would burst; sensation as if something was pulling it down, causing it to be sore; pain when walking passed to l. groin, as if leg pushed something, with a great amount of heat.—Tense pains passing diagonally in r. ovary, followed by a bubbling sensation.—Intense, excruciating, neuralgic pains in whole pelvic region, extending downwards through ovarian region to uterus; cutting like knives, forcing tears and groans.—Distinct soreness and nervous pain in one spot in lower part of uterus on l. side, < walking or moving l. leg.—Profuse menses; dark clotted, stains difficult to wash out; also bright blood, with faintness and some pain.—Intense menstrual colic, causing drawing up of knees, with terrible bearing-down, labour-like pains, with pressing of feet against support, as in labour.—A burning pain in lower part of back and hips during menses.—After very profuse menses, neuralgia in paroxysms in head, with twitching and drawing in of limbs and cords of neck, which were like wires; pain in lower abdomen, with profuse yellowish leucorrhœa.—Itching of vagina and labia, thinking of it makes it <.—Small chancres on edge of r. labia (had no sexual intercourse for three years, never had venereal disease).—Short, shooting pains, passing outwards, chiefly in breasts.—Breasts as cold as ice to touch, esp. nipples (during menses), rest of body warm.—Large but not painful swelling of l. breast.—Breasts and nipples very tender to touch, also inflamed.—Soreness of nipples, a gummy secretion drying on orifice; when picked off nipple bleeds freely.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness, esp. while reading, with occasional loss of voice.—Choking caused by a weakness or spasm of epiglottis, could not tell which; larynx stopped so that no air could enter, only > by lying on face and protruding tongue.—Dryness of glottis, very annoying, with pain during deglutition; great hoarseness.—Soreness in larnyx, as if ulcerated.—Tenacious mucus in larynx.—Sensation of a lump in larynx; severe pain on deglutition.—Bronchial catarrh spreading into larynx, swelling of tonsils and glands of throat extended also into ears, causing transient deafness.—Great oppression of breathing every afternoon about 5 p.m.; sense of constriction.—Has to fill lungs, but no power to eject air.—Breath hot, feels so even when breathing through the nose.—Cough from tickling under upper part of sternum.—Incessant dry cough, < at night; wakes just as she is falling asleep; < from sweet things.—Terrible, painful cough, as if larynx would be torn to pieces, and as if mucous membrane was torn off, with profuse discharge of viscid,

greyish mucus, mixed with blood.—Cough < on lying down, > lying on stomach.—Expectoration : yellow white, albuminous, or little green, bitter balls ; ropy, difficult to raise ; as if flecked with infinitesimal dark spots.

18. **Chest.**—Sharp pain in bottom of l. lung.—Chest sore to touch, at times burning extends over chest ; cold seems to < it ; a piece of ice seems to cool it for an instant, then it is hotter ; lung feels as if beaten or bruised.—Singular sensation through chest, bounded by a line drawn across lower end of sternum and another about middle ; as if there was a cavity extending from side to side, filled with burning air, which dilated in puffs in all directions and could be felt impinging on walls of cavity.—Pain in r. shoulder as though it came from l. straight through.—Constricted sensation at bottom of both lungs ; dull, heavy pain at top of l. lung.—Coughing gives great pain in chest, as if it was painfully contracted.—Incipient consumption.—Pain and soreness through chest and mammæ.—Sensation of an abscess between pectoralis major and minor.—Great soreness to pressure of muscles of lower l. chest front and back, soreness when moving l. shoulder-blade.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation after slight exertion.—With heat in chest, heart felt very hot, beat very fast and felt large, accompanied by a bursting sensation.—Feeling of a cavity where heart ought to be.—Pain in heart : acute, sharp, quick ; dull ; quick.—Intense pain in heart, seemed to radiate in different parts of l. side of chest ; < from least movement.—Burning in heart, went through to back and down into l. arm.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Drawing in cords of neck, causing desire to throw head back.—Spasms of neck muscles, notably sterno-mastoid, drawing chin firmly down to breast.—Contractive pain from superior angles of scapulæ, passing to seventh dorsal vertebra, drawing shoulders back tight as if bones would be crushed ; < moving shoulders, neck, or arms.—Intense burning heat, commencing in back of neck and extending gradually down spine, with a contractive stiffness extending into head and seeming to thicken the scalp. —Weak, stiff, aching back.—Heat in medulla and spine for a whole week.—Whole length of backbone sore to touch, also ribs of l. side.—Lumbago caused by straining or lifting.—Pain in back of hips, running around and down limbs. —Pain in sacrum and coccyx.

21. **Limbs.**—Almost entire loss of nervous force in legs and arms ; exhausted by slightest effort.—Numb sensation in l. arm, hand, and leg ; l. leg goes to sleep.—Eruption under and on toes and on hands and feet.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic pain in top of l. shoulder, < from motion ; occasional little darts of pain if kept still.—Rheumatic pain in (r.) shoulder and arm.—Brown, itching eruption on l. shoulder.—Cold numbness outer side of arms just below elbow.—Cracking of joints, esp. elbows.—Much pain in l. arm ; cannot hold a paper ; veins become enlarged ; < raising arm.—Trembling of arms and hands.—Burning of hands, wants them fanned and uncovered ; always cold hands.—Backs of hands rough.—Small yellow spots on hands.—Transverse depression on nails, as if they were bent.—Consumptive incurvation of nails.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Woke with sharp pain in l. hip, preventing stooping, walking difficult ; like a stiff neck.—Legs heavy as lead ; walking difficult, esp. up and down stairs.—Numbness, paralysed feeling, in l. leg from knee to hip.—Longs to stretch legs.—During heavy thunderstorm very sharp pains in

knees start upwards; pains < by stretching.—Aching in legs with inability to keep them still in bed, < when giving up control of himself, as when trying to sleep (> after *Lil. t.*).—Trembling in legs from knees down (< l.), burning in feet.—Cramps in soles and calves at night.—Ankles turn easily when walking.—Sudden intense pain in l. ankle, back of joint, on going to bed, could not move limb or body without screaming; could find no position of comfort.—Burning in feet, wants them uncovered and fanned.—Cold feet with chills all over.—Œdema of feet followed and > by diarrhœa.—Soreness in ball of foot under toes.—Cold, sweating feet.—Old foot-sweats, < during winter for seven years.—Great toe covered with tettery scales.—Corns very tender.

24. **Generalities.** — Gangrene. — Trembling. — Spasms. — Epileptiform spasms, foaming at mouth.—Opisthotonos.—Risus sardonicus.—Collapse.

25. **Skin.**—Yellowness of skin.—Intense and incessant itching, fugitive, < towards night, sometimes confined to one side.—Itching (and pricking) all over, < back, vagina, labia, and < thinking of it.—Fiery red band passing down neck, back, and perineum, and involving genitals and pubes.—Fiery red rash about anus in babies; "the water scalds it terribly."—Scald-head.—Tinea capitis, eyelids involved.—Copper-coloured spots (syphilitic) remaining after eruptions, thin yellow-brown and detach in scales, leaving skin clear and free.—Small pedunculated warts, with pin-heads, like small button mushrooms, on various parts of body and thigh.—Favus.—Fetid odour of body.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepy, yawning, chilly.—Spasmodic yawning, cannot suppress it; followed by spasm of glottis.—Asleep, but hears everything, answers questions as if awake.—Bites tip of tongue in sleep.—Sleeps at night on her knees with face forced in pillow.—Can only sleep on back with hands over head; if she lies on either side, the contents of lower part of chest and abdomen seem to press on each other and cause discomfort.—Dreams: horrid; painful; exhausting; that she is drinking; of walking; of ghosts and dead people.—Wakeful; slept towards morning.—Great restlessness at night; sleepy but could not sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Creepy chills running down back and all over body in a zigzag course.—Chills: up and down back; several times a day.—Chilly 3 to 4 p.m.—Cold hands with coldness extending all over body.—Flashes of heat alternating with chills.—Coldness: r. hand, then l.; a slight flush of heat succeeded, then sensation of a foreign substance in r. eye, then in l.—Must be fanned all the time, throws clothes off, yet surface is cold; burning mostly subjective of hands and feet, wants them uncovered and fanned.—Fever: with or without thirst; with gushes of perspiration in face; followed by languor; with nervous restlessness from midnight to 3 a.m.; at 11 a.m. preceded by cold feet; fell asleep during fever; after fever, sweat on palms, feet and legs; with rapid pulse at night; in afternoon; and malaise < 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Great tendency to sweat on exertion; sensitive to cold.—Profuse sweat about neck.—Night-sweats.

Medusa.

Medusa (various species). Jelly-fish. Sea-nettles. Class, Acalephæ. Tincture of living animal taken in summer.

Clinical.—Lactation, abnormal. Nettle-rash. Urine, suppression of.

Characteristics.—The effects of encountering jelly-fish whilst bathing are well known. These have been studied experimentally, and in addition the effects of drinking two cupfuls of a decoction, warm, by a woman affected with disease of the stomach and leucorrhœa has been recorded. In this case there was rapidly produced œdema, anxiety, and difficult speech. Secretion of urine, which had been suspended for days, returned, and milk came into the breasts three years after the birth of her last child. Pricking heat and numbness of skin of face, arms, breasts, and vesicular eruption; followed later by desquamation.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ast. fl., Homar., Murex, Sepia, Apis, Bombyx, &c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Extreme anxiety with difficult speech.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes puffed and œdematous.

6. **Face.**—Face (eyes, ears, nose) puffed and œdematous (soon).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Secretion of urine, which had been suspended for twelve days, returned.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Secretion of milk re-established in a woman's breasts three years after birth of last child; she had had twelve children and had not suckled any of them, having had no milk (effect of two cupfuls of a decoction).

25. **Skin.**—Desquamation.—Burning sensation very soon after contact; in five minutes a slight redness; then lentil-shaped elevations.—Vesicular eruption.—Pricking heat, numbness, and burning of skin of face, arms, shoulders, and breasts (soon).

Melastoma.

Melastoma Ackermani. *N. O.* Melastomaceæ. Tincture of leaves.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Perinæum, pains in. Prostatic affections.

Characteristics.—Mure figures and describes this plant. He made a proving of the leaves. On the second day of the proving the prover lost an inveterate diarrhœa with colic. The most notable symptoms were a pain in the perinæum and testicles; and shuddering followed by heat without sweat.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo.—Headache with sensitiveness of scalp.
8. **Mouth.**—Digging in teeth.—White tongue.—Copious saliva.
11. **Stomach.**—Sour stomach.
12. **Abdomen.**—Borborygmi.—Pain in abdomen.
13. **Stool and Anus.**—Tenesmus with constriction of sphincter.—Heat and pricking at anus.—Fearful pain and pulling from perinæum to anus when sitting; not ceasing in any position, lasting six hours.—Lancinations in perinæum, urethra, and testicles.—(Inveterate diarrhœa and colic cured.)
14. **Urinary Organs.**—Pricking in urethra.—Urine: profuse; light foaming; red, odourless, with bloody clots; fetid; white sediment; albuminous.
15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Hardness of penis without erection.
19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of heart.
20. **Back.**—Pain in loins.
23. **Lower Limbs.**—Weakness of thighs.—Œdema of legs.
24. **Generalities.**—Prostration.
25. **Skin.**—Eruption on lips, esp. upper.—Itching and heat at night.—Pricking over feet, ankles, and wrists.
26. **Sleep.**—Drowsy in daytime.
27. **Fever.**—Chills followed by sweat.—Violent chills followed by heat without sweat.—Intense heat.

Melilotus.

Melilotus alba and Melilotus officinalis. Melilot. Sweet Clover. White and yellow varieties. *N. O.* Leguminosæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant in flower. (It would be well to include a specimen of both plants in the tincture.)

Clinical.—Blushing. Congestion. Cough. Dysmenorrhœa. Epilepsy. Epistaxis. Fear. Hæmoptysis. Headache. Insanity. Leucorrhœa. Melancholia. Ovaries, neuralgia of. Pneumonia. Shyness. Spasms.

Characteristics.—*Melilot.* was first proved by Bowen in 1851. A second proving was made by him fifteen years later. He used both the yellow and the white varieties, and his symptoms are marked ("B.") on the Schema. In *Med. Adv.* xx., 321, H. C. Allen published a further proving of *Melilot. alb.*, arranged in Schema, with the symptoms of Bowen. Allen used the entire plant. His proving entirely confirmed Bowen's and added many symptoms thereto. Bowen says of his proving: "All the provers had fearful headaches and profuse hæmorrhages except myself. I did not lose blood from my nose and so have the engorgements it caused relieved from the pressure, but it evidently left the blood-vessels enlarged, for since that time my brain and mental faculties have been more active than ever. I needed less food and sleep; could lose two or three nights in a

week and not feel the loss. My nervous system was as perfect as any one's ever was, *except* my sympathetic nerves, which became almost a total wreck, so much so as to disqualify me from any forensic effort whatever. My belief is that *Melilotus* was the cause of its deflection from normality, and from this fact its probable efficacy in certain forms of insanity and nervous affections ought to be determined." The great feature of the *Melilot.* action is *engorgement.* The headaches and other affections are all attended with this, the engorgement tending to hæmorrhages, profuse, bright red, which give relief. An intensely red or even purple face attending any affection should call *Melilot.* to mind. In a schoolboy I cured with *Meli.* 30 very distressing recurrent headache, accompanied by an intensely red face whilst the pain was on; and with the same attenuation, I gave great relief in a case of melancholia in a young woman. H. C. Allen (*Med. Adv.*, xxi. 514) has relieved with *Meli.*: "Fear of danger; fear of being arrested," in mental cases. Bowen (*Med. Adv.*, xxiii. 417) removed these symptoms in different cases: (1) Wants to run away. Wants to kill himself. Vicious. Threatens to kill those who approach. Thinks there is a devil in his stomach contradicting all he says. (2) Wants to run away and hide as she insists that every one is looking at her. Very nervous and timid. Says she dares not talk loud as it would kill her; she whispers. (3) Mania to escape and kill himself, with insomnia. In this last case *Meli.* produced so much improvement that the friends discontinued treatment and neglected precautions, and the patient finally shot himself. Cases 1 and 2 were permanently cured. Here is a typical case of *Melilotus* headache reported by C. F. Barker (*Clinique*, Feb., 1900). Miss X, 19, tall, blonde, for several years had severe, nervous, and congestive headaches. The attacks recurred two to four times a month and were so severe that they compelled her to keep her bed twenty-four hours. The pain, mostly in temples and forehead, was a congested, full sensation, with flushed face, drowsy, stupid feeling, and sometimes much nausea. Trivial things seemed to provoke the attacks. Spectacles had been supplied by oculists and teeth freshly stopped by dentists, diet, rest from study, and outdoor exercise had all failed to relieve. *Meli.* 4x was given, and she had only two attacks in six months, and those very slight. A writer in *Hom. News* (xxxiii. 124) tells of a Frenchman who came to him complaining of an incessant headache so bad that he thought he would die. A dose of *Meli.* was given on the spot, and the doctor, thinking *Nux vomica* indicated, went into the next room to get it. He returned in five minutes and found the patient on his hands and knees shaking his head. The doctor, thinking him crazy, asked what he was doing. He replied that the pain was entirely gone and he was only trying various attitudes and motions to make sure. Bowen has used *Meli.* successfully in all kinds of congestive or nervous headaches, nasal and pulmonary hæmorrhages, congestion of spinal cord, pleura, lungs, ovaries; menstrual colic; palpitation and nervousness; cramps in stomach; spasms; convulsions; and for relieving brain-pressure and irritation in insanity. He always gives it in pellets medicated with the 1st centesimal dilution. In addition to the blushing and epistaxis as

accompaniment the headaches have other features. They are > by profuse urination ; > by lying down ; > by application of vinegar. One prover had a sensation of waving in the brain. As well as the relief by discharges, there is an alternation of pains with *Meli. :* from right temple to right knee ; pains in head alternating with pains in back. A periodicity is noticeable. Walking < most symptoms and sitting >, but a pain in the sacral region has the opposite. Many symptoms appear in forenoon and wear off during day. The headaches are apt to be more frequent in hot weather ; but there is < after exposure or getting feet wet ; on approach of storm ; in rainy, changeable weather. > by hæmorrhages ; by flow of urine.

Relations.—According to H. C. Allen the action lasted about thirty days, the indolence and prostration being the first symptom to appear and the last to disappear. *Compare :* Bell., Amyl, Glon., and Sang. in congestive headaches (but Bell. has < lying down and < from application of vinegar cloths). In epistaxis *after* headache, Ant. cr. (but with Ant. cr. the epistaxis does not necessarily relieve). Waving in brain, Act. r. Rheumatic pains > moving, Rhus. Hæmoptysis, bright blood, Ip., Millef. Discomfort from constipation, Op. Congested head and nose-bleed, Erig. Red face with throbbing carotids, Bell. *Compare also :* Trifol. (botan).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Irascible, impatient, discontented, fault-finding.—Fairly furious ; had to lock him in room for 24 h. (B.).—Indolent, unable to fix mind, stupid, indifferent.—Total inability to study, memory will not retain anything.—Omits words and letters in writing.—Loss of consciousness (with gushing of blood from nose) (B.).—Shyness and blushing.—Wants to go home. —Thought there was something supernatural in always waking a few minutes before 3 a.m.—Fear : of danger ; of being arrested.—Panic fear.—Suspicious. —Increased mental power (B.).—Attacks of weeping without much depression. —Religious melancholy, with intensely red face.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo ; on moving.—Sensation of tension and wave-like movement in brain with vertigo and nausea.—Swaying sensation in brain with tired pain.—Headache > from nose-bleed.—Terrible headache ; with vertigo, faintness, and nausea ; throbbing and sensation as if all the blood-vessels of the brain would give way and cause some lesion of that organ ; with frequent and profuse urination (B.).—Headaches so intense as to cause a purple redness of face and bloodshot eyes, culminating in epistaxis till > (B.).—Headaches : periodical ; nervous ; every week ; every four weeks ; more frequent during winter months (B.).—Headache : intense in l. supra-orbital region ; < by motion, by thinking ; > lying down ; on talking disappeared from temple and settled in occiput ; ceasing to talk it returned, could be distinctly felt migrating (B).—Sick headache ; > by epistaxis or menstrual flow ; blood bright red (B.).—Periodical nervous headache every week, or once in four weeks, more frequent in winter.—Violent congestion of head, with heaviness, fulness and throbbing as if the blood would burst through nose, eyes, and ears, with dizzy, sick feeling that is < from motion.—Throbbing frontal headache preceded by great prostration.—Intense frontal head-

ache preceded by hot, flushed face and feverish sensation.—Throbbing headache in r. eminence from 9 a.m. till noon.—Sharp pains in r. temple, alternating with sharp pains in r. knee.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes hot, very heavy, and as if pressed outward.—Sensation as if eyes too large and pressed out ; as if lids would not cover them.—Eyelids very heavy.—Vision dim, blurred, rubs eyes.—Unable to focus.—Floating bodies before eyes when studying.

4. **Ears.**—Sensation of puffing of wind from ears.—Each act of swallowing caused the wind to puff from both ears.

5. **Nose.**—Excessive dryness of nose ; obstructed.—Dry, hard clinkers. —Profuse and frequent epistaxis ; bright red blood ; with general relief (B). —Epistaxis with high fever and violent congestion of head and face.

6. **Face.**—Great redness of face and head, with throbbing in carotids. —Face highly congested, very red, almost livid (B.).—Face hot, flushed, all day, feverish.—Face hot, flushed 3 p.m.—Very red face preceding hæmorrhages, nose, lungs, uterus.

9. **Throat.**—Throat sore l. side, swallowing difficult, painful.

10. **Appetite.**—Ravenous about 10 a.m., with onset of frontal headache. —Appetite capricious, esp. morning ; impaired.

11. **Stomach.**—Gastric discomfort, flatulence, fulness, and other symptoms appear when constipated.—Acid eructations all day, causing burning and smarting (B).

12. **Abdomen.**—Much distension ; flatulent ; < during menses.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation : no movement for 3 to 5 days then daily movement for 3 or 4 days.—No desire for stool till there is large accumulation, when there is a very difficult, painful stool with constriction in rectum and discharge of stringy, glassy, milk-white mucus ; each succeeding passage less painful until normal, then constipation sets in again.—Heavy throbbing and fulness in rectum from internal piles (B.).—Severe shooting cutting in rectum while walking, > sitting down.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent and profuse urination.—Urine profuse watery, and relieving the dull, congestive headache.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Leucorrhœa ; pain and soreness in back and pelvic regions ; excited by walking.—Menses at proper time, but scanty and intermittent ; thin, watery, pale, offensive.—During menses : headache ; vertigo ; stiffness in back and limbs ; with dull, heavy, bearing-down pain in pelvis.—Severe sharp sticking, shooting pains in external genitals (esp. labia), momentary but frequently recurring and very annoying, causing starts (at close of menses).—Severe stitches or cutting pains through uterus (B.).—Ovarian neuralgia.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough : harsh, dry, spasmodic ; horribly distressing, causing great anxiety ; towards night a slight expectoration, difficult, with slight > ; so heavy and oppressive finally could not lie on either side (B.).—Cough from fulness of chest > by epistaxis (B.).—Hæmoptysis, blood bright red.—Smothering sensations ; cannot get air enough.—Breathing difficult from weight on chest ; fulness of chest and head ; violent congestion of the lungs.—Tickling in throat with cough and spasmodic breathing causing extreme nervousness (B.).—Weight on chest causing difficult breathing ; sensation of smothering ; frequently examined clothes to see if they were not too tight (B.).

20. **Back.**—Broken sensation in lumbo-sacral articulation ; on sitting and esp. sitting upright ; constantly changes position to get relief ; wants to strike the part or press it ; > standing or walking (seemed to alternate with headache).

21. **Limbs.**—Uneasy sensation in large joints.—As if had taken hard cold ; stiff and sore on rising, > by careful movement.—Rheumatic pains in all joints on approach of rain-storm or in rainy, changeable weather.—Extremities cold.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Arms heavy ; too much prostrated to lift them without effort.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Numbness and aching in knee-joints ; r. then l.—Gnawing throbbing in r. knee-joint ; wants to stretch it but stretching does not >.—Rheumatic pain in r. leg, esp. about knee, > moving.—Soreness about hip-joints.—Cutting pains in knees alternating with headaches.

24. **Generalities.**—Tired ; bruised ; listless ; sleepy ; chilly.—Engorgements of any part or organ.—Spasms, eclampsia, convulsions, epilepsy.—Hæmorrhages.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsy ; sleepy ; stupid.—Alternate sleep and wakefulness through night.—Dreams : unpleasant, of bickering.—Insomnia : cannot sleep after 3 a.m. ; awakes regularly a few minutes before 3 a.m.—Head seemed too high (although he had no pillow).—Sleep prevented by unpleasant things (unconnected, meaningless) coursing through brain.

27. **Fever.**—Chilly 10 a.m., begins in back, loins, or occiput, passing in waves up to vertex.—Chilly 12–1 p.m., with sharp pains in cardiac region of stomach and much flatulence.—Chilly all forenoon.—Uncomfortably chilly ; feet and hands colds.—Febris nervosa stupida.

Melitagrinum.

The nosode of Eczema capitis. Dr. Skinner's Fluxional Centesimal attenuations.

Clinical.—Crusta lactea. Eczema capitis.

Characteristics.—Dr. Skinner has given a brief account of this nosode, introduced by him, in *H. W.*, xvii. 89. He prepared it from the lymph and blood of a case of eczema capitis. Cases treated by Dr. Theobald with *Melit.*, given to him by Dr. Skinner, were published in *H. W.*, xvii. 19. Very severe cases were cured with *Melit.* c.m. (F.C.) given in single doses at considerable intervals. In one case there was an initial aggravation.

Menispermum.

Menispermum Canadense. Moonseed. Yellow Parilla. *N. O.* Menispermaceæ. Tincture of root. Trituration of Menisperminum.

Clinical.—Backache. Headache. Itching. Spine, pain in. Tongue, swelling of.

Characteristics.—Very considerable doses were taken in the proving of *Menispermum*. The most notable symptom was an intense headache combined with aching all down the back. Yawning and stretching were also a marked and frequent concomitant of headache and backache. *Meni.* is botanically related to *Coccul.*, and the backache recalls the spinal action of the latter. But the *Coccul. vertigo* and intoxication were not elicited. *Dryness* was a common feature—mouth, throat, skin. Itching was very intense, as with *Coccul.* The *Conditions* were well marked : < At night. < By warmth of bed. > Walking in open air.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Bry., Chi. *Compare :* Coccul.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Low-spirited, but attends to business rapidly.—Low-spirited but absent-minded.—Quick-tempered.

2. **Head.**—Headache, pressive from within out.—Intense headache, feels as if it would burst, with pain whole length of back (14th d.) ; lasted three or four days ; > by *Bry.* ; > walking in open air.—Headache : intense during night ; with stretching and yawning ; with feeling of fulness.—Severe headache through temples and occiput.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes feel dry and swollen ; during the night.

5. **Nose.**—Much sneezing.—Discharge of nasal mucus ; excoriating.—Nostrils : dry, esp. l. ; itch painfully ; are sore.

6. **Face.**—A few pimples on face.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue : coated (yellow), thicker at back, with raised papillæ ; dry and parched ; swollen ; as if burnt.—Mouth and throat dry during night.

9. **Throat.**—Throat dry and parched ; without soreness.

11. **Stomach.**—Appetite and thirst increased.—Some nausea on waking.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in umbilical region.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Tenesmus with regular stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine : high-coloured and scanty ; yellow ; white thready clouds floating through.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Morning expectoration less and of lighter colour (curative).—Hurried respiration during the night.

20. **Back.**—Pain whole length of back, with intense headache ; with yawning and stretching.

21. **Limbs.**—Aching in thighs, elbows, and shoulders ; in external muscles of thigh and upper arm, also under l. scapula.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Drawing in brachialis anticus.—Jerking near l. elbow.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Aching: in bones of legs; upper part of l. femur and l. hip-joint.—Legs sore as if bruised, with pain in bones.

24. **Generalities.**—Stretching and yawning.—Laziness.—The pains were like those caused by large doses of *Quinine* and were > by *China*.

25. **Skin.**—Itching all over body, esp. buttocks, < warmth of bed.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning and stretching with backache and headache.—Sleeps late and heavy in morning, disinclined to rise.—Restiess; troubled and confused dreams; sudden starting from sleep.—Dreams: pleasing; of innumerable rats which creep under clothes; of cannonading.

27. **Fever.**—Chilly.—Skin cold and dry with some itching.—Face hot and the pimples bleed easily.

Mentha Piperita.

Mentha piperita. Peppermint. *N. O* Labiatæ. Tincture of whole plant. Dilutions of essence.

Clinical.—*Cough, dry.* Headache. Hoarseness. Influenza. Pruritus. Throat, sore. Voice, weakness of.

Characteristics.—A remarkable proving of *Menth. pip.* was made by Demeures, who took a single drop of the tincture, the effects of which lasted into the third month. A case of fatal poisoning with the essence is on record. The patient, a boy of six, took between 1 and 2 ounces and died in two hours. When seen he was insensible, eyes fixed, pupils unmovable, stertorous breathing, cold skin, lips livid. The most remarkable symptom of the proving was the cough, and this has been fully confirmed. It was a dry cough, excited by air entering larynx, by reading aloud, by exposure to cold, by shocks of any kind. Demeures says he cured with *Menth. pip.* every case of influenza that came under his care in the winter of 1847–8. "It is to dry cough, however caused, what *Arn.* is to injuries and *Aco.* to inflammatory complaints. It relieves even the cough of consumptives." A single globule of the 30th sufficed. Demeures gave it to singers a short time before singing, and it greatly helped them to hold the voice. After the proving Demeures found that he could rise earlier than usual and yet feel bright and fresh, whereas before it he could not. Gibson Miller (*J. of Hcs.*, v. 34) relates this case: Teacher, 43, since whooping-cough in boyhood had a dry, spasmodic cough, < in cold weather. The inhalation of the smallest quantity of *smoke*, either of coal, wood, or tobacco, at once induced a most distressing paroxysm. < By the least breath of air or any fog. Scarcely any expectoration. Husky on attempting to sing. *Menth. pip.* 30 completely removed the cough and enabled him to sit in a room full of tobacco smoke and sing with clearness. Hansen commends it in—Bilious colic with great accumulation of gas; severe pain of shingles; and as an external remedy in pruritus vaginæ.—The symptoms were < rising, > lying down in bed. > Whilst eating. < Cold air; smoke; reading aloud; stooping; turning head; writing.

Relations.—*Compare:* The Labiatæ. < From smoke, Ign. < Fog, Hyper. < Rising, > lying down, Bry. < Cold air, Rumex c.

Causation.—Early rising.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Eager for work; despatches it quickly.—(Cured mental dulness, which previously always followed early rising.)—Insensible.

2. **Head.**—Confusion.—Headache: tension towards both ears; < on rising, > returning to bed.—Acute lancinations from ear to head, on stooping or turning head.—Frontal headache from one temple to the other.—(Hair ceases to fall out.)

3. **Eyes.**—Flashes before eyes when writing.

4. **Ears.**—All day when walking, shooting from one ear to the other, as if abscesses were forming, < l.—When writing sharp lancinations extend from l. ear to all l. teeth.

5. **Nose.**—Tip of nose sore to touch (11th d.); swollen but not painful (21st d.)

8. **Mouth.**—Very severe toothache in lower molars when chewing a bit of sugar.

9. **Throat.**—Throat dry and painful on swallowing, as if a pin stuck crosswise in pharynx.—Momentary lancinations in parotids; > during breakfast and dinner.—Throat externally painfully sensitive to touch.

11. **Stomach.**—In evening two hours after dinner, weight in stomach which seems to extend to ears.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Entire trachea from larynx to pit of throat painful to touch.—Husky voice from reading aloud.—(Given to a singer a few hours before he is to sing, this remedy will certainly enable him to hold out to the end without straining his voice.)—Frequent cough.—Dry cough, excited by merely speaking; expectoration every morning of thick mucus like the core of a boil (4th to 8th d.).—Dry cough continues; it is not caused by titillation, nor by mucous accumulations in the bronchi, but merely by the passage of air into the larynx (9th d.).—Least feeling of cold excites a cough (11th to 21st d.); reading aloud; tobacco smoke and smoke of all kinds excites it.

20. **Neck.**—All muscles round neck are painful to touch.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sensation under r. foot at extremity of metatarsus, as if shoe sole was too tight there.

25. **Skin.**—Every scratch becomes a sore.—Pimples with much itching near l. ear, with heat in part.—Frequent itching behind r. ear.—Formication in arm and hand when writing.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleep good, refreshing.—Waking early.

Mentha Pulegium.

Mentha pulegium. Pennyroyal (English). *N. O.* Labiatæ. Tincture of plant.

Clinical.—Headache. Salivation, nocturnal.

Characteristics.—*Pennyroyal* is a common domestic remedy for menstrual disorders. Berridge's provings with the 40th were all made on men, so its properties in the female sexual sphere remain untested. Berridge's proving brought out an affinity for the right side of the head, right eye, and left kidney, shoulder and hand. The symptoms were all < when thinking of them.

Relations.—*Compare :* Hedeom. puleg., Menth. pip. In < by thinking of symptoms, Pip. methys., Oxal. ac.

SYMPTOMS.

2, 3. **Head and Eyes.**—Aching in bones of forehead and sides of head ; < r. after sunset.—Headache : r. lower forehead, forcing tears from r. eye ; r. temple with pressing behind eyes, first r. then both, < towards evening and in night.—Empty feeling in r. side of head.—Itching all round base of skull and roots of hair.

8. **Mouth.**—Flow of saliva from l. (side lain on) corner of mouth in night, waking him.

9. **Throat.**—Stitches down l. Eustachian tube into l. side of throat, > pressing under l. ear.

12. **Abdomen.**—Stitches in r. hypochondrium, sometimes in middle of sternal region.—Severe cutting stitches in l. groin and side while sitting.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—*Menth. pu.* is a popular ecbolic, and acts painlessly and without much irritation or forcing down. It often causes faintness (Cooper).

18. **Chest.**—Woke on r. side, and as soon as he had turned to l. sharp cutting pain in r. chest for two minutes.

20. **Back.**—Bruised, stiff feeling in small spot, upper part of r. scapula ; with aching and empty feeling r. side of head.—Sharp cutting in region of l. kidney, shooting up l. side to l. chest ; > getting up.

21. **Limbs.**—Aching pain in bones of legs and arms, chiefly r., > by night's rest.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Two sudden successive jerks upward of l. shoulder and upper arm while lying on l. side.—Unable to hold a jug with l. hand when pouring out water, hand trembles.

24. **Generalities.**—Jerk of whole body directly after waking.—Rheumatic pains flying about, chiefly r. side.—Sensation as of blood circulating quicker than usual.

26. **Sleep.**—Veins swollen at night ; troublesome dreams.

27. **Fever.**—General creeping chilliness over back and half-way down front of l. thigh.

Menyanthes.

Menyanthes trifoliata. Buck-bean. Bitterklee. *N. O.* Gentianaceæ.
Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Chest, affections of. Cramps. Fidgets. Headache, pressive. Heart, pains in. Intermittent fever. Jerkings. Paralysis.

Characteristics.—The *Buck-bean* (or "Bog-bean," as it is also called in Ireland and in Lincolnshire) is a water plant, and abounds in the fen districts, where it is in great local repute as a remedy for ague. Hahnemann proved it and well defined its sphere of action. Teste, who also proved it, found it very similar to *Drosera*. Both these drugs caused in him, as one of the first symptoms, obscuration of sight, a sort of white mist, or vibrations, < in open air or during a walk. This was so intense that he did not dare to cross a street. The pains of *Dros.* and *Meny.* were the same in character, but those of *Dros.* were more intense. This analogy has not proved as close in other respects as Teste imagined it would. The main features of *Meny.* are (1) chill; (2) sensations and pains of tension and compression; and (3) spasmodic jerkings and visible twitchings; these are < during rest, and may be associated with neuralgia. As soon as the patient lies down the legs jerk and twitch so that he cannot rest. "When sitting, the outstretched thigh and leg are four times spasmodically jerked up, but when standing or in drawing up the knees towards him, this is not perceptible." *Meny.* has cured many cases of fidgets. "Jumps," "fidgets," and "urinary difficulties in women" are Burnett's leading indications for *Meny.* The twitching may appear in any part. Stitches, numbness, tension, and especially cramp-like and paralysing pains are very distinctive. The pressure is severely felt in the head—Headache: pressing in vertex from above downwards, > during hard pressure with the hand; when ascending stairs, as of a heavy weight pressing on the head and brain at every step. With the headache there is often associated icy coldness of hands and feet. The tension culminates in a sensation as if the skin were several sizes too small and he was being crowded into it. R. Farley (*Med. Adv.*, xxi. 240) reports this case: Miss D. W., long a sufferer from spinal irritation, had terrible attacks of bursting headache, a terrible tension in membranes of brain in paroxysms, which caused her to scream. Began in right side of nape, ascended to forehead, and then spread over whole brain. Terrible sensation of loneliness with the pain; begged her mother to stay with her. < From light, noise, jar, even if one walked lightly across the room. > From sitting bent, and by hard pressure on nape and vertex. *Meny.* 30 every ten minutes relieved immediately, and removed completely in two hours.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. *It antidotes:* Effects of Quinine and China. *Compatible after:* Cupr., Lach., Lyc., Pul., Rhs., Ver. *Compare:* < Ascending, Calc. Headache > hard pressure, Ver.

Weight on vertex at every step, Cact., Glon., Lach. Intermittent fever, with cold extremities, Lach. (but Lach. has livid skin, great prostration, and filiform pulse). Icy cold feet and legs, Calc., Gels., Carb. v. Bursting headache pushing skull open, Sil. (Sil. > warmth, Meny. > pressure). Pressive headache, Puls., Paris, Mag. m. Fidgets, Pso., Caust., Zinc. Compare also, the Gentians.

Causation.—Injuries to nerves (tooth broken in). Quinine.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anxiety and apprehension.—Anxiety about the heart, as if something evil were going to happen.—Indifference to everything.—Tearful sadness.—Taciturn and self-reflecting.—Buffoonery and excessive gaiety.

2. **Head.**—Constant heaviness of head.—Compressive, or pressive headache, with a sensation when going upstairs as if a very heavy load were resting on forehead, > by pressing the hand on head.—Pressive pain from both sides of head.—Head bewildered and confused in a room, with slowness of conception, > in open air.—Tensive headache.—Burning pains on skin of forehead.—Drawing pain in r. lobe of cerebrum from below upward, ending in occiput.—Single stitches in l. side of brain up to crown.—When itting, drawing in occiput.—After eating, emptiness of head.—External gnawing at vertex.

3. **Eyes.**—Cloudiness of eyes, when reading (everything becomes black before eyes).—Frequent spasmodic stiffness of eyelids.—Pressing in eyes.—Mist and flickerings before eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Tinkling in ears.—Cracking in ear, when chewing.—Discharge from ears (esp. after exanthemata).—Shootings in ears.—Feeling of coldness in ear.—Tinnitus when chewing.

5. **Nose.**—Nauseous smell before nose, like that of rotten eggs.—Tension in root of nose.

6. **Face.**—Redness and heat of face during sleep.—Heat in face, with coldness of feet.—Visible (painless) twitching in muscles of face and eyelids.—Pain and cracking in the articulation of jaw when masticating.

8, 9. **Mouth and Throat.**—Sensation of paralysis on l. side of palate, when yawning and coughing.—Great dryness of throat without thirst.—Dryness of palate, causing a stinging when swallowing.—Dryness and roughness in throat, which impede deglutition of saliva.

10. **Appetite.**—Desire for meat, and dislike to bread and butter.—Sweetish bitterness in mouth.—Frequent empty risings.—Troublesome confusion in head, after a meal.—Bulimy, sometimes, after eating.

11. **Stomach.**—Contractive cramps in stomach.—Continual rumbling in stomach, as if it were empty.—Heat in stomach, followed by excessive hunger.—Sensation of coldness extending up œsophagus, with great nausea, following pressure in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sensation of coldness in abdomen, esp. when pressing upon it with the hand, or in the morning when rising.—Pain, as from excoriation, in abdominal integuments.—Distension and fulness of abdomen, as if overloaded by food, with undiminished appetite, together with a sensation as of incarcerated flatulence, and frequent ineffectual efforts to emit flatus;

fulness much < by smoking tobacco.—Distension of abdomen by abundant flatus.—Pinchings in abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—Hard fæces, with pinchings in abdomen.—Bleeding, hæmorrhoidal tumours.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent want to make water, with scanty emission.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Increase of sexual desire, without excitement of the imagination, or erection.—Both testicles drawn up, r. more than l.—Spermatic cord painful to touch.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—When speaking hoarse and rough voice, with obstruction of ears, as if something had been introduced into them.—Stitch in anterior regions of larynx, impeding deglutition.—Dyspnœa.—Spasmodic contraction of larynx, with excitation to cough, when drawing breath.

18. **Chest.**—Shooting compression on both sides of chest.—The stitches in (r.) chest are < during motion, and when breathing.—Aching in chest after dinner.

19. **Heart.**—Stitches in region of heart.—Anxiety about heart as if some evil impending.—Drawing pain in præcordia, < after eating.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Rigidity and heaviness in muscles of neck (throat) and of nape.—Troublesome contusive pain in loins, when seated, and when stooping.—Dull and boring shootings in l. shoulder-blade, extending across spine.—Extremely painful tearing between scapulæ, extending downwards, esp. on deep breathing; disappearing when sitting; immediately returning on walking; during rest there remains a sensation of soreness.

21. **Limbs.**—Cramp-like pains in all limbs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Paralytic tearing and spasmodic drawings in arms, hands, and fingers.—Spasmodic stiffness of arms, with involuntary retraction of fingers.—Cramp-like pains in muscles of (l.) lower arm, extending as far as palm of hand (almost like paralysis).—Painful starting in (r. upper) arm and little finger.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Contusive pain in thighs.—Shocks and convulsive movements in thighs.—The (r.) thigh and leg are spasmodically jerked upward, when sitting with the leg outstretched, > when standing or when drawing up leg.

24. **Generalities.**—Jerking (painless) of muscles in different parts (face, thigh), principally during repose.—No thirst at any time.—Jerking pain in outer parts, also pinching pain in outer parts.—Tension: in root of nose; in arms, hands, fingers; in skin, as if it was several sizes too small and he was crowded into it.—Shooting pains, and pinching in limbs and joints (arthritic affections).—Great general debility, esp. on walking, often accompanied by shivering.—Majority of sufferings < during repose, and towards evening > by movement, or by pressing the hand on part affected.

26. **Sleep.**—Agitated sleep, with vivid, unremembered dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse slow during cold stage and accelerated during fever.—Predominance of cold.—Icy coldness of hands and feet.—Chill, which is > by heat of stove and only remains in back.—Shuddering over the upper part of body (with yawning), or in legs, with uprising of hair, as after a long walk, or after listening to some frightful tale.—Sensation of coldness, esp. in fingers.—Intermittent fever, with coldness in abdomen.—Heat in evening, mostly on

head, with cold feet.—Perspiration in evening as soon as he lies down, continuing all night.

Mephitis.

Mephitis putorius. Skunk. *N. O.* Mustelidæ. Alcoholic dilution of the liquid contained in the anal glands.

Clinical.—Asthma. Blindness. Choking, easy. Cold, sensitiveness to. Eyes, affections of. Laryngismus. Sight, weak. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Mephitis* was proved by Hering in the 30th. Among the symptoms he developed was "choking while eating or drinking," and "cough on reading aloud, while talking, and after drinking; caused by choking." Lower ribs painful to touch or pressure, esp. < on coughing or sneezing. Neidhard gave *Meph.* to "a young man afflicted with symptoms of consumption," in whom it produced "a spasmodic cough with a crowing sound, lasting all night and returning several times." This homœopathic aggravation suggested to Neidhard to use *Meph.* in whooping-cough, and this is his conclusion, quoted by Hering: "If the facts collected since 1851, which are numerous, do not prove that *Meph.* will supersede all other remedies in whooping-cough, it certainly may be considered a valuable specific. In order to ensure its full success, it should be exhibited in the lower dilutions, from one to three, at least in severe cases." Guernsey gives it as: "Whooping, or any other kind of cough which is very violent, coming on spasmodically, and seeming as though each spell would terminate life." Farrington says the note of *Meph.* is nervous exhaustion. In whooping-cough the catarrh is slight, whoop decided; < at night and after lying down. Suffocative feeling; *cannot exhale;* vomits food sometimes hours after eating. Asthma of drunkards; of consumptives (after *Dros.*). T. M. Stewart reports (*H. R.*, xvi. 71) the case of a man, 47, who had a constant hacking cough coming on during conversation. For this the uvula was amputated. As soon as he recovered from the operation the condition was this: "Coughs after reading aloud, or drinking any fluid; cough spasmodic, hollow, hoarse, < at night and on lying down; loose in mornings." *Amb.*, *Cham.*, *K. bi.*, *Rumex*, *Pho.*, failed to relieve; *Meph.* 1m. cured promptly.—Another point about *Meph.* is the rush of warmth it causes to various parts. It enables patients to endure extreme cold; makes them less chilly in cold weather. Washing in ice-water is pleasant. Awakens at night with congestion to legs. Legs uneasy as if they would become insensible. Fidgety feet. A short sleep seems to refresh. A. M. Cushing calls attention to the possibilities of the remedy in weak sight (*H. R.*, iv. 237), and tells of a friend of his who had a dose direct from the skunk injected into his eyes: "It was as though fire had entered his eyes." For a time he was totally blind; but when his sight returned it was so keen that he could count the panes in a window said to be two miles distant. In another case, after getting the poison out of the eye, there was for

weeks after a sensation on opening the lids as of breaking glass. On Farrington's advice it was antidoted by *Crotal.* Rest and lying down <. Sitting up and motion >. < Night and daybreak. Warm stove > colic from cold. > Cold washing. Ice-water < asthma. Touch <.

Relations.—According to Hering, Meph. has a very short action. *Antidoted by:* Camph., but only temporarily. Crotal. relieved eye symptoms. *Follows well:* Dros. (in cough of consumptives). *Compare:* Whooping-cough, Coral. (Coral has smothering *before* the cough and great exhaustion after). Dros. (Dros. has frequent spells of barking cough; < after twelve midnight; holds sides; vomits if cannot raise sputa). Cough < from reading or writing, Aur., Nux, Plat. Cough in night, Rumex (< 2 a.m.), Sticta (with splitting headache). Awakes at night with congestion to legs, Aur. Short sleep seems to refresh, Flu. ac., Menth. Night-blindness, Bell. Aversion to tobacco-smoke, Ign. Easy choking, Lach. Fidgety feet, Tarent., Meny., Zinc., Caust., Ars., Asaf., Asar., Act. r., Aur., Sticta. Loquacity, Agar., Lach. Nervous symptoms generally, Castor, Mosch.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Ill-humour about trifles or imaginary troubles.—Unfitness for intellectual labour, caused by too lively an imagination, excessive loquacity, as from drinking too much.—Excitement, with heat in head.—Dejection, with painful muscles.—Indolence, with desire to stretch.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo on stooping suddenly, when seated, when moving the head, when turning in bed, or in the evening.—Confused dulness in the head, as if it had grown larger, accompanied by ill-humour and nausea.—Violent headache, with sensation of fulness, as if caused by a weight or by pressure, esp. in the occiput.—Violent pain in head as if a fulness were pressing upwards.—Sensation in (back of head) various parts, as if the finger were pressed into them.—Pain above eyes.—Headache from motion of a carriage, or else in evening.

3. **Eyes.**—Lancination in eyes like the pricking of needles.—Pains in eyes on turning them (in certain directions), as if some foreign body were in them, or as if they were much fatigued.—Heat, burning, and aching in eyes, esp. morning and evening.—As of fire thrown into eye.—Sensation on opening the lids as of breaking glass.—Aching (pressing) of eyelids, and burning on margins, as if a stye were forming.—Injection of veins in sclerotica.—Redness of conjunctiva, as from ecchymosis.—Myopia.—Confusion of letters when reading (they become blurred, he is unable to discern them, they run together).—Inability to read small print.—Nocturnal blindness.—While the sight is weak there are generally pains in eyes or head.—Eyes affected principally in evening.

4. **Ears.**—Tearing in the ears, or in the jaw and teeth.—Otalgia.—Itching heat, redness, blisters, and erysipelas in the external part of the (r.) ear.

5. **Nose.**—Dryness of the nose.—Epistaxis.—Prolonged inclination to sneeze.—Fluent coryza, with pain, as from excoriation in the chest.

7. **Teeth.**—Pains in teeth which are carious (molars), esp. in lower jaw.—Sudden shocks in roots of teeth.—Drawing and tearing in teeth.

10, 11. **Appetite and Stomach.**—Nausea, with scraping in throat (emptiness in stomach), and sensation as if the head were swollen, when fasting.—Sobbing eructations.—Risings, > by discharge of flatus.—Tendency o choke, when drinking and speaking.—Troublesome and ineffectual want to hawk.—Metallic (coppery) taste.—Desire for salted food.—Hunger, alternating with absence of appetite.—Absence of appetite in morning, and also repugnance to tobacco-smoke.—Painful weariness, and desire to sleep after a meal.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pains in hypochondria.—Rheumatic pains in r. side (pressure), or pains as from flatulency (in l. side).—Aching (in region of liver) in stomach, with colic.—Sensation of emptiness in stomach and nausea.—Colic, as from diarrhœa, but without evacuation.—Aching and movements in abdomen, as if caused by a chill, with sensation of coldness, trembling, and want to urinate, relieved when near fire.—Pains in abdomen in evening.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Evacuations infrequent, but liquid.—Diarrhœa.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent want to make water, esp. at night, with emission of clear urine.—The urine becomes turbid (in morning), and deposits a sediment, in evening, after an attack of fever.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Itching in scrotum.—Heat in genital organs.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Excoriation of genital organs, in females, and swelling of labia majora.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough when reading aloud, when speaking, and after a fit of choking whilst drinking (liability to have something get into larynx).—Cough in morning, with expectoration proceeding from catarrh.—Mucus expelled by a fit of coughing every morning.—Catarrhal sufferings.—Pains in (l.) ribs, when touched, but esp. when coughing and sneezing.—Cough with fluent coryza and soreness in chest.—Pain, as from excoriation, in back part of ribs, and in chest, when taking a deep inspiration, and when moving the back.—Rattling cough every morning.—Whooping-cough, < at night and after lying down; with convulsions; with complete suffocative feeling, he cannot exhale; vomiting of all food some hours after eating, bloated face.—Pains in chest (on last l. short rib) when touching and pressing on it; but esp. when coughing and sneezing.—Asthma, as from inhaling vapour of sulphur; of drunkards; during sleep.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pains in (r.) side of neck.—Tension in muscles of nape.—Pain, and a sort of paralysis, in back and in all limbs.—Lancination in spine during motion.—Contusive pains in loins in morning.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains in arms, with paralytic drawings, > by movement.—Uneasiness in (l.) arm, which is, as it were, insensible.—Trembling in arm on resting upon it.—Jerking in hand.—Distressing sensation in first phalanx of finger, which renders it needful to stretch and crack it.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Drawing and rheumatic pains in thighs, hip, and foot, but chiefly in leg.—Contusive pains in knee.—Cramp-like and sudden pain in (l.) foot, which causes patient to hop.—Uneasiness in legs, as if they were about to go to sleep.—Lancinations in foot.—Pain in heel, resembling gout.—Pricking or sensation of pinching in great toe (as if it were being pinched off).—Burning in little toe.—Constant pains and burning in corns.

24. **Generalities.**—Rheumatic pains.—Shifting pains, with want to urinate.—Occasionally a sensation as if struck by electric sparks.—Convulsions.—Sensation of paralysis, esp. during the pains.—Great dejection and lassitude, during which the muscles are painful when touched or exercised.—Indolence, with desire to stretch, and stretching.—Internal agitation of whole body, with sensation of unspeakable uneasiness.—Slight quivering of the nerves, as far as interior of bones, causing a good deal of anxiety.—Many symptoms manifest themselves in morning.

26. **Sleep.**—Great inclination to sleep, so great that patient will fall asleep even when in company.—Diurnal sleepiness, with sound sleep at night.—Frequent yawning, which causes tears to flow.—Very vivid dreams, the recollection of which is retained.—Dreams of fire, water, distressing losses, of spitting of blood, &c.—Nightmare.—Asthma during sleep.—Waking at night, with rush of blood to, and heat in limbs (lower legs).—Somnolent heaviness in morning, with burning in eyes and tearing in limbs; greatly > by a change of position.—Frequent and early waking, often with a feeling of good health.

27. **Fever.**—Coldness in evening, with want to make water, and colic, as if preceding diarrhœa.—Heat in head, in genital organs and in legs, at night.—Increased heat, esp. in morning, with skin less sensitive to cold and cold water.—Washing with cold water is found very agreeable.

Mercurialis Perennis.

Mercurialis perennis. Dog's Mercury. *N. O.* Euphorbiaceæ.
Tincture of whole fresh plant in flower.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Breasts, swelling of; pain in. Conjunctivitis. Dysmenorrhœa. Epiphora. Flatulence. Menses, late. Pannus. Ptosis. Rheumatic affections. Spleen, affections of. Tongue, paralysis of. Trachoma. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Dog's Mercury* is a common plant with poisonous properties, on account of which it is avoided by cattle. It was proved by Hesse. Like other Euphorbians, it has exceedingly acrid properties, and many of its symptoms resemble closely those of the more corrosive salts of *Mercury:* prevalence of burning symptoms; irritation of eyes and nose; tenesmus after stool, &c. "Compared with other Euphorbians," says Cooper, "it dries up the mucous surfaces, causing burning locally and a general drowsiness, whilst most Euphorbians set up violent irritation and diarrhœa from the first. Moreover, its action is not expended on the skin so soon as that of the others." Among the most characteristic symptoms is "vertigo by going downstairs." The dryness of the mouth and throat is more remarkable than in any other remedy, even sugar refuses to melt in the mouth. Eating < the dryness. The breath from the mouth is hot and dries the lips. There is also hot breath in the nose, but cold breath in the nose is more characteristic. "Tension" is a leading note of the remedy running through the symptoms ("pain as of a band tied tightly across the forehead" is

a characteristic of David Wilson's); also dragging and especially dragging down ; in small of back with rectal pains ; in groins and thigh as if a hernia might appear. A very remarkable action is that on the female generative organs, and puts *Merls.* in the front rank of remedies for amenorrhœa, scanty and delayed menses, and dysmenorrhœa, accompanied with orgasm, pains, and swelling of breasts. Among the *peculiar sensations* are : Heaviness in head as if pressed on pillow with a weight. Numbness of head and dulness of mind. Conscious of having a nose ; also I have noted (but am unable to trace the authority), "she feels as if she has two noses." Head confused as if inflated. As if intoxicated. Rolling, throbbing, trembling, and orgasm in all the veins. The liver and spleen are influenced ; "warmth in spleen" is one symptom. Tension in rectum and back. Touch **<**. Headache **<** indoors, **>** by cold. Sunlight **<** eyes. Open air = blinking.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Aco., Bell. *Compare:* Euphorb., Croton, Acalypha, &c. In **<** descending stairs, Borax. Straining after stool, Merc. Dragging pains, Lil. t. Numbness of head, Graph. (feels like wood). Also : Asaf., Caust., K. bi., Kre., Lach., Led., Mag. m., Nat. m., Nit. ac., Nux, Nux m., Rhod., Sul., Thuj.

Causation.—Blow on head.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Excited mood ; like intoxication.—Morose, quarrelsome.—Fretful, ill-humoured.—Difficulty in collecting his senses.—Coma.

2. **Head.**—Giddiness on descending stairs.—Whirling vertigo.—Head confused as if inflated.—Scalp feels tense and numb, is moved with difficulty. —Tension and heaviness of head with sensation of heat.—Tension in head, esp. forehead and above eyes ; on stooping changing to a pressing-out pain. —Burning on vertex.—Shooting in l. forehead and temple, **<** coming indoors. —Aching in forehead **>** by cold and pressure.—Numbness of occiput and vertex ; after a blow on head.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyelids feel heavy and dry, it is difficult to move them.—Pain ; burning ; forcing-out sensation in eyes.—Weakness of upper lids.—Trembling and twitching of upper lids (esp. l.).—Blinking of eyes.—Dilated pupils with great sensitiveness of eyes to light.—Asthenopia ; as of a cloud, veil, or cobweb before sight.—Watery eyes.

5. **Nose.**—The breath from nose is cold.—Crawling and burning of nose.—Breath hot in nose ; sensation of heat rising from stomach into nose. —Conscious of having a nose, nostrils feel sore.—(Feels as if she had two noses.)

6. **Face.**—Feeling of coldness in face.—Feeling of tension in face and head.—Great redness of cheeks.—Lips dry and parched, with increased thirst.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of mouth, it is difficult to move tongue and impedes chewing.—Burning in mouth and tongue.—Tongue feels heavy and dry, numb, insensible, with loss of taste.—Burning blisters on tongue, inside of lips and cheeks ; they form very painful spreading ulcers.—Tongue painful if it touches palate as if there were blisters on it.

9. **Throat.**—Burning dryness in throat.—Ulcers on palate, tonsils, and back of pharynx.

10. **Appetite.**—Increased thirst with dry lips and mouth.—Great dryness in mouth while eating.—After eating: biting burning on tongue; nausea; vomiting.

11. **Stomach.**—Chilly feeling or burning in stomach.—Belching >.—Vomits food as soon as eaten.—Tumour inside pit of stomach size of hen's egg, < pressure; cannot bear clothing.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdominal pulsation.—Violent twinging in l. hypochondrium.—Pressure in liver region extending to spleen.—In spleen: warmth; gnawing; pressure < lying down.—Sticking in liver.—Gnawing from pit of stomach to gall-bladder.—Rumbling; movings and workings in abdomen; emission of much flatus.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Dragging pressing in rectum (and burning and smarting in anus) with pressure and tension in small of back.—Dragging; burning; crawling; itching in anus.—Diarrhœa with constant colic.—Thin stools.—Profuse soft stool followed by some straining.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Burning; prickly burning in urethra.—Crawling in urethra and prepuce, with crawling in anus and tearing and dragging in small of back.—Frequent urging; with burning; micturition somewhat increased.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Dragging in inguinal region, at times sticking pain, < walking, at times extending down into spermatic cord, sometimes one, sometimes both.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses: shorter, with abdominal cramp; too late.—Menses profuse, violent orgasm of blood, great anxiety so that she nearly fainted, oppressed breathing, heat over whole body, esp. head and face, anxious sweat; limbs heavy, trembling; next day great swelling and painfulness of breasts; on third day headache, faint-like weakness, compelled to lie down; menses only appeared that night, were scanty, and only lasted three days instead of seven (from gr. vi. of extract of root).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Breath hot, almost burning, lips almost made sore by it.—Breathing: stertorous; difficult, esp. r. side.

18. **Chest.**—Pressure and painfulness on chest; in forepart; and in stomach with dyspnœa.—Sticking in l.; throbbing in r. chest.—Orgasm with dysmenorrhœa.

19. **Heart.**—Orgasm in heart region.—Constriction.—Whirling, rushing, throbbing in heart, stomach, and upper abdomen; then rolling, throbbing with trembling and orgasm in all the veins, without heat; abdominal aorta felt distinctly beating while sitting; dulness and stupefaction of head as if blood mounted violently upward; pulse accelerated and full.—Palpitation with oppression, as if chest would be constricted, after stooping.

20. **Back.**—Aching in nape.—Flushes of heat in back.—Drawing tearing along r. scapula, extending into upper arm.—Tensive dragging and dragging tearing in small of back (with anal symptoms).

21. **Limbs.**—Tearings; stitches; burning, smarting, tearing in limbs, almost in the skin, esp. of hands and feet.—Tired and weary.—Weakness of arms and legs as if she would fall to l. without vertigo.—(Headache.)

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Jerking, sticking, drawing tearings throughout upper limbs.—Stitches in finger-tips.—Veins of hands distended.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Dragging in l. thigh as if hernia would occur.—Tearing from side of l. palm down front of thigh.—Jerking tearing in l. patella.—Painful ache in knees.—Pressive tearing pain in tibiæ.—Sticking tearing in toes and tips of toes.

24. **Generalities.**—Feeling of emptiness and weariness in whole body.—Persistent pains in muscles on motion.

25. **Skin.**—Pimples on chin; with biting itching.—Burning; itching; tearing on skin.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent yawning and weariness.—Dizzy sleepiness.—Sleep unrefreshing, full of dreams.—Dreams of animals.

27. **Fever.**—Cold over the whole body, with hot flush in face; must be warmly covered, then sleeps and perspires.—Cold over whole body, emanating from r. side, particularly from r. arm, shuddering, great debility, sleepiness.—Gooseflesh on the cold r. arm, extending over whole body; after midnight an offensive perspiration on both sides, particularly on arms.—On going to bed in evening chill, during night and towards morning heat with intense thirst; perspiration in morning.

Mercurius.

(1) Mercurius Oxydulatus Niger.

Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni. Dimercuros ammonium nitrate. $2(NH_2Hg_2)NO_3H_2O$. [A mercurial preparation devised by Hahnemann as a substitute for the corrosive mercurial salts in use at the time, and at once adopted in all countries on account of its much milder and more efficacious anti-syphilitic qualities. It was prepared by precipitating Mercury from its solution in nitric acid by means of caustic ammonia. This is the preparation Hahnemann used in his proving.] Trituration.

(2) Mercurius Vivus.

Hydrargyrum. Argentum vivum. Chamæleon minerale, &c. Metallic Mercury. Quicksilver. Hg (A. W. 199·8). [Although Hahnemann proved Mercurius solubilis, he recommended the use of triturations of the pure metal in practice as being the simplest mercurial preparation, and more easily obtained and equally available with Merc. sol. for prescribing on the symptoms of the latter.] Trituration. [Decoction: water in which quicksilver has been boiled for half an hour.]

Clinical.—[The letters *s* and *v* indicate the preparation—Solubilis or Vivus—mentioned in the *Prescriber* in connection with the malady the name of which they follow; they are not intended to indicate a preference of one over the other.] *Abscess* (*s*). Anæmia. Aphthæ. Appendicitis. *Balanitis* (*s*). *Bone, disease of* (*s*). Brain, inflammation of. *Breath, offensive* (*s*). *Bronchitis* (*s*). *Bubo* (*s*). Cancrum oris. *Catarrh* (*s*). Chancre. *Chicken-pox* (*s*). *Cold* (*s*). Condylomata. *Cough* (*s*). *Dentition, abnormal* (*s*). *Diarrhœa* (*s*). Dysentery. *Dyspepsia* (*s*). *Ecthyma* (*s*). Eczema. Emaciation. *Excoriation* (*s*). *Eyes, affections of* (*s*); gouty inflammation of Fainting. Fevers. Fissures. *Glandular swellings* (*s*). *Gout* (*s*).

Gum-boil (*s*). *Gums, unhealthy* (*s*). *Heart, affections of* (*s*). *Herpes* (*s*). Hydrophobia. *Jaundice* (*s*). *Joints, affections of* (*s*). Leucorrhœa ; in little girls. *Liver, affections of* (*s*). *Lumbago* (*s*). Mania. *Measles* (*s*). *Melancholia* (*s*). Meningitis. Mollities ossium. Mucous patches. Mumps. *Noises in the head* (*s*). *Odour, of body, offensive* (*s*). Ovaries, affections of. *Pancreatitis* (*s*). *Parametritis* (*s*). Parotitis. Peritonitis. *Perspiration, abnormal* (*s*). *Phimosis* (*s*). *Pregnancy, affections of* (*s*). *Prostate, disease of* (*s*). *Purpura* (*s*) (*v*). *Pyæmia* (*s*). *Ranula* (*s*). *Rheumatism* (*s*) (*v*). Rickets. Rigg's disease. *Salivation* (*s*). *Scurvy* (*s*). *Small-pox* (*s*). Stomatitis. *Suppuration* (*s*). Surgical fever. *Syphilis* (*s*). *Taste, disordered* (*s*). *Teeth, affections of* (*v*). *Throat-deafness* (*s*). *Throat, soreness of* (*v*). *Tongue, affections of* (*s*) (*v*) ; mapped (*v*). *Toothache* (*s*). *Tremors* (*s*). *Typhus fever* (*v*). *Ulcers* (*s*). *Vaccination* (*s*). Vomiting (*s*).

Characteristics.—No pains have been taken to keep distinct *Merc. sol.* and *Merc. viv.*, and I do not find it practicable to attempt to separate them. Though *Merc. sol.* was the preparation Hahnemann proved, he recommended *Merc. viv.* as a superior preparation for homœopathic prescribing in his preface to the proving. *Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni* was invented by him in his pre-homœopathic days in response to a general desire for a mercurial preparation which should be at once soluble and non-corrosive, and it at once took its place in pharmacy, a place it has never lost. The method of developing the medicinal power of metallic mercury by graduated trituration was a later discovery, though there was a suggestion of it in the well-known *Hydrargyrum cum cretâ*. To the symptoms of Hahnemann's pathogenesis of *Merc. sol.* are added observed effects of *Mercury* in those engaged in working with the metal, in patients taking *Mercury*, and effects on those applying mercurial inunctions to patients—many having been severely affected by absorbing it through their hands. There is no difference between these effects and the symptoms of the proving so far as the general characteristics are concerned. In the finer characteristics there must be differences. The symptoms of the proving are in general more particularly characterised than the effects of *Merc. viv.* For instance, "At night severe toothache, and when that went off great chilliness through the whole body," belongs to the *Merc. sol.* proving ; and so do these : "Vertigo : when sitting at his desk there was whirling in the head, as if he were drunk, he rises up and walks about the room staggering, then anxious heat breaks out over him, with nausea but not to the length of vomiting ; at the same time some headache." "From occiput a strong, tearing, continued pain, which went into the forehead and there pressed." The symptoms of nose-bleed and the more finely characterised throat symptoms ("stitches on tonsils" ; "stitches into ear on swallowing" ; "something hot rises into throat"), were produced by *Merc. sol.*, so were the majority of the symptoms in the male and female sexual organs. But this is not to say that *Merc. viv.* will not answer equally well, or even better, for curing them. The only bit of comparative experience I have in the action of the two is this : in a case of cold in which *Merc.* seemed indicated, *Merc. sol.* 30 was given and failed, and *Merc. viv.* 30 promptly cured.—We of the present generation can hardly form a conception of the havoc wrought by *Mercury* in the days when it was considered necessary to "touch the gums" in all cases for which *Mercury* was prescribed before any good could be hoped for. The motto, "Saliva-

tion is Salvation," tells its own tale. "It was quite an event," says Teste, "when in the sixteenth century the discovery was made that *Mercury* will cure syphilis without the patient being salivated. One error, however, being substituted in place of another, it was supposed that the sweat, the diuresis, or the diarrhœa which followed the exhibition of *Mercury*, replaced the absent salivation; the gross humoralism which prevailed at that period did not allow of another explanation. For a graphic picture of a practice which was part of the ordinary routine until recent times, I quote the following from Bransby Cooper's *First Lines of Surgery*, 6th ed., p. 348: "*Mercury* acts upon some individuals like a poison [!]: they are seized with palpitations of the heart, tremblings of the limbs, oppression of the breathing, and irregular pulse. When such indisposition takes place in a person employing *Mercury* we conclude that this mineral is actually producing a deleterious impression on the system [!]. It was noticed by the late Mr. Pearson that every year, when it was the custom to salivate freely, a certain number of individuals thus treated died suddenly in the Lock Hospital. They were first affected as I have described, and, on attempting to make the slightest effort they dropped down dead. Mr. Pearson learned from experience [!] that these deaths arose from the deleterious action of *Mercury* on the constitution, and the derangement of the system thus excited he proposed to call the *Mercurial erethismus*." Homœopathy has filled out this picture in full detail, and turned this deadly blundering to curative account. There was a fitness in naming this metal after the volatile deity. It provides us with weather-glasses and thermometers, and it turns those who are under its influence into weather-glasses and thermometers likewise. [An electrician, who at one time was required to work with his hands frequently in a trough filled with quicksilver, thereafter could not bear the slightest shock of electricity, though before he could stand very strong ones.] And herein lies one of the grand characteristics of the remedy: as the thermometer is sensitive to *changes* either to *hot or cold*, so is the *Merc.* patient. Other remedies are predominantly one or the other: *Merc.* is both—< by heat and < by cold. This is keynote No. 1. No. 2 is "< at night." This is a strong point of correspondence with syphilis. Especially is this noticeable in the bone pains. No. 3 is: Profuse sweat accompanying nearly all complaints and which *does not relieve;* it may even aggravate. Guided chiefly by these two indications: "Profuse sweat with no relief" and "< at night," I have cured many cases of rheumatic fever with *Merc. viv.* 12, without any other remedy. Keynote No. 4 is: The mercurial odour. The mercurial patient is offensive; breath excessively fetid; sweat offensive, mawkish, sweetish. Keynote No. 5 is *tremor*. This symptom is so pronounced and universal that it renders *Merc.* the best general remedy in paralysis agitans. There is tremor of head, of hands, of tongue. Tremors commencing in the fingers. It is the tremor of weakness and paralysis; and as described by B. Cooper it may attack the heart and cause sudden death on the smallest effort. Short of this there is great tendency to fainting; extreme exhaustion after a stool. The tremors may become jerkings and even convulsions. Extreme restlessness. The mind is as weak

and tremulous as the body ; everything is done hastily. Hurried and rapid talking. On the other hand : slow in answering questions ; loss of memory ; of will power. Embarrassment. Absent-minded. Imbecility. Time seems to pass slowly. Desire to flee. Homesick. Suicidal. Murderous. *Merc.* is Hahnemann's typical antisyphilitic remedy, as *Sul.* is the typical antipsoric, and *Thuja* the typical antisycotic. In selecting *Merc.* as the remedy for syphilis the old practitioners were so far right, but they did not know how to give it. *Merc.* so far corresponds to syphilis that many undoubted cases of mercurial poisoning have been diagnosed by experts as syphilis. Bones, glands, and skin are affected. Inflammation leads to induration, induration to ulceration. *Merc.* corresponds accurately to the true Hunterian chancre. *Merc.* ulcers have a grey, lardy, ashy, or cheesy base. There are burning or stinging pains in them. Another great feature of *Merc.*, almost constituting a keynote, is the tendency to the formation of pus. In the suppurative stage of small-pox it is specific. Flow of pus, and particularly bloody pus, from any orifice calls for *Merc.* Pus forms in cavities in abscesses, which burn and sting. Discharges are yellow-green in colour. Gonorrhœa. Fetid ear discharge. *Merc.* is a great solvent : it dissolves metals out of their ores and it dissolves living tissues, inducing excessive emaciation. Lowly organised tissues as indurations, exostoses, and some tumours are melted first. Œdema and dropsies are absorbed ; rheumatic swellings. If the doses of *Merc.* are large and dropsies disappear rapidly under them, the tissues themselves may disappear also in offensive rapidly decomposing ulcers. The bones soften so that they will bend. Whilst *Merc.* intensifies the action of the absorbents, it may also paralyse them, hence enlargement of glands, with pricking pains, inflammation, suppuration. Next to syphilis, the liver has been the chief excuse for mercurialism in the past, and *Merc.* certainly has a powerful liver action. The liver is congested, enlarged, inflamed, stitches in the liver, sensitiveness in the liver and *inability to lie on right side.* This "< lying on r. side" is a very characteristic condition of *Merc.*, and when present *Merc.* should always be considered. Along with the liver the stomach is disordered. Sweets disagree ; aversion to meat, wine, brandy, beer, coffee, greasy food, butter. There is the characteristic flabby, coated, teeth-indented tongue, foul breath, and intense thirst. Throat dry and forepart of tongue moist. *Merc.* is rarely indicated when the tongue is dry. Sliminess is a general characteristic. Slimy stools ; stools acrid, knotty, containing pus, viscid. Just before stool a sick, painful, faint feeling comes on. During stool there is tenesmus, or tenesmus and no stool. Dysentery with much straining ; never-get-done feeling when there is no more to come. Diarrhœa with slime. "*Merc.* is rarely indicated in these troubles where there is no slime" (Guernsey). *Merc.* affects profoundly the generative organs of both sexes. It has stinging, cutting pains in ovaries ; cutting pains from l. to r. in lower abdomen. "Stinging" is very frequent in mercurial pains, and "stinging pain in ovaries is just as likely to need *Merc.* as *Apis*" (Kent). Almost all kinds of eruptions are produced by *Merc.* Scurfy, syphilitic, pustular, moist, oozing, offensive eczema. Shingles.

Small-pox. They are all < by warmth and at night and < by cold. In olden times it was recognised that a patient under a "course" of *Mercury* must be very careful not to catch cold. This gives one indication for *Merc.* in abnormal tendency to catch cold. But for this condition it must not be too frequently repeated, as it will aggravate it. The patient needing *Merc.* is sensitive to every draught and yet < by warmth; the nasal secretion is acrid, and the nose red and excoriated; "dirty-nosed children" (Guernsey). Old catarrhal smell in the nose; inside nostrils smarting and burning. Aching, tearing, and out-pressing in the bones. "*Kali iod.* is better for the same bursting in the face, running coryza, and < from heat and warmth of the bed" (Kent). [I find that a much larger percentage of cases of acute cold come under the indications of *Cepa* and *Chlorum* than under those of *Merc.* or any other related remedy. In chronic colds I think first of *Psor.*] The eyes are very markedly influenced by *Merc.;* also the bones round the eye: "Whenever cold settles in the eye in gouty and rheumatic patients" (Kent). Every degree and kind of inflammation and ulceration is produced by *Merc.* and its salts. J. J. Hirsch, of Prague (*H. R.*, vii. 220), relates some striking experiences with a preparation of *Merc. viv.* which he learned from an old allopath. Quicksilver is boiled in water for half an hour, two teaspoonfuls being given every two hours. Hirsch's cases were those of acute inflammation of the brain, in which *Bell.* was indicated, and in one of which *Merc.* (in the ordinary homœopathic preparation) had already been administered in vain. This is the case: A black-haired girl, 9, had malignant scarlatina, which commenced six days before Hirsch (who came as consultant) saw the case, signs of brain inflammation having set in on the third day. Hirsch found her unconscious, sharply defined redness of cheeks, pulse 120, hot skin. Piercing screams were emitted from time to time; boring head in pillows; chewing motion of jaws; gnashing teeth. Lips brown and dry; not much thirst; water not accepted readily; but milk seemed to be relished. Reddened patches here and there, especially along neck. Under the "decoction," which was given to the girl on Hirsch's suggestion, she slowly but steadily improved, and in a week was convalescent.—Among the *Sensations* of *Merc.* are: Vibration in forehead. Head as if in a vice; as if growing larger. As of sparks being emitted from eyes; as of a body underneath lids; as if feathers came from corners of eyes. As if a wedge driven in ear; as if ice in it; as if cold water running out of it. Cracklings in head as from metal plates. As if weight on forehead; as if weight hanging on to nose. As if teeth were loose; were fixed in a mass of pap. As if hot vapours rising into throat; of worm rising into throat, must swallow it down; of apple core sticking in throat. As if mammæ would ulcerate. As if everything in chest was dry.—Stabbing pains and stitches, burning, boring, digging, stinging, and dragging pains. Soreness and sensitiveness. Itching; voluptuous itching. *Merc.* is more particularly *suited to:* Light-haired persons with lax skin and muscle; women and children. Scrofulous children. (*Merc.* has relation to psora and sycosis as well as syphilis.) The symptoms are < by touch or pressure. < At night; before falling asleep.

< Blowing nose. < During a catarrh. < From cold air. < From taking cold. < From lamplight ; firelight. < During perspiration ; on getting warm in bed. < Before stool. < During urination and after. < Lying on right side. < Motion ; walking ; slightest exertion. < Evening. Rest >. Coitus >. Weeping >. < Touching anything cold (= pain in abdomen). < Bending forward (digestion immediately disordered). < After eating (if he eats ever so little it causes a dragging down in stomach).

Relations.—*It antidotes:* Bad effects of sugar ; stings of insects ; ailments from Arsenic or Copper vapours, Aur., Ant. t, Lach., Bell., Op., Phyt., Val., Chi., Dulc., Mez., Thuj. It is *antidoted by:* Aur. (suicidal mania ; caries of bones, especially of patella and nose) ; Hep. (mental symptoms—anxiety, distress, suicidal and even homicidal mood—bone pains, sore mouth, ulcers, and gastric symptoms) ; Nit. ac. (periostitis, bones and fibrous tissues ; bone pains < at night ; aching in shins in damp weather ; ulcers in throat, especially of secondary syphilis) ; Chi. (chronic ptyalism) ; Dulc. (ptyalism < by every damp change) ; K. iod. (syphilis and mercurialism combined, bones, periosteum, glands ; ozæna ; thin, watery discharge, upper lip sore and raw ; repeated catarrhs after Mercury, every little exposure to damp or wet air = coryza ; eyes hot, watery, swollen ; neuralgic pains in one or both cheeks ; nose stuffed and swollen and at same time profuse watery, scalding coryza ; sore throat < every fresh exposure) ; Kali mur. (scorbutus, fetor) ; Asaf. (bone affections.—Asaf. is distinguished by extreme sensitiveness of diseased parts ; extreme soreness of bones round eye) ; Staph. (depressed system ; wasted, sallow, dark rings round eyes, spongy gums, ulcers on tongue) ; Iod. (glands) ; Mez. (nervous system ; neuralgia in face, eyes, anywhere) ; Bell., Caps., Carb. v., Fer., Guaiac., Stilling., Sul., Thuj. ; "all symptoms agreeing, Merc., *high*" (Guernsey). *Incompatible:* Sil. (Merc. and Sil. should never be given immediately before or after each other). *Compatible after:* Aco., Bell., Hep., Lach., Sul. *Before:* Ars., Asaf., Bell., Calc., Chi., Lyc., Nit. ac., Pho., Pul., Rhus, Sep., Sul. *Compare:* Bell. (very close analogue, often complementary ; commencing abscess ; difficult swallowing fluids ; sharp pain through tonsils ; pains come suddenly) ; Hep. (chilliness ; something sticking in fauces) ; Meny. (coldness in ears) ; Puls. (thick yellow nasal discharge—but that of Puls. is always bland ; otitis) ; Nux (coryza and sore throat—Nux has *scraped* feeling ; Merc. is always smarting, raw, or sore.—Dysentery : with Nux tenesmus ceases after stool ; with Merc. not, there is the never-get-done feeling) ; Aco. (dysentery of hot days and cold nights ; often precedes Merc., and Sul. follows in like conditions) ; Lept. (bilious troubles, horribly offensive stools—the *griping* of Lept. continues after stool but not tenesmus) ; Dig. (gonorrhœa) ; Euphr. (eyes) ; Ars. (Merc. < by heat of, but > by rest in bed —Ars. > by heat of, but < by rest in bed) ; Sul. (itch, pustulous, eczematous eruptions) ; Spo. (orchitis) ; Pho. (profuse sweat without >) ; Ant. c. (dirty tongue ; inflammation of eyes < glare of fire or sunshine) ; Arg. n. (eyes) ; Kali i. (stitching pains through lungs ; Merc. right or left and shooting in different directions ; Kal i., from sternum to back < from any motion) ; Borax (sore mouth) ; Coloc. (dysentery

—Col. > after stool, Merc. <) ; Chel. (bilious pneumonia) ; Cham. (diarrhœa ; dentition) ; Caust. (gonorrhœa) ; Mag. m. (liver pains < touch, < lying right side) ; Plumb. and Chi. s. (testes) ; Syph. (syphilis ; < heat of stove or bed ; < night) : Lyc. (hepatitis ; tenderness ; right to left, wash-leather tongue ; sinking immediately after meals) ; Sul., Puls., and Cham. (< in bed at night) ; Nit. ac. (dark persons ; Merc. fair) ; Crocus (nose-bleed in tough strings) ; Sang. (tongue as if burnt) ; Bry. (wash-leather tongue ; < motion ; stone in stomach) ; Apis (stinging pain ; fetid breath ; ovarian affections) ; Sabal. (stinging pains in ovaries) ; Dolichos (itching of gums ; jaundice) ; Magnt. aust. (ulceration of nails) ; Psor. and Medorrh. (foul body smell) ; Arn. (foul breath) ; Mez. (decay of teeth—Merc. of crowns ; Mez. of roots) ; Led. and Sars. (bloody seminal emissions) ; Sul. (pruritus vulvæ < night, < from contact with urine, which must be washed off) ; Lac c. and Con. (breasts painful, as if would ulcerate at every menstrual period) ; Chel. and Kal. c. (affect lower lobe right lung ; stitches through to back) ; Kal. c. (suppuration of lungs after pneumonic hæmorrhages) ; Pic. ac. (boils in auditory meatus) ; Teucr. and Thuj. (polypi) ; Can. i. (time passes slowly) ; Dulc. (sensitive to cold and damp ; cold settles in the eyes ; furfuraceous eruptions) ; Graph. (coryza during menses ; Mag. c. coryza and sore throat before and at menses ; Merc., dull pain on forehead, with coldness, especially in women, with coryza < before or at menses).

Causation.—Fright. Suppressed gonorrhœa. Suppressed foot-sweat.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great anguish, restlessness (is constantly changing from place to place), and agitation, with fear of losing the reason, or with excessive internal torment, principally in evening, or in bed at night, as if conscious of having committed some crime.—(Post-partum mania ; wants to throw child on fire.)—Inclined to sopor, coma.—Moral dejection, with great listlessness, discouragement, dread of labour, and disgust to life.—Great indifference to everything.—Does not even care to eat.—Apprehensions.—Desire to flee with nightly anxiety and apprehensions.—Ill-humour, disposition to be angry, and to fly into a passion, great susceptibility, humour quarrelsome, mistrustful, and suspicious.—Moroseness and repugnance to conversation.—Groans.—Continuous moaning and groaning.—Excitement, and great moral irritability, with a tendency to be easily frightened.—Bad effects from fright, leaving one in a state of great anxiety and < at night.—Home-sickness with nightly anxiety and perspiration.—Distraction, inadvertence, difficulty of conception.—Entire unfitness for meditation, and tendency to make mistakes while speaking.—Answers questions slowly.—Weakness of memory ; and will-power lost.—Instability of ideas, which constantly drive away each other.—Raving.—Delirium ; mental derangement of drunkards.—Intellect weak ; imbecile.—Low muttering delirium.—Fits of mania or dementia, with disposition to shed tears.—Hurried and rapid speech.—Loss of consciousness and of speech.—Fury, with dread of liquids.

2. **Head.**—Cloudiness, intoxication, and dizziness, principally in morning, on waking, and on getting up.—Vertigo, principally on getting up, or on raising up head, or when seated, or when lying on back (vertigo with headache); as well as during or after a walk in open air, or in evening, and often with nausea, cloudiness of the eyes (everything becomes black before eyes), distressing heat, and want to lie down.—Vertigo as if one were on a swing.—Dull and stupid feeling with dizziness.—Heaviness, fulness, and aching in head, as if forehead were squeezed by a bandage, or as though cranium were on the point of bursting (with fulness of brain).—(In the evening) painful sensibility of brain, with fatigue of head by noise, > by resting head upon the arm.—Compressive headache, the head feels as if it were in a vice, with nausea; < in open air, from sleeping, eating and drinking; > in room.—Violent headache, which forces compression of head between the hands.—From occiput a strong, tearing, continued pain which went into forehead and there pressed.—Heat and burning, or tearing and drawing pains, or shootings in head, often only semi-lateral, and extending to ears, teeth, and neck.—Burning in head, esp. in l. temple, < at night when lying in bed, > on sitting up.—Inflammation of the brain with burning and pulsation in forehead, with sensation as if head were in a hoop; < at night, > after rising.—Weakness in head like a dulness, as if there was a vibration in forehead and turning about in a circle.—Constant rotary motion of head, even when lying.—Ebullition, boring, and digging shocks, and throbbings in head.—Pain, as from a bruise, in brain, while in bed, in morning.—Nocturnal cephalalgia.—Pains in bones of head, and exostosis in the cranium.—Sutures open; large head; precocious mental development.—Swelling of head; soreness of the scalp; sharp and burning pains in integuments of cranium.—Sensation of subcutaneous ulceration in whole head, < at night when becoming warm in bed; > after rising.—Tearing in one (l.) side of head and temple, extending from neck, with insupportable heat and perspiration, < at night and in heat of bed, > towards morning and while lying quiet.—Tension over forehead as from a tape or hoop, < at night in bed; > after rising and from laying hand on it.—Congestion of blood to head with heat in it.—Hydrocephalus.—Sensation of tension of scalp.—Scalp is painful to touch; < when scratching, which is followed by bleeding.—Tearing and stinging in bones of skull.—Itching on hairy scalp, and forehead and temples; < from scratching, when it bleeds and becomes erysipelatous.—Dry, stinging, burning, fetid eruption like yellow crusts, on forepart of head and temples, when scratching inflammation and erysipelas.—Exostoses, with sensation of subcutaneous ulceration on touching them, < at night in bed.—Open fontanelles with dirty colour of face, restless sleep, and sour-smelling night-sweat.—Falling off of hair; mostly on sides of head and temple; with humid eruptions on head or after clammy perspirations of head; with itching at night in bed; < from scratching; with burning; with great tendency to perspiration.—Great chilliness with contractive tearing pain of the scalp, extending from forehead to neck.—Fetid, sour-smelling, oily perspiration on head, and on icy-cold forehead, with burning in skin; < at night in bed, > after rising.—Dry eruption on head; small scabs in hair, sometimes with burning itching; moist scabs, with excoriation of scalp, and destruction of hair.—Sweat on head and forehead, sometimes cold and viscid.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes confused, dull, and surrounded by a livid circle.—Pressure in eyes, as from sand, principally when fixing the attention on any object.—Shootings, itching, tickling and burning in eyes, principally in open air.—Eyes red, inflamed, with redness of conjunctiva or sclerotica, and injection of vessels of sclerotica, or of external canthi.—Profuse lachrymation, principally in evening.—Blear-eyedness.—Amaurotic dimness before l. eye.—Twitching of lids.—Excessive sensitiveness of eyes to light, and to brightness of the fire.—Firelight dazzles eyes greatly.—Eyes inflamed, with swollen inverted tarsi.—Pupils dilated.—Inability to open eyes well, as if agglutinated to balls.—Pustules in conjunctiva, and ulcers in cornea.—Eyelids red, inflamed, swollen, ulcerated on margins, and covered with scabs.—Sensation as if a cutting instrument were under eyelid.—Tumour in eyelid, like a stye.—Nocturnal agglutination of eyelids.—Spasmodic closing of eyelids, with difficulty in opening them.—Scabs round the eyes.—Amblyopia and confused sight, as in looking through a mist (periodical loss of sight); momentary loss of sight; black points, hovering flies, flames and sparks before eyes.—Apparent motion of letters, when reading.

4. **Ears.**—Tearing, shooting and drawing pains in ears, sometimes with a sensation of coldness, as if there were ice in ear, increased by heat of bed.—As if ice-cold water running out of ears; comes suddenly, lasts a few minutes and recurs; violent itching in ears in intervals.—Ear and auditory tube inflamed, with cramp-like and shooting pains.—Soreness of internal ear.—Meatus swollen with much earache when chewing.—Small ulcers in front of l. membrana tympanis.—Discharge of pus from ear, with ulceration of external ear.—Excoriation and ulceration of the concha auris.—Purulent otorrhœa and fungous excrescences in ear, with tearing in side of head affected, and in face.—Flow of blood from ears.—Discharge of cerumen.—Subcutaneous tumour, and furfuraceous and moist pimples on the lobe.—Hardness of hearing, sometimes with obstruction of ears, which ceases when swallowing or blowing nose (or the obstruction is caused by enlargement of tonsils), or with an extraordinary reverberation of all sorts of sounds in ears.—Tinkling, roaring, ringing, and buzzing in ears, principally in evening.—Obstinate tinnitus.—Painful sensitiveness, and inflammatory swelling of parotids.—Inflammatory swelling of the r. parotid gland with stinging.

5. **Nose.**—Swelling of the bones of the nose (external nose, as bridge of the nose, may swell up very large on both sides), with painful sensitiveness to touch.—Itching in nose.—Tension, pressure, and sensation of heaviness in nose.—Blackish colour of nose.—Inflammatory swelling and shining redness of nose, with itching.—Scabs in nostrils (bleeding when cleansed).—Discharge of a greenish fetid and corrosive pus from the nostrils.—"Dirty-nosed children."—Frequent and profuse bleeding from nose, even during sleep, and sometimes when coughing.—Obstruction and dryness of nose.—Frequent sneezing.—Dry coryza, with obstruction in nose, or fluent coryza, with copious discharge of corrosive serum.—Putrid smell from nose.—Painful pustule in nose.

6. **Face.**—Face, pale or yellowish, or lead-coloured, or earthy (with dull eyes without lustre).—Features discomposed and drawn.—Circle of bluish red round the eyes.—Feverish heat and redness of cheeks.—Bloatedness and swelling of face, principally round eyes.—Swelling of one (r.) side of

face with heat and toothache.—Swelling of cheek.—Tearing in bones and muscles (of one side) of face.—Aching and pricking in zygomatic process.—Sensation of tension of skin on face and head.—Sweat on face.—Red and tettery spots on face.—Yellowish scab on face, with discharge of a fetid humour, constant itching day and night, and bleeding of the part after having been scratched.—Crusta lactea.—Lips rough, dry and blackish, with burning when they are touched.—Salt taste on lips.—Swelling and ulceration of lips.—Yellowish scabs, purulent pustules, and small ulcers on the lips and round the chin.—Burning pimples with yellow crusts on lips.—Fissures, rhagades, and ulceration in (lips and) corners of mouth.—Distortion of mouth and convulsive movements of lips.—Masseter muscles contracted so that speech was difficult.—Atrophy and exfoliation of alveolar processes.—Clenching and immobility of jaws, with inflammatory swelling of lower jaw, and tension in muscles of neck.—Lockjaw with stinging pains and engorgement, and inflammatory swelling of submaxillary glands, with shooting or pulsative pains, or without pain.—Caries of jaw.—Facial paralysis from cold, r. or l. side : almost specific (R. T. C.).

7. **Teeth.**—Tearing, shooting, or pulsative pains in carious teeth, or in roots of teeth, often extending to ears, and over whole cheek of side affected, sometimes also with painful swelling of cheek or of submaxillary glands, salivation, and shivering.—The nightly pulsating toothache extends to ear.—Appearance or aggravation of toothache, principally in evening, or at night, in heat of the bed, where it is insupportable ; renewed by fresh air, as well as by eating, and taking anything hot or cold into mouth.—The teeth are set on edge, grow black, loosen (they are painful when touched by tongue), denuded of gum, and fall out.—Itching, burning, and redness of gums.—Gums are fungous, and bleed easily.—Bleeding of gums when touching them ever so little.—Retraction and swelling of gums, principally at night, with burning pain and sensation of excoriation, on touching them, and when eating.—Gums livid, discoloured, and very sensitive.—Upper border of gums looks indented, the indentation being white and ulcerated.—The swollen gums have white, elevated, ulcerated, pointed edges.—Ulceration of gums.

8. **Mouth.**—[This remedy covers in general, affections of mouth and fauces ; r. side of fauces ; r. side of neck ; nape of neck (*i.e.*, affections appearing in any of the mentioned places) ; rarely give *Merc.* if the tongue is dry.—Guernsey].—Putrid smell from the mouth.—Bluish colour, excoriation, and inflammatory swelling of inside of mouth.—Burning pain, vesicles, blisters, aphthæ and ulcers in the mouth.—Stomacace.—Sensation of dryness in mouth and palate, or accumulation of tenacious mucus.—Ulceration of orifice of salivary duct, and profuse discharge of excessively fetid saliva, which is sometimes bloody (or tenacious).—Tongue moist, coated with white and thick, or dry, brown, or blackish mucus.—(Excoriated patches like islands on tongue in children, with craving for fat, *v.*).—Hardness, inflammatory swelling (suppuration), and ulceration of tongue, with shooting pains.—Longitudinal furrow on tongue with pricking pains.—Needle pricks in tip of tongue.—Tongue swollen, soft flabby, the edges become indented by the impression of teeth.—Tongue red and swollen ; ulcerated ; black, with red edges ; moist with intense thirst ; grey patches on edges, dirty-yellow coat on upper surface.—Aphthæ in the mouth ; bluish and spongy ; ulcers spread

without penetrating the flesh.—Inflammation and superficial ulceration of the mucous membranes of mouth.—Salivary glands swollen and painful; saliva fœtid or tastes coppery.—Rigidity, insensibility, and immobility of tongue.—Sensation in tongue as if burnt.—Quivering of tongue.—Rapid and stammering speech; entire loss of speech.—Loss of speech and voice; she hears everything well, but can only reply by signs and grimaces; sunken features, weeping about her condition; cannot sleep, feels very exhausted; good appetite, thirst for beer; fæces and urine passed easily; lasted three days; almost complete relief by *Hyo.*)—Ranula.—Ulceration and caries of palate.

9. **Throat.**—Continuous painful dryness of throat; the mouth being full of water.—Painful dryness of throat, which impedes speech.—Pain, as from excoriation and smarting in throat, or sensation of heat, which ascends into gullet.—Shooting pains in throat and in tonsils, principally when swallowing.—Elongation and swelling of uvula.—Suppuration of tonsils.—Pressure and pains as from excoriation and ulceration, in œsophagus.—Syphilitic ulcers in mouth and throat.—Inflammatory swelling and redness of back parts of mouth and throat.—Erysipelatous inflammation of all soft parts of mouth and throat.—Inflammation and redness of palate.—Angina esp. with stinging pains **<** by empty deglutition at night and in cold air.—Throat and fauces of a coppery red colour and swollen.—Accumulation of thick and tenacious mucus in throat.—Sensation as if there were a tumour, or some foreign body in throat, which it is necessary to swallow.—Constant want to swallow.—Sensation as if a worm rose up so that he must always swallow, whereby it goes off somewhat though he does not feel anything go down.—When swallowing shooting in tonsils, stitches into ears.—Painful, difficult, and sometimes spasmodic deglutition, with danger of suffocation.—Burning in throat as if from a hot vapour ascending from stomach, with dryness in throat when swallowing, and continuous desire to swallow, with accumulation of water in mouth.—Inability to swallow the least liquid, which escapes through nostrils.—The pains in throat commonly extend to ears, parotids, submaxillary, and cervical glands; they are **<** for the most part by empty deglutition, as well as at night, in fresh air, and when speaking, and they are often accompanied by salivation.

10. **Appetite.**—Putrid, salt, sweetish, or metallic taste.—Bitter taste, principally when fasting, in morning.—Rye-bread has a bitter or sweetish taste.—Acid and mucous taste during a meal, also at other times.—Saltish taste on lips.—Violent burning thirst, day and night, with desire for cold drinks, and principally for milk and beer.—Desire for wine and spirits.—Insatiable appetite and craving (or complete loss of appetite), with apparent insipidity of food.—Appetite only for bread and butter; aversion to butter.—Bulimy, with great weakness.—Canine hunger, even after eating.—Want of appetite.—No wish for food, which, however, is agreeable to the taste when eaten.—Thirst more decided than appetite.—Speedy satiety when eating.—Stomach feels replete and constricted.—Dislike to all food, principally solid nutriment, meat, sweetmeats, cooked victuals and coffee.—Has no appetite for dry food, likes liquid food.—Great weakness of digestion, with continued hunger, and pressure in stomach, frequent risings, pyrosis and many other inconveniences after a meal.—Bread is heavy on stomach.

11. **Stomach.**—Excessive nausea and inclination to vomit, often with

incisive and pressive pains in stomach, chest, and abdomen, anxiety and inquietude, headache, vertigo, cloudiness of eyes, and transient heat.—The nausea often increases after a meal, and is accompanied by a sensation in throat, as if things sweetened with sugar had been eaten.—Rising of air.—Risings, principally after eating, and often of a putrid or bitter or sour and rancid taste.—Violent empty risings.—Regurgitation (of ingesta) after eating and drinking.—Pyrosis, regurgitation of a rancid liquid, and hiccough during and after a meal.—Retching and vomiting of mucous or bitter matters, or of bile.—Violent vomiting with convulsive movements.—Burning, violent pain, and excessive sensibility (esp. to touch) in the stomach, and in the precordial region.—Tension, fulness, and pressure as from a stone in pit of stomach, principally during or after a meal, however little may have been eaten; stomach hangs down heavily.—Sharp constrictive pain in precordial region.—Cramp-like pains in stomach, even after a very light repast.

12. **Abdomen.**—Painful sensitiveness of hepatic region, with shooting, burning pains, < by every movement of body, or of the parts affected.—Region of liver swollen, painfully sensitive to contact; cannot lie on r. side.—Chronic atrophy of liver, with emaciation and dessication of the body.—Swelling and hardness of liver.—Complete icterus.—Abdomen hard and inflated, with soreness when touched, principally in umbilical region.—Colic which only passes off in a recumbent position.—Violent colic (with diarrhœa), with cuttings, lancinations as if by knives, painful contractions and pinchings in abdomen, principally at night or in cool of evening, esp. when he touches or takes hold of anything cold.—Tension, distension, and pressure, as by a stone, principally in umbilical region (and painfulness to contact).—Burning in abdomen, round the navel.—Excessive and insupportable pains in abdomen, which cease only on lying down.—Pain in abdomen, as if caused by a chill.—Sensation as if intestines were loose, and moving about in abdomen, when walking.—Intestines feel bruised if he lies on r. side.—The pains in abdomen are often accompanied by shivering, or by heat and redness of cheeks, as well as by great sensitiveness of abdomen, and of precordial region, to all contact, and to least pressure.—Sensation of emptiness in the abdomen.—Sufferings from flatulency, principally at night, with distension of abdomen, borborygmi, and rumbling.—Cutting stitch in lower abdomen r. to l.; < walking.—Tension, aching, and lancinations in groins as by knives.—Inflammation of peritoneum and of intestines.—Boring pain in r. groin.—Obstruction and inflammatory swelling of inguinal glands, with redness and painful sensitiveness, when walking and standing.—Affections of inner region of liver; external belly, which may be hard and sensitive to touch; inguinal ring, either one (H. N. G.).—Painful hard, hot, sensitive swelling in ileo cæcal region.—Ulceration and suppuration of inguinal glands.—Buboes.—Abdomen externally cold to touch.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stool: acrid; bloody; knotty; containing pus; viscid.—Complaints before stool (a sick, painful, faint feeling comes on just before).—Complaints during stool; tenesmus; tenesmus without stool; diarrhœa with slime (*Merc.* is rarely indicated in these troubles where there is no slime.—H. N. G.).—Constipation, with hard, tenacious and knotty fæces, which cannot be expelled without straining.—Fæces of small shape; ribbon-like.—Ineffectual, but frequent want to evacuate, esp. at night, and sometimes

with tenesmus, protrusion of hæmorrhoids, and nausea.—Loose and dysenteric evacuations, principally at night, with colic and violent cuttings, urgent want to evacuate, tenesmus and burning in anus, pyrosis, nausea and risings, anguish, heat or cold sweat on face, shivering and shuddering, exhaustion and trembling of all limbs.—Diarrhœa (preceded by colic), caused by the fresh air of evening.—Chilliness between the diarrhœic stools.—During a diarrhœic stool nausea and eructations.—Scanty evacuations of sanguineous mucus.—Evacuations which are mucous, or bilious, or putrid, or acid, or of a greenish or brownish colour, or reddish, or yellow, like sulphur ; or a greyish-white.—Fæces of consistence of pap, or frothy, or like hash.—Evacuation of corrosive and burning fæcal matter.—Discharges of bloody mucus accompanied by colic and tenesmus ; dysentery.—Discharge of blood, or of mucus, from rectum, even with evacuations that are not loose, and when not at stool, sometimes with tenesmus in anus.—Protrusion of hæmorrhoids.—Ejection of ascarides and lumbrici.—Itching, shootings, and excoriation in anus.—After stool prolapsus ani ; or when pressing and straining to stool.—Prolapsus recti, which, when it protrudes, appears black and bloody.—Evacuation of substances undigested, or black, and like pitch ; blood and mucus, undigested, smelling sour, excoriating anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine acrid ; turbid ; too frequent ; complaints while passing, and after.—Affections of urethra.—Continued want to urinate, day and night, sometimes with abortive efforts, or with scanty emission.—The stream of urine is excessively small.—Irresistible, sudden desire to urinate.—Frequent and copious emission of urine, as in diabetes, with great emaciation.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Urgent want to urinate, with incontinence of urine.—The quantity of urine emitted is greater than the quantity of fluid drunk.—Wetting the bed at night.—Emission of urine drop by drop.—Urine of a deep colour, or red, or brown, or white, as if mixed with flour or chalk, or of the colour of blood.—Offensive, turbid urine, which forms a sediment.—Sanguineous, pungent, or sour-smelling urine.—Corrosive and burning urine.—Thick sediment from urine.—White and flock-like clouds in urine (or as if containing pus ; scanty, fiery red).—Emission of hard mucus, or of flocks, and white threads during or after the emission of urine.—Discharge of blood from urethra.—Incisive and contractive pains in renal region, at night.—Pulsation, incisive pains, burning and shooting in urethra, even when not urinating.—Inflammation of orifice of urethra, and discharge of thick, yellowish, or serous, whitish matter.—Thick greenish (or yellow) discharge from urethra, more at night, (gonorrhœa) with phimosis ; chancroids.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Increase of sexual desire, and great lasciviousness, with frequent erections and pollutions.—[Erections : little boys may have this, lasting all night, causing emaciation ; boys often pull and tear at the prepuce all the time, which may cause great emaciation, and result in death ; adults often have this pulling, a kind of itching being the cause, and a feeling as if he "must do so" ; collection of smegma behind glans.—H. N. G.]—Total loss of sexual power.—Painful nocturnal erections, and sometimes sanguineous pollutions.—The penis is small, cold, and flabby.—Glans cold and shrivelled.—Voluptuous itching, tingling, tearing, and shooting in glans and prepuce.—Puffing, or inflammatory swelling of prepuce, sometimes with burning pain, fissures, rhagades, and eruptions.—Burning in

urethra during coitus.—Purulent secretion between prepuce and glans, sometimes with swelling, heat, and redness of front part of penis.—Swelling of the lymphatic vessels along the penis.—Vesicles and phagedænic ulcers (chancres) with lard-like, or cheesy, bases, and raised margin, on glans and prepuce.—Sensation of coldness in testes.—Testes, hard and swollen, with shining redness of scrotum, and dragging pain in testes and spermatic cords.—Itching, tingling, and shooting in testes.—Profuse perspiration of parts when walking.—Excoriation between the parts and thighs.—Sloughing of scrotum.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Suppression of catamenia.—Catamenia too copious, with uneasiness and colic.—Metrorrhagia.—Discharge of blood in an old woman, eleven years after menses had ceased.—Before catamenia: dry heat, with ebullition of blood, and congestion in head.—Congestion of blood to uterus.—Inflammation of ovaries and uterus.—During catamenia: redness of tongue, with deep-coloured and burning spots, salt taste in mouth, teeth set on edge, and gums blanched.—Leucorrhœa in general; complaints concomitant to leucorrhœa.—Leucorrhœa always < at night; greenish discharge; smarting, corroding, itching, burning after scratching.—Purulent, corrosive leucorrhœa, with itching in the parts, > by washing in cold water.—Hard tubercles on labia majora.—Itching pimples, and nodosities in labia.—Itching of genitals, < from contact of urine.—Inflammatory swelling in vagina, with a sensation as if it were raw and excoriated.—Swelling of labia, with heat, hardness, shining redness, great sensitiveness to touch, and burning, pulsative, and shooting pains.—Prolapsus uteri et vaginæ; feels > after coitus.—Sterility with too profuse menstruation.—Easy coitus and certain conception.—Hard swelling in breasts, with pain as from ulceration (at every menstrual period), or with suppuration and actual ulceration; ulcerated nipples.—Milk in breasts instead of menses; in breasts of boys or girls.—Excoriation of breasts.—The infant rejects the milk.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Catarrh, with febrile shivering, hypochondriacal humour, dislike to all food, and constipation.—Catarrh with cough, hoarseness, fluent coryza and sore throat.—Continual hoarseness and loss of voice.—Nasal voice.—Burning and tickling in the larynx with hoarseness.—Dry cough, sometimes fatiguing and shaking, principally in bed, in evening, or at night, also during sleep, and on waking in morning, excited by a tickling, or a sensation of dryness in chest, and < by speaking.—Cough, as if caused by irritation in stomach.—Convulsive cough, with retching.—Spasmodic cough (whooping-cough); two paroxysms follow one another rapidly, from tickling in larynx and upper part of chest, at night, without cough during day, with expectoration of acrid yellowish mucus, which is sometimes mixed with coagulated blood, tasting putrid or salty.—Cough < in night air, at night and when lying on l. side.—Dyspnœa (sensation of spasmodic contraction when coughing or sneezing).—Pains in head and chest when coughing, as if these parts were about to burst; or shootings in occiput; or pain as from excoriation in chest, and pain in loins.—Inclination to vomit and fits of choking, when coughing.—Cough with expectoration of pure blood.—Bloody sputa in tuberculosis.—Hoarse cough, with sensation of dryness and shootings in throat.

18. **Chest.**—Difficult respiration, as from want of breath, or short and loud respiration.—Breath having a bad smell.—Shortness of breath when

going upstairs and when walking quickly.—Anxious oppression of chest, and difficulty of respiration, with want to take a deep inspiration, chiefly after a meal, or with attacks of suffocation at night, or in evening in bed, when lying down (on l. side).—Sensation of dryness in chest.—Want of breath, with squeezing and tension in chest, and sensation, on least movement, or attempt to speak, as if life were coming to an end.—Sharp pains, and sensation as if muscles of chest were bruised.—Aching in chest, sometimes penetrating to back, with inability to take a full inspiration.—Burning in chest, sometimes extending to throat.—Soreness and burning in chest.—Lancinations (as if caused by knives) in chest and sides, or as far as the back, principally when breathing, sneezing, and coughing.—Stitches in r. chest through from scapula ; inflammation of lungs.—Sensation as of a contraction and of swelling, and pain as from excoriation and ulceration, in chest.—Suppuration of lungs after hæmorrhages, or after pneumonia.—Emphysema of lungs.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of heart ; on slightest exertion.—Fainting.—Fatal syncope.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Burning and drawing pain in back and in nape of neck.—Indurated lymphatics.—Rigidity and rheumatic swelling of nape of neck, and of neck.—Shootings in muscles of neck.—Engorgement and inflammatory swelling of glands of neck, with shooting and pressive pains.—Shooting pains, instability, and weakness in loins.—Pain as from a bruise in sacrum, back, and shoulder-blades.—Erysipelatous inflammation extending from back like a girdle around abdomen (zona).

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Sharp (rheumatic) pains in shoulders and arms, principally at night, and when moving them.—Jerking in arms and fingers.—Hot and red (arthritic) swelling of elbow, as far as hand.—Itching miliary eruption on arms.—Furfuraceous and burning tetters on forearms and on wrist.—Tremor of hands, with weakness ; could neither feed nor dress himself.—Cracking, weakness, and sensation of paralysis in hand.—Sweat on palms.—Eruption like moist itch on hands, with violent nightly itching.—Cramp-like contraction of hands and fingers.—Swelling of joints of fingers.—Deep and bleeding fissures and rhagades in hands and fingers.—Cramp-like pains, and tendency to become stiff in hands when using them.—Swelling of wrist, with pain on touching or moving it.—Rigidity of wrists.—Painful stiffness of r. wrist-joint.—Ulceration at the nails.—Exfoliation of fingers (of finger-nails).—Deadness of fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sharp and lancinating (rheumatic) pains in hip-joints, as well as thighs and knees, chiefly at night, and during movement, and often with a sensation of coldness in diseased parts.—Tearing in the hip-joint and knee, < at night, or with pulsating pain, suppuration commencing.—Burning in nates.—Soreness between thighs and genitals.—Burning in periosteum of tibiæ.—Drawing in tibia.—Great weakness, heaviness, and painful weariness in thighs and legs.—Weakness and giving way in knees, could scarcely stand.—Sensation of rigidity, of torpor and cramps in thighs.—Itching pimples on thighs.—Œdematous, transparent swelling, of thighs and legs.—Dropsical swelling of legs.—Tension in hams, as if tendons were too short.—Itching miliary eruption in legs.—Tetters on thighs and legs.—Contraction of legs, and cramps in calves of legs and toes.—Swelling of instep or

heels, with sharp or shooting pains.—Wrenching pains in foot.—Coldness and sweat in feet.—Painful swelling of metatarsal bones.—Swelling of toes.—Ulceration at nails.

24. **Generalities.**—Œdema of face, hands, and feet with anæmia.—Cellulitis with lumpiness in any region.—Periostitis then necrosis.—Tearing and drawing, or shooting pains in limbs, chiefly at night, in heat of bed, which renders the pain insupportable.—Red and shining inflammatory swellings.—Inflammations ending in exudations and suppurations.—Nocturnal pains in bones.—Softening of the bones, so they will bend (rickets); enlargement of; caries of; inflammation of; prickling of; tearing in.—Affections of shoulder-blades; shin-bones; bones of the leg.—Sufferings < at night, or in evening, also from fresh (evening) air.—Throbbings, sensation of dislocation, and arthritic pains in joints, with swelling.—Rheumatic and catarrhal inflammations.—Rheumatic pains, with profuse sweat, which affords no relief.—The patient feels much better in morning and during repose, and esp. when lying down than when seated or walking.—Whole body feels as if bruised, with soreness in all bones.—Great agitation in limbs, with pains in joints, principally in evening.—Great fatigue, weakness, and rapid loss of strength, with great uneasiness of body and mind.—Ebullition of blood, and frequent trembling, even after least exertion.—Sanguineous congestions (to head, chest, and abdomen) and hæmorrhages.—Great tendency of limbs to become numb.—Contractions of some parts.—Cramps, convulsive movements, and nocturnal attacks of epilepsy, with cries, rigidity of body, distension of abdomen, itching in nose, and thirst.—Sensation of coldness in outer parts; burning pain of inner parts; cutting in inner parts; darting pains in outer parts; darting in bones.—Sallow-coloured face.—Eructations; vomiting of bile.—Blackness of outer parts; bleeding from inner parts; restlessness of body; inflammation of inner parts, also of mucous membranes; secretion of mucus increased from any of mucous membranes.—Scurvy, particularly where there is much salivation; wasting away of soft parts; strictures after inflammation; inflammatory swellings, parts which are usually white turn red; zona or shingles.—Tonic spasms and tetanus.—Cataleptic rigidity of body.—Fainting fits.—Paralysis of several of limbs.—Emaciation and atrophy of whole body.—Excitability and sensitiveness of all the organs.—Cannot lie on r. side.

25. **Skin.**—Yellow colour of the skin, with perspiration which imparts a yellow colour to linen.—Skin dirty yellow, rough and dry.—(Jaundice.)—Engorgement, inflammation, and ulceration of the glands, with pulsative and shooting pains, hard swelling, red and shining, or without any perceptible alteration in skin.—Miliary, urticarial, pimpled, or pustular and purulent eruptions.—Exanthema burning; pock-shaped (hence, think of this remedy in small-pox); of scarlet colour; with swelling; purulent exanthema, *i.e.*, ulcerating; ecchymoses appear, of black and blue spots, without receiving any external injury.—Erysipelas.—Spacelus; brown mortification.—Tetters in general; burning; suppurating.—Ulcers in general; with burning on edges; hard on edges; with bloody pus; with corroding pus; with ichorous pus; having too little pus; too thin pus; thin, tenacious, sticky pus; swollen, inflamed; looking like lard; prickling; pulsating; painful on the edges; swollen on edges.—Flat, painless ulcers, pale, covered with phlegm-like pus;

on scalp, skin of penis, &c.—Primary and secondary syphilis ; round coppery red spots shining through skin.—Itching pimples, which burn after being scratched.—Eruptions which resemble scabies, and which bleed readily.—Wounds ulcerate easily (and become gangrened).—Erysipelatous inflammations.—Spots red and raised, or maculæ hepaticæ, or which resemble scorbutic spots.—Small and very itchy pimples, which ulcerate, and become encrusted.—Tettery, excoriated, and oozing spots, or dry, itching, and mealy tetters.—Desquamation of skin.—Phagedenic ulcers, or bluish, fungous, and easily bleeding, or superficial, and appearing as if bitten by insects, or secreting an ichorous and corrosive pus.—Chancrous ulcers.—Violent and voluptuous itching over whole body, principally in evening, or at night, **<** by heat of bed, and sometimes attended by burning after scratching.—Thickening of periosteum ; exostosis and caries ; abscess in joints ; great brittleness of bones.

26. **Sleep.**—Excessive sleepiness, day and night ; deep and prolonged sleep.—Great sleepiness during day.—Inclination to sleep without the power to do so.—Sleep retarded in evening, and too early awakening in morning.—Falling asleep late ; complaints preventing sleep (as toothache, or any severe pain or trouble, &c.) ; sleeplessness in general before midnight.—Very light and unquiet sleep, with frequent awaking, starts, and fright.—Sleeplessness from nervous excitability.—Frequent, anxious, horrible, fantastic, historical, vivid and voluptuous dreams ; dreams of robbers, of dogs that bite, of rebellion, of floods, of discharges of firearms, &c.—At night, restlessness, anxiety, agitation and tossing, uneasiness, pains, heat or sweat, ebullition of blood, cries, tears, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, and many other affections.—On going to sleep : **<** of the pains, starts, and frightful spectres before the sight.—During sleep : talking, groans, sighs, short respiration, with mouth open and hands cold ; on waking, sweat, cries, tears, and incoherent expressions.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness early in morning, when rising, but more so in evening after lying down, as if cold water had been thrown over him, and not **>** by heat of stove.—Chilliness at night with frequent micturition.—Chilliness between the diarrhœic stools.—Internal chilliness with heat of face.—Heat while in bed ; as soon as one rises chilliness.—Heat after midnight with violent thirst for cold drinks.—Heat with anxiety and constriction of chest alternating with chilliness.—Perspiration towards morning, with thirst and palpitation of heart ; from least exertion even when eating.—Perspiration in evening before going to sleep.—Very debilitating night-sweats.—Perspiration gives no relief, and accompanies all ailments.—Intermittent fever.—Chilliness in evening in bed, afterwards heat with violent thirst.—Chilliness and heat without thirst, towards morning thirst ; during perspiration, palpitation of heart and nausea, the perspiration smells sour or fetid.—Coldness, shivering, and shuddering over whole body, principally after having slept, either by day and night, or only at night, or in evening, and in morning in bed, and sometimes with bluish colour of skin, icy coldness in hands and feet, muscular palpitations, convulsive movements of head, arms, and legs, contusive pain in limbs, and inclination to lie down, trembling in limbs, sharp pains in head, want to urinate, somnolence, &c.—Ebullitions with trembling from slight exertion.—Heat in face and head, with redness and burning of cheeks, and

coldness, or shivering, or shuddering over whole body ; or heat, mingled with shiverings or sweats.—During the heat, insatiable thirst, great desire for milk, and < of pains when uncovered.—Febrile attacks at night, or in evening ; fever, with inflammatory symptoms, or with putridity ; slow and hectic fever. —Pulse, irregular, or quick, strong, and intermittent, or weak, slow and trembling (generally full and fast, with violent beating in arteries).—Copious, excessive, and colliquative sweats, both day and night, in morning, in evening after lying down, and when eating, and sometimes fetid, clammy, sour, or oily, giving linen a yellow colour, and burning the skin.—Sweat, with nausea and inclination to vomit, great fatigue, thirst, anxiety, obstructed respiration, stitches in side, &c.

Mercurius Aceticus.

Subacetate of Mercury. Mercurous acetate. $HgC_2H_3O_2$.
Trituration.

Clinical.—Chancre. Eyes, affections of. Dyspnœa. Dysuria. Favus. Sternum, pressure on. Throat, sore. Ulcers.

Characteristics. — Hahnemann made a separate proving of *Merc. ac.*, which has furnished a few symptoms, not greatly differing from those of *Merc.* The throat lancinations were < by coughing rather than by swallowing. Cold water < the inflammation of the penis ; bathing with tepid water >. Hahnemann has bracketed a symptom referring to the menses which came on at the new moon, four days before their proper time. The medicines whose action is influenced by the moon's phases are not numerous, and this is worth remembering. "Pressure in lower sternum and dyspnœa on standing erect" is a noteworthy symptom. "Margins of ulcers become painful." Hansen says that "burning in the urethra during urination and at other times" has been confirmed in practice ; and that Donner of Stuttgart has cured with it a very painful syphilitic ulcer in urethra. Hansen commends it in tinea favosa on a syphilitic base ; and for lancinating pains in tabes syphilitica.

Relations.—See Merc. *Compare also :* Luna.

SYMPTOMS.

3. **Eyes.**—Inflammation of angles of eyes, with burning itching, morning and evening.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness in throat, which impedes speech, with cough ; pressive lancinations in lower part of throat, rather when coughing than when swallowing.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Burning in urethra when making water.—Frequent emission of urine.—Copious emission in morning, but slow, as if duct were compressed, and with tenesmus.—Cutting pain on emitting last drop of urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Penis inflamed and swelled at extremity,

with burning and lancinations which awaken patient at night; are < by cold water and > by tepid water.—Contractive pain in testes.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Internal swelling of the labia majora.—(Menses four days before the time, at the new moon.)

18. **Chest.**—Pains in chest as though it were raw, or as if an ulcer were within.—Pressure on sternum, just above scrobiculus, with difficulty of breathing when standing upright, even when he did not walk.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Tearing in hands with enlargement and redness of the joints.

25. **Skin.**—Itching eruption on skin, and burning sensation after scratching; the margins of ulcers become painful.

27. **Fever.**—Shuddering in morning, preceded by drawing pains in limbs, heat at night, esp. after midnight, with a sensation of perspiring; profuse perspiration while moving about.

Mercurius Biniodatus.

Mercurius iodatus ruber. Mercuric iodide. HgI_2. Trituration.

Clinical.—Antrum, pain in. Asthma. Coryza. *Diphtheria.* Eczema. Eyes, inflammation of. Hæmorrhoids. Laryngitis. Liver, syphilis of. Malaria. Nose, polypus of; diseased bones of. Parotitis. Post-nasal catarrh. Quinsy. Rheumatism. Spleen, enlarged. Syphilis. Testicles, syphilitic enlargement of. Typhus fever.

Characteristics.—*Merc. bin.* was introduced and proved by the American Provers' Union in 1856, and is an important addition to the mercurial group. It acts more intensely on the lymphatic glands and cellular tissue than *Merc. v.*, which it otherwise closely resembles. It has been extensively tested in throat affections. It acts more on the left side, or primarily on the left. The symptoms are < on empty swallowing; also < on swallowing food. Cases have been recorded in which small doses of *Merc. bin.* 3x or 2x have cut short an attack of asthma; or, if taken at bed-time, have prevented an expected attack from developing during the night. The explanation proffered is that *Mercury*, and especially its iodides, render the blood incapable of holding in solution large quantities of uric acid and urates, which are presumably the irritant factor in an asthmatic attack. But the pathogenesis of *Merc. bin.* has oppressed breathing, and if the general *Merc.* conditions are present it is quite capable of acting dynamically. —Headache is < in open air. Eyes < by bright light; psoric eye affections. Right side of nose is inflamed. The liver, spleen, and pancreas are affected; and also the bladder and male sexual organs. Wandering rheumatism. Troublesome dreams. It *acts well in* old cases of syphilis, particularly in persons of lax fibre, scrofulous, and those who have taken much *Mercury.* The symptoms are < after sleep. < After dinner. < Afternoon and evening. Open air > head. Getting warm walking > deafness. Cold air, cold washing, getting wet <. Touch and pressure <.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Hep. *Compatible after :* Bell. *Compare :* In syphilitic eruptions, Bad., Carb. an., Nit. ac. Ophthalmia Jequirity. Wandering rheumatism, K. bi. < After sleep ; left to right, Lach. Dreams of water, Merc. protiod. In affections of antrum, Mg. c., Merc. c.

Causation.—Wetting. Washing floor. Weather changes.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—The head is worse ; but he is good-humoured, even merry. —Low-spirited ; disposed to cry.—Ill-humoured and bad taste on waking in morning.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo ; everything seems to reel round her.—Sensation as if bound by a tight cord in frontal region.—Dulness in head and slight pressing pain in l. side, as during coryza ; > walking in open air.—Pain in head with heat.—Great heat in vertex with pulsation, 11 p.m.—Small pustules on head.—Pain in bones of head, chiefly occipital.—Syphilitic tumour in brain.

3. **Eyes.**—Inflammation, with burning, watering ; < bright light.—Albuginea inflamed and painful.—Psorophthalmia ; trachoma ; granular lids ; pannus.

4. **Ears.**—Hearing dull ; > evenings ; ears close for a few moments at a time ; coryza.—Earache (r.).—Wax increased.—Itching in both ears.—Swelling of parotid and neighbouring glands.

5. **Nose.**—Coryza : with headache ; dull, hearing, > getting warm walking ; r. side nose hot, swollen ; much sneezing and running from head ; hoarseness.—Whitish yellow or bloody discharge ; affection of posterior nares, with raw sensation ; nasal bones diseased ; turbinated bones swollen.—Hawks mucus from posterior nares.—Crusty eruption on wings of nose.—(Polypus l. side.)

6. **Face.**—Pressive sticking ; heavy aching in upper jaw.—Aching pain in l. cheek and l. eye, which seems slightly inflamed.—Parotitis (r.).—Lips slimy and sticky on waking.—Eczema rubrum on chin.

7. **Teeth.**—Fine stinging in teeth ; painful jerks.—Toothache < by chewing ; < after eating ; with ill-humour.—Gums swollen, excessively tender.

8. **Mouth.**—Profuse flow of saliva, and aching in teeth of lower jaw.—Taste : bitter ; slimy ; metallic.—Mucous membrane inflamed with burning. —Mucous patches.—Nodules.—Boils in mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Much phlegm in throat and nose ; hawks it out.—Sensation of a lump in the throat, with disposition to hawk it out ; hawks up a hard, greenish lump.—Throat feels as if scalded on waking.—Inflammation and swelling of l. tonsil, velum elongated causing cough, next day both tonsils involved (l. to r.).—Painful swelling of tonsils and submaxillary glands. —Fauces dark red.—Diphtheritic patches, and superficial ulcers in throat.—Diphtheria r. side < from empty swallowing ; throat sensitive to touch.—Tubercular sore throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Thirst for small quantities.—Wants food more salted.

11. **Stomach.**—Heartburn after dinner.—Loud and bitter belching.—Sinking.—Pain in epigastrium on pressure.

12. **Abdomen.**—Aching and fulness in r. hypochondrium.—Sudden cutting in liver.—Heavy pain in liver, pancreas and spleen.—Transient drawing pain followed by lameness in l. hypochondrium; l. waist feels sore on bending.—Enlarged malarial spleens and livers.—Abdomen distended at navel; sore to pressure.—Colic; uneasy sore feeling.—Buboes.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stool: copious, yellow brown, and somewhat watery, and coated with mucus and slightly bloody; preceded by colic, urging and slight tenesmus remained.—Pain in anus as if piles would appear.—Inveterate piles.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Bright's disease.—Ulcers in bladder.—Frequent urgent desire.—Increased flow of urine; thick and dark when passing; red.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Desire, esp. on going to sleep; emissions.—Sensitiveness of r. testicle and cord.—Sharp shooting stitches in end of penis through glans.—Gonorrhœa; discharge free and mucoid; patches of induration along urethra.—Hard, red swelling in front of prepuce, and painless hard chancre in centre.—Sarcocele of l. testicle; syphilis.—Bubo, discharging for years; indolent chancre.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Yellowish leucorrhœa.—Stony hardness of fibroid tumour.—Great soreness in whole breast.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough: from elongated uvula; with sore throat; with a little loose, whitish, slimy sputum.—Profuse yellow sputum.—Hoarse and husky, after getting a little wet in a shower.

18. **Chest.**—Constriction across chest.—Catching pain under r. breast, oppressing breathing.—Swelling of bronchial glands from atmospheric changes.

19. **Heart.**—Sticking pain in heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Swollen neck glands, with toothache, scarlatina, &c.—Spine sore and painful.

21. **Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains, now here, now there, mostly muscular.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains in shoulder-joint.—Axillary glands suppurate.—Strained feeling in middle of humerus as if about to break.—Palm of l. hand cracked, horny, several oozing rhagades.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Aching in bones from hips to ankles.—Pains from calves up to sacrum.—Unbearable pains in legs towards evening, **>** on moving.—Pain of syphilitic ulceration in front of leg.

25. **Skin.**—Pustules, with inflamed base, sore to touch; itching slightly, scab over, but pus oozes.—Small fissures and cracks.—Lupus.—Condylomata.—Freckles; liver spots.—Syphilitic eruptions and ulcers.

26. **Sleep.**—Dreams: frightful; of travelling; swimming; lascivious.—Symptoms appear or are **<** on waking.

27. **Fever.**—Intense shivering, then feverishness; copious sweat at night.—Fever with grippe.

Mercurius Biniodatus *cum* Kali Iodatum.

("A canary yellow salt formed by the chemical union of one equivalent of Red Iodide of Mercury and two equivalents of Iodide of Potassium. Freely soluble in water."—Hale.) Double Iodide of Mercury and Potassium. HgK_2I_4. Solution.

Clinical.—Catarrh. Catarrhal fever. Cold. Facial paralysis. Hay-fever. Influenza. Nose, polypus of.

Characteristics.—Hale, who introduced this preparation, says of it: "It causes profuse discharge of watery mucus from the nose with sneezing, coughing, and watering of the eyes." He has used it with excellent effect in the treatment of inveterate colds, and this experience I can confirm. It may be confidently used where indications for its three elements are found, as all three are strongly represented in the salt. Cooper commends it in acute facial paralysis from cold. J. R. Haynes (*H. P.*, xi. 216) relates some experiences with this salt in the 6th attenuation. Mrs. X. had a violent attack of catarrhal fever; dull, heavy, frontal headache, not affected by motion; felt stupid; irritating water running from eyes; free watery discharge from nose; tongue coated white; whole pharynx purplish red; painful deglutition. Throat and mouth filled with mucus; sticky taste in mouth; muscular soreness all over body. Pulse 90. Skin hot and dry. Hoarse cough in fits compelling to sit up. Copious yellowish frothy sputum giving but little relief. *Merc. k. i.* 6, one grain in half a glass of water, a teaspoonful every two hours, soon cured. Many cases of influenza with symptoms like these were cured. Haynes says if *Merc. k. i.* does not quickly relieve and completely cure it is of no use to repeat it; *Rhus* or *Dulc.* will probably be needed.

Relations.—*Compare:* Hippoz., Cepa, Pso. Facial paralysis Merc. sol., Caust.

Mercurius Corrosivus.

Mercurius corrosivus sublimatus. Corrosive sublimate. Mercuric chloride. $HgCl_2$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—*Antrum of Highmore, affections of. Aphthæ.* Appendicitis. *Bones, affections of.* Bright's disease. *Cancrum oris. Chancre. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Eczema. Enteric fever. Eyes, affections of. Gums, affections of. Intestines, ulcerated.* Intussusception. Iritis. Jaundice. *Kidneys, inflammation of. Labour, puerperal fever. Measles. Miscarriage. Mouth, affections of. Mumps. Œsophagus, stricture of. Paralysis.* Paraphimosis. *Pemphigus. Perimetritis. Peritonitis.* Prosopalgia. Rigg's disease. Supra-orbital neuralgia. *Syphilis. Tabes mesenterica. Taste, disordered. Tenesmus. Throat, inflamed. Tongue, affections of. Uvula, elongated.*

Characteristics.—The chief effect of the *Chlorine* element in this salt appears to be to intensify the mercurial action. *Merc. cor.* is

Merc. viv. with a much greater rapidity of action. Phagedena is the type of *Merc. cor.* ulceration. Chancres spread with great rapidity. The burning of *Merc. cor.* is more intense. The dysenteric straining is more excessive. For this reason *Merc. cor.* is more generally prescribed in dysentery than *Merc. viv.*, and it has even become a recognised remedy in the old school. As with other ulcerating remedies, *Merc. cor.* is a powerful disinfectant. Being much less irritating than *Carbolic acid*, it has taken the place of the latter as the leading antiseptic. Before the proper degree of dilution had been ascertained many patients were poisoned by its external use. *Merc. cor.* has some of its most characteristic symptoms in the urinary sphere. The urine is albuminous, scanty, hot, bloody ; may be retained or suppressed. There is intense vesical tenesmus. In some of the poisoning cases the bladder was found after death firmly contracted into a small hard lump. "Tenesmus vesicæ, with intense burning in urethra and discharge of mucus and blood with the urine or after it," is a keynote for *Merc. cor.* When this accompanies dysentery *Merc. cor.* is the remedy. In such cases the rectal and vesical tenesmus will go together. A patient of mine who had had under allopathic treatment an injection of a solution of *Merc. cor.* (gr. vi to ʒii) injected into his urethra for gonorrhœa, not only suffered intensely in the urethra at the time, but for years afterwards had a painful spasm of the rectum every time he had coitus. The tenesmus is < (or at any rate not >) after stool. This is the note of *Merc. cor.* In the diarrhœa calling for *Merc. cor.* there is the "never-get-done feeling" long after all has passed that there is to come. This is also the indication in intussusception. Membranous threads in stool ; much pure blood ; weakness, faintness, shuddering. *Merc. cor.* is a true gonorrhœa remedy, but local injections of it are not the right form of administration. The indications are : Greenish-yellow, or bloody, watery discharge, with violent burning, urging, and painful erections ; dark purplish swelling ; glans has a dark red or gangrenous appearance ; phimosis or paraphimosis. The chancres of *Merc. cor.* spread with great rapidity. Serpigenous ulcers ; ulcers with ragged edges which will eat away half the penis in a few days. The sore throat of *Merc. cor.* is also characterised by the rapid spread of the affection and by the intensity of the burning pains. The mouth is specifically affected. There is one useful bit of practice in this connection which I learned from Dr. McKechnie. Long uvulas sometimes give rise to irritating coughs. If to the uvula is applied on a brush a little of a low trituration of *Merc. cor.* it will in many cases immediately, and often permanently, relieve the trouble. In syphilitic eye affections *Merc. cor.* is a leading remedy. The inflammatory symptoms are of the most violent character. Burning, agonising pains with excessive photophobia, causing excoriation of cheeks. Tearing pains in bones and around eyes. Scrofulous no less than syphilitic ophthalmias with these characters yield to *Merc. cor.* Near to the eyes are the superior maxillary bones and their antra. These are affected by *Merc. cor.* The nasal catarrh is thick and glue-like ; acrid excoriating. The gullet is very markedly affected. *Constriction* is a leading note of the remedy. Any attempt to swallow (solid or liquid) causes violent spasm and immediate ejection. Cutting

as from a knife in throat. There is raging thirst for cold things. Desire for cold food and intolerance of hot things. Skin affections of many kinds are met by *Merc. cor.*, including syphilitic roseola and small-pox and condylomata. In addition to the upper jaw and cranium, the sternum, ribs, and tibiæ are prominently affected. When present in cases of enteric fever, pains in the tibiæ may form an indication for *Merc. cor.* along with the symptoms of intestinal ulceration; also affections of the tibiæ occurring as sequelæ of enteric. Like *Merc. viv.*, *Merc. cor.* has a distinct place in rheumatism and rheumatic fever.—A case of poisoning by *Merc. cor.* is quoted from Eisenhardt in *Brit. Med. Jour.*, July 18, 1891. A woman, 37, drank a tumblerful of tepid water in which a 5 per cent. sublimate pastille had been dissolved. Immediately she felt nausea, faintness; knees so weak she could not crawl into bed. Directly she was put to bed violent choking sensation set in, and she vomited bile-stained mucus. In an hour and a half, when Eisenhardt saw her, the symptoms were intensified, and in addition there were: General trembling movements, especially in upper part of body. Unable to speak; she indicated by signs pain in stomach, pharynx, and head. Pulse rapid, soft. Temperature subnormal. Pupils contracted. She had taken (with great difficulty) a quart of milk. Whites of eggs were also given, and later oil of *Camphor* and hypodermic injections of *Morphine*. There was temporary suppression of urine, but the kidneys acted in twenty-four hours. Tea and black coffee favoured diuresis but were quickly vomited. The vomiting gradually ceased. On the third day profuse salivation set in, and ulcerating stomatitis with bloody and slimy stools and scanty and occasionally albuminous urine. Emaciation; falling out of hair; failure of sight. In a fortnight she could stand, and was convalescent in a month. Unna reports two cases, in elderly women, of poisoning by sublimate lotion, lint, and gauze after ablation of the breast. The dressings were removed the second day in each case. The first symptoms were intense irritation of the skin and diffused redness of the part. The wounds failed to heal by first intention. Widespread dermatitis followed, and in the course of a few days a diffuse erythema spread over the whole body, creeping onwards like "water on blotting paper." Some fever, general malaise, nausea, restlessness. In one case the eruption lasted three weeks and changed its type; "scattered urticarial and erythematous itching spots on all parts of the body suggested that there was at that period a poisoning of the more central nervous system" (Calcott Fox quoted in *Brit. Med. Jour.*, December 13, 1890). R. C. Markham (*Med. Adv.*, xxi. 524) records a cure with *Merc. cor.* after the failure of *Merc. viv.* in a case of dysentery. The symptoms were: (1) Stool: bloody mucus. (2) Tenesmus after stool. (3) Cutting colic below umbilicus. (4) Nausea. (5) Perspiration before and after stool, most pronounced on lower part of body and thigh. Symptoms 3 and 5 were not found under *Merc. viv.*, but were under *Merc. cor.* The patient felt better within ten minutes of receiving a dose of *Merc. cor.* 1m. (I give the case, as it is a striking one, but I am unable to find the indications he names under *Merc. cor.* in Bell's work on *Diarrhœa*, from which Markham says he obtained them. My editions are third and fourth.) The Condi-

tions of *Merc. cor.* are in the main those of *Merc.* Motion > pain in hip-joints. < By coitus. Dysentery and summer complaints from May to November. Notable Concomitants are : Vesical tenesmus and tibial pains. According to Teste, *Merc. cor.* is suited to males, and *Merc. sol.* to females. *Merc. cor.* will act in men on indications for *Merc. sol.* He lays this down as a positive law, and without going into the details of experience on which it is based, he mentions this as a "curious fact" : Both *Merc. cor.* and *Merc. sol.* antidote *Sepia*, which antidotes them in turn but imperfectly. But "*this neutralisation of* Merc. cor. *by* Sepia, *and* vice versâ, *does not take place thoroughly except in the case of males, nor does the neutralisation of* Merc. sol. *by* Sepia, *and* vice versâ, *take place thoroughly except in females.*"

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* (Poisonous doses) White of egg. *Dynamic antidotes :* Silic. (Hering), Merc. sol., Sep., Lobel. i. (Teste). Also antidotes to the Mercuries generally (*see* Merc.). *Compatible after :* Aco., Arg. n. (which follows Puls.). *Compare :* Throat, Caust. Iritis, Aur., K. iod. Typhoid, peritonitis, pain in tibia, Lach. Uvula, Hyo. Strawberry tongue, Fragar vesc., Bacil. Desire for cold water, Ars., Pho. ; for cold food, Pho. (Lyc. > hot drinks.) Antrum of Highmore, Mag. c., Merc. bin. < After coitus, K. ca. Dysentery, Nux (but Nux has > after stool). Intussusception, Thuj. Burning in throat, Ars., Ars. iod., Caps. Spasm of throat, Bell. (Bell. has full, strong pulse, and no burning pains ; Merc. cor. quick, weak, irregular pulse).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anxiety preventing sleep.—Weak intellect ; he stares at persons who talk to him, and does not understand them.—Depressed ; low-spirited.—Ill-humoured.—Ill-humoured, during which nothing pleases ; alternating with hilarity.—Stupor and delirium.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo with coldness, cold perspiration ; with deafness when stooping.—Heaviness of head.—Congestion to head and face, with burning of the cheeks.—Violent frontal headache.—Stitches in the forehead. —Pain like a drawing in pericranium.—Chilliness on head, lancinating pains in muscles on back of head.—Syphilitic tumours of brain.—Profuse sweat on forehead.—Swelling of head and neck.—Hair falls out.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes inflamed and prominent.—Look fixed.—Burning and dryness of eyes.—Inflammation of eyes, pain pressing, burning, the pupils lose their roundness, are angular, eyes feel too small.—Inflammation of the iris, with irregular-shaped pupil.—Pupils contracted, with red face.—Eye sparkling, very movable.—Pupils contracted and insensible.—Excessive photophobia and acrid lachrymation.—Redness of conjunctiva.—Pains behind eyeballs, as if they would be forced out.—Lids everted, swollen, red, excoriated, burning, and smarting ; edges covered with thick crusts or pustules.—Tearing as if in bone above l. eye, near root of nose, and in other parts of the bone.—Objects appear smaller.—Double vision.—(Retinitis : hæmorrhagic ; albuminuric.—Iritis.— Kerato-iritis.— Episcleritis.— Hypopion.— Phlyctenular ophthalmia.)

4. **Ears.**—Inflammation with stitches in ear.—Discharge of fetid pus

from ear.—Violent pulsation in ears, < l.—In afternoon burrowing and lancinations in l. ear so violent he involuntarily weeps and cries for three minutes ; later no traces of it.

5. **Nose.**—Swelling and redness of nose.—Fluent coryza, loss of smell ; rawness and smarting in nostrils-—Frequent nose-bleed.—Ozæna, discharge from nose like glue, drying up in posterior nares ; perforation of septum.

6. **Face.**—Face and cheeks swollen, hard, bright red, puffy, bloated.—Distortion of features ; paleness of distorted face.—Tearing in l. zygoma.—Tearing in upper jaw, in antrum, towards eye, followed by swelling.—Intense prosopalgia darting along jaws > by day < night ; < 4 to 10 p.m.—Countenance pale ; anxious, as if exhausted.—Œdematous swelling of face ; paleness ; albuminuria.—Yellow colour of face.—Face covered with cold perspiration.—Lips black ; dark-red swollen lip ; lips excessively swollen and tender ; dry and cracked ; incrusted with a dry secretion.—Swelling and turning up of upper lip.—Stiffness of jaws ; soreness.

7. **Teeth.**—Looseness of teeth ; they pain ; fall out.—Sordes.—Soreness in teeth and gums ; aching at night.—Gums swollen and spongy ; bleed easily ; detached from teeth ; ulcerated.—Gums are covered with a false membrane and become gangrenous.

8. **Mouth.**—Lips and tongue whitish and contracted.—Tongue coated with thick white mucus, or dry and red ; papillæ elevated like a strawberry ; coated white and swollen and stiff.—Tongue excessively swollen and inflamed ; red with black coat ; covered with a greyish white crust ; moist edges, red ; pale dirty yellow posteriorly and edges.—Swelling of lips, mouth, tongue, and throat.—Mouth dry with unquenchable thirst.—Mouth inflamed ; dry, burning, and parched, as if scalded.—Burning in mouth and gums.—Fetid breath.—Exudations and ulcers on mucous membranes of mouth and throat.—Ptyalism with salty (or very bitter) taste ; bloody, yellowish, tough, acrid.—Accumulation of tenacious saliva, expectorated with difficulty.—Painful burning in mouth extending to stomach.—Discharge of albuminous mucus from mouth.—Swelling of tongue with ptyalism.—Swallowing not so painful as depressing the tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Pricking in throat as from needles.—Tonsils swollen and covered with ulcers.—Swelling of throat to suffocation, inability to swallow any fluid, with heat in mouth, tongue, and throat.—Violent burning, raw, stinging, smarting pain in throat and œsophagus, < by slightest external pressure.—Pharynx dark red, painful to contact.—Dryness of fauces.—Uvula swollen, elongated, dark red.—External throat and glands of throat enormously swollen.—When he makes the effort to swallow, retching and vomiting.—Spasms of œsophagus and stomach on attempting to swallow a drop of liquid.—Burning in œsophagus.—Taste in mouth, metallic or salty.

11. **Stomach.**—Burning from pit of stomach to mouth ; in stomach.—Swelling, distension of pit of stomach, not permitting the least touch.—Violent unquenchable thirst for cold water.—Repugnance to hot food, desire for cold.—Drink frequently regurgitates through nose.—Painful retching and vomiting.—Vomiting of albuminous matter ; of tough mucus ; of blood ; streaks of blood in the matter vomited ; vomiting of stringy mucus, of green bitter substances like coffee-grounds, with coagulated blood ; of bile ; incessant green bilious vomiting ; of pus.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pains in liver and r. shoulder.—Stitches as if in middle of liver.—Bloated abdomen, painful ; very painful to least touch.—Cutting below navel.—Bruised pain in abdomen, esp. in cæcal region and over transverse colon.—Pressive pain in inguinal glands.—Lancinating drawing in l. inguinal region.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa ; yellow, green, bilious, bloody ; with membranous shreds ; of fæces with mucus and dark clotted blood.—Burning in rectum and anus; during stool.—Fæces loose, with bilious and fetid evacuations, green or brown, or composed of thin and sanguineous mucus, accompanied by almost incessant cuttings in abdomen and discharge of small quantities of bloody mucus ; almost unsuccessful pressing, straining and tenesmus.—Ineffectual want to evacuate.—Tenesmus with dysenteric discharges, vomiting of bile, cramps in calves, and stitches in side.—(Spasm of rectum after coitus.)—Painful bloody discharges ; with vomiting.—Dysentery.—Corrosive ichor oozes from anus, excoriating the parts.—Itching about anus (while walking).—Very persistent distressing tenesmus and cutting colicky pains ; after stool burning and tenesmus of rectum and bladder ; stools hot, frequent, scanty, nothing but mucus tinged with blood.—Stool pasty, dark green, bilious, blackish, offensive.—Constipation ; tenacious fæces.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Tenesmus of bladder ; suppressed urine.—Increased discharge of urine.—The urine is only passed in drops, and with great pain.—Urine scanty, brown, with brick-dust sediment ; bloody ; albuminous containing filaments, flocks or dark flesh-like pieces of mucus, epithelial cells of tubuli uriniferi in a state of fatty degeneration.—Gonorrhœic discharges, first thin, then thicker (greenish, < at night), and then smarting pain when urinating, with stitches in urethra.—Burning in urethra, more before micturition.—Paraphimosis.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Violent erections during sleep.—Fine, painful stinging in l. testicle.—Penis and testes enormously swollen.—Chancres assuming a phagedenic appearance, and secreting a thin, ichorous pus.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses too early and too profuse.—Leucorrhœa of a yellowish white, with sweetish, nauseous smell.—Intense inflammation of the vulva.—Painful glandular swellings about nipple.—Nipples crack and bleed ; severe pain when attempting to nurse.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness ; aphonia.—Burning, cutting, and stinging in trachea, with loss of voice.—Respiration slow, interrupted, sighing.—Difficult respiration.—Spasm of glottis when swallowing.—Hollow, dry, shaking cough.—Cough, with expectoration of mucus tinged with blood.

18. **Chest.**—Constriction of chest, breathes with pectoral muscles.—Oppression of chest.—Stitches in chest, through thorax (r. lower side).—Nocturnal shootings across chest.—Hæmoptysis.

19. **Pulse.**—Pain in precordial region.—Palpitation of heart in sleep.—Pulse : small, intermittent, irregular ; rapid.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pains in head, back, and limbs ; kidneys affected.—Glands of neck hard and swollen.—Pott's disease ; lies on back with legs drawn up.—Tonic cramps ; tension in l. scapula ; tearing.

21. **Limbs.**—Coldness in extremities, they look purple, with small, spasmodic, frequent pulse.—Rheumatic pains after gonorrhœa suppressed by *Copaiva*.—Paralysis in all limbs ; trembling.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains in l. shoulder and shoulder-blade.—Sensation in l. axillary glands as if they would swell up; frequent lancinations.—Deltoid muscle feels relaxed.—Whole arm up to shoulder is much swollen, red, and covered with vesicles.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pains in lower limbs as from pin-pricks.—Stitches in hip-joint, > on motion.—Stitches in r. hip-joint.—Shootings in coxo-femoral joint, during repose and movement.—Myalgia of thigh muscles.—Pain in tibiæ.—Sensation as if legs had gone to sleep.—The muscles of thigh and calf feel relaxed.—Cramps in calves.—The feet are icy cold.

24. **Generalities.**—Painful drawings in periosteum (like those which precede an intermittent fever) with heat in head.—Periostitis (upper and lower jaws).—Inflammation of lymphatic vessels.—Twitches, convulsive contractions.—Convulsive twitchings of muscles of face, arms, and legs, and convulsions of limbs.—Violent starts, with shaking of whole body, on going to sleep.—Trembling.—Paralysis of upper and lower extremities.—Glandular swellings.—Lies on back with knees bent up.—Great debility.—General anasarca.—Feeling of coldness, esp. of head.—Shivering, provoked by slightest exercise, and also by open air (even when weather is warm), sometimes with cutting pains and tenesmus.—Heat on stooping, and feeling of relief on raising the body again.

25. **Skin.**—Burning and redness of skin, with formation of small vesicles.—Severe and stubborn eczema of sweating parts of body exposed to the fumes.—Condylomata.—Syphilitic rash.—Phagedænic ulcers.—Serpigenous ulcers.—Chancre.—Small-pox.—Swelling of glands (neck, buboes).—Grey colour of nails.

26. **Sleep.**—During sleep, violent hiccough.—Somnolence.—Frequent yawning and stretching.—Sleepless at night; when trying to go to sleep violent starts; starting from sleep.—Sleeplessness on account of vertigo; on account of anxiety.—Dreams: of conflagrations and murder.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse small, weak, intermitting, sometimes trembling.—Chilliness from least movement and in open air, generally with colic.—Chilliness in evening, esp. on head.—Chilliness at night in bed.—Heat when stooping, and coldness when rising.—Surface cold and covered with profuse perspiration, esp. on forehead; cold perspiration, often only on forehead.—Clammy, cold perspiration; offensive, toward morning.—Whole skin covered with cold perspiration, with anxiety.—Night-sweat.—Burning and stinging heat in skin.—Great heat of skin; at night with anxiety, preventing rest.—External heat with yellowness of skin.

Mercurius Cyanatus.

Bicyanide of Mercury. Mercuric Cyanide. $Hg(CN)_2$. Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Diphtheria.* Dysentery. *Enteric fever.* Hæmorrhages. Keratoiritis syphilitica. Phlebitis. *Throat, sore.* Varicosis.

Characteristics.—The history of this remedy is a romantic one. When Dr. Alexander Villers was an infant he had diphtheria. Known

remedies had failed to arrest the disease, and his father, Dr. Dominic von Villers, was in despair. Taking counsel with his friend, Dr. Beck (of Monthey in Switzerland), the latter was struck with the likeness of the case to the effects of *Merc. cy.* in some poisoning cases, reports of which he had just been reading. He suggested the remedy. A small quantity of the salt was procured and an attenuation rapidly made and administered. Improvement soon set in, and recovery happily followed. The patient, saved by *Merc. cy.*, lived to do most brilliant work with the same remedy when practising in St. Petersburg, and *Merc. cy.* has taken a sure place at the head of remedies for this affection. The local symptoms are very clearly defined, and among the general symptoms profound prostration, coldness, and cyanosis are leading indications. Villers had better results with the 30th than with any lower attenuation. *Merc. cy.* is also a very efficient prophylactic in diphtheria. In the sensational New York poisoning case of February, 1899, Mr. Henry C. Barnett, the victim, was treated for diphtheria by his doctors before the cause of the illness was discovered. Beck (*Rev. Hom. Fran.*, xii. 153) mentions among the leading symptoms: extreme feebleness, trembling, syncope. Icy coldness; general coldness with nausea. Diphtheritic membrane in throat, mouth, and at anus. Nash reports as particularly indicating it a chronic sore throat of public speakers, with rawness in spots and a broken-down appearance, as if about to ulcerate, and this additional condition—"it hurts the patient to speak." Hæmorrhages occur, dark and persistent. Swallowing is impossible or = severe cutting pains. Thought of food = retching. There are varicose veins with great tenderness on left leg. Symptoms are < after eating.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ar. tri., Caust., Hep., K. bi., Phyt., Echin., Lach., Gels.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Excitement, anger, raved furiously at attendant.—Excessive ill-humour after eating a little too much.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo with singing in ears, < sitting up.—Very severe, tearing headache, esp. forepart, < night.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes: sunken; fixed; injected; pupils dilated.—(Syphilitic kerato-iritis; much inflammation; severe nocturnal pains.)

4. **Ears.**—Ringing in ear.

5. **Nose.**—Profuse epistaxis several times a day for two weeks.

6. **Face.**—Face: flushed; cyanotic; pale and wan.

8. **Mouth.**—Teeth painful; gums swollen, covered with white adherent layers, under which is found a violet border.—Tongue: pale with a yellowish streak on base; swollen with red edges; grey, metallic-looking coat; eight blisters on l. margin and on soft palate, opening and becoming irregular ulcers; afterwards on r. margin.—Lips, tongue, and inside cheeks dotted with greyish-white ulceration.—Large grey leathery ulcer in mouth.—Inflammation of whole buccal cavity; salivation; fetid breath; great pain on swallowing.—Taste: bitter; disagreeable; styptic; metallic.

9. **Throat.**—Great redness of fauces with difficulty of swallowing.—White opalescent coating, like mucous patches on faucial pillars and tonsils,

—Roughness of throat, difficult swallowing.—Follicular tonsillitis, < r.—(Chronic sore throat of public speakers ; raw, sore, broken-down appearance, raw in spots ; it hurts to speak.—Nash.)—Diphtheria ; profound prostration.—Uvula œdematous.

11. **Stomach.**—Aversion to food.—Intense thirst, but drinks are speedily vomited.—Burning thirst, vomits but not ingesta ; cannot endure soups or hot drinks, which always seem too salt.—Incessant hiccough.—Violent retching from merely thinking of sugared water.—Milk >.—Epigastrium sensitive to pressure.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen soft, not painful on pressure.—Excessive colic < by every evacuation.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Round anus : small piles ; pains (and in rectum) when sitting ; sensitive light red swelling ; diphtheritic deposit.—Frequent urging to stool with tenesmus.—Frequent diarrhœa preceded by severe colic.—Offensive, green, slimy stools.—Bloody stools.—Scanty stools.—Obstinate constipation (later effect).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Micturition painful. — Urine : albuminous ; amber yellow ; retained ; completely suppressed.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Semi-erection of penis (persisting even after death).—Dark blue colour of scrotum and penis (persisting after death).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Slight cough.—Hoarseness ; talking = pain in throat.

19. **Heart.**—Violent and abrupt beating of heart.—Strong palpitation.

21. **Limbs.**—Slight spasms of extremities.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Severe pain in l. calf ; the veins of the part form two hard cords meeting above popliteal space, very painful to slightest touch ; leg swells when standing.—(Inflammation of articular cartilages of r. wrist, with œdema of forearm.)

24. **Generalities.**—Great weakness ; cannot stand up.—Repeated fainting.—Great debility during diarrhœa ; at last he fell to the ground in a swoon.

25. **Skin.**—Skin moist and cold.—Scarlatina.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness with easy waking.

27. **Fever.**—Icy coldness.—Great sensitiveness to cold.—Extremities very cold ; in evening.—Skin moist and cold.

Mercurius Dulcis.

Subchloride of Mercury. Calomel. Mercurous chloride. HgCl.
Trituration.

Clinical.—Catarrh. Condylomata. Conjunctivitis. Deafness. Diarrhœa. Eustachian tube, affections of. Gastro-malachia. Meningitis. *Peritonitis, plastic.* Prostatitis. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—*Merc. dulc.* is responsible for a large amount of the mercurialisation of the past and for some of the present. As a comparatively mild and slow-acting form of mercurial, it has none

of the corrosive effects of the perchloride, but it has all the power of the metal in it nevertheless, and it has had its own share of disasters. For constipation and any affection which could be ascribed to the liver, blue pill was at one time about the only recognised remedy. Some homœopaths have adopted a modification of this by prescribing *Merc. dulc.* IX in two- or three-grain doses as a direct purgative. But as *Merc. dulc.* has caused both constipation and diarrhœa, it is probable that the action is roughly homœopathic. The Schema is made up for the most part of toxicological and clinical symptoms ; though a proving of potencies has been made. It is especially scrofulous children who are liable to remittent bilious attacks who are benefited by *Merc. dulc.* The keynote of *Merc. dulc.* in this as in other complaints is *pallor:* "pallid as a corpse," and with this a "flabby bloatedness" of appearance. Pale, scrofulous children who have swelling of cervical and other glands. Skin flabby and ill-nourished. Another leading feature of *Merc. dulc.* is inflammation with plastic exudation. I have seen *Calomel* in old-school practice rapidly resolve and cure a violent meningitis, with wild delirium, in a girl of five. In this case there was probably plastic exudation on the membranes. Plastic peritonitis. Gluing up of Eustachian tube with catarrh. Scrofulous inflammation in general and particularly of the eyes. Soreness round anus is a leading indication in many affections when it occurs as a concomitant.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Hep. *Compare:* In stringy stools, Sul. ac. Catarrhal inflammation of middle ear, Kali m. Eustachian tube closed ; deafness of old age, Kali m.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Agitated.—Apprehensive.
2. **Head.**—Heaviness across forehead.—Falling off of hair.
3. **Eyes.**—Gummy secretion on edges of lids ; later, smarting and indistinct vision.—Eyes : red ; dry ; photophobia.—Symptoms < after exercise, and when heated from exercise.—Scrofulous ophthalmia.—Ciliary blepharitis.
4. **Ears.**—Deafness, occasioned by a swelling, which compresses Eustachian tube.—(Deafness of old age.)—Scrofulous otitis.—Itching in external meatus.—Sudden fluttering in l. ear for a few moments.
5. **Nose.**—Violent epistaxis.—Dry, crusted nostrils.—Sore r. nostril.
6. **Face.**—Face flushed.—Pallid as a corpse.—Swelling of cheeks.—Exfoliation of lower jaw and death.
7. **Teeth.**—Violent burning in teeth ; teeth become bare, shake, and fall out ; gums swollen and bleeding when touched.
8. **Mouth.**—Difficulty to open mouth.—Ulcers in mouth, bleeding throughout night.—Aphthæ on tongue.—Salivation sometimes with hæmorrhage.—Flow of horribly fetid, dark saliva, which attacks lips and cheeks ; tongue and whole mouth have black appearance.
9. **Throat.**—Excessive ulceration of throat.—Difficulty of swallowing.
11. **Stomach.**—No appetite.—Urgent thirst.—Vomiting.—Weight and pain at epigastrium,

12. **Abdomen.**—Violent pain in abdomen; griping; tenderness.—Bloated, hot, painful abdomen (gastro-malachia).

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa; with vomiting.—Stools: watery, greenish; coppery green, like chopped eggs; grass-green; stringy; mucous, bloody, dysenteric; black with great epigastric oppression, sinking.—Constant disposition to stool.—Obstinate constipation.—Rectum: burning; tenesmus.—Soreness round anus.—Condylomata round anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine increased (2nd d.); diminished (3rd, 4th, and 5th d.).

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Acute inflammation of prostate, after suppressed gonorrhœa; burning, pressing pains; intense dysuria; urine scanty.—Stinging and itching just back of corona glandis.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Broad, moist, burning condylomata around external genitals, perinæum and anus, of exceedingly offensive smell.

18. **Chest.**—Great oppression in chest and in region of heart.

21. **Limbs.**—Trembling of hands and feet.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic stiffness and catching pain in muscles of legs and knee-joints.—Cramps in calves at night.

25. **Skin.**—Desquamation of skin, esp. of hands and feet.—Phagedænic ulcers, with white bases, and painful and inflamed margins, in mouth, palate, face, genital and other parts.—Copper-coloured eruption.

27. **Fever.**—Feverish heat, profuse nocturnal sweat, tearing pains in limbs, prostration of strength, and trembling.—Fever, sometimes hot, putrid.

Mercurius Nitricus.

Nitrate of Mercury. Mercuric nitrate. $Hg(NO_3)_2$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Condylomata, Eyes, affections of. Gonorrhœa. Malaria. Mucous patches. Syphilis of nerves. Vegetations.

Characteristics.—In the form of *Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis acidus* and *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis* of the old school this salt of mercury has achieved a reputation as "a stimulating application" to indolent ulcers, to the eyelids in ophthalmia, and in a variety of skin diseases such as herpes, ringworm, impetigo, lepra, psoriasis, rupia. The homœopathic authority for it is Hansen, who considers that *sticking pains* are its special indication, and also *sticking itching*. Eye affections with burning, sticking pains, photophobia, and epiphora. Mucous patches with sticking pains. Gonorrhœa with frequent burning, sticking itch on corona glandis and in sulcus coronarius. Vegetations. Hansen says Donner commends it in syphilis of the nerves and of the bones. The Schema is compiled from poisoning cases. Among the symptoms are cachexia; tremors; frequent fainting; pains so intolerable he calls for a knife to kill himself. Coldness predominates, but there is the nitric acid flush of the face.

Relations.—*Compare:* Merc. dulc. in stinging and itching behind corona glandis.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Delirious.—Extreme anxiety.—Rolled on the ground with excessive pain, and called for a knife to kill himself.—Memory poor.—Stupor approaching narcotism.

2. **Head.**—Dizziness.—Headache.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes sunk.—Pupils somewhat dilated but react.

4. **Ears.**—Ringing in ears.

6. **Face.**—Face : flushed ; pale and livid ; pale, expressive of frightful anxiety.—Features contracted.—Lips bluish red.

8. **Mouth.**—Blue line round margin of gums (esp. round incisors and canines).—Gums swollen and bleeding.—Tongue : furred ; cannot be protruded.—Tongue and lips burned, parched, painful.—Mucous membrane of mouth inflamed and swollen, painful.—Salivation.—Coppery taste.

9. **Throat.**—Throat : dry ; sore, red, painful.

11. **Stomach.**—Much eructation and frothy discharge from mouth with occasional vomiting.—Vomit : glairy tenesmus ; bilious ; bloody.—Extreme epigastric pain.

12. **Abdomen.**—Considerable pain on pressure over region of stomach and abdomen generally.—Pain in hypogastrium.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Tenesmus.—Severe diarrhœa with colic.—Bloody stools followed by collapse and death.—Constipation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Severe pain in voiding urine.—Urine : high-coloured.—Suppression of urine.—Uræmia (urea was found in blood drawn from the arm during suppression of urine).

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Marked diminution of sexual power.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Severe pelvic pains and incessant passing of blood from bowels followed, as an aggravation, the local application of *Merc. dulc.* to womb.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice feeble ; almost extinct.

18, 19. **Chest and Heart.**—Continuous spasmodic movements of chest.—Obscure heart sounds.—Pulse small, thin.

21. **Limbs.**—Tremors severe, difficult prehension and walking.—Spasms, twitchings, incoordination.—Cramps in lower extremities.

25. **Skin.**—Where the liquid touched a brown eschar is left.

26. **Sleep.**—No sleep for several nights.

27. **Fever.**—Skin : cold ; cold, clammy ; cyanosed extremities.—Violent chill.—Hot skin ; fever.—Profuse perspiration.

Mercurius Præcipitatus Albus.

White Precipitate. Mercurammonium chloride. NH_2HgCl.
Trituration.

Clinical.—Dwarfism. Eczema faciei.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Merc. præcip. alb.* are taken entirely from poisonings. The most peculiar symptoms are : Green

tongue ; bilious stools scalding anus ; and the old-mannish appearance of a child poisoned with it. Mossa (*H. R.*, ix. 28) relates (1) a case of chronic eczema of the face in an elderly man, a moistening eruption < in winter and from exposure to cold ; vesicles on a reddened, swollen skin dry into scales which exfoliate ; eyelids, especially lower, œdematous, corners reddened ; lachrymation ; ear involved ; itching and burning on head preventing sleep. *Merc. præcip. alb.* 3 gr. i. every third day. First the burning itching ceased. Then formation of blisters abated. Exfoliation continued a long time, but the skin finally became normal. (2) Girl, 2, eruption on face and large part of scalp, covered with thick yellow crust, matter exuding from cracks. Offensive odour ; swollen cervical glands. *Merc. præcip. alb.* 3 gr. i once in three days cured in four weeks.

Relations.—*Compare :* Dwarfish children, Bar. c., Syph. Eczema, Mez., Æthiops. ant.

SYMPTOMS.

6. **Face.**—Face : much flushed ; greatly swollen.—In one night a child (poisoned with 20 gr.) had undergone a remarkable change ; had become in appearance "quite an old man."

8. **Mouth.**—Gums much swollen.—Tongue : much coated ; thick greenish fur.

11. **Stomach.**—Thirst urgent.—Nausea and vomiting.—Vomits deeply blood-stained fluid.—Much pain at stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—After half an hour pain began in epigastrium, gradually spreading over whole abdomen.—Great pain in abdomen ; continuing after taking any, even liquid, food, for more than a week.—Constant griping.—Whole abdomen painful to pressure.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—One copious stool with mucous shreds in some quantities, much dark blood.—Numerous scanty stools with much blood.—Almost pure bile causing great scalding of anus.

24. **Generalities.**—Slight subsultus.—Collapse.—During the night the child shrieked as from great pain, in the morning it had changed to the appearance of an old man.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsy, semi-comatose.

27. **Fever.**—Cold, clammy skin, much congestion of cutaneous vessels.—General perspiration.

Mercurius Præcipitatus Ruber.

Red Precipitate. Red Oxide of Mercury. HgO. Trituration.

Clinical.—Anus, burning in. Chancroid. Gonorrhœa. Mucous patches. Pemphigus neonatorum.

Characteristics.—This intensely irritating mercurial was investigated by Hahnemann. All the usual mercurial symptoms were intensified. Hansen has used it in practice, and gives these as indications [which are not all found in the provings] : Gonorrhœa when the urethra is felt as a hard string. Phagedænic ulcer and bubo.

Indurated ulcer, deep, with red, hard edges, and especially when spreading. Syphilitic iritis when the pains have ceased. Pemphigus neonatorum and intertrigo syphilitica. Mucous patches on scrotum and by anus, with or without fissures. Eczema, acute or chronic, much sero-purulent or purulent exudation, also externally (in ointment 1 to 40 of prepared lard). Tinea tonsurans, circinata and sycosis. Folliculitis barbæ (internally and externally).—These are Hansen's own observations. In the symptoms of the proving a sensation "as of a hot iron in anus moving up and down" looks like a possible keynote.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Apprehension.

3. **Eyes.**—Fierce, intent look.—Chemosis.—Blepharitis (cured in a prover).

6. **Face.**—Remarkable redness of face and eyes.—Dropsical condition of face.—Cheeks and lips enormously swollen.

8. **Mouth.**—Inflamed gums.—Tongue enormously swollen and protruding.—Two holes in tongue.—Inside of mouth coated with a substance like decayed cheese.—Whole anterior portion of mucous membrane of cheeks, gums, and under surface of tongue sloughed away, and four teeth were lost in the process of syringing.—As the parts healed the jaws became completely closed by contracting cicatrices.—Tongue was reduced and firmly adherent to floor of mouth and cheeks.—Strong mercurial odour.—Burning in mouth and throat; pains prevent sleep.—Mouth very sore; flakes of epithelium separate.—Itching over whole mouth without salivation.—Profuse salivation.—Blood and saliva of the most fetid odour flowed constantly from mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Throat inflamed.—Burning like hot ashes on swallowing the powder.

11. **Stomach.**—Unquenchable thirst.—Nausea; vomiting.—Vomit: with cutting in abdomen; blackish blood; bloody mucus; followed by diarrhœa.—Pains in stomach and whole abdomen.—Agonising pain in stomach with burning heat and nausea.

12. **Abdomen.**—Occasional pain in l. hypochondrium.—Abdomen distended and painful to contact.—Agonising colic.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constant urging; gradually became <, and spread over whole intestinal canal, with constant sensation in anus as of a glowing hot iron moving up and down.—Most excessive tenesmus, with scanty discharge of blood, with cutting, burning pains.—Diarrhœa: excessively violent; with violent cramps.—Stools: mainly blood; involuntary, greenish, and offensive.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Larynx inflamed and swollen, even outside.—(Paroxysms of suffocation at night on lying down and while falling asleep; obliged to jump up suddenly, when it disappeared.)—Oppression of chest.

19. **Heart.**—(Violent palpitation that seemed as if it would burst the chest.—Small, hard pulse.)

24. **Generalities.**—General trembling.—Convulsions.—Cramps of internal organs; and in legs.—Spasmodic contraction of extremities.

27. **Fever.**—Cold, perspiring skin.—Cold sweat.

Mercurius Protoiodatus.

Mercurius iodatus. Green Iodide of Mercury. Mercurious iodide. HgI. Trituration.

Clinical.—Blepharitis ciliaris. Breast, tumour of. Catarrh. Chancre. Crusta lactea. Diphtheria. Eyes, syphilitic affections of. Goître. Intra-ocular affections. Leucorrhœa; of children. Ozæna. Pregnancy, vomiting of. Scabies sicca. Syphilis. *Throat, sore* Tonsillitis. Toothache. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—*Merc. iod.* has had a valuable proving, which has developed a distinct individuality based on the general *Merc.* characteristics. *Lyc.* (which is complementary to *Iod.*) is strongly recalled by some symptoms of *Merc. iod.*, and *Lyc.* relieved some of the symptoms of the proving. The right-to-left direction was manifested in the throat and chest symptoms; but unlike those of *Lyc.*, the throat symptoms were < by warm drinks. Cervical and parotid glands enormously swollen. Much accumulation of tenacious mucus in throat. *Merc. iod.* has a strong characteristic in the tongue—a thick yellow coat at the base; anterior part clean and red. There are many pains in the eyes and orbits. Farrington mentions "corneal ulcers looking as if they had been chipped out by finger-nail." *Merc. iod.* is a medicine of concomitants: There is a head pain following immediately a heart pain; pain in right forearm and left hip simultaneously; pain in heart with pain in abdomen. The teeth feel too long, < by closing the jaws. There is also irresistible desire to clench teeth, and the jaw is stiff and muscles tired from clenching teeth in sleep. Nausea at sight of food. Faint, sick feeling in hypogastrium. Black stools. A cough < by laughing. *Merc. iod.* is *suited to* scrofulous and syphilitic patients; to mucous surfaces covered with squamous epithelium; to effects of draughts whilst perspiring. Kent mentions the cure of "an ulcerated, indurated lump in breast, as large as a goose's egg, with knots in axilla, blueness of the part and no hope." *Merc. iod.* 100, given as often as the pains were severe, cured (*J. of Hcs.*, iv. 319). Touch and pressure <. Symptoms are < night; before 1 a.m.; on waking. < Rest. < Lying on left side (many symptoms). > Lying on right side (tired feeling in all limbs). Headache > when mind and body actively engaged. Writing < (arm pain). < At church (faint feeling). < Warm room; warmth of bed. < In spring. Very sensitive to cold and damp weather.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Hep.; palpitation, Lyc. *Follows well:* Lach. (scarlatina). *Compare:* Right to left, Lyc. (Merc. bin. left to right). Nausea in hypogastrium, Puls. Black stools, Lept. Cough < laughing, Arg. n. Pains all round orbit, Cinnab. (Farrington says the characteristic of Cinnab. is that "the pain shoots across the eye from canthus to canthus and seems to go around the eye." Merc. iod. somewhat approaches this.) < Warm drinks and empty swallowing, Lach. Thick yellow coating at base of tongue, K. bi. (Nat. p. golden yellow; Nat. s. dirty or greenish grey). < Lying left side, Phos., Arn., Spig. (opp. Merc., which has < lying right side).

Causation.—Cold draught when perspiring. Cold, damp weather. Spring.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—When in bed, imagined a man was in his room intending to perforate his throat with a gimlet (the idea lasted twenty-four hours).—Lively, merry, talkative.—Destructiveness ; moodiness ; depression of spirits.

2. **Head.**—Dull frontal headache on waking ; with dull soreness of bones of face.—Aching all over head with wave-like motion of blood.—Dizzy headache, like a rush of blood to head, followed by a violent pain above r. temple.—Dizziness when reading, and when rising from a chair.—Occasional shooting pains in temples ; sharp stitches.—Head feels dull and compressed, as if a heavy weight were pressing it down on pillow.—Head feels full and heavy.—Dull frontal headache, with pain in root of nose.—Throbbing pain in (fore) head.—Dull headache on awaking in morning.—Sharp pain on vertex. —Dull dizzy pains over vertex, with inclination to vomit, following immediately after a slight pain at heart.—Headache on vertex, or on r. side.—Severe shooting pain in forehead, superior arch of r. orbit, and root of nose.—Sensation as if skull were cracking.—Violent pain in r. side of head (over r. temple ; extending to nape).—Numbness of occiput and nape of neck with stiffness of neck.—Sharp pain in occiput after rising.—Persistent itching of vertex ; on l. side of vertex.—Itching of scalp.—Numbness and tingling of scalp.

3. **Eyes.**—Severe pain and soreness of r. orbit (on rising in morning) ; of superior arch ; of inferior arch ; of l. orbit (< by stooping).—Black clouds float before his eyes, when lying on his l. side.—Excessive photophobia.—(Corneal ulcers which look as if they had been chipped out by a finger-nail.

4. **Ears.**—Sharp, throbbing, boring pain, from within outward, deep in l. ear.—Sudden sharp pain in (r.) external meatus ; in internal meatus ; < by touch.

5. **Nose.**—Pain at root of nose (shooting pain).—A great deal of mucus in nose, must constantly clear it.—A great deal of mucus descends through posterior nares into throat.—The r. side of septum and r. nostril are very sore and much swollen.—Sharp pain in septum.—Painful spot on l. ala.

6. **Face.**—Dull bruised pain in r. malar bone, radiating into forehead and r. side of head, a small spot pulsates and burns like fire ; < by touch.—Sharp stitches through head and face.—Soreness of all the face, esp. the bones, with dull frontal headache.—Stinging in l. cheek.—Sharp throbbing in r. cheek.

7. **Teeth.**—Teeth feel too long ; cannot eat.—Sensation of dryness in teeth.—Pain in molars < bringing them together ; with feeling as if too long.—Sensation : as if pressed tightly together ; as if very tight in their sockets ; fulness, grinding, and drawing in teeth with constant desire to press them together.—Grinding at roots of teeth with occasional pain in abdomen ; with soreness deep behind umbilicus at 12 midnight.—Pressed teeth together so hard during sleep the muscles were lame and tired on waking.—Jaws stiff. —Toothache after filling.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth, teeth, and lips dry and sticky, back part of tongue is covered with a thick, dirty yellow coat.—Fine, bright, and red eruption on roof of mouth.—Tongue coated : yellowish white ; dirty yellow ; light brown.

—Small, red, raised elevations on tongue.—Coating always on back of tongue (thick, dirty yellow ; esp. on rising in the morning).—Coating bright yellow, tip and edges red.

9. **Throat.**—Burning in throat ; when swallowing saliva.—Dryness of mouth and throat ; with frequent empty swallowing.—Pharynx, tonsils, and uvula red and congested.—Fauces and pharynx red and inflamed ; tonsils swollen ; esp. r. ; sensation of a lump as if swollen.—(Cheesy white lumps on r. tonsil, each pricking as if a bit of toothpick stuck in every time he swallowed.)—Throat dry and burning with pain when swallowing.—Excessive secretion of tenacious mucus in throat, difficult to dislodge ; hawking causes gagging.—Posterior wall of pharynx dotted with patches of mucus and small spots, which look ulcerated.—The mucous patches on tonsils and walls of pharynx are easily detached.—Accumulation of mucus in throat in morning.

11. **Stomach.**—Thirst excessive ; for acids or sour drinks.—Nausea, with suffocation about heart and dizziness.—Weak, empty feeling at stomach, with nausea.—Nausea, with sensation of disgust at sight of food.—Burning at stomach, with pain as from a blow.—Sudden, sharp, momentary pain at stomach as if a knife were driven in.

12. **Abdomen.**—Hardness of abdomen.—Heat at umbilicus, as from a hot coal, **<** when inspiring.—Aching in region of liver, pain going from r. to l. and causing giddiness.—Stitching pain in region of liver **>** by pressing hand upon it.—Pain in l. hypochondrium, with dizziness on awakening in morning.—Faint, sick feeling in hypogastrium before stool.—Indolent buboes.

13. **Stool.**—Pressure high up in rectum with sensation of nausea and fainting.—Small stool, of very tough fæces, almost of consistency of putty, requiring great straining for their evacuations.—Stools : thin, light yellowish brown, frothy ; soft, copious, dark ; black.—Nightly (10 p.m.) inclination to stool with small evacuation disappeared during the proving.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine copious and of a dark red colour.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Sharp shooting stitches in end of penis, through glans.—Copious seminal emissions, preceded by lewd dreams.—Dreams that he must urinate ; this was followed by an emission.—Seminal emission, of which he knew nothing till morning.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses slight at onset, with pain.—Copious muco-purulent discharge from vagina the entire month.—Yellow leucorrhœa, esp. of young girls and children.—Morning sickness of pregnancy ; vomit, greenish yellow, bitter fluid, with burning and sinking at stomach.—(Breast, tumour of.)

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Slight hacking cough when inspiring.—Hoarseness and aphonia.—Goître with difficult breathing, suffocation at night ; cough **<** night, and arises from tickling in larynx and from laughing.

18. **Chest.**—Sharp pain in chest, behind sternum.—Throbbing pain behind sternum.—Stitches through (r. side of) chest.—The pains in the chest appear l. side ; those which appear r. side always proceed to l.—Sensation in l. breast above nipple as if wind was in cellular tissue ; frequent palpitation, a single kick and jump (**>** by *Lyc.*).

19. **Heart.**—Stitching pain in heart.—Sudden but lasting pain about heart, taking away breath.—Sudden spasmodic action of heart, she thought it had jumped out of its place.—Pulse weak, irregular.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Neck stiff, soreness in occiput, < when lying ; < when turning head.—Soreness and numbness between scapulæ.—Throbbing pain between shoulders.—Severe pain as if bruised over entire scapular region.—Throbbing pain in r. scapula.—Excruciating, sharp, sticking pain in back.

21. **Limbs.**—Bone pains.—Tired feeling in all limbs, < lying l. side, > lying r. side.—Pain in r. forearm and l. hip simultaneously.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Numbness and wearied feeling in r. arm, < by writing.—Lameness and stiffness of r. shoulder.—Rheumatic, laming pain in r. arm, < by writing.—Soreness and lameness of l. shoulder and arm at night when lying on the l. side.—Soreness and pain of r. arm ; < from pressure, rubbing and passive motion.—Sharp pain in r. shoulder, obliging him to cease writing.—Heavy feeling of r. arm.—Lame numbness of l. shoulder and l. arm.—Rheumatic pain in r. hand, at night, in bed.—In fingers : numbness ; stiffness ; pricking pains.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Weariness in the legs, with dull pains and tingling.—Heavy laming pains in the calves of both legs, with pain in l. knee-joint.—Pain in sole of l. foot, with feeling of faintness through the whole body.—Sharp pain in r. big toe.

24. **Generalities.**—Sticking pains : both scapulæ, r. temple, r. side of chest, l. ear, along outer borders of both hands and both little fingers.—Heaviness of limbs, with laziness and drowsiness.—Languid and sleepy.—Faintness, wants to lie down.—Excessive tired feeling of all limbs, esp. when lying on l. side, > by lying on r. side.—Glands swollen and indurated.—Milk crust in children of a syphilitic taint.

25. **Skin.**—Troublesome itching over whole body, not > by scratching ; < at night, esp. in bed.—Persistent itching spots over whole body, following each other in rapid succession.—Itching of scalp.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleeplessness without restlessness ; before 1 a.m.—Frightful dreams ; of coffins and drowning ; nightmare.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse weak, irregular, and labouring.—Chills with trembling all over body.

Mercurius Sulphocyanatus.

Sulphocyanide of Mercury. (Pharaoh's Serpents.) $Hg(SCN)_2$.

Clinical.—Diphtheria. Œsophagus, stricture of.

Characteristics.—The well-known scientific toy called "Pharaoh's serpents" is composed of the sulphocyanide of mercury. A boy ate one "serpent," and a man took one in water. The symptoms were observed on these two.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Excessive anxiety.
2. **Head.**—Vertigo on attempting to rise.
6. **Face.**—Pallor, great weakness, cold skin, and frequent shivering.

8. **Mouth.**—Constant salivation.—Disgusting metallic taste.

9. **Throat.**—Extreme redness of throat, with white membrane on tonsils.—Most violent burning in fauces.—Heat and constriction in œsophagus, with difficulty in swallowing and burning in epigastric region and nausea.

11. **Stomach.**—Vomiting.—Epigastrium painful to pressure.

13. **Stool.**—Bloody stools.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice rough and hoarse.—Tenacious expectoration.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse intermitting every three beats.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in shoulder-joint.

24. **Generalities.**—General prostration for some days.

Mercurius Sulphuratus Ruber, *see* Cinnabaris.

Mercurius Sulphuricus.

Hydrargyrum oxydatum sub-sulphuricum. Yellow precipitate. Turpeth mineral. $HgSO_4 2HgO$. [There is not a little confusion about the identity of this drug in the books. *Turpeth* is correctly given by Allen as $HgSO_4 2HgO$. Hering, who proved and introduced it, *calls* it *Turpethum* and *Turpeth mineral*, but gives the formula $HgSO_4$. The *Pharmacopœia* of the American Institute of Homœopathy *describes* the *white* sulphate, $HgSO_4$, under the heading Mercurius sulphuricus, but says it is "mentioned in Allen's *Encyclopædia*," vol. vi., p. 325 ; whereas it is *Turpeth*, the *yellow* precipitate, which is there spoken of.] Trituration.

Clinical.—Dropsy. Dysuria. Hydrothorax.

Characteristics.—Lippe is the chief clinical authority for this medicine. He considers it as important as *Ars.* in dropsies of the chest. The symptoms on which it has been prescribed are clinical, and have been well confirmed. Among them is this : "Pain in right chest extending to scapula ; he can scarcely breathe ; < 4 to 5 p.m." When *Merc. sul.* acts well, says Lippe, "it produces a profuse watery diarrhœa with great relief to the patient." It is particularly suited to hydrothorax depending on liver or heart affections. Other confirmed symptoms are : Soreness of tip of tongue. Œdema of legs. Scanty and scalding urine, but clear. Among the *Conditions* of *Merc. sul.* the most peculiar is : < In afternoon ; 4–5 p.m. > By profuse diarrhœa (dyspnœa). After diarrhœic stools there is numbness of legs.

Relations.—*Compare :* Cinnabar., Æthiops antimonialis, and other Mercuries. Also in hydrothorax, Ars. < Afternoon, Lyc. Dropsy, Dig.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Low-spirited ; with chilliness and yawning.—Ill-humour after eating.

2. **Head.**—Sensation of giddiness while standing, after headache.—Fulness in head with occasional stitches.—Soreness and heaviness through head (after breakfast and when walking about.)—Violent itching of hairy scalp throughout the proving.

3. **Eyes.**—Oppression over eyes.—Eyes < from sunlight.

4. **Ears.**—Burning in ears and in face, after a chill.

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing ; in sunshine ; with fluent coryza.—Swelling and soreness of tip of nose.—Itching of nose.

6. **Face.**—Pale, anxious countenance.—Swelling of parotid gland.

8. **Mouth.**—Gums and palate dark bluish (black), ulcerated margins.—Mouth clammy, and full of mucus in morning.—Burning, smarting, stinging pain on tip of tongue (l. side, in evening).—Tongue : Greenish yellow down middle ; coated white heavily ; yellowish at root ; the enlarged papillæ stand up like red points, with flat taste in mouth and a reduced pulse,—Lips, gums, fauces, mouth, and tongue swollen ; look dry and black.—Salivation.

9. **Throat.**—Heat and sensation of constriction in throat.—Dryness of tongue and throat.—Burning in mouth and throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Violent yellow vomiting.—Stomach so irritated nothing would stay on it an instant.—Pain ; weight in stomach ; tenderness.—Vomiting and diarrhœa.

12. **Abdomen.**—Coldness or burning in abdomen.—Woke 1 a.m. with severe pains along duodenum to umbilical region.—Soreness in inguinal glands.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—After drinking coffee, pain in abdomen as if diarrhœa would set in.—Stools soft and earlier in morning than usual.—Sudden and violent pressing to stool while walking compelling him to stand still, causing an anxious perspiration ; later the stools are forcibly gushing out in a hot, burning stream of yellow water ; followed by great debility, hiccough and belching.—After the diarrhœic stools sensation of fulness as from congestion to legs, esp. feet, they feel numb when standing.—Violent purging ; rice-water motions, some yellow.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Diminished secretion of urine, does not micturate frequently, but has constant pressure ; urine dark, becoming turbid with a scum on it.—Increased secretion of urine, without a sediment.—Urine scanty and scalding, but clear.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Gonorrhœa and syphilitic diseases, with great congestions to the parts.—Swelling of testicles.—Involuntary emission and lascivious dreams.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Roughness in throat and hoarseness.—Sensation of heat in larynx.—Increased expectoration of mucus from larynx and trachea.

18. **Chest.**—Burning in chest.—Pain in chest prevents him from

breathing.—Pain in r. side of chest, extending to scapula, can scarcely breathe, < from 4 to 5 p.m.—Pressure on chest.—Dyspnœa ; in children ; hydrothorax.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Numbness in l. forearm and hand, later numbness in r. hand.—Hands icy cold with blue nails.—Stiffness in arms.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in knees and lameness, esp. when walking.—Foot-sweat with soreness at ends of the nails.—Ulcers on ankles.

24. **Generalities.**—Most pains feel as if a dull stick pressed on the parts and were moving in diverse curved lines ; feels as if this pain were in the bones.—Debility with sleepiness.—Rheumatic pains.

25. **Skin.**—Induration of the glands.—Psoriasis : lepra.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent yawning and great sleepiness in afternoon.—Sleeplessness after midnight.—Awakens with headache in morning.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness running up back, with yawning and depression of spirits, followed by dull pain in forehead, burning in face and ears and slight fever.—Chilliness, restlessness, and heaviness in upper part of abdomen, frequent yawning and diminished secretion of urine (afternoon).

Methylene-blue.

Teleamethylthionine chloride. (A diphenyl amine compound, also classed as an "aniline colour"). $C_{16}H_{18}N_3SCl$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical. — Albuminuria. Cancer. Cystitis. Epithelioma. Gonorrhœa. Hemicrania. Kidneys, affections of. Malarial fever. Neuralgia. Neurasthenia. Pleurisy. Rheumatism. Rheumatoid arthritis. Spasms. Spinal irritation. Suppuration.

Characteristics.—*Methylene-blue* consists of small, indigo-coloured scaly crystals with a bronze-like tinge and dark green in transverse fracture. Slightly soluble in water, forming a deep blue solution. It has been used in old-school practice in doses of about three grains in capsules or pills in rheumatism of joints and muscles ; and in rheumatoid arthritis. The kidneys have a distinct attraction for *Meth.-b.*, as it appears in the urine within half an hour of the dose ; and if the kidneys have their normal permeability the whole is eliminated in thirty-six hours. If there is delay beyond this it indicates that the urea is not being perfectly eliminated and that a tendency to uræmia exists. The aniline products have been used as remedies for malignant growths. Mosetig, of Moorhof (*Med. Press*, Feb. 18, 1901), published a case treated with *Trichlorate of Aniline*, "an aniline dye." (The terminology of the aniline products has not always been accurately observed, and I am not sure that this is not identical with *Methylene-blue.* At any rate, it was an "aniline blue" that Mosetig used.) A man, 50, suffered from cancer of the femur. Mosetig injected into the groin a 1 per cent. solution of "*Trichlorate of Aniline*," increasing the strength, till four grammes were used at one injection. Almost an hour after the first injection the patient became dark blue ; the next

morning the discoloration was gone. After the four-gramme doses poisoning symptoms appeared—unconsciousness ; stertorous breathing ; feeble pulse ; the whole body becoming dark blue. Artificial breathing and stimulants brought the patient round in four hours. Smaller doses were used after that. In eight weeks he came home, cured, to follow his ordinary work. *Methyl-violet* 1 to 500 and 1 to 1,000 produced equally good results. E. Thomson (quoted *H. W.*, xxxiii. 48), states that *Meth.-b.* in 1–5 gr. doses, "with equal parts powdered nutmeg to prevent irritation of the bladder" (a useful item in view of the homœopathic employment), is valuable in habitual headache and hemicrania. Cardamantes, of Athens, gives 10 to 12 grs. ten hours before an expected malarial attack. He says it is useful in combination with *Quinine* or when *Quinine* has failed. Immunity from malaria seems to follow its continued use. *It is apt to cause cystitis.* In this connection an experience related in *H. W.* (xxxiii. 566) is important : A gentleman who suffered excruciating pains from calculus in the kidney, giving rise to pyelitis and cystitis, derived no benefit from any treatment till his doctor gave him *Meth.-b.* with occasional doses of *Eucalyptus. L'Art Médical* (Feb., 1900) gives an account of the use of *Meth.-b.* injection in pleurisies with serous effusion. C. H. Lewis, of New York, first drew off by aspiration 100 cubic centimetres of the liquid, dissolved in this 1 grm. of *Meth.-b.*, and reinjected it into the pleural cavity. The patient soon began to pass greenish urine, and the exudation quickly disappeared, partly from the diuretic effect of *Meth.-b.*, partly from its stimulating action on the pleura. A *watery* solution is not borne, causing pain and irritation of the pleura. The most definite homœopathic experience is that of Halbert (*H. W.*, xxxv. 541, quoting *Clinique*). Utilising the affinity of *Meth.-b.* for nerve tissues and nerve cells, Halbert has given it in 3x trituration with success in : Neuralgias of neurasthenia ; tremor in neurasthenia ; spasticity of hysterial contractions ; trophic disturbances, the result of nerve-exhaustion ; spinal irritation. He confirms its antimalarial powers, and commends it in typhoid as an intestinal antiseptic. An apparently hopeless case of typhoid was signally benefited by it, the tympanites disappearing as if by magic. Wherever there is pus infection it is indicated, and it has "made a record" with him in gonorrhœa and cystitis.

Relations.—*Compare :* Anilinum ; Pyrogen.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Unconsciousness.
2. **Head.**—(Hemicrania.—Habitual headache).
14. **Urinary Organs.**—Irritation of the bladder.—(Cystitis.—Gonorrhœa).—Urine greenish.
17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Stertorous breathing.
18. **Chest.**—Causes absorption of pleural effusion.
24. **Generalities.**—Turns the patient dark blue.—(Neurasthenia : tremors ; spastic hysterial contractions.—Pus infection).
27. **Fever.**—(Typhoid.—Malarial fever.—Fever of pus absorption).

Mezereum.

Daphne mezereum. Chamælia germanica. Mezereon. Spurge Olive. (Hilly woods over nearly whole of Europe and Russian Asia.) *N. O.* Thymelaceæ. Tincture of fresh bark gathered just before the plant flowers in February and March.

Clinical.—*Bones, affections of.* Coccygodynia. Constipation. Contraction of tendons. Crusta lactea. *Ear, affections of;* sensitive to air. *Erythema.* Exostoses. Eyes, affections of. Glands enlarged. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Hæmaturia. Hernia. *Herpes zoster. Impetigo. Irritation.* Leucorrhœa. Mercury, effects of. *Neuralgia.* Osteoma. Pediculosis. *Pityriasis.* Prolapsus ani. Pruritus senilis. Rheumatism. Scrofula. *Syphilis. Teeth, affections of.* Tinea capitis. Tinea versicolor. *Tongue, affections of;* swelling of. *Ulcers.* Vaccination.

Characteristics.—An idea of the virulence of this poison may be gathered from a case reported in Allen's *Appendix:* A pale girl, 14, having been advised to use Mezereum leaves to make her fat and rosy, went into the woods and used them freely on her cheeks and surrounding parts. Burning soon set in, the whole face swelled enormously, especially nose, eyelids, and hairy scalp. Severe and painful sneezing set in, delirium, dull, unbearable, pressing pains in forehead, a nauseous dryness in throat and constant irritation to dry cough. The face soon showed the appearance of erysipelas bullosum ; nostrils closed, she could only breathe through mouth ; febrile pulse, burning urine. Oil and compresses were applied, and after the second day desquamation occurred in large pieces. But health did not return. Debility, loss of vitality, mental depression bordering on idiocy followed ; then typhoid fever, lasting fully three months, to which she finally succumbed. Poisoning has also been observed from the effects of the berries: dryness and burning of throat and stomach ; intense thirst ; narcotism, coma, convulsions of eyes and upper limbs were observed. In a child of four, poisoned with the berries, these symptoms occurred : Swollen lips ; tongue furred and swollen, protruding, swallowing difficult. The tongue remained quite raw when other symptoms had passed away (*H. W.*, xxii. 466). Hahnemann records this : A robust man took Mezereum bark for some ailment, and continued it after the ailment disappeared. Soon, unbearable itching set in all over body, could not sleep a moment. Thirty-six hours after discontinuing it the itching was still increasing, then a few grains of *Camphor* removed it. *Mezereum* is the vegetable analogue of, and is one of the most important antidotes to, *Mercurius. Merc.* and *Mez.* antidote one another. Mind, skin, eyes, mucous membranes and bones are affected in much the same way by both ; they have the same sensitiveness to damp, cold, and warmth, and the same nightly aggravations. Nash mentions an exception to the < by warmth. In a man whom he cured with *Mez.* of obstinate facial neuralgia, the pains were brought on or greatly < by *eating*, and the only relief the man could get was by holding the painful side close to a *hot stove*. Only *radiated* heat was of any use, hot cloths, wet or dry, gave no relief whatever. *Mez.* affects the long bones more markedly

than others, and the least touch is intolerable ; but it has, like *Merc.*, a strong affinity for the facial bones and teeth. With *Mez.* the decay attacks the roots or sides rather than the crowns (which *Merc.* attacks). The toothache is < at night, < by touch, even with the tongue, and is > by holding the mouth open and drawing in air. Neuralgia about the eyes ; the pains radiate and shoot downward, and if there is in addition a sensation in the eye itself as if a cold wind were blowing in it the indications will be very strong. *Mez.* is one of Hahnemann's anti-psorics, and it meets many psoric manifestations. Carroll Dunham has recorded (*Science of Therapeutics*, 462) a notable case of deafness, due to suppressed psora. A youth, 17, deaf since four, and incapacitated thereby, secludes himself and broods over his trouble. Membranes thickened. At the age of three he had an eruption of thick, whitish scabs, hard, almost horny, covering the whole scalp. There were fissures through which exuded on pressure a thick, yellowish pus, often very offensive. Much itching and disposition to tear off the scabs with the finger-nails, < at night. The treatment (allopathic) was vigorous : A tar cap was placed on the head, and when firmly adherent to the scabs was violently torn off, scabs and all, leaving the whole scalp raw. This was painted with a saturated solution of *Arg. nit.* The eruption did not reappear, but from that time the child was deaf. The eruption was the very counterpart of an eruption observed in a proving by Wehle. *Mez.* 30, three globules in a powder of sugar of milk, was given on each of these dates—February 3, March 1, and September 28, 1857, and January 26, 1858. Improvement set in slowly after the first dose, which was only repeated when the effect of each preceding dose seemed to be exhausted. Finally the hearing was for all practical purposes completely restored. The action of *Mez.* in catarrhal cases is illustrated in another case (*Amer. Hom.*, xxi. 417). Miss M. R., 39, brunette, had chronic catarrh. The left ear had long been deaf, and the right had begun to fail. There were noises in the ears. Drum membranes retracted and scarred. The symptoms were : Excessive sensitiveness to the air, even of a fan, and occasionally a sensation as if air went through to the throat. Mucous membrane of naso-pharynx granular and irritable. A dose of *Mez.* given before each meal entirely relieved the symptoms. The ulcers of *Mez.* have thick, yellowish, white scabs. Vesicles appear now and then, and itch and burn. Lint dressings stick to them, and when they are torn away bleeding occurs. Burning vesicles on the sides of the fingers ; and ulcers on finger-joints. With eczema there is intolerable itching, < in bed and from touch. Vaccinal eczemas are frequently of the *Mez.* type. *Mez.* is often of great service in herpes zoster, both during the eruption and for the neuralgia remaining after, especially if the pains are burning. In a lecture on *Mez.* by T. S. Hoyne (*Med. Vis.*, xiii. 65) are collected many cases illustrating the action of the remedy. Here is a mental case (in a woman) treated by W. E. Payne : No rest when alone ; wants company. Ideas vanish while talking ; cannot repeat what has been learned by heart. *Looks through the window for hours without being conscious of objects around.* Does not know what she is about ; forgets what she is about to utter ; looks ill-humoured, pale, wretched,

fallen away. *Apprehensiveness at pit of stomach, as when expecting some very unpleasant intelligence.* All symptoms relieved in a single night by *Mez.* 20. (I give the italics as in the original.) Among neuralgic cases are the following: (1) Man, 28, violent neuralgia, boring pain in left lower jaw-bone, extending to temple and ear. < Night, > from pressure. *Mez.* 3 relieved in two hours (S. R. Geiser). (2) H. G., stout, healthy-looking negro, left supra-orbital neuralgia recurring daily at 9 a.m., increasing till noon, declining till 4 p.m., when it entirely departed leaving no soreness behind. Pain = flow of tears. *Mez.* 1 cured permanently after other remedies had failed (J. W. Vance). (3) Mrs. X. had pain in right eye-tooth, daily increasing. Felt too long. Pains much < by pressure on crown and outside root. *Mez.* 2 cured (Oehme). (4) Toothache in incisor tooth in lady. Tooth feels elongated, loose, excessively sensitive, with sensation as if being raised out of its socket. Upper part of tooth excessively painful. *Mez.* 200 cured in a few hours (Hempel). (5) The fastenings of a hammock broke, and a lady on it fell, striking the sacrum and coccyx on the stump of a tree. She suffered excruciating pain. *Arn.* was applied locally. In a few weeks she came home, and the coccyx was still so tender she could not sit—only lie or stand. *Arn.* internally and externally for two weeks had no influence. *Mez.* 2 cured in five days (Oehme).—"Constipation after confinement" has proved a good indication for *Mez.* : " My stools are as hard as stone, and as large as my arm. I feel as if they would split me open. They come in sections like mouthfuls, and I become much exhausted and tremble with weakness. Every stool is immediately preceded by chills, and followed by long stitches up rectum." *Mez.* 12 produced a natural stool in twelve hours (H. Noah Martin). *Green discharges* according to Cooper strongly indicate *Mez.* It has cured a case of dry crust on scalp and falling out of hair, accompanied with short sight. *Daphne laureola*, the British representative of the genus, has cured scald-head when *Mez.* failed. The symptoms in this case were < by day, whereas *Mez.* has < at night. The pains of *D. laureola* come on in the morning and affect the entire head or whole left side : *Guaiac.* pains are also < by day and > by warmth (Cooper). Cooper gives me the following cases : (1) Woman, 48, had rheumatism which came on ten years before in hands from wearing wet gloves, and extended later to arms and knees ; stiffness on walking with loss of muscular power, < in hot weather, "pins and needles" in fingers on elevating arms, cannot grasp things, sometimes one hand burns when other is cold, climacteric flushings. Great relief from *Mez.* ϕ. (2) Girl, 18, getting thin, with headache across forehead, temples, and eyes, a throbbing with sickness of stomach and water-brash, always < by movement ; bowels very confined ; menses never appeared. *Mez.* cured ; (3) Pimples on ankles and backs of feet, horrid taste and clamminess of mouth in morning, pimples > by hard scratching, sluggish bowels. *Mez.* cured. H. B. Esmond (*H. R.*, vii. 41) cured with *Mez.* 3x a youth, 17, who had been afflicted with "salt rheum" as long as he could remember. It was absent in summer, but every autumn, as soon as cold weather came, face, neck, hands, and forearms would break out and continue sore till warm weather returned.

Another indication for *Mez.* is hypersensitiveness of the ear to air. It has cured a case in which there was a feeling as if air went through the ear to the throat. The rectum and anus are the seat of many characteristic symptoms, stitches, burning itching. During stool the rectum prolapses and the sphincter closes upon the protruded part. This constricting tendency is noticed in the throat and stomach, and also in the tendons. The leg is shortened with pain in hip. Tension in muscles of chest. Pain and stiffness in muscles of neck. Cramp-like contraction over chest and back; and across front of chest. *Sensations* are: Head as if drunk; as if everything in the head would press asunder; as if skull would split; as if top of head gone; as if head bruised; as if head was in an ants' nest. Eyes as if too large; as if drawn back into head. Ears as if too open; as if air pouring into them; as if tympanum was exposed to cold air; as if air was distending right external meatus. Teeth feel too long. Hard palate, feels as if made of wood. Throat as if narrowing. As if food remained a long time in stomach. Stools feel as if they would split anus. Chest feels too tight. Limbs feel shortened. As if fire darting through muscles. As if millions of insects were crawling on him. Sensation of lightness of body. Bones are very sore and feel distended. Diseased parts wither. *Mez.* is *suited to:* Light-haired persons; phlegmatic temperament; irresolute. The plant flowers in very early spring, even when snow is on the ground, and it is suited to complaints which come on in the earliest months of the year. < From cold; damp; cold winds; sudden changes of weather; heat; warm food. Head pains are > wrapping up head. Prosopalgia > by heat of stove (not by other heat). Drawing in air > toothache. < From touch or pressure. < From motion. Lying down < itching of scalp. Stooping > headache. < Evening and night. < During menses (burning itching inner side of throat). Affections go from above downward; from within outward; and from right to left.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Aco., Bry., Calc. (headache), K. iod., Merc., Nux. *It antidotes:* Merc., Nit. ac., Phos., Alcohol. *Compatible:* Calc., Caust., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Nux, Pho., Puls. *Compare:* In ciliary neuralgia, Spi. (Mez. pains radiate and shoot down, cold feeling in eye; Spi., stabbing pains in or radiating from eye, eyeballs feel swollen), Thuj., Ced., Ars., Merc. Protruded and constricted rectum, Lach. Eczema, Rhus, Anac. Ulcers on finger-joints, Bor., Sep. Feeling of cold wind blowing in eye, Croc. (across eye), Med., Syph., Thuj. (out of eye). Blinking, Mercurialis. Nausea in throat, Cycl., Phos. ac., Stan., Val. (in rectum, Ruta; in hypogastrium, Puls.). Stitch in rectum, Ign., Pho. Long bones, Angust. Carious teeth, Kre. Vesicles appear round ulcers and itch, Hep. Pains in periosteum < at night, Phyt., Merc. Rheumatism and skin, Guaiac., Anac., Rhus.

Causation.—Anger. Mercury. Vaccination.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Hypochondriacal humour, with sadness and tears.—(Fearfu depression, miserable feeling).—Anguish and inquietude, esp. in solitude, with

wish for society.—Indifference about everything and everybody around him. —Aversion to talk. it seems to him to be hard work to utter one word.—Disposed to reproach others or to quarrel.—Irresolute.—Everything seems dead and nothing makes a vivid impression.—Peevishness.—Passion.—Unfitness for labour.—Weak memory (mind is easily confused).—Mental torpor.—Slow conception.—Ideas are frequently lost.

2. **Head.**—Stupefying confusion in head, as from intoxication, or immoderate pollutions.—Vertigo, which causes falling on one side, with sparkling before eyes.—Headache, with shuddering and shivering, < in open air.—(Splitting headaches: head throbs on movement, begins in frontal sinuses, patient gets rapidly thin, and brings up water from stomach with straining; feels low and weak.)—Pressive and stunning headache, on one side only of brain.—Headache in temples and sides of head after an exertion and from talking much.—Violent headache and great sensitiveness to least contact after a slight anger.—Compressive or cramp-like pain, as if head were being severed. —Violent, pulsative, and pressive pains in whole head, forehead, nose, and teeth, < by the slightest movement.—Thrilling headache, with vomiting of mucus.—Sensation of torpor, with drawing pains in one side of head.—Pains in bones of cranium, < by touch.—Painful sensitiveness of scalp and of hair to touch.—Gnawing itching in scalp.—Itching eruption on head, sometimes moist.—Head covered with a thick leather-like crust, under which thick and white pus collects here and there, and the hair is glued together.—On head great elevated white scabs, under which ichor collects in great quantity, and which begins to be offensive and breed vermin.—The scabs on head look chalky and extend to eyebrows and nape of neck.—Burning, biting itching on scalp, principally on vertex, when scratching the locality changes but the itching becomes <; this is followed by very sore boils and humid eruptions, < at night and when lying down.—(Hard scabs on head six months, no irritation, much oozing with weakness and trembling of ankles.)—Pains in bones of scalp (on both sides) with swelling and caries, great sensitiveness to contact, cold, motion, < in evening.—Numbness of scalp, with drawing pain in it, generally only on one side; < from cold contact and in evening. —> By heat.—Dandruff, white, dry.

3. **Eyes.**—Inclination to wink with eyes.—Dryness in eyes, with pressure in them.—Twitching of muscles around eyes.—Lachrymation, with smarting in eyes.—Staring at one spot.—Pain, as if balls of eyes were too large, with aching.—Sensation as if eyes drawn back into head.—Eyes feel strained.—Smarting in internal canthi.—Inflammation of eyes; conjunctiva injected, dirty red.—Three days after one dose *Mez.* ϕ eyes became bloodshot, first one then the other, with cramp in both feet and l. upper limb, < night. (R. T. C.)—Myopia, or presbyopia.—Sparks before eyes.—Obstinate twitching of the muscles of the l. upper lid.—Pupils contracted.

4. **Ears.**—Otalgia, with drawing and acute pullings.—Itching and oozing eruption behind ears (scratching causes small elevations, they are scratched off and feel sore).—Hardness of hearing.—Sensation of stoppage of ears.—Ears feel as if they were too open, and as if air were pouring into them, or as if the tympanum were exposed to the cold air, with a desire to bore with fingers into ear.—Sensation as though air were distending the r. external meatus; afterward in l.; as if roaring would occur.—Tinkling in

ears, sometimes with drowsiness.—[Cooper supplies the following additions] : Deafness with headache all over head, < on vertex, as if the bone were breaking, a splitting headache with tenderness of scalp, begins across root of nose and eyes and is < at night, also a sick feeling after food (cured).—Bursting sensation in r. ear with neuralgia of whole side of head (cured).—A rumbling in ears, with feeling of fulness and pressure and dimness of sight (produced).—Swelling of r. ear and itching as if a boil were forcing itself through concha (produced).—Adenoids, post nasal ; deafness < when eating, slight otorrhœa, stuffiness of l. nostril with ozæna.—Very deaf, both membranes highly vascular following cold and acute headache of r. side of head ; deafness had lasted 2½ months (cured).—Heavy dulness in l. ear with itching in both eyelids, could scratch them to pieces (cured).

5. **Nose.**—Twitching (visible) on root of nose.—Excoriation of interior of nose.—Diminution of smell, with sensation of dryness in nose, and sometimes ineffectual desire to sneeze.—Frequent sneezings, accompanied by pain of excoriation in chest.—Fluent coryza, with secretion of liquid and yellow (thin, at times bloody) mucus, excoriation and burning in nose, and eruption on lips, and burning of upper lip.—(Ozæna, 15 years, in woman, 35, < l. nostril : *Mez.* 3x irritated nostril, was then omitted and discharge ceased ; this occurred several times, till quite cured.—After *Mez.* ϕ, sneezes many times for twenty-four hours, then gets darting pains from head to foot and is hardly able to bear anything to touch her for three days.—R. T. C.)

6. **Face.**—Grey, earthy complexion.—Face and forehead hot and red, with great restlessness and peevishness.—Paleness of face.—Cramp-like and stunning pressure on cheek-bone, sometimes only on one side (r.), and extending to eye, temple, ear, teeth, neck, and into shoulder.—Drawings in jaw-bones.—Continued and painful twitching in cheeks and eyelids.—Frequent troublesome twitching of muscles in middle of r. cheek.—Furunculi on face.—Child scratches its face constantly ; it becomes covered with blood.—In night child scratches its face so that the bed is covered with blood in morning ; face is covered with a scab, which the child keeps constantly tearing off anew, and on the spots thus left raw large, fat pustules form.—The ichor from scratched face excoriates other parts.—A honey-like scab around mouth.—Skin of face is of a deep inflammatory redness, the eruption is humid and fat.—Excoriation and burning in lips and commissures.—Lips swollen and cracked, with exfoliation ; swelling of lower lip with rhagades.—Upper lip ulcerated, with burning pain when touched.—Shootings in submaxillary glands.

7. **Teeth.**—Pains in carious teeth.—The hollow teeth decay suddenly.—Drawing, burning, or boring shootings in teeth, and into cheek-bones, and temples.—Jerking and tearing pains in teeth.—Sensation as if teeth were set on edge, and too long.—Toothache < by touch and by movement, as well as during the shiverings in evening.—Teeth pain when touched by the tongue.—Ebullition of blood to the head, shiverings and constipation, during toothache.—Teeth coated with fetid mucus.—Teeth speedily become carious.—Burning vesicles in gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Burning vesicles in mouth and on tongue.—Tongue swollen, protruding.—Tongue quite raw.—Constant burning in mouth.—Burning in the mouth and throat.—Impeded speech.

9. **Throat.**—Pressive pain in throat on swallowing.—Roughness, excoriation, smarting scraping, and lancinating in throat and palate.—Burning in throat (pharynx) and in œsophagus.—Inflammation of throat.—Constriction and contraction of pharynx; the food presses on the part during deglutition.

10. **Appetite.**—Beer has a bitter taste, and is thrown up when taken.—Increased hunger at noon.—Great hunger or loss of appetite.—Violent hunger in afternoon and evening.—Unusual longing for ham fat.—Burning in the stomach, mouth, and throat, > by eating (swallowing the food).—Repugnance to food.

11. **Stomach.**—Frequent and empty risings, esp. after drinking.—Sensation of nausea in throat.—Sensation as if posterior part of throat were full of mucus, same after hawking.—Nausea, with accumulation of water in mouth, shuddering and trembling of whole body.—Violent vomitings of greenish and bitter mucus, accompanied by headache.—Vomiting of blood.—Aching in stomach.—Burning, and sensation of heat in stomach.—Inflammation of stomach.—Contraction of diaphragm.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen hard and tense.—Chronic, cramp-like, acute, pulling, pressive, constrictive, and shooting pains in abdomen.—Stitches in l. hypochondrium.—Dull pain in region of spleen.—Heaviness in abdomen.—Sensation of heat, and burning in abdomen.—Inflammation of intestines.—Expansive pressure in inguinal ring.—Drawing in inguinal glands.—Flatulent colic, with rumbling and borborygmi in abdomen, difficult respiration, and shivering.—Many short, fetid, flatulent discharges, esp. before the stool.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Difficult stools, of the consistence of thick pap, with urgent want to evacuate.—Constipation.—Constipation, stool dark brown, in knots, very hard balls, with great straining, but not painful.—Stools soft, brown, smelling sour.—Soft stool in evening, fermented stool, not fully digested, smelling very offensive or sour.—Excessive diarrhœa (small stools) with intolerable colic.—Brown fæces, containing some white, glistening bodies.—Scanty, soft, frequent evacuations.—Violent diarrhœa, with insupportable pains in abdomen.—[Passes large quantities of blood by bowel with diarrhœa and sickness; is bilious (cured).—*Mez.* often relieves constipation, esp. with hepatic and uterine inertia.—R. T. C.]—During (or after) stool, prolapse of rectum with constriction of anus, which makes it very difficult to replace; sore and painful to touch.—Before and after stool, creeping in rectum as from ascarides.—Stitch in rectum; upwards (in afternoon).—Biting, sore pain in anus on walking, and a burning in rectum.—Pain in anus and anterior part of penis.—Pinching in anus and near anus l. side.—Crawling in anus; much itching.—Tenesmus, tearing and drawing in anus and perinæum, and through whole urethra.—Coldness and shuddering, before, and after the evacuation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Diminished secretion of urine.—In morning and forenoon, frequent discharges of large quantities of pale urine.—Flock-like cloudiness, and reddish sediment in urine.—Hæmaturia.—Sticking in kidney, and pain as if torn.—Pain, as from excoriation, in urethra.—Discharge of mucus from urethra.—Discharge of a few drops of blood after urinating.—Biting burning in forepart of urethra at close of micturition.—After micturition, itching at prepuce.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Tearing, jerking, and lancination, in penis.—Tearing and burning lancinations in the end of the glans.—Heat and swelling of penis.—Violent erections and increased sexual desire.—Swelling of testicles.—Fine pricking stitches in penis and tip of glans.—Abundant secretion of smegma behind glans, like gonorrhœa balani.—Swelling (painless) of scrotum.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Chronic leucorrhœa, like white of eggs (malignant, corroding), sometimes also serous.—Menses : too frequent and lasting too long; scanty with leucorrhœa and prosopalgia; suppressed.—During pregnancy, diarrhœa and prolapsus recti.—After confinement, constipation, burning and stitches in rectum.—(Climacteric flushings remain away for several months.)

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness, with burning and dryness in throat, irritation which excites coughing, rawness in chest, and difficult respiration.—Violent cough, when lying down.—Dry cough, with retching and vomiting, in evening, and at night.—Desire to draw a long breath.—Spasmodic, violent whooping-cough, caused by an irritation in larynx, extending to chest, expectoration in morning, of a yellow, albuminous, tough mucus, tasting salt.—The cough is < in evening till midnight; or day and night, with tension over thorax; when eating or drinking anything hot (has to cough till the food is vomited up); from drinking beer.—Violent inclination to cough low down in trachea; cannot loosen anything by the cough.

18. **Chest.**—Difficult respiration.—Pain in chest, during inspiration, as if there were adhesions in lungs, and the cavity of the chest were too narrow.—Aching in chest.—Painful tension of muscles of chest.—The chest feels too tight on stooping.—Pain, as from excoriation and burning in sternum.—Stitches in chest, < during inspiration; in (r.) side of chest, < from drawing a long breath.

19. **Pulse.**—Pulse intermittent; full, tense, hard.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Painful rigidity of nape of neck, and of neck and external muscles; in r. side of neck and throat, < on motion.—Tearing jerking in sides of neck.—Rheumatic pains in muscles of shoulder-blade; they feel tense and swollen, and prevent motion.—Shootings in back.—Contractive and tensive pain in back, extending to sacrum.—Sacral pains.—(Coccyx tender and sore, from a fall).

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Dislocating pain in shoulder-joint.—R. arm feels sprained on top of shoulder.—Pain, as from excoriation, in axillæ (r.).—R. hand cold (while writing), l. warm (in a warm room).—Cold hands.—Trembling in r. hand.—Tips of fingers powerless, cannot hold anything.—The hands (and feet) go to sleep continually.—Drawing and rheumatic tension in arms, with paralytic weakness.—Paralysis of flexors.—Jerking pains in shoulders, arms, hands, and fingers.—Swelling and heat of arm and hand, with twitching and pricking in muscles.—Ulcers on finger-joints.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Jerking in hip-joint, as far as knee.—Contraction of leg.—R. hip-joint feels sprained on walking.—Twitching of whole of r. leg.—Pain in hip, the leg is shortened.—Whole leg covered with elevated white scabs.—(Ulcer on leg with intense itching in surrounding skin and in scalp, much < in warmth; with slight diarrhœa.)—Cracking in r. knee when rising in morning.—Legs and feet go to sleep.—Stitches in toes of r. foot.—Pain in

periosteum of the long bones, esp. the tibia, < at night in bed, and then the least touch is intolerable.—Pains in bones of thighs and legs.—Tearing, drawing, and tension in thighs, legs, feet, and toes.—Tension and stiffness in knees.—Jerking, and pressive pain in tibia.—Hard swelling of calves of legs.—Jerking pain in toes.—Violent pains in bones of feet ; in bones of instep, < when walking.—Pain in ball of little toe.

24. **Generalities.**—[This remedy is often useful in cases of very violent neuralgic pains about the teeth or face, particularly if the pain be in the l. bone, running toward ear ; also neuralgic pains at night in teeth.—Affections of any kind appearing on external head, principally r. side ; teeth in l. side ; forehead ; shin-bone.—Collection of water in mouth, *i.e.*, "mouth waters."——Urine with real flakes, which float about on the top.—Subsultus tendinum, as in typhoid fever, &c., when by putting the fingers on the wrist or on other parts of the body the tendons are felt to jump and jerk.—Burning, darting sensation in the muscles like fire darting through them.—H. N. G.]—Drawing, rheumatic tearing, and tension in the limbs, with paralytic weakness.—Thrilling pains, which leave a distressing sensation behind them, for a long time.—Drawing pains in one side of body, with shivering.—Pains, accompanied by shivering and shuddering.—Gnawing pains, as from excoriation in mucous membranes.—Burning in the organs of digestion.—Burning of internal parts, with external chilliness.—Inflammation and swelling of bones; esp. shafts of cylindrical bones ; caries, after abuse of Mercury.—Ulceration of bones.—Tension in muscles.—Hot, jerking stitches in various parts of body.—Jerking and quivering of muscles.—Drawings and sensation of weakness in joints ; joints feel bruised and weary, as if they would give way.—Contusive pain, and heaviness in all limbs.—Heaviness and indolence of body.—Feeling of great lightness of body.—General sick feeling.—Bending of body in walking.—Emaciation or bloatedness of body and face, with enlargement of abdomen in children.—Pain in the glands.—Abscesses of fibrous parts or tendons.—Predominance of sufferings on one side of the body.—Symptoms < in the evening ; < on touching part affected ; and on movement.—Great susceptibility to cold air.—Sensitiveness to washing with cold water in morning.

25. **Skin.**—Sensitiveness to touch.—General desquamation of skin of body ; usual liver spots on chest and arms become dark and desquamate.—Red rash, itching violently ; < in bed, from touch ; burning and change of place after scratching.—Cutaneous ulcers form over bony protuberances.—Ulcers with thick, whitish, yellow scabs, under which thick, yellow pus collects.—Skin covered with elevated white scabs.—Itching, esp. at night (when in bed), more violent and painful (and changed to burning) after scratching the parts, and sometimes with swelling of the part that has been scratched.—Gnawing itching as from vermin.—Miliary eruptions, sometimes chronic.—Furunculi.—Inflamed ulcers, with burning and shooting, or with gnawing pain of excoriation.—Inflammation and swelling of the bones, rachitis, caries.—Ulcers : with an areola, sensitive and easily bleeding when removing the linen, which sticks, painful at night, the pus tends to form an adherent scab, under which a quantity of pus collects, burning and stinging with inflammation.—Vesicles around the ulcers, itching violently and burning like fire.—Suppuration after inflammation.

26. **Sleep.**—Great sleepiness by day, with agitated and unrefreshing sleep, at night.—Shocks in body during sleep.—Waking early (towards 2 or 3 a.m.) in consequence of nightmare.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse full and hard; in the evening accelerated; intermitting at times.—Chilliness, shiverings, and coldness of whole body, esp. in hands and feet, with violent thirst, and sometimes without a desire for warmth.—Chill predominates even in warm room.—Chill with thirst and desire for heat.—Chill from upper arms, extending to back and legs.—Heat in bed, mostly in the head.—Intermittent fever; chill over the whole body accompanied by asthmatic contraction and tightness of chest, in front and back.—During cold stage, a peculiar thirst; dryness in back of mouth, with accumulation of saliva in fore part without any desire to drink.—During cold stage, drowsiness in the warm room.—Sleep, with sweat, after the shiverings (without previous heat).—Fever, accompanied by headache, and paleness of face, the splenetic region painful, swollen, and hard, weakness and great susceptibility to cold air; tertian fever.—Violent inflammatory fever.

Millefolium.

Achillea millefolium. Yarrow. *N. O.* Compositæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Asthma. Cancer. Chlorosis. *Consumption.* Dentition. Diarrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Enuresis. Epilepsy. Fistula lachrymalis. Hæmatemesis. Hæmaturia. Hæmoptysis. Hæmorrhages. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Leucorrhœa of children. Lochia, too profuse; suppressed. Milk, absence of. Nipples, sore. *Nose, bleeding of.* Puerperal convulsions. Puerperal fever. Rodent ulcer. Sterility. Sycosis Hahnemanni. Tetanus. Varices.

Characteristics.—Yarrow was named *Achillea* by Linnæus because the plant is mentioned in the Iliad as having been used by Achilles, on the instruction of Chiron, to heal the wounds of his soldiers. The knowledge of the vulnerary powers of *Mill.* is thus of great antiquity. It received its popular name, "Nose-bleed," because nose-bleed comes on if the leaves are inserted into the nostrils. There is another species of *Achillea*, besides *A. millefolium*, indigenous to Great Britain, *A. ptarmica*, called "sneeze-wort" from its sternutatory properties. *Millefol.* in its hæmorrhages and vulnerary action is closely allied to *Arn.*, and it has another action common to many Compositæ, that of a convulsant. But this action is again allied to its hæmorrhagic power, for it is chiefly (but not exclusively) in relation to suppressed hæmorrhages (menses) or other secretions as the lochia or milk that the convulsions occur. The hæmorrhages are chiefly florid. As well as hæmorrhages, there are copious mucous discharges, especially when these are due to atony. *Mill.* has a very pronounced relation to pregnancy and the puerperal state. Varicose veins in pregnant women have been cured with it. C. W. (*H. W.*, xxvi. 108) relates an interesting experience. A man had severe diarrhœa, profuse dark chocolate-coloured stools, verging on black, and slightly tinged with

blood. A club doctor had failed to relieve, but an old woman cured the man with "millefoil tea." C. W. had a collie dog which, when excited, would pull up grass or weeds and swallow them. When it happened to be millefoil this invariably caused: First, rattling of fluid in the bowels, then dark chocolate diarrhœa, changing to black, very offensive, finally blood-tinged. This lasted a day or two. It was at length found that *Ars. iod.* 3x in solution was a complete antidote. Given every ten minutes, as soon as rattling came on, it effectually stopped it. The dog also had fissured pads. *Ars. iod.* did nothing for these, but *Ars.* 30 cured. *Peculiar sensations* are: As if he had forgotten something. As if all blood ascended to head. Right side of head as if screwed together. As if too much blood in eyes. As if cold air passing out of ear. As of a liquid moving from stomach to intestines. Pain as from a blow or sprain in right tendo Achillis. *Mill.* is suited to all wounds which bleed profusely, sprains, and over-lifting. The symptoms are < by stooping; < doubling the body (burning in stomach); < much exertion; < by lifting. Lying down > nausea; < hæmoptysis. Violent exercise > vertigo. Symptoms < by coffee, > by wine. *Mill.* is *suited to* the aged; atonic; women and children.

Relations.—Ant. t. relieves the vertigo of Mill., *Ars.* i. the diarrhœa. Mill. *Antidotes:* Arum mac. *Incompatible:* Coffee (= congestion to head). *Compare:* Erech. (epistaxis and hæmoptysis); Senec. aur. (hæmaturia). Ham. and Ipec. (hæmorrhages); Plat. (Mill. red, clotted; Plat. dark, clotted); Bry., Ustil., and Ham. (hæmatemesis); Aco. (hæmorrhages, profuse flow of bright red blood—Aco., anxiety; Mill., absence of anxiety). The Compositæ generally, Arn., Bellis, Calend., &c.

Causation.—Falls (from height). Over-exertion. Lifting. Suppressed lochia. Suppressed menses. Suppressed milk.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Violent, irritable.—Averse to work.—Seems to have forgotten something; does not know what he is doing or wants to do; head dull and confused, esp. evening; < after coffee.—Very excited, with pain in pit of stomach.—Sighing and groaning of children.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, falls to r. side and backward, when moving slowly, walking, but not when taking violent exercise; with nausea when stooping, not when lying down (> by *Ant. t.*).—Dull pain in vertex.—Confused, dull headache.—Slight throbbing in arteries of head and face.—Violent movements and painful beatings in head.—Rush of blood to head.—Sensation, as if all the blood were carried towards head.—Acute drawing pains and shootings in r. side of head; sensation in r. side of head as if screwed together.—Violent headache, he strikes head against bed-post or wall, with twitching of eyelids and muscles of forehead.—Sensation of constriction in skin of forehead.—Hair becomes tangled.

3. **Eyes.**—Glistening, brilliant eyes.—Agglutination of eyes in morning.—Lachrymation and discharges from eyes (fistula lachrymalis).—Sensation of too much blood in eyes.—Inward piercing pressing in eyes, to root of nose

and sides of forehead.—Clear, bright vision.—Fog, not near eyes, but at a distance.

4. **Ears.**—Sensation of stoppage in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Nose-bleed.—Nose-bleed with congestions to head and chest.—Stuffed nose.

6. **Face.**—Sensation of heat, as if blood was rising to head.—Redness of face without internal heat.—Tearing : in face to temples ; r. lower jaw to ears ; then teeth.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache : from heating things ; rheumatic, with diseased gums.—Gumboil.—Ulcers on gums.—Stomacace.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue swollen and coated.—Thirst ; mouth dry.

9. **Throat.**—Elongation of palate.—Uvula relaxed.—Ulceration of throat ; pain in l. side when swallowing.

11. **Stomach.**—Painful gnawing and digging in stomach as from hunger.—Burning in stomach, extending to chest.—Violent pain in pit of stomach (during retrogressive small-pox).—Vomiting when coughing.—Nausea with vertigo.—Hæmatemesis.—Cramps in stomach, with a sensation of a liquid flowing from stomach to anus.—Burning pain in stomach.—Sensation of fulness in stomach ; as if stomach were contracted and filled with earth.—Eructations.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in region of liver.—Congestions to portal system.—Colic during menstruation.—Ascites.—Incarcerated hernia.—Pain as from incarcerated flatulence.—Frequent emission of fetid flatulence.—Violent colic, with bloody diarrhœa (during pregnancy).—Dysentery.—Abdomen distended.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Bleeding hæmorrhoids ; profuse flow of blood from bowels.—Diarrhœa, preceded by rattling of fluids in abdomen, profuse chocolate-coloured stools, changing to black, very offensive, becoming blood-streaked.—Mucous diarrhœa ; bloody ; dysentery.—Ascarides.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Hæmaturia.—Involuntary micturition ; of children.—Bloody urine.—Catarrh of bladder from atony.—Stone in bladder, with retention of urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Swelling of penis or testicles.—The semen is not discharged during an embrace.—Spermatorrhœa.—Sycotic excrescences.—Gonorrhœa ; gleet.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Hæmorrhage from uterus from too violent exertions.—Metrorrhagia.—Menses too profuse.—Suppressed menstruation with epileptic attacks.—Barrenness with too profuse menstruation, or tendency to miscarry.—Suppressed lochia with violent fever, suppressed secretion of milk, or convulsions, convulsive motion of all limbs and violent pain.—Lochia too profuse.—Sore nipples.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Rough voice.—Hæmoptysis ; florid ; after falling from a height ; in connection with hæmorrhoidal symptoms.—Very difficult breathing, with tetanic spasms.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression of chest, with bloody expectoration.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Excessive palpitation and bloody sputum.—Ebullitions from coughing blood.—Anxiousness with pain at heart.—Pulse accelerated and contracted.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pricking and numbness of l. arm.—Heat of hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Acute drawing pain in knees and legs.—R. tendo-Achillis pains as from a blow or sprain.—Feet go to sleep; first l. foot, later r.; disappearing on walking.

24. **Generalities.**—Rheumatic and arthritic complaints.—Piercing, drawing, tearing pains in limbs.—Paralysis and contraction of limbs.—Tetanus.—Convulsions after parturition.—Convulsions and fainting attacks of infants.—Hysterical spasms.—Epileptic spasms from suppressed menstruation.—Congestions.—Hæmorrhages from various organs.—Hæmorrhages from almost all the openings of body.—Mucous discharges from atony.—Wounds bleed profusely, esp. from a fall.—Effects of over-lifting or over-exertion.—< In evening and night; > during day.

25. **Skin.**—Suppressed itch, and from it fever.—Painless varices of pregnant women.—Fistulous ulcers.—Ulceration of internal organs.—Cancerous ulcers.—Wounds; after operation for stone in the bladder.—Bruises, bleeding from wounds.—Bad effects from a fall (from a height) and sprains.

26. **Sleep.**—Violent yawning without being tired.—Goes to sleep late, and does not feel refreshed in morning.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse accelerated and contracted.—Chilliness with pain in (l.) kidney.—Fever heat with thirst.—Heat in hands and feet.—Colliquative perspirations.

Mimosa.

Mimosa humilis. Sensitive Plant. *N. O.* Leguminosæ. Tincture of leaves.

Clinical.—Ankles, swelling of. Conjunctivitis, rheumatic. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—*Mimosa* is one of the remedies introduced and proved by Mure. The most notable symptoms were lancinations in the back and limbs, and "swelling and redness of left ankle with tension and lancination." This last symptom has been confirmed. The "sensitive plant" of our hothouses is *M. pudica*, but the leaves of *M. humilis*, says Mure, "close at the least contact."

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Indolent indifference.

2. **Head.**—Sensation: of heat in head; as if enlarged.

3. **Eyes.**—Inflammation of eyes; of l. eye.—Itching.—Vision dim halo round candle.

4. **Ears.**—Whizzing in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing and coryza.

8. **Mouth.**—Bleeding of gums.—Salivation.

11, 12. **Stomach and Abdomen.**—Stomach-ache.—Borborygmi.—Flatulent colic.

13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa.—Frequent stools with colic.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Inflammatory swelling of scrotum.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dry cough in morning.—Difficult breathing.

20. **Back.**—Violent lancinations in back.

21. **Limbs.**—Lancinations in legs and hands ; now in arm, now in leg.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Twitching of arm, extending to chest.—Numbness of arm and r. hand, ceasing on movement.—Inflammatory swelling of l. hand.—Numbness of hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Trembling of legs.—Smarting pain in legs, with paralysis of knee.—Stiffness of bends of knees.—Swelling of l. ankle, with redness, tension, and lancination.

24. **Generalities.**—Prostration.—Pressure in nape and r. temple.

25. **Skin.**—Pimples and pimply excrescences about legs and arms.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning.—Drowsy in evening, with frequent waking at night.

27. **Fever.**—Horripilation.

Mitchella.

Mitchella repens. Partridge-beans. *N. O.* Rubiaceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Bladder, irritation of. Dysmenorrhœa. Dysuria. Kidneys, pain in. Metritis.

Characteristics.—*Mitchella* is a small trailing evergreen bearing a scarlet bean, and is common throughout the United States. It belongs to the same order as *China*, *Coffea*, and *Ipecac.*, and shows its affinity with these in its power over hæmorrhages. Indian women drink a decoction of it before confinement to make labour safe and easy. Eclectics use a concentrated decoction as an application to sore nipples. T. C. Duncan, in his proving, induced pains and burning in the kidneys, and H. P. Hale, who observed the effect on a woman, has recorded some characteristic symptoms in the urinary and uterine sphere. A leading indication is congestion of the uterus with bladder irritation as a concomitant.

Relations.—*Compare :* In congested cervix associated with irritation of neck of bladder, Sep. (Mitch. has no *general* resemblance to Sep.), Eu. pu. (vesical irritation in women), Hydrocot. (Hdrct. has in addition heat and itching in vagina), Apis, Vespa (Vesp. has ulcer round os) ; Caul., Chim., Act. r., Helon., Puls., Senec., Uva ursi.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Depression, followed by buoyant spirits.—Inability to concentrate mind.

2. **Head.**—Severe frontal headache on waking.—Burning in vertex.—Throbbing in occiput.—Scalp sensitive to touch.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes dull and heavy.

4. **Ears.**—Burning in l. pinna.—Dull aching in r. ear.

8. **Mouth.**—Burning and prickling on tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Swallowing difficult ; tonsils enlarged, esp. l., painless.—

Fauces dry.—Pharynx feels constricted, impeding swallowing.—Some enlargement of l. submaxillary gland.

11. **Stomach.**—Appetite impaired.—Eructations ; acid.—Burning in stomach extending whole length of œsophagus.

12. **Abdomen.**—Rumbling.—Whole alimentary tract feels cold ; transverse colon tender to pressure.—Distension with flatus.—Griping.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Urging ; thin stools.—Costive, fæces small, difficult ; tenesmus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Heat in kidneys ; dull pain in.—Uneasiness in neck of bladder, urging to urinate ; burning ; 11 a.m.—Urethra (female) and neck of bladder swollen and irritated.—Increased quantity of urine, 1040, acid.—Urine high-coloured, white sediment.—Catarrh of bladder, esp. in women.—Dysuria accompanying uterine complaints.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Pain, drawing in r. testicle, 1 p.m.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Uterus irritated, severe pain in it, cervix engorged, dark red, swollen.—Engorged uterus ; hæmorrhage, bright ; with dysuria.—Amenorrhœa ; dysmenorrhœa ; menorrhagia ; menses delayed.—Slow, feeble, ineffective labour pains.—False pains in last month of pregnancy.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Much mucus in bronchi.—Dry, hacking cough in morning.—Breathing difficult 11 a.m.

19. **Heart.**—At heart : burning pains ; uneasy feeling as if its action was being interfered with.—Beats irregular.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Aching pains running down back.—Dull pain : between shoulders ; in kidney region.

21. **Limbs.**—All muscles feel sore.—Lassitude.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Aching and burning sensation in r. upper limbs.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Walk unsteady, inclines to fall to r.—Aching in lower limbs ; in knee-joints.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning, drowsy.—Woke in a fright ; frightful dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Chill over whole body with flushes of heat, very sensitive to cold air.

Momordica.

Momordica balsamina. Balsam Apple. *N. O.* Cucurbitaceæ. Tincture of fresh ripe fruit.

Clinical.—Colic. Dysmenorrhœa. Flatulence. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia.

Characteristics.—*Momordica* was introduced by Dr. Mercier, whose wife made the proving with twenty-four drops of the tincture, producing some very well characterised symptoms. Griping and colic declared its relationship to *Colocynth.* and *Elater.*, as also severe pains in back and hypogastrium with painful and excessive menses. A peculiar sensation is : "As if the whole contents of the head had greatly diminished in weight." Farrington gives as a keynote (though it does not appear in the proving) "distension and rumbling

in splenic flexure of colon," which he compares with the effects of *Lyc.*

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Dizziness, lightness in head ; sensation as if whole contents of head had greatly diminished in weight.—Slight headache.

3. **Eyes.**—Sensation of occasional mist or cloud passing before eyes.

6. **Face.**—Face at times red ; but generally very pale.

11. **Stomach.**—Slight sickness at stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Griping, general colic pains, starting from back and spreading over whole abdomen ; piercing, labour-like pains in hypogastrium. —(Accumulation of flatus in splenic flexure of colon ; rumbling.)

13. **Stools.**—Two or three healthy stools [daily ?] for several days.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Painful and too profuse menses, but lasting only usual time.—Labour pains during menses followed by gushes of blood.—White, light mucous discharge between periods.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse quick and weak.

20. **Back.**—Pain at small of back at time of menses, sometimes very acute, beginning at sacrum and coming towards front of pelvis.

24. **Generalities.**—Weak feeling, sometimes faintness.

Morphinum.

MORPHINUM. Morphia. An alkaloid of Opium. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$. Trituration. Solution.

MORPHINUM ACETICUM. Acetate of Morphia. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3C_2H_4O_2$. Trituration. Solution.

MORPHINUM MURIATICUM. Hydrochlorate of Morphia. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3HCL$. Trituration. Solution.

MORPHINUM SULPHURICUM. Sulphate of Morphia. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3H_2SO_4$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Chorea. Constipation. Convulsions. *Eyes, affections of.* Headache. *Irritation.* Jaws, clenched. Lightning-stroke. Neuralgia. Palpitation. Sleep, disordered. Strabismus, divergent. Trismus. Tympany. Vertigo. Vision, illusions of.

Characteristics.—*Morphia* is the alkaloid of *Opium*, which contains the most characteristic properties of the drug. The alkaloid itself, the *Acetate*, the *Muriate*, and the *Sulphate* have all been used as pain-deadeners and sleep producers, but I do not find it practicable to attempt to distinguish between them, since the particular salt given has not always been mentioned. Alkaloids do not act in the same way as ordinary bases in their union with acids ; the alkaloid does not displace any of the molecules of the acid ; a molecule of acid is simply *added to* a molecule of alkaloid and not *integrated with* it. The distinction therefore between salts of alkaloids is less than between salts of metals, &c. I have included effects of all in the Schema ; it is probable that the symptoms of any one of them will be sufficient to indicate any other. Rufus L. Thurston (*H. P.*, xv. 563) records a short

but very important proving of *Morphinum* on a patient who took a grain for sleeplessness. Among the symptoms was this, which he italicised : "*Vertigo from the least movement of the head.*" Not long after, Skinner (*H. P.*, xvi. 123) had a case of vertigo with tendency to fall forward and with this symptom : "Becomes unconscious and all becomes dark, < by movement of any kind, *especially of the head*, and by eating and drinking. *Morph. mur.* 500 (F. C.) cured the case. C. M. Boger (*H. P.*, xvi. 295) cured with *Morph. sulph.* c.m. this case : Miss M., 22, dark, spare. Headache with sensation of being wound up tight. Sleepiness and numbness of lower extremities. *Intense vertigo on least motion of head.* Thus both the *Muriate* and the *Sulphate* availed to cure a symptom produced by the plain alkaloid. In Thurston's case there was also the "wound-up" headache, which is confirmed by Boger's cure as another note of *Morph.* Another feature of Thurston's case was *sudden* faintness. The same symptom was produced, by one-eighth of a grain of the *Sulphate*, in a case reported by E. V. Ross (*H. P.*, xvi. 524) : "Spells of feeling faint come on suddenly, with great anxiety ; thought she was going to die." In the same case this peculiar symptom appeared : "Delusion of vision on closing eyes, sees a man standing at foot of bed. The room seems full of white and coloured babies." In my experience the *Acetate* has produced much more violent gastric symptoms than the *Muriate*, but not different in kind. Green vomit is a constant effect. Restlessness and hyperæsthesia are prominent symptoms : restlessness of legs, wants them held ; feels as if worms in them. Trembling, twitching, jerking, and convulsions ; even tetanus. This is marked in the clenching of the jaws. *Morphia habitués* have extreme susceptibility to pain, and *Morph.* is indicated in neuralgia where the pains are so violent as to threaten convulsions ; pain causing twitching or jerking of limbs. Violent and *sudden* neuralgic pains (as well as *sudden* fainting). *Morph.* is just as susceptible emotionally as to pain ; "Cannot describe symptoms for tears and sobs." The head is very heavy and hot ; drowsiness. The sleep symptoms of *Morph.* are not distinguishable from those of *Opium.* Intense drowsiness. Deep sleep. Half sleeping state : "He lay in a half-waking, half-stupid state, but with perfect ability to think of different things, though at the same time he was busy with confused phantasies ; limbs stiff." On the other hand there is sleeplessness and restless sleep with starting up. Dreams may be pleasant or frightful. The symptoms are : < By eating. < By movement. < By (slightest) movement of head. < After sleep (head dull, vertigo as from disordered stomach, after a nap). < In morning (pain in head on waking > on moving about). < By vinegar. > By coffee. *Morph.* cured nervous spasms brought on by lightning-stroke, the spasms being < by any exposure to heat, > by cold ; was compelled to go to a cool place. *Peculiar sensations* are : Tensive sensations in head as if skull too small for the brain. As if brain wound up. Something shot to head like lightning the instant the injection took place. Sight as if obscured by a fog. Tickling of nose and tip of nose. Tongue as if thick. Teeth as if clenched. Indescribable sensation behind lower half of sternum. As if worms in legs.

Relations.—*Antidote to:* Electricity (Morph. acet., *see* ELECTRICITAS). *Antidoted by:* Avena, Atrop., Bell., Strong Coffee; Aco. and Ipec. especially useful for secondary effects. [Keaney (*H. P.*, xv. 195) cured with one dose of Sul. c.m. (Swan) a man who had taken two grains of morphine daily for fifteen years.] *Inimical:* Vinegar (it increases the painful symptoms, vertigo, &c.). *Compare:* Op., Codein., Apomorph. In excessive sensibility, Aco., Cham. Weeps in telling symptoms, Puls. Vertigo on least movement of head, Mosch. (Mosch. has also vertigo from movement of eyelids). < By movement, Bry. (cats and other felines, and fowls, are insensible to Morph. (*H. W.*, xxvi. 334; xxix. 532) as rabbits are to Bell.)

Causation.—Electric shock. Lightning-stroke. Thunderstorms.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Excitement.—Could not describe her symptoms for tears and sobs.—Emotions very easily excited.—Sad; melancholy; mute despair.—Great anxiety; thought she was going to die.—Anxious, restless, ran about the room.—Delirium like delirium tremens.—Illusions with hypochondriacal mood; sees brilliantly coloured birds; hears voices; have a sensation of sitting in wet; perceive various odours; thinks he will die; thinks he sees his own burial; that persons about him are growing larger.—Terror, cried out in great alarm.—Ill-humour.—Irritable, wants to be alone.—Flow of ideas rapid and pleasant; but without control of the will; like the condition of dreaming.—Incapable of thinking or fixing mind.—Stupefaction; coma.

2. **Head.**—After a nap head dull and confused as from disordered stomach, < by vinegar, < after eating, compelled to lie down.—Giddiness and drowsiness; everything turns round.—Dull pain.—Something shot to the head like lightning the instant the injection took place.—Brain feels tense as though wound up tightly.—Vertigo from least motion of head (caused by *Morphinum;* verified by a cure with *Morph. mur.* 500).—Head dull; heavy as lead; hot.—Headache: sudden; intense; pressive; throbbing like a pulse, as if head would burst; in forehead; intolerable r. side; in occiput.—Headache with drowsiness.—Tensive sensation, as if skull too small for brain; reading, writing, thinking very difficult.—Head drawn backward.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes: staring; glistening; sparkling; injected; fixed; sunken; lustreless; feel too small for sockets.—Look becomes unsteady.—Ptosis.—Paresis of internal recti; diverging strabismus.—Eyeballs protrude.—Nystagmus.—Pupils: dilated; contracted to a minimum; unequally contracted.—Sight: dim, blurred; obscured by fogs; double with disturbed accommodation and frequently lachrymation.—Delusion of vision on closing eyes, sees a man standing at foot of bed; the room seems full of white and coloured babies.

4. **Ears.**—Severe pain in l. ear with pain at side of l. eye all day.—Ringing; surring; roaring; tinnitus.

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing; in paroxysms; coryza.—Tickling in nose, œsophagus and larynx as before a sneeze.—Intense itching, tingling, numb feeling on end of nose, rubs it constantly.

6. **Face.**—Heavy; confused; wild; haggard expression.—Face: intensely flushed; puffed; livid; cyanotic.—Trismus, teeth clenched.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue: dry, brown; red; tip, margins, palate scarlet, tongue violet in middle; at times trembles on putting it out.—Mouth: very dry; dry with thirst, nausea, vomiting, aversion to meat; pastry; bitter, sticky.—Discharge of watery saliva from mouth.—Made a strange noise with his mouth.—Speech: hasty; stammering; embarrassed and feeble.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness and constriction in throat.—Burning back of fauces.—Paralysis of pharynx, swallowing almost impossible.—Jugular veins swollen, carotid arteries pulsating.

11. **Stomach.**—Loss of appetite.—Great thirst; burning.—Eructations: violent; with much acid mucus.—Nausea, faintness, constant retchings, with alternate flushes of heat and cold.—Nausea with drowsiness.—Vomiting: green matter; sour, bright green fluid; bitter, greenish water.—Pain in stomach < by eating.—Pain in stomach, umbilicus, and bladder.—Constriction; pressure; cramp: colic; crawling in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in umbilical region.—Distension.—Acute pain in abdomen, and along spinal column, on every inspiration.—Colic > turning on back in morning.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa (the acetate generally produced diarrhœa); watery; with horrid tenesmus, straining and burning in rectum, almost causing frenzy.—Constipation for a long time.—Stool retained.—Indolent evacuation of a little fæces with painful urging.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Paresis of bladder.—Suppression of stool and urine.—Ineffectual efforts.—Strangury.—Urine: turbid and slimy; diabetic.—Albuminuria.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Impotency.—The sexual excitement, voluptuous sensations and erections are incomplete or do not occur.—Pain in genital and urinary organs, esp. r. spermatic cord.—Diminished desire.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Amenorrhœa.—Menses too profuse; and too early.—Sterility.—Sexual desire at first increased, afterwards abrogated.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness.—Breathing: stertorous; difficult; slow; thoracic breathing entirely suspended.—Struggling for breath.

18. **Chest.**—Chest tight, breathing difficult, asked to be raised, saying she felt as if she were dying.—Pain in middle of sternum.—Ill with an indescribable sensation, worse than any pain, behind lower half of sternum.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation.—Violent throbbing in heart and carotids.—Congestions of head, palpitations of heart; starts in fright if approached; touch = cramp and twitchings.—Pulse small, weak; dicrotic.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stiff-neck.—Great pain in back.—Pain extending along spine.—Pain and twitchings all down spine.—Weakness of the loins.

21. **Limbs.**—Tremors; twitchings; contractions; stiffness of limbs.—Violent pain in joints.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Stiffness and pain in arms after sleep.—Twitchings, tremblings.—Fingers numb and both thumbs firmly drawn into palms.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Gait insecure; tottering, staggering.—Legs swollen.—Cramps in several muscles.—Wandering, sharp pains in legs and feet; numbness of legs and feet with falling on attempting to stand.—Her legs were twitched up and she begged that they might be held, as she could not keep them quiet; it felt as if there were worms in them.—Icy coldness of l. sole as if standing on oil-cloth.

24. **Generalities.**—*Sudden* attacks of fainting.—Numb feeling all over.—Restlessness.—Convulsions.

25. **Skin.**—Skin deathly pale.—Purple spots on body.—Skin lost its elasticity.—Eruption like zoster, but without pain.—Itching: constant; violent; all over; nose, neck, loins, inside thighs.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning.—Heaviness; drowsiness.—Prolonged deep sleep.—Half waking, half stupid condition, with perfect ability to think of different things though at the same time busy with confused fantasies; during this slumber limbs stiff and immovable, could only be moved by very great exertion of the will.—Heavy sleep with red cheeks.—Sleepless.—Restless sleep with frequent startings.—Sleep restless with headache, fever, and itching of skin.—Dreams: pleasant; frightful.

27. **Fever.**—Chills and rigors.—Icy coldness; general; of extremities; of l. sole.—Heat: burning; itching; cheeks hot and flushed.—Sweat: profuse; cold, clammy; viscid; colliquative.

Moschus.

Moschus moschiferus. Musk Deer. *N. O.* Mammalia. Trituration of inspissated secretion contained in preputial follicles.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. *Catalepsy. Croup.* Diabetes. Dyspnœa. Epilepsy. *Fainting. Heart, failure of.* Herpes, mercurial and venereal. *Hiccough.* Hypochondriasis. *Hysteria. Hystero-epilepsy.* Impotence. Laryngismus. Lungs, paralysis of. Pregnancy, complaints of. Rage, fits of. *Stings.* Typhoid. Vertigo. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—The well-known power of Musk—the perfume—to produce fainting in some by the mere smelling of it, gives the chief keynote for its use in homœopathy: Faints easily; faints dead away from the least excitement; scolds and rages till she falls unconscious; globus hystericus ending in unconsciousness; faints while eating; during menses; faints from heart disease. All complaints which have easy fainting as a leading accompaniment may want *Mosch. Coldness* is another keynote. "In nervous or spasmodic complaints where the patient feels very cold: in epileptic fits where there is rigor or chilliness, or shuddering as though the patient was very cold" (H. N. G.). The coldness may be general or it may affect single parts as one cheek or one foot. Pallor accompanies it. Sensation as if cool wind blowing on parts. Coldness in tibiæ. Allied to the chill is another feature in *Mosch.—tension:* tension in muscles, in skin, in mind. Tension in back or before menses; tension in limbs, they feel too short. Pressure outward, in heart. Spasms and twitches. Subsultus tendinum of fevers. Laryngeal spasm. Spasm of chest; of heart, general convulsions. Sexual desire is much excited in both sexes, even in the aged. Diabetes with impotence has been cured by *Mosch.*, which has excessive thirst and other symptoms of diabetes. *Mosch.* is *suited to* spoiled, sensitive natures and hysterical women and men. Among the *peculiar sensations* are: As if falling from a height,

As of being turned about so rapidly he perceived the current of air produced by the motion. As if cold, wet poultices on head. Headache as if from a heavy weight. As if a cord were frequently drawn and tightened so as to cut head in two. As if a nail pressed on occiput, the point piercing the brain. Rushing in ears as from strong wind or from the wing of a bird. As if facial muscles too short. Movement of lower jaw as if chewing. As if everything in abdomen constricted. Part lain on feels dislocated or sprained. As if larynx closed on breath. As if cold air blowing on him. There is < from pressure. Motion <; must lie down, and lie still. Vertigo < stooping; > on rising. Burning heat in bed. Getting warm > tension in head. Sitting in a room < tension in head; = headache and nausea; = pain in occiput. > In open air. Becoming cold < tension in back of head; = cramps; cramp-like and suffocating constriction of chest. Wants to uncover. < After coitus (vomiting). < After a meal; during a meal. < On side lain on.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. (unconsciousness and coldness), Coff. *Antidote to:* Therid. (headaches). *Compare:* In neuralgic pains and functional diseases from taking cold, Amm., Ign., Mag. m., Valer. One hand cold, the other hot, Chi., Dig., Pul., Ip. Nausea at sight of food, Colch., Lyc., Phos. ac., Saba, Spi. (at *smell* of food, Colch., Eup. perfol.). < After coitus, K. ca. Pain before menses > by flow, Lach. (Mosch. has drawing pulling at beginning of menses ceasing with flow; Zinc. has burning in left ovary ceasing with flow.) Hysteria, Plat. Scolding, Pallad. (but Mosch. keeps it up till falls unconscious), Therid. Faints easily, Ign. Non-reaction from irritable weakness, Ambr., Agar., Asaf., Camph., Cast., Chi., Cocc., Coff., Cypr., Scutel., Tarent., Val., Zn. [Castor. has pains > by pressure, Nux m. error of perception, drowsy, faints, tympany. Val. nerves irritated, can't keep still, > moving, taste tallowy, slimy. Asaf. reversed peristalsis; rancid eructations. Mag. m. faints at dinner, > eructations; headache > pressure and wrapping up; palpitation > moving; crumbling stools.]

Causation.—Chill.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Excitement as from alcohol.—Great absence of mind, sometimes with confused speech.—Preoccupation, during which the patient talks to himself, and gesticulates, as if bereft of reason.—Bustling activity, with weakness, so that everything falls from hands.—Fretful mind.—Cries one moment, uncontrollable laughter the next.—Complaints and lamentations on account of excessive sufferings, with inability to indicate the part affected; when questioned, patient complains still more urgently, but without saying where he suffers.—Apprehension of death, and excessive timidity about dying.—Hypochrondriacal anxiety, sometimes with palpitation of heart.—Exceedingly quarrelsome humour and great irascibility, with passion, proceeding even to fury.—Very violent anger, raves and scolds till mouth dry, lips blue, eyes staring, face deathly pale, and she falls unconscious.—Loss of memory.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo and wavering before eyes, on least movement of head or eyelids.—Vertigo < stooping, > rising.—Vertigo, even to loss of

consciousness, or with fainting.—Vertigo, with sensation of falling.—Vertigo, with nausea and vomiting, want to lie down, and desire for coffee.—Dizziness, as from intoxication.—Headache, with nausea and vomiting, which compels lying down.—Heaviness in head.—Compressive and stunning headache, esp. just above root of nose; with nausea in evening, > moving head, and in room, > in open air.—Cramp-like and tensive drawing in head, and esp. in occiput, extending nearly to nape of neck; with nausea, < in evening, when sitting in room, and when becoming cold, > in open air, and when getting warm.—Congestion in head.—Congestion of blood to head, heaviness of head.—Aching and boring pain in occiput, as if a nail were driven into brain; < sitting in a room.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes dull, with pressive pain in canthi.—Lachrymation.—Eyes fixed, sparkling, with a sort of dizziness and absence of mind.—Sudden obscuration of eyes.—Eyes turned upwards, fixed and glistening.—Pressing, itching and pimples on eyes.—Small red pimples on upper eyelids.—Itching in canthi.

4. **Ears.**—Eruptions on ears, with burning pain after being scratched.—Crepitation and cracking in ears.—Roaring before ears.—Detonation in (r.) ear like report of a cannon, accompanied with discharge of a few drops of blood.—Singing tinnitus.—(Noise in ears for four years, like a shrieking steam-engine, stops and changes its character; dates from parturition and occurs at menstrual period.—R. T. C.)—Hardness of hearing.—Discharge of cerumen from ears.

5. **Nose.**—Epistaxis.—Tingling in extremity of nose, as if from insects.

6. **Face.**—Heat in face, sometimes without redness, and with eyes dull.—Heat in one (l.) cheek, without redness, while the other (r.) is red without heat.—Pale face, with perspiration.—Movement of lower jaw, as if he were chewing.—Earthy pale complexion.—Tension in muscles of face, as if they were too short.

8. **Mouth.**—Desquamation of lips.—Great dryness in mouth.

11. **Stomach.**—Putrid taste of food.—Great desire for beer or brandy.—Thirst.—Aversion to food.—Faints while eating.—Spasmodic hiccough.—Violent eructations, sometimes with nausea.—Sudden attacks of nausea; at sight or thought of food.—Nausea, which mounts from epigastrium, with retraction of navel, and cramp-like pains.—Violent vomiting, esp. in morning, and often accompanied by pain in stomach and chest, and distension of epigastrium.—Aching in stomach.—Sensation of fulness and obstruction n region of stomach and epigastrium, sometimes with uneasiness, < after a moderate meal.—Smarting, burning sensation of excoriation, in region of stomach, after a meal.

12. **Abdomen.**—Hysterical abdominal spasms.—Attacks of painful contraction in umbilical region, with suspended respiration.—Sensation of tension in abdomen, as if clothes were too tight, accompanied by an anxiety which neither permits attention to any kind of labour, nor continuance in one place, but compels constant running from side to side.—Incarceration of flatus.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation, esp. after taking coffee.—Stools soft, smell sweetish.—Diarrhœa (involuntary), esp. at night, and sometimes during sleep.—Diarrhœa, with violent cuttings.—The loose evacuations are

always mixed with fæcal matter.—Fæces of the colour of sepia.—Urgent and ineffectual want to evacuate.—Stitches in the anus, extending to the bladder.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Copious watery urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Great increase of sexual desire, sometimes with insupportable tickling in the parts, or tensive pains in penis.—A small retracted penis in an old man suddenly attains its former size ; an impotent man became natural.—Impotence occasioned by a cold ; preceding diabetes. —Painful involuntary pollutions without erection.—Erection, with burning pain in urethra.—Erections with desire to urinate.—Nausea and vomiting after coition.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Violent sexual desire.—Menses : too early and too profuse, with drawing pain ; with intolerable titillation in genitals ; great disposition to faint.—Desire greatly excited (in an old woman). —Drawing, and sensation of bearing down towards hypogastrium and the genital organs during menses.—Dysmenorrhœa with fainting.—Bearing down as if menses would appear.—During pregnancy she complains much, but of nothing in particular.

17, 18. **Respiratory Organs and Chest.**—A sudden sensation in upper part of larynx as if it closed upon the breath ; as if caused by the vapour of sulphur.—Severe dry cough < morning, pain under l. breast on coughing.—Whooping-cough, last stage, with vertigo and constriction of chest and trachea.—Difficult respiration, and shortness of breath, with shootings in chest.—Cramp-like and suffocating constriction in chest, esp. after taking cold (or on going out into cold open air ; or becoming cold).—Hysterical spasms of chest.—Cramps in chest, commencing sometimes with an inclination to cough, and afterwards aggravated so as to create despair. —Pressive pain in chest, to extent of obstructing respiration.—Gnawing in chest with sense of suffocation.—Paralysis of lungs, loud rattling of mucus ; restlessness ; syncope.—Shootings in chest and sides, sometimes with redness and bloatedness of face, dilated pupils, rough and dry tongue, and burning thirst.—The chest is acutely affected, and painful on all sides, with violent and dry cough.—Painful sensitiveness of chest under arms, esp. when pressed.—A pressive pain in l. breast as though the pain would force itself through the nipple.—Angina, tightness of chest, obliged to breathe forcibly.

19. **Heart.**—Anxious palpitation of heart.—Palpitation ; dyspnœa ; prostration ; nervousness—says, "I shall die, I know I shall die."—Sensation of trembling around heart, with constriction in whole chest.—Prostration followed by threatened collapse.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Violent drawings in nape ; unable to turn head. —Pain in muscles of neck as if torn from upper and lower attachments.— Drawing pain from second cervical vertebra to r. shoulder.—Drawing pains in spine which extend into hip-joint, and there become so violent that he cries out.—Violent drawing pain in back, as if tissues drawn tense (as before menses). —Partly jerking, partly drawing pains in spine.—Acute pressure l. side of sacrum above coccyx, as if caused by a dull instrument.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Drawing pains along the entire extent of the arm, and esp. in wrists, as from cramp.—Burning, with sensation of coldness, in last joints of fingers.—Swelling of hands, with shooting pains.—Convulsive movements of hands and fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Restlessness in legs, with paralytic weakness, which compels constant movement.—Trembling in legs, as after great fatigue, when seated.—Compressive pain in hollows of knees as though tendons too short.—Paralytic weakness in legs, on sitting down, after walking.—Sensation of coldness on tibia.—Burning pressure on tips of r. toes.—Jerking pains in nails of two first toes as if they would suppurate, could not bear anything to touch them, could only walk barefooted upon the heel.

24. **Generalities.**—Pricking in limbs, sometimes with pain in the parts affected.—Cramp-like pains in limbs.—Trembling and jerking, over whole body.—Weakness, which is felt more during repose than in movement.—Weakness to the extent of fainting, with nocturnal coldness of skin generally.—Fainting fits: esp. at night (in bed), in evening, or in open air, followed by headache; of hysterical persons.—Hypochondriacal complaints, originating in sexual system.—Wrenching and bruising pain, in side on which patient has been lying.—The sufferings are < when the body is chilled.—Great susceptibility to open air.—Pinching, shootings, and itching, which compels scratching, in different parts of body.—Tetanus.—Convulsions with cramps in chest.—Hysterical symptoms, even in men.—[We may think strongly of this remedy in nervous or spasmodic complaints where the patient feels very cold; in epileptic fits, for instance, where there is rigor or chilliness, or shuddering, as though the patient were very cold.—In complaints where the smell of musk affords great relief.—Where there is a sense of fulness in the inner parts.—Sensations: of coldness of the skin; great sensation of coldness in outer single parts; external chilliness with internal heat.—Pain where there is a sensation of oppression, or a very severe oppressive pain.—H. N. G.]

25. **Skin.**—Herpes with excessive burning.

26. **Sleep.**—Great drowsiness during day, with frequent and vehement yawning.—Coma.—At night, inability to lie long in same position; pain in part on which patient has lain, as of a dislocation, or a bruise.—Vivid dreams, in which the passions are strongly excited.—Dreams in which nothing succeeds.—Sleeplessness during whole night, from excitability of nervous system.—Sleeplessness of hysterical persons.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse full and accelerated, with ebullitions.—Weak pulse, faintings from anæmia.—Circulation of blood accelerated.—Frequent sensation as of cool air blowing on person, esp. on the parts which are uncovered.—External coldness with internal heat.—One cheek is pale and hot, the other is red and cold.—The one hand is burning hot and pale, the other is cold and red.—Sensation of coldness, mostly in spine, with drawing pains.—The air seems cold; patient seeks fireside.—Frequent slight shuddering, commencing at head and spreading over whole body.—Attacks of burning heat in evening; in bed frequently only on r. side, with restlessness and inclination to uncover.—Sweat every morning.—Clammy perspiration in morning, smelling of musk.

Mucuna Pruriens, *see* Dolichos.

Mucuna Urens.

Mucuna urens. Horse-Eye. (Hot regions of Venezuela.) *N. O.* Leguminosæ. The pulverised bean is macerated in five times its weight of alcohol.

Clinical.—Hæmorrhoidal discharges. Hæmorrhoids.

Characteristics.—In *New, Old, and Forgotten Remedies* (p. 220) is a letter by Delgado Palacios, of Venezuela, pointing out that the name *Dolichos*, given to Cowhage or Cow-itch in homœopathic literature (see Vol. I.), is not in accordance with latest botanical terminology. Cowhage is really a *Mucuna*, *Mucuna* and *Dolichos* being separate genera of the Leguminosæ. They are so described in the *Treasury of Botany*. (Allen gives Linnæus as the authority for the name *Dolichos pruriens*.) Palacios has used *M. urens*, with which, he says, modern botanists consider Cowhage identical ; but he does not name his plant *M. pruriens*, an alternative name of Cowhage, and as he says, further, that *M. urens* is a "special plant which grows in the calid regions of Venezuela," and that the beans are "very difficult to obtain," I think it best to give the plant a separate notice. This is the more desirable as Palacios uses an entirely different preparation. In *Dolichos* (I retain the name for the sake of distinction) the entire *pod* is used, the *stinging hairs* being the most important part of it. Palacios uses the pulverised *bean* for making his tincture. His chief use for it is in hæmorrhoids and complaints arising from the hæmorrhoidal diathesis. The keynote symptom is *burning*. There may or may not be bleeding. Affections of liver, uterus, bladder, testicles, when accompanied by hæmorrhoids, are likely to be cured by *M. urens*. He gives one drop daily of the ϕ tincture, and sometimes makes an ointment of it as well. He places more reliance in it than in *Hamamelis* and *Æscul. h.* There is no pathogenesis.

Murex.

Murex purpurea. Purple-fish. *N. O.* Gasteropoda. Trituration of desiccated juice. Trituration or tincture of fresh juice. (The fresh preparation is to be preferred, though the dried is the usual one.)

Clinical.—Abortion. Breasts, pains in. Cervix uteri, affections of. Climacteric sufferings. *Diabetes.* Dysmenorrhœa. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia. Nymphomania. Pregnancy, affections of. *Uterus, prolapse of.*

Characteristics.—Petroz first proved the Purple-fish, *Murex*, which, like the Ink-fish, *Sepia*, produces the chief intensity of its action in the female generative sphere. They are chiefly distinguished in that *Murex* produces frantic sexual desire, and tends to have excessive hæmorrhage with large clots, *Sepia* having, in general,

scanty flow. Another leading feature of *Murex* is : Consciousness of the womb ; sore pain in uterus. In addition there are cutting pains confined to the cervix and os. The sinking, all-gone sensation is very well marked in both remedies, and also the feeling of bearing down and prolapse. *Murex* has a sensation of dryness and constriction in the womb. The pains are frequently diagonal and shoot from ovary to opposite breast. Another peculiar symptom of *Murex* is : A feeling as if something were pressing on a sore spot in the pelvis. This is analogous to a general sensitiveness to touch. The least contact with the parts causes violent sexual excitement. The cervix is sensitive to the examining finger. The slightest touch causes bleeding of excoriation on cervix. (May be thought of in cauliflower excrescences.) There is excessive secretion of urine, and frequent necessity to rise at night to urinate. This nightly polyuria, with the hungry craving of *Murex* and other symptoms, has led to its successful use in diabetes. *Murex* is *suited to :* the melancholic, or sanguine, lymphatic temperament ; to climacteric sufferings. There is very great depression of spirits, a sort of deep hypochondriacal state. If there is leucorrhœa, the spirits are > when leucorrhœa is <, and *vice versâ*. Walking is difficult, all joints are weak, during pregnancy. > Putting head back. < By exertion. > Pressure and support. < Night. < After sleep. Must lie down from weakness, but lying down < all symptoms.

Relations.—*Compare :* Uterine congestion, cervix affected, Sep. (Sep. is passive ; Murex feels disgust and despair at her sexual desires). Shooting pains in uterus, prolapse, melancholy, Aur. (Aur. has induration). Nocturnal polyuria, Kre. Sexual erethism, Lil. t., Plat., Orig. Dragging down, Bell. Prolapsus uteri, Æsc. h., Sec., Plat., Bell., Lil. t., Nux, Nux m., Pod., Pul., Sep. Consciousness of womb, Helon., Hdrfb. Climacteric, Lach., Sep., Sul. > Throwing head back, Seneg.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anxious, apprehensive, timorous ; great sadness towards evening, with repugnance to conversation, and compression of ideas.—(She is happier when leucorrhœa is <, and *vice versâ*.)—Weakness of memory, with difficulty in finding words to express his thoughts.

2. **Head.**—Confusion in head, with unfitness for labour ; sometimes with inclination to sleep, or dulness of head.—Heaviness in head, as in sultry weather ; or else frequent, alternating from time to time with great clearness of thought.—Headache, in morning, on awakening, which disappears on rising.—Pain in occiput, sometimes very acute.—Pain in l. temple.—Aching pain in forehead, or in forehead and r. temple, cramp-like squeezing at back of head, requiring the hand to be placed upon it, or the head to be thrown back, which > the pain.

4. **Ears.**—Cramp-like squeezing behind ears.—Noise in ears, with aggravation of heaviness of head.

5. **Nose.**—Distressing coldness of nose all day.

6. **Face.**—Burning sensation of one cheek, r. in evening, l. in morning.

11. **Stomach.**—Hunger, sometimes in morning only, and unfelt during

a meal.—Awful hunger and emptiness, even after a meal.—Tensive pain in r. hypochondrium.—Colic, sharp pain, as from a cutting blow in l. side of hypogastrium, which continues painful throughout evening.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Difficult evacuations ; constipation, during more than five days.—Pressure in anus, like painful lancinations.—Sensation of heavy weight pressing on rectum ; swelling of hæmorrhoids.—During stool : bloody leucorrhœa ; discharge of pure blood by vulva.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent want to urinate during day ; at night, with emission of colourless urine.—Fetid urine, almost like valerian, with a white sediment, and discharge of a small quantity of mucus after urination.—Slight discharge of blood when making water.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Extreme irritation of genital parts, with ardent sexual desire to a degree almost maniacal ; slightest touch reawakens desire.—Sensation of dryness, and of constriction in uterus ; pulsation ; incisive pain, as if caused by cutting instruments.—Violent pains in r. side, crossing abdomen to l. breast.—Violent lancination in l. side, in evening.—Distinct feeling of womb.—Burning, shooting, and stitching pains in cervix.—Knife-thrusts in uterus as if os were cut.—Stitches on l. side of uterus from below upward.—Feeling as if something pressing on a sore spot in pelvis, r. side of uterus, going into abdomen to thorax.—Violent bearing down with symptoms of prolapse, **>** by crossing legs.—Sensation of weight and of expansion in labia majora.—Sensation of weight in vagina during the abdominal pains.—Menstruation too profuse.—Hæmorrhages.—Expels large coagula.—During the profuse menstruation, sensation of constriction at uterus.—Leucorrhœa : serous ; greenish ; thick ; becoming sanguineous ; reappearance of sanguineous leucorrhœa while at stool.—Violent pains, acute lancinations in breasts.—During pregnancy : leucorrhœa ; sensation of pelvic bones getting loose.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice changed, hoarse.—Cough : in morning while fasting ; dry, hard, with oppression of chest.

18. **Chest.**—Wheezing in chest, when breathing, in evening.—Pain in chest, as if it had been bruised.—Lancinating and burning pains below false ribs on l. side, towards back.—Sensation as of a snake creeping over entire region of short ribs.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Palpitation of heart and throbbing of arteries.

20. **Back.**—Lumbago, sometimes burning, and with pain like excoriation.—On extending the body, esp. in bed, pain in hips and lumbar region.—Pains in pelvic region.—Sensation as if bones of pelvis getting loose.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in forearm, below elbow.—Heat in hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Great weakness and fatigue in legs, which sometimes fail and compel patient to seat himself.—Intolerable creeping pain in r. hip.—In thighs : violent contusive pain ; burning heat in forepart ; acute pain, in forepart, on raising body, which renders contact with anything insupportable ; sensation of throbbing in forepart of thighs.

24. **Generalities.**—Great fatigue ; for several days symptoms more violent when seated than when walking ; they cease while walking, and reappear on sitting down.

25. **Skin.**—Skin dry, as if about to crack.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness, sometimes with sadness.—Urgent inclination to

sleep, towards 9 p.m.—Sleep interrupted by pains, like those of catamenia.—Awakening with fright, with urgent want to make water, and abundant emission.—Distressing dreams, from which patient sometimes awakens with a start.

Muriaticum Acidum.

Hydrochloric acid. HCl. First dilutions with distilled water.

Clinical.—*Anus, prolapse of.* Chilblains. Chorea. Deafness (cerebral). *Diphtheria. Enteric fever.* Ephelis. *Feet, soles, pains in.* Gastric disorders. *Hæmorrhoids. Hemiopia.* Impotence. Measles. Mercurial ulceration. Mouth, aphthæ ; psoriasis of tongue ; ulcers. *Scarlatina.* Scurvy. Tendo Achillis, affections of. *Tongue, affections of;* psoriasis of. Typhus. Varices. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—The popular name of *Mur. ac.*, "Spirit of Salt," describes at once its nature and origin. It is a colourless gas, with a pungent, suffocating odour, and acid taste, and it is manufactured from Salt (*Nat. m.*) by the action of sulphuric acid. It is freely soluble in water, and the saturated solution contains 43 per cent. of the gas. Teste, who did much to define the powers of *Mur. ac.*, groups with it *Agn. cast.* and *Hyos.*, and he considers its action corresponds perfectly to a typical case of typhus. Among the common features of the group he gives ; Stupefying headache. Obscuration of sight and optical illusions. Whizzing noises in the ears and hardness of hearing. Nose-bleed and loss of smell. Rough, cracked lips, and foul breath. Scurvy of mouth. Paralysis of tongue. Loss of taste. Distended, sensitive abdomen, pricking, bruised pain in abdominal walls. Serous, fetid diarrhœa, not very painful. Involuntary stool. Throat pains. Paralysis of bladder. Excited sexual desire. Impotence. Hoarseness, spasmodic cough. Stitches about heart. Fever with stinging heat, frequent, small, intermittent pulse, earthy or livid skin. Like *Nit. ac.*, *Mur. ac.* is a powerful antidote to *Merc.*, and it meets conditions caused by *Mercury*, and also similar conditions otherwise arising. Like other disinfectants, it causes as well as remedies rapid decomposition of tissue, and dynamically cures low putrid conditions met with in disease. The distinctive features of *Mur. ac.* are : Muscular prostration from blood-poisoning going on to paralysis, finally of brain or heart. *Burning* is a great feature in its symptomatology, as its escharotic powers might suggest —ulcers (especially their margins), eruptions, piles, varices, stomach, and abdomen. It sours the excretions and makes them acrid. Offensive secretions, offensive breath and body-smell ; and it is indicated in fevers of all kinds, exanthematous, typhoid, puerperal as well as diphtheria, when these symptoms with the mental and paretic state are present. The mucous membranes are dry, bleeding, cracked, and ulcerated. Sordes on teeth. Burning, and burning eruptions on lips. Piles like a bunch of grapes which look purple and *burn* when touched. Prolapse of rectum, whilst straining to pass water. Urination involuntary or difficult ; there is straining and dribbling, and the

straining causes the rectum to prolapse ; it may also cause involuntary stool. This may be due to local conditions, or it may be a consequence of a low state of health. *Mur. ac.* not only corresponds to low febrile states, it also meets many of their sequelæ. Deafness, otitis, and glandular swellings about the ears often require *Mur. ac.* Among the *peculiar sensations* of the remedy are : Hair, as if drawn upwards ; as if standing on end. Brain : as if loose ; beaten or torn to pieces ; brain clasped by a hand, and bruised and torn. Occiput as if filled with lead. Mouth as if glued up with insipid mucus. As if some obstruction must be pulled out of throat. Burning as if under skin of coccyx. As if place was jammed in in tendo-Achillis. Deadness and numbness in forehead, in fingers. The tongue is shrunken ; and paralysed. The parched, shrunken tongue is an indication in typhoid or other fevers. [*Mur. ac.* has a marked action on the tongue. Cooper cured with it these cases : (1) Man, 52, whose sister had died of cancer, had a hard, deep, warty ulcer, size of a small bean on under surface of tongue, l. side, with much surrounding hardness and little discharge. (2) Tongue swoollen, makes him talk thick, much ulcerated, especially r. side, is hard, with swelling followed by lupoid ulcer on corresponding side of nose ; had been going on ten months.] Tendency "to slide down to the foot of the bed" was noted by Hahnemann and has been amply confirmed. It indicates an extremely low vital condition. *Mur. ac.* is *suited to* persons of black hair and dark eyes. The skin is much affected, and is sensitive to the sun's rays—eczema solare and freckles. Black pocks. Blind boils frothy when touched. The symptoms are : < By touch. The itching of anus and scrotum is not > by scratching. Warmth > ; cold washing, cold drinks <. Cold wind and open air > headache. > Uncovering (during fever). < Evening and night. Rest < most symptoms. Lying on r. side < vertigo. Motion < vertigo ; > tearing pains. < After sleep. < After eating (diarrhœa). > After drinking.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Carbonates of alkalies and earths (poisoning cases) ; to small doses : Camph., Bry. (Teste says the surest antidote is Ipec.). *It antidotes :* Merc., Opium. It "cures the muscular weakness following the excessive use of Opium" (Hering). *It follows well :* Bry., Merc., Rhus. *Compare :* In typhoid states, Bry. (Bry. has < motion), Rhus (restlessness, > by motion ; Rhus has less debility), Phos. ac. (Phos. ac. has less prostration, is apathetic, indifferent, Mur. ac. taciturn), Apis (Apis has blisters on tongue, and it catches teeth when attempt is made to protrude it), Ars. (Ars. has *scanty* evacuations), Bapt. (Bapt. has besotted look, tongue red on edges), Bell. (Bell. more active, hyperæmia), K. permang. (throat symptoms, œdematous uvula), Sul. ac. (Sul. ac. has not > uncovering), Gels. (with Gels. the muscular prostration is *expressed*, with Mur. ac. it is unconscious), Nit. ac. (thin, excoriating discharge from nose, intermittent pulse and loss of appetite), Arum tri. Piles during menses, Amm. c., Collins., Graph., Pho., Pul., Sul. Piles sensitive, Bell., Caust. Early morning hunger, Ant. c., Calc., Saba., Lyc. Cannot bear the thought or sight of meat, Nit. ac. Irritable, disposed to anger and chagrin, Nux. Cracked lips ; sore mouth ; < after sleep, Nat. m. ;

coryza, Chlorum. Tendo-Achillis, affection of, Val. Mur. ac. is a constituent of the gastric juice, and must therefore be considered as allied to the Sarcodes and proximate principle of the tissues, *e.g.*, Cholesterin.

Causation.—Sun.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sadness.—Taciturnity and reserve, anxiety, apprehension and peevishness.—Indecision and inquietude.—Ideas respecting recent events crowd upon the mind during labour.—Disposition to be angry and to give way to passion.—Unconsciousness.

2. **Head.**—Turning vertigo; < moving eyes; with staggering gait.—Headache provoked by walking in open air, and esp. by a sharp wind.—Headache, < by rising up in bed, and by moving the eyes (> by moving the body), disappearing on taking exercise.—Heaviness, esp. in occiput, with cloudiness of eyes, greatly < by looking intently at an object.—Jerking, beating, tearing from l. half of occiput to forehead; soon same on r.—(Pressure on vertex, dimness of sight, faint feeling coming irregularly; sickish after meals, bad taste and fatigue on waking; thinks some one is walking behind, and cannot stir out alone.)—Heavy feeling in occiput, with drawing stitches, < r. side close to nape, with swollen gland tender to touch; intoxicated feeling at same time.—Headache as if brain were bruised, torn, or demolished.—Feeling as if brain were loose.—Tearing and stitches in head, coming on in periodical shocks.—Feeling of falling asleep and deadness.—Tearing in r. parietal bone.—Shocks, tearings, or shootings in head.

3. **Eyes.**—Itching smarting in canthi.—Itching in eyes.—Stitches out of eyes.—Shootings across eyes.—Swelling and redness of eyelids.—Vertical hemiopia.—(Neuralgia over l. eye, hemiopia and double vision, which is always followed by headache, numbness down r. arm and aphasia.—R. T. C.)

4. **Ears.**—Otalgia (with pressive pain), like spasmodic and acute pullings.—Pulsation in ears.—Insensibility of auditory tube.—Scabious eruptions in ears.—Hardness of hearing and deafness.—Acuteness of hearing, with sensibility to noise.—Ticking of watch is heard better than the voice (cerebral deafness).—Tinkling, buzzing, and whistling before the ears.

5. **Nose.**—Ulceration of nostrils.—Sore nostrils with stinging pain.—Obstruction of nose.—Coryza, with thick yellow, or serous and corrosive mucus.—Continuous bleeding from nose.—Coryza, with itching, tickling, and sneezing.

6. **Face.**—Heat in face, with burning redness of cheeks, when walking in open air, without thirst.—Ephelis.—Eruption of scabious pimples on face, forehead, and temples; whole face red; every summer.—Furuncules on temple.—Burning in lips.—Puffiness of lower lip, it feels heavy and burns.—Eruptions on lips, sometimes covered with scabs.

7. **Teeth.**—Odontalgia, with pulsative pain, < by cold drinks, > by heat.—Toothache, with sensation of pressing asunder.—Tingling in teeth.—Scorbutic gums, swollen, easily bleeding and ulcerating.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of mouth, with paralysis of tongue.—Profuse accumulation of saliva.—Heaviness of tongue, when speaking, as if it were made of lead, which prevents him from talking.—Deep-seated ulcers (with

black base), vesicles, or pustules on tongue.—Small tumours r. side of tongue. —The tongue becomes sore and bluish.—The tongue dwindles (atrophy of tongue).—(Psoriasis of tongue.)—Mucous lining of the lips, and mouth inflamed, red, raw, painful, dotted with whitish points ; fetid breath ; stomatitis. —Parched tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, with pain as from excoriation, rawness, and smarting in throat and palate.—Dry throat with burning in chest.—Mucous lining of throat and fauces deep dark red, swollen and burning ; covered with greyish-white diphtheritic-like deposits.—Swelling of uvula ; of tonsils. —Much saliva that must be swallowed.—Attempting to swallow produces violent spasms and choking.

10. **Appetite.**—Taste of rancid grease in throat.—Acrid and putrid taste (like rotten eggs, with ptyalism) in throat.—All food has a sweetish taste, and esp. beer, which is disliked.—Bulimy and excessive thirst.—Dislike to meat.— Appetite lost.

11. **Stomach.**—Risings, putrid or bitter.—Hiccough (before and after dinner).—Vomiting of food.—Vomiting of bile, at night, with nausea and eructations.—Uneasiness in stomach, as indicating serious illness.—Sensation of emptiness in the stomach and œsophagus, not > by eating.—Contractive pain in stomach, with sensation as if it were retracted.—Pressive tension and cramp-like pain in hypochondria.

12. **Abdomen.**—Uneasiness in abdomen, as in serious illness.—Fulness and inflation of the abdomen ; from small quantities of food.—Cramp-like pains in abdomen, with cuttings and pinchings, extending from umbilical region into sides, accompanied by borborygmi.—Sensation of emptiness in abdomen.—Lancination in groins.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Difficult evacuations of fæces, as from inactivity of rectum.—Fæces of too small a size.—Diarrhœa, with smarting and burning in rectum and anus.—Stercoral diarrhœa.—Involuntary evacuation of liquid and serous fæces when urinating.—Discharge of blood during stools.—Prolapsus recti, when urinating.—Itching in anus.—Hæmorrhoids protruding like a bunch of grapes.—Swollen and bluish hæmorrhoidal excrescences, with burning pain as from excoriation ; < by touch.—Bleeding hæmorrhoids.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Tenesmus of bladder.—Frequent want to urinate, with abundant emission.—Immoderate emission of aqueous urine.— Slow emission of urine.—Weakness of bladder.—Involuntary discharge of urine.—Relaxation of bladder, and of neck of bladder.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Excoriation of prepuce.—Soreness in the margin of prepuce.—Itching of scrotum not > by scratching.—Suppression of sexual desire.—Feeling of weakness in genital organs, penis relaxed.— Impotence.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Sensation of a bearing down towards genital organs, as if preparatory to catamenia.—During menses sad and taciturn.—Ulcers in genitals, with putrid discharge, much sensitiveness and general weakness.—Cannot bear the least touch even of sheets on genitals.— Too early catamenia, and too profuse.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness, with sore feeling in chest.— Chronic hoarseness.—Violent and sobbing cough, followed by a gurgling in bottom of chest.—Breathing deep and groaning ; moaning.

18. **Chest.**—Deep respiration with groans.—Lancinating pains in chest, during a violent movement, and during inspiration.—Tensive pain in sternum.—Incisive shocks in chest, with dull pressure on posterior part of chest, and with oppression.—Oppression across chest (evening).

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Stitches in chest, and on heart, when taking a long breath and on violent motion.—Pulse rapid and very feeble ; and small.—Shootings in region of heart.—Shock in heart at night, so violent that it is felt in face.

20. **Back.**—Aching pain in back, as from having been bent double for a long time, or from a strain.—Shootings in shoulder-blades.—Furunculi in back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Paralytic weakness, and wrenching pain in shoulder.—Heaviness of arms, esp. the forearms.—Tearing, aching, and pulling in arms.—Drawing tension in elbow-joint.—Cramp-like drawings and heaviness in forearm.—Incisive tearing in forearm, hands, and fingers.—Voluptuous itching and tickling, and lancinating, in palms.—Scabby eruption on back of hand, and upper part of fingers.—Cramp-like pain in fleshy part of thumb when writing.—Swelling of extremity of fingers, with burning.—Nocturnal torpor and paleness of fingers, which are as if dead.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Tearing and cramp-like pulling in thighs.—Wavering gait from weakness of the thighs.—Itching, tettery spots on thighs.—Swelling of knees.—Drawing tension in calf of leg, and in tendo-Achillis, when walking.—Lancinations in tendo-Achillis, day and night, which hinder walking and sleeping.—Putrid, painful ulcers in legs, with burning in their circumference.—Coldness of feet.—Swelling and redness of extremity of toes, with burning.

24. **Generalities.**—[This remedy is often called for in cases where the patient cannot urinate without having the bowels moved at the same time ; in typhus or low grades of fever where we find this symptom with great prostration ; patient may think he is going to pass a little wind, when urine will come away also.—Hæmorrhoids very tender to the touch, so much so that he can scarcely bear to use paper after an evacuation ; after confinement, hæmorrhoids protrude so that the pressure of a sheet can scarcely be borne.—In low types of fever the patient often slips down toward the foot of the bed, and must be lifted up every little while.—Cannot bear the sight or thought of meat, it is so distasteful.—Urine too copious, both night and day.—Affections in general, of any kind, appearing in the tendo-Achillis ; the soles of the feet.—Scurvy, particularly if the parts affected are very sore and tender to the touch.—Itching of the skin > by scratching.—Putrid ulcers.—H. N. G.]—Tearing and incisive (rheumatic) pains in limbs, during repose, > during movement.—Restlessness ; frequent changing of position.—Contusive pains in all joints.—Painful sensibility of periosteum of bones, as in intermittent fever.—Coldness of extremities.—Dropsical swellings.—Indolence and dread of movement, with inclination to remain seated.—Excessive depression ; on sitting down, the eyelids close ; the lower jaw hangs down, he slides down in bed.—Tottering gait, from weakness of thighs and knees.—Great sensitiveness to damp weather.—Paralysis of tongue and sphincter ani.

25. **Skin.**—Itching, voluptuous and lancinating tickling, with want to scratch.—Scabious eruptions, which itch in heat of bed.—Furunculi, with

shooting pain when they are touched.—Putrid and painful ulcers, with burning at margins.—Fetid odour of ulcers; also they are covered with a scurf.—Black pustules.

26. **Sleep.**—Great drowsiness during day, which disappears on taking exercise.—Sleeplessness before midnight.—Before midnight, continued snoring, groaning, tossing, talking, and tendency to slide downwards in bed.—Frequent and early waking, caused by a coldness that is felt in bed.—Anxious dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Predominant sensation of cold.—Shivering, with yawning and stretching, without thirst, and not followed by heat.—Chill in the evening, with coldness in back, with external warmth and burning in face.—Shuddering over whole body, with hot cheeks and cold hands.—Burning heat, esp. in palms and soles.—Night and morning sweat.—In evening, the perspiration is first cold on the feet.—Typhus fever, lower jaw hangs down, atrophy of tongue, involuntary watery stools when passing urine, great debility, with sliding down in bed, loud moaning.—Heat without thirst, with agitation, and desire to throw off clothes at night.—Pulse weak and slow.—Intermittent pulse, every third beat.—Nocturnal sweat, on going to sleep in evening, or before midnight, esp. on head and back.

Musa.

Musa sapientum. Banana. *N. O.* Palmaceæ. Tincture of the flowers.

Clinical.—Constipation. Cystitis. Hæmorrhoids (bleeding).

Characteristics.—Jenner (*M. H. R.*, ix. 549) proved the tincture of Banana flowers and produced costiveness and sensation of fulness about anus, in a person of regular habits; and he cured with it a bad case of bleeding hæmorrhoids. It also produced pain in the bladder and passage of mucus with urine. Crichton Campbell commends bananas baked in their skins as an ideal food, or even a "cure," for brain workers, nervous persons, and anæmics (*H. W.*, xxxii. 478). A syrup made with the juice of bananas extracted by heat is commended as a remedy in chronic bronchitis with insufficient expectoration and marked dyspnœa.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Dull, heavy, frontal headache.

8, 9. **Mouth and Throat.**—Dry, rough, and extremely astringent taste and feeling in mouth, tongue, and fauces, but afterwards an increase of saliva.

11, 12. **Stomach and Abdomen.**—Rumbling in stomach and bowels with expulsion of flatus.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Costiveness (in a person of very regular habits) with feeling of fulness about anus.—(Improvement and ultimate cure of pro-

fusely bleeding hæmorrhoids ; in a case which had resisted every kind of treatment.)

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Discharge of large quantities of mucus with the urine, with dull, aching pain in bladder region.

Mygale.

Mygale Lasiodora Cubana. A large black Cuban Spider. *N. O.* Arachnida. Tincture of living spider.

Clinical.—Chordee. Chorea. Gonorrhœa.

Characteristics.—The pathogenetic data of *Mygale* consist of a proving by a young lady and the effect of a bite on a man. In the latter case, inflammation ensued which spread along the lymphatics, violet and afterwards green discoloration ; chill followed by fever, dry mouth, and great thirst, trembling, dyspnœa, despondency, and fear of death. The prover developed sadness ; dry mouth ; nausea with great palpitation, dim sight, and great general weakness ; increased flow of urine, hot, scalding, with stinging in urethra. This last symptom has led to the successful use of *Myg.* in gonorrhœa, chordee, and syphilis. The "trembling" observed in the man suggests its use in nervous cases, but the sphere of *Myg.* in chorea has been developed from the clinical side. In the cases cured with it, twitching and contractions of facial muscles have been very prominent ; convulsive movements of head to right side ; twitching of one side of body, mostly right. The twitchings may be so violent as to prevent walking. Limbs are quiet during sleep, movements < in morning. Nausea with strong palpitation should be an indication. Symptoms < by eating. < Sitting (legs in constant motion).

Relations.—*Compare :* In chorea, Aga., Act. r., Ign., Stram., Ziz. Tarent., Ant. c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Delirious, talked about his business and was restless all night.—Sad ; despondent with anxious expression.—Fear of death.

2. **Head.**—Frontal headache ; dull.—Head often jerked to one side (r.).

3. **Eyes.**—Nausea with dimness of sight ; weakness ; palpitation.

4. **Ears.**—Acute aching in r. ear.

6. **Face.**—Constant twitching of muscles of face.—Face flushed.

8. **Mouth.**—Grating of teeth at night.—Tongue dry and parched ; dry and brown-coated.

11. **Stomach.**—Aversion to food ; no appetite whatever for dinner, took nothing till tea-time, then only a cup of tea and a small piece of bread ; > after eating.—Excessive thirst.—Nausea with strong palpitation, dim sight.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine : increased ; stinging in urethra ; burning hot, scalding.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Chordee. — Protracted gonorrhœa. — Syphilis.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Difficult breathing.—Words jerked out when effort is made to talk.

19. **Heart.**—Strong palpitation, accompanying nausea and dimness of sight and general weakness.—Pulse 130.

20. **Back.**—Pain in back extending around to front.

21. **Limbs.**—Twitching and jerking of muscles of one arm and leg, usually r.—Convulsive, uncontrollable movements of arms and legs.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Intense redness in streaks in course of lymphatics, from calf up to body, with great anxiety, twitching of limbs.—Local inflammation extensive, from foot to knee, leaving a large violet spot which changed in a few hours to green.

26. **Sleep.**—Restless all night with ridiculous dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Severe chill lasting thirty minutes ; then fever with excessive thirst and trembling of limbs.

Myosotis.

Myosotis symphytifolia. "Black-root." (Marshy places in Indiana. *N. O.* Boraginaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Bronchitis, chronic. Cough. Lungs, affections of.

Characteristics.—Hale has collected some clinical experiences with *Myosotis* (which differs from *M. Palustris* in having large Symphytum-like leaves), showing it to have a strong affinity for the respiratory organs. The left lower lung was most affected. Copious expectoration, emaciation, night-sweat. During the cough there was gagging or vomiting ; cough < during or immediately after eating ; pain in left side (lower lung) not < in any position, but < while coughing and sensitive to percussion. Profuse sweat day and night.

Relations.—*Compare :* Symphytum (botan.). Stann. (lung disease).

Myrica Cerifera.

Myrica cerifera. Wax Myrtle. Bayberry. Candleberry. *N. O.* Myricaceæ. Tincture of fresh bark of root.

Clinical.—Catarrh. Conjunctivitis. Heart, affections of. Jaundice. Leucorrhœa. Liver, affections of. Pharynx, affections of. Tendo-Achillis, pain in. Throat, sore. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—According to Hale, though *Myrica* was known to older botanic practitioners, it was Samuel Thomson, of *Lobelia* fame, who established its reputation. Thomson had a crude pathology of his own which served him to some extent. One of his ideas was that the digestive tract was liable to become fouled with a copious mucous lining. This he called "canker" ; and he stated of *Myrica*

that it " has the power of disengaging the thick, viscid secretions of the mucous membrane of the stomach." *Myrica*, says Hale, formed the chief ingredient in Thomson's famous " Composition powder." The provings confirm Thomson's observation, in that *Myrica* produced abundant secretion of tenacious mucus in the throat, difficult to detach. This may be considered one of the keynotes of the remedy. Profuse catarrhal discharges of old standing, of all kinds may require *Myrica*, especially if offensive, tenacious, and difficult to detach. Leucorrhœa, bronchorrhœa, intestinal catarrh, pharyngeal catarrh, stomatitis. Hale says as a local application in diphtheria it rivals *Guaiacum*. Perhaps allied to the catarrhal state of the intestinal tract is the liver disorder set up by the drug. These are the distinctive features : Aching pain in liver, fulness, drowsiness, despondency, dull, heavy headache, < in morning, dirty, dingy, yellowish white of eyes, lids abnormally red, weakness, ash-coloured stools, slow pulse, pains under scapulæ (< left), dirty yellow tongue, muscular soreness, aching in limbs, jaundice of all degrees. There is also the nasal obstruction, post-nasal catarrh which often accompanies disordered liver. It is in cases attended with jaundice that *Myrica* has had the greatest success, cases of black jaundice having been cured with it, and it meets the itching of jaundice as well. Urticaria is not unfrequently found associated with liver affections, and Douglass cured with it this case (*Clinique*, xxi. 108, quoting *Hahn. Advocate*) : Miss O., 18, complained of itching and stinging on face, neck, right forearm and leg. Sensation as if insects crawling on face, must brush them away. Skin yellowish. Tongue, thickly coated yellow. Felt sick all over and rather irritable. *Myrica* 6x every two hours improved at once and cured in ten days. Burnett has used *Myrica* with excellent effect in cancerous and other grave diseases of the liver, especially when attended with jaundice. He has given material doses. It has generally been given in the lower attenuations. *Myrica* has also an action on the heart, and is thus closely related to *Digitalis* in several points. There are sharp pains about the heart with increased, audible pulsations, but slow pulse. The heart pains are < lying on left side. Pains in left chest and under scapulæ (especially left), and pain in middle lobe of right lung. The symptoms are : < By warmth of bed ; < after sleep ; < in morning ; by motion. > After breakfast ; > in open air.

Relations.—*Compare :* In tenacious secretions, K. bi., Hydrast. Jaundice, light-coloured stools, slow pulse, Dig. (Dig. has pulse *irregular* as well as slow ; the tongue of Dig. has not the thick, tenacious coat of Myrica). Liver, Berb., Chel., Chim., Pod., Hep., Merc., Cholest., Hydrast. Urticaria and liver disorder, Ast. fl. Sore all over, Bapt. Leucorrhœa, Hydrast. Pain through left chest to scapula, Therid., Illic., Pix.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great despondency ; dejected ; irritable.—Cannot concentrate mind on any subject.—Dull, drowsy state.—Exhilaration, then depression and pressure about head ; exhilaration, then excitement preventing sleep, with restlessness.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, with dulness and drowsiness, (during lectures) with

rush of blood to head and face, on stooping ; with nausea.—Awakens with pain in forehead, temples, and small of back, > in open air.—Dull, heavy feeling over and in eyes.—Throbbing : of arteries in the head ; and in face with fulness ; in superficial veins on waking.—Empty feeling in head.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes congested and yellow.—Eyes feel dull and heavy ; also on awaking.—Eyes burn and tire easily when reading ; lids heavy.—Dirty, dingy, yellowish sclerotics ; lids abnormally red.—Smarting in l. conjunctiva, then pain in r. ball.—Smarting in eyes, feeling of sand in them, difficulty in closing lids.—Quivering sensation in l. upper lid.—Pain in r. brow.

4. **Ears.**—Pain in back of l. ear.—Ringing in ears ; in l.

5. **Nose.**—Pain in nose ; in l. side of nose, shifting to l. axilla, where it was sharp and lancinating.—Coryza.—Post-nasal catarrh.

6. **Face.**—Yellow colour of face and neck ; jaundice.—Fulness, with heat and throbbing, esp. after being out in open air.—Pressure in malar bones. —Sharp, darting pain in r. articulation of jaw.

8. **Mouth.**—Breath offensive.—Sweetish taste about palate.—Thick, yellowish, dark, dry, and crusty coating on tongue, rendering it almost immovable.—Tongue dirty yellow.—Foul, bad taste ; cannot eat because of it ; bitter, nauseous taste.—Adhesive coating over buccal membrane ; dry, scaly crusts on roof of mouth, that water scarcely moistens or dissolves.—Mouth dry ; thirst ; water relieves only partially for awhile.

9. **Throat.**—Semi-lancinating pain near r. tonsil in afternoon.—Excruciating feeling in posterior nares, as from a fresh cold.—Constriction ; causing constant need to swallow.—Swollen feeling inside in morning.—Stringy mucus in throat ; detached with difficulty.—Throat and nasal organs filled with an offensive, tenacious mucus, detached with difficulty.—Pharynx dry ; sore, as if it would crack, impeding and finally obstructing, deglutition.—Slimy, glutinous frothy mucus in pharynx ; even gargling scarcely detaches it ; causes disgusting taste, prevents eating.

11. **Stomach.**—Hunger, yet full feeling, as after a hasty meal.—Unnatural hunger ; then indigestion ; then jaundice.—Loss of appetite ; loathing of food, but desire for acids.—Fulness and pressure, or weak, sinking feeling in stomach.—Acidity at 8.30 a.m.—Burning with bitter, nauseous sensation in fauces, the burning changing into griping from l. epigastrium in a straight line to l. of navel.—Heartburn, with increase of saliva, which had to be expectorated frequently.

12. **Abdomen.**—Dull pain in region of liver ; fulness ; drowsiness ; debility ; mushy, clay-coloured stools ; jaundice.—Griping pains ; rumbling ; urging to stool ; passing only flatus.—Weak, faint feeling, as if diarrhœa would ensue.—Offensive flatus when walking.—Pain in umbilical region : after breakfast ; in a spot in umbilical region an hour after dinner, with accumulation of flatus ; heavy.—Rumbling above umbilicus.—Rumbling in umbilical region, with griping.

13. **Stool.**—Passing of much offensive flatus.—Loose stools, mushy, with tenesmus and cramp-like sensation in umbilical region.—Stools light yellow, mushy, clay-coloured ; jaundice.—Constipation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine beer-coloured, with yellowish froth ; pinkish-brown sediment, scanty.—Micturition difficult, bladder seemed to lack contractive, expelling power.—Urine increased ; and limpid.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Desire lost.—Chronic gonorrhœa.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Leucorrhœa excoriating, fetid, thick, yellowish.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Smarting in larynx and trachea.—Tickling cough which had troubled him on lying down at night was > in morning.

18. **Chest.**—Pain : in l. chest ; in middle lobe of r. lung ; in l. lung at 8 p.m.—Constriction of chest at night when lying on l. side, with audible beating of heart.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Sharp pain in region of heart.—Stinging, cramp-like sensation to l. of præcordia and under ribs.—Heart's impulse increased, but pulse sixty.—Impulse increased, pulsation audible, with constriction in chest on lying on l. side.—Pulse feeble, irregular.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Dull aching in back and head, dragging ; lassitude.—Pain in nape at 2 p.m. ; in neck at 7 a.m., < nape, with stiffness.—Pain under scapulæ ; under l. scapula at 11 p.m. ; in l. scapula and arm, extending to end of little finger.—Sharp, plunging pain in region of l. kidney.—Pain in lumbar region with general chilliness on going outdoors ; heavy ; dragging in morning on waking, also till afternoon.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Sharp lancinations in l. axilla.—Tearing in l. arm, < upper arm, sometimes extending to forearm, with darting pain in middle and ring fingers.—Lame feeling in r. arm, < about wrist, with heaviness.—Pain in l. upper arm at 8.45 a.m. ; in r. third and little fingers at 9 a.m.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain at 7 a.m. ; centring in muscular parts above knees, also soreness and occasional darting pains.—Sharp shooting in r. thigh, then in l. thigh, then pain in l. shoulder.—Drawing pain in muscles above knee at night.—Piercing pain in inner side of l. knee.—Pain from knee down at 12.50 p.m., with coldness of lower limbs ; contractive, in middle of leg, a little outside of outer edge of tibia, < motion, occasionally changing to burning pain, with soreness to touch.—Pain in calves, with trembling, so that walking is unpleasant, pain < l.—Pain in l. tendo-Achillis, < touch and motion, with soreness ; in hollow of r. foot.—Bruised pain in l. heel.

24. **Generalities.**—Pain in whole body as before ague, at 10 p.m. ; shifting pain.—Languor : in morning on waking, with pain in back ; with soreness of muscles of thighs, as if he had taken cold. < From warmth of bed at night, disturbing sleep ; > after breakfast ; > in open air.—Slight nervous excitement and restlessness ; soon followed by a sick, debilitated sensation.—General muscular lameness and soreness ; lassitude ; depression of spirits.

25. **Skin.**—Yellow jaundiced appearance ; itching as from flea-bites.—Pimples in different parts, a painful one on nose.—Itching : near insertion of deltoid in both arms ; of face, then creeping sensation ; and stinging-like flea-bites, on r. side of face, then on neck, shoulder, forearm, midway between r. knee and ankle.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness ; vertigo ; semi-stupor.—Restless, or sleeps soundly until toward morning ; awakens generally feeling worse.—Unrefreshing sleep, with frequent wakings and bad dreams.—Amorous dreams, with emission.—Ugly dreams, at one time that his head was attacked by enormous bugs, which he felt obliged to kill with difficulty.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness on going out of doors ; slight aching in lumbar

region.—Excited, feverish feeling, alternating with chilliness ; warm sensation along spine, then chill and gentle sweat.—Face hot and flushed.

Myristica Sebifera.

Myristica sebifera. Ucuuba (Brazilian name). *N. O.* Myristicaceæ. Trituration of red, acrid, very poisonous gum obtained by incising bark.

Clinical.—Elephantiasis Arabum. Joints, suppuration of. Suppuration. Ulceration. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—*Myristica sebifera* belongs to the same order as the nutmeg-tree, *Nux moschata*. Our preparation of the latter is made from the powdered nut. Mure proved and introduced *Myr. seb.*, and in the proving occurs this symptom : "Pain in the finger-nails with swelling of the phalanges." This, apparently, led to its use in whitlow, in which many successes have been reported by Chancerel *père* and others. Spanish homœopaths have used *Myr. seb.* extensively. Olivé, of Gros, has reported cures with it of : Scrofulous osteitis ; callous ulcers ; phlegmonous erysipelas. Cartier (*Rev. Hom. Fran.*, quoted *Rev. Hom. Belge*, December, 1898, p. 261) gives two experiences of his own with the remedy. (1) A young girl had been three months with her leg in a splint for inflammation of the knee and doughy swelling of entire limb. Cartier came to the conclusion that there was pus in the joint. *Myr. seb.* 3, five drops three times a day, was given for three months. Five months later the swelling and inflammation were all gone ; walking gave no pain ; but the joint was anchylosed. (2) An old man, 87, was seized with sudden arthritis of the shoulder, with intense fever. Allopaths first diagnosed it as osteomyelitis, but later a surgeon was called in, who pronounced it an arthritis purulent from the onset. After he had passed through the hands of eminent old-school authorities in Paris, who said nothing could be done, Cartier was sent for, and found the shoulder quite full of pus, and a particularly painful spot on the scapula, at a point where the bone was said by one authority to be attacked. *Myr. seb.* 3, five drops three times a day, was given. In ten days there was no longer suppuration, the size of the joint had become normal, and the tender spot was gone. *Myr. seb.* has evidently great power over the suppurative process as affecting joints. Hansen says Kippax regards it as the principal remedy in elephantiasis Arabum.

Relations.—*Compare :* Nux mosch., Silic., Calc., Sul., Septic., Pyrogen.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Indifferent and careless.—Cannot concentrate his thoughts. —Vexed by a song which keeps running in his head.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, r. to l. on waking in morning.—Dizziness in morn-

ing.—Head heavy.—Pain (with pressure outwards) in frontal eminence; at noon; intermitting; > in open air.

6. **Face.**—Very red face.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue white and cracked.—Whole mouth with tonsils and upper pharynx painful and sensitive to contact; every mouthful seems to wound the parts when chewed or swallowed.—Palate insensible with loss of taste.—Taste: bitter; of copper, which excites spitting of blood.

9. **Throat.**—Burning at bottom of throat.—Constriction at isthmus of pharynx; this pain increases progressively.—Difficulty in swallowing saliva.

10. **Appetite.**—Thirst.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sensation as if a foreign body, as large as a walnut, had lodged in l. inguinal region, all forenoon.

13. **Stool.**—Stools mixed with yellow mucus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Less frequent micturition; urine scanty although he drinks much; reddish yellow.

18. **Chest.**—Hard pressure during night on both sides of chest, not affecting breathing.

20. **Neck.**—Pinching, r. side of neck.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Hands stiff as if from squeezing something for long time.—Pain in l. hand.—Pain in hands < when they touch each other.—Formication on l. thumb-joint.—Pain in finger-nails with swelling of phalanges.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pinching pain in r. calf.

25. **Skin.**—Two pimples on l. cheek, quickly disappearing.

26. **Sleep.**—Cannot get to sleep, evening, in bed.—Restless sleep with dreams about business; about disputes; unconnected, about houses being built commencing with top stories.—Violent starting in sleep.

Myrtus Communis.

Myrtle. (Closely allied to Granatum, the Pomegranate-tree.) *N. O.* Myrtaceæ. Tincture of fresh shoots and leaves. Tincture of fresh flowering shoots and leaves.

Clinical.—Catarrhal fevers. Chest, stitches in. Coryza. Cough. Tuberculosis.

Characteristics.—*Myrt. com.* is an unproved remedy, the symptoms of the Schema being entirely clinical. Hering gives an account of it. It has a very powerful action on the left lung, especially the upper part. It is to the upper left lung what *Oxal. ac.* is to the lower. This is the keynote: Pain in upper left lung going right through from the front to the left scapula. Cases of phthisis, hæmoptysis, hepatisation, lung syphilis having this symptom present have been cured with *Myrt.* The pain is mostly stitching, but may be throbbing, aching, or burning. It is < in morning, > evening, < by breathing, yawning, coughing. The cough is dry, hollow; excited by a tickling in upper anterior lobes. Hering has cured catarrhal

fever with tickling cough < morning and > evening; with great lassitude in afternoon. This last symptom is important. So is evening > of cough and of tickling in lungs. < From change of atmosphere. Every atmospheric change = cough, coryza, and catarrhal fever.

Relations.—*Compare:* Pains through left chest to scapula, Therid., Illic., Pix., Sul. (Pain through *lower* lobe of left lung, Oxal. ac.) *Compare also:* Phos., Bry.

SYMPTOMS.

5. **Nose.**—Coryza with cough.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness in throat; pains in throat and chest, with expectoration of blood.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dry, hollow cough, from tickling in upper anterior lobes of lungs; < morning; > evening; great lassitude in afternoon.—Cough, coryza, and catarrhal fever setting in with every atmospheric change.

18. **Chest.**—Pain in chest; acute; pressing; cough with tightness.—Pain in upper part of l. chest through to shoulder, < taking a deep breath and making a strong motion.—Stitching in l. apex straight through to scapula, < breathing, yawning, coughing.—Burning in l. chest with throbbing, aching, tickling.—Hepatisation of l. lung.—Hæmoptysis.—Phthisis, esp. from maltreated syphilis.

27. **Fever.**—Catarrhal fevers with pain in elbow and knee-joints, with dry, hollow cough, caused by tickling in upper and front part of lungs, esp. in morning, > evening, accompanied by lassitude in afternoon.

Nabalus.

Nabalus serpentarius. Prenanthes serpentaria. White Lettuce. Rattlesnake-root. *N. O.* Compositæ (subord. Chicoraceæ). Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Constipation. Ophthalmia.

Characteristics.—*Nabalus* is a native American plant much used in domestic practice as a remedy for diarrhœa and dysentery. There is only one proving, with 1st and 3rd dilutions by a married woman, aged 19. The symptoms resemble somewhat those of its botanical relative, *Lactuca*, especially in constipation and somnolence. The most curious symptom was susceptibility to magnetism and to the personal aura of others. Irritability of temper and occipital pain was < evening.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Depression followed by unusual buoyancy.—Continued melancholy.—Irritable.

2. **Head.**—Tipsy sensation.—Deep-seated frontal pains behind r. eye-ball and over eye.—Headache with irritability and irritation of eyes, throat, and skin.—Occipital pains with stiffness in nucha, < evenings.

3. **Eyes.**—Great and lasting irritation of eyelids and margins; the margins sting and smart and are slightly swollen.—Sight weak.

5. **Nose.**—R. nostril sore.—Smell and taste slightly impaired.

9. **Throat.**—Throat sore; tickling and scraping (l.), < lying down and swallowing saliva; then both eyes (< l.) tingle and fill with tears.

11. **Stomach.**—Appetite and thirst diminished.—Desire for lemons.—Burning eructations.

13. **Stool.**—Constipation; only three stools in twelve days, hard, painful, followed by prostration.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Sharp pain (transient) in r. kidney.—Urine diminished.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Sharp throbbing in uterus.—White, jelly-like discharge from vagina; with weakness.—Menses delayed.

24. **Generalities.**—Dull pains in joints and numbness on waking.—Susceptibility to magnetic contact and to the personal aura of her friends.—Heaviness, as if blood-vessels filled with lead; body heavy, she leans about.

25. **Skin.**—Subcutaneous glands irritated and swollen, esp. behind r. ear and in neck.—Prickling as from suppressed perspiration; itching, general.

26. **Sleep.**—Somnolence.—Night sleep prolonged, afterwards lighter and more broken.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness not > by heat of fire.—No febrile reaction except occasional flushes over head and face.

Naja.

Naja tripudians. Cobra di Capello. The hooded snake of Hindustan. *N. O.* Elapidæ. Tincture of the fresh virus. Trituration of sugar of milk saturated with fresh virus.

Clinical.—*Angina pectoris.* Asthma. Dysmenia. Hay-fever. *Headache. Heart, affections of. Œsophagus, spasmodic stricture of. Ovaries, affections of. Plague.* Spinal irritation (of nucha). *Throat, sore.*

Characteristics.—The poison of the deadly cobra has been used from ancient times, says P. C. Majumdar (*Ind. Hom. Rev.*, vi. 6), by Indian practitioners in many nervous and blood diseases. It was introduced into homœopathy by Russell and Stokes, who made the first provings along with some forty other provers, including Gillow, Pope, and Drysdale. It is rather remarkable that with so many able provers *Naja* should not have attained anything approaching the place of importance occupied by *Lach.* Nash suggests this may be due to the fact that many of the provings of *Lach.* were made with the 30th potency, whilst those of *Naja* were with low potencies. Majumdar had no success with *Naja* until he obtained fresh virus from the snake charmers (the cobra is the snake they charm) and made attenuations of that. Previously the *Naja* used by Indian homœopaths had been re-imported into India from England in the form of attenuations. Deane in his experience in the plague epidemic of 1899–1900 found *Naja* prepared from the fresh virus more efficacious than *Lachesis*, and he found its action more prompt if injected under the skin than if given by the mouth. The affinity of *Naja* for the medulla oblongata and cerebellum is well shown in an experience of Frank Buckland (*Curiosities of Natural History*, 2nd edition, 225, quoted *C. D. P.*) after skinning a rat killed by a cobra bite : "I had not walked a hundred yards before all of a sudden I felt just as if somebody had come behind me and struck me a severe blow on the head and neck, and at the same time I experienced a most acute pain and sense of oppression at the chest, as though a hot iron had been run in and a hundredweight put on the top of it." His face turned green. He staggered into a chemist's shop and managed to get some ammonia, and was then able to walk to a friend's house, where he drank four large wineglasses of brandy without feeling tipsy. He was then able to start for his own house, and for the first time felt a most acute pain under the nail of left thumb, the pain running up the arm. About an hour before he examined the rat he had cleaned his nail with a penknife, and had slightly separated the skin, and that

was how the virus entered. These symptoms of Buckland's are highly characteristic and valuable. The "hot-iron" symptom and weight on the chest should be especially noted. Majumdar (*Ind. H. R.*, vi. 8) relates this case: A young woman suffering from a heart affection had oppression of chest amounting almost to suffocation; feeble, irregular, almost imperceptible pulse; anæmic appearance; inability to speak. One dose of *Naja* was given, followed in four hours by a second. These sufficed for the cure. The next day, when the doctor called, his patient addressed him in a loud voice: "Doctor, you gave me a poison last night." When asked to explain, she said that after the first dose she "*felt awful heat in her system.*" This must be put beside Buckland's *hot iron* as a *Naja* indication. Majumdar has saved a number of apparently hopeless cases of cholera with *Naja*, in the collapse stage, with pulselessness and difficulty of breathing. In addition to the above symptoms of heart failure and distress the following will be found to be leading symptoms in heart cases: "Depression and lowness about the heart." "Inability to speak, with choking, nervous, chronic palpitation." "Severe pains in left temple, cardiac and ovarian regions." "Sensation as if heart and ovary were drawn together." "Pains about heart extending to nape of neck, left shoulder and arm, with anxiety and fear of death." Pulse slow, irregular. Symptoms < at night; on walking; by lying on left side. In a case cured by Russell there was "dragging and anxiety in the præcordia occurring in great grief." According to Hering, nervous phenomena predominate in *Naja* over other serpent poisons. It "acts primarily upon nervous system, especially on respiratory nerves, pneumo-gastric, and glosso-pharyngeal." The last gives the characteristic "choking" of *Naja* and other serpents. Andrew M. Neatby (*M. H. R.*, December, 1899) relates a cure with *Naja* 6 which had nervous palpitations and faintness; frequent sensation of swelling or "choking" in the throat, with dyspnœa, and occasionally of anæsthesia down right side. Another characteristic is "grasping at throat" with the choking sensations. Œsophagismus. Diphtheria with impending paralysis of heart indicates *Naja*, but the characteristic left to right direction of *Lach.* does not appear in the *Naja* provings. *Naja* has, however, < at night; patient awakens gasping; surface blue. *Naja* has somewhat marked neuralgias and headaches: Neuralgic pain in head, preceded or followed by nausea or vomiting, severe, throbbing in left orbital region drawing from thence back to occiput; from over-eating; from mental or physical exertion. Headache after cessation of catamenia. Dull, heavy constriction in forehead on waking. Dull shoots up occiput. Among the *Sensations* of *Naja* are "screwing-up" sensations and crampy pains: as if head screwed together; as if heart and ovary were drawn up together; crampy pains in left ovary; pains in temple and ovarian regions. Pain from heart to scapula. Sensation as of a hair in larynx; pain as from needles in tonsil. The left side is predominantly affected. Mahlon Preston (*Med. Adv.*, xviii. 532) cured himself with *Naja* 30 of asthma with difficult breathing, < lying down, > sitting up. He cured many cases of hay-fever and autumnal catarrh, the symptoms being—(1) Flow of water from

nose for a few minutes; then (2) intense sneezing, which > the breathing. After recurring for a few days there is dryness in the lungs with great difficulty of breathing, < on lying down. Kent cured with *Naja* 45m a case having these symptoms: "Almost constant heat of head and face. Pulse slow, sometimes as slow as 45. Cannot endure any mental exertion. Sweating of palms. Appetite voracious. Stitching pains in heart" (*Med. Adv.*, xxii. 164). "Sweating palms" was a symptom which had been present from childhood and was cured with the others. Flora A. Waddell (*H. R.*, viii. 445) relates a case in which heart pains were concomitant with left ovarian affection. The pains came on a week before menses, increased till the flow appeared, and then disappeared till next month. *Naja* entirely relieved. The following case was cured by Bunn (*H. W.*, xxxi. 501): Miss S., 22, dysmenia since the function was established. Dilatation, galvanism, &c., had been tried in vain. She had shooting frontal headache, pains in eyeballs necessitating rubbing. Cramp pain in region of left ovary. Faintness. Hypogastrium extremely sensitive to touch at time of menses. Examination revealed nothing abnormal except sensitiveness of ovarian region. Extreme restlessness with the pain. During the menses the pains suddenly became very severe. The flow stopped when the pain was at its worst, and returned next day with relief from pain. *Naja* 30 was given, and the next period passed absolutely free from discomfort. The symptoms are: < By touch; riding in carriage; at 3 p.m. (headache); at night; after sleep; by eating; by alcohol; by exertion; by motion; by walking; lying on side; on left side. Great > of pain and breathing by lying on right side. Very sensitive to cold. > By walking in open air; by smoking.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ammonia, Stimulants (effects of bite); Tabac. (to potencies). *Compare:* Depression and suicidal tendency, Aur. Ulcer on frænum linguæ, Nat. c., Agar. Headache from before backwards, Anac., Bry., Nux (from behind forwards, Gels., Lac can., Sang., Sil., Spi.). Diphtheria, Ar. t. Heart, Ars., Cact., Iberis, Lach., Spigel., Dig. Collapse, Carb. v., Camph., Tab. Mouth wide open, tongue cold, Camph. Loss of speech, Dulc., Gels., Caust., Hyo., Lauro. Dark red colour of fauces, Ail., Bapt., Phyt.

Causation.—Grief.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Suicidal insanity.—Wandering of the mind.—Sad and serious; irresolute; melancholia; makes himself wretched brooding over imaginary wrongs and misfortunes.—Very forgetful; absent-minded.—Insensible; loss of consciousness.—Insanity, he suddenly split his own head in two with an axe.—Sadness: > evening; with irresolution; with distress about sexual organs; with headache and inability for exertion; as if everything were done wrong and could not be rectified, with increased perception of what I ought to do and uncontrollable inclination not to do it, causing restlessness.—Affected easily by wine or alcoholic drinks.—Stupid and confused feeling.—Consciousness almost or quite lost.—Insensible; and speechless.—Comatose.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo, lasting a short time, followed by "stounding" pain in r. side of head.—Feeling of hollowness over entire head.—Confusion and dulness in head ; in morning.—Dull frontal headache.—Very severe headache with intense depression.—Constriction across forehead.—Sensation as if brain of forehead was loose.—Severe throbbing and aching in temples.—Heat and congestion in head.—Headache supervening on cessation of menses.—Headache : all day ; in morning on waking ; in evening.—Very bad headache and stomach-ache at 9 p.m., caused by eating a pear.—Headache at night, slept much but conscious of headache in sleep.—Headache with intense depression, pain usually began in temples, < r., deep-seated, involving eyes, occasionally shooting, extending as a dull aching over forehead and vertex, < motion, slightly > open air, > smoking and alcoholic liquors.—Throbbing aching at 3 p.m.—Bad headache, just like a scald, < over l. eye, after breakfast ; oppressive, at 8.30 a.m.—Neuralgic headache extending backwards from orbital region.—Heaviness.—Aching in temples ; in morning on waking, with heaviness in eyes ; about noon over r. temple and gradually extending to forehead, > afternoon ; in evening.—Aching in vertex ; with cold feet.—Shooting up occiput.—Feeling as of a blow from behind on head and nape.—Scurf on scalp.—Sensitiveness of scalp.—Hair falls off ; esp. crown.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes fixed and staring ; wide open and insensible to light.—Heaviness in eyelids.—Loss of the sense of vision.—Eyes require constant cleansing with lids, frequent prickling, vision confused on looking at small print, have to rub eyes and look at it closely.—Pupils dilated.—Pain in balls requiring them to be rubbed frequently ; with tired feeling on looking at a book.—Hot pain at back of balls.—Ptosis and paralysis of iris.—Eyes wide open and insensible to light.—Lids swollen in morning.

4. **Ears.**—Whizzing in l., ear with insipid, almost nauseous taste in mouth.—Noise as of a mill, waking him in morning.

5. **Nose.**—Severe coryza, thin, acrid secretion.—Nose sore, hot, and swollen ; with thin discharge.—Stuffing of nose, beginning in morning, increasing later, < in open air, > by discharge of thin, watery mucus.—Soreness of l. wing, with irritation ; soreness of r. nostril, with ulcerated feeling.—Wing of nose becomes sore, with heat and tenderness ; worse next day with swelling and pain, secretion suffused ; next day > by an eruption on its edge.

6. **Face.**—Pale, thin, haggard ; greenish-yellow colour ; livid.—Neuralgic pains in face, sometimes shooting to eye and temple.—Lips dry, parched, and cracked, hot and sore.—Jaws firmly clenched.—Face red on rising, > washing, and covered with knots like erysipelas.—Face red in evening and burning.—Cheeks red, esp. cheek-bones, patchy.—Gnawing in l. upper jaw, soon after midnight, sometimes shooting to eye and temple.—Bruised pain in l. condyle of jaw, < moving it.—Drawing pain in r. jaw.—Sore on under lip opposite canine tooth, and gum swollen and inflamed.—Pimple on upper lip.—Purple sordes on lips, gum, and tongue.—Lips dry, black pores and cracks ; dry, painful, excoriated.

7. **Teeth.**—Gnawing toothache ; gums hot, swollen, and painful to touch.—Gnawing and aching in l. teeth and side of jaw.—Pain in stumps of decayed teeth towards evening, with feeling in face and limbs as after catching cold, pain in face < night, and gums hot, swollen, and painful to touch,

third day the swelling of gums extended to the other side, afterwards gnawing in l. sound teeth, next day drawing aching in l. teeth, < when stomach is empty.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth wide open, tongue cold.—Tongue coated thick yellow; white, dry, no thirst.—Ulcers on frænum.—Great dryness of the mouth.—Foaming at mouth.—Taste insipid, bitter, sour, metallic.—Loss of speech.

9. **Throat.**—Much mucus in throat.—Pressure and gagging in throat.—Roughness and scraping in throat.—Grasping at throat, with sense of choking.—Dryness and constriction of throat and fauces.—Soreness and pricking in l. side of throat.—Stricture of the œsophagus; deglutition difficult or impossible.—Dark red colour of the fauces.—Redness of l. side in morning, with pain on swallowing.—Inflammation of l. tonsil at 8 a.m., with pain.—Shooting in l. tonsil.—Spasm.—Starting about his throat (external).

10. **Appetite.**—Loss of appetite.—Craving for stimulants, which < the sufferings.—Thirst.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations; heartburn.—Nausea, with faint feeling; vomiting.—Uneasy, disagreeable feeling in stomach, as from indigestion; pressure as from stones, after a meal.—Eructations tasting like barley-water; eructations of hot, foul air.—Acidity in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Cutting, twisting, griping pains.—Much flatulence, with rumbling and colicky pains.—Swelling, with feeling of tightness and flatulence; swelling with tension and pain, the tightness spreading towards heart.—Rumbling in afternoon, with cutting; rumbling in evening after dinner, with aching as before diarrhœa, and often when sitting still a heavy pulsation appeared almost to lift up the bowels; rumbling after dinner with aching.—Flatulence; during day; at night, with pain.—Intermittent sticking backward in hypochondria during the day.—Anguish in l. hypochondrium and l. loin after dinner with flatulence.—Frequent griping in umbilical region.—Frequent cutting in umbilical region and small of back in afternoon, then profuse and sudden leucorrhœa.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Sudden urging to stool.—Bilious diarrhœa.—Constipation.—Feeling of a large stool which when voided was small.—Urging always sudden, whether followed by diarrhœa or not.—Sudden urging, then small bilious stool.—Heat in anal region, with itching smarting at anus.—Diarrhœa: with pain in abdomen; profuse; sudden; slimy, white or green (in an infant); bilious, always preceded by sudden urging and griping in abdomen; then stool omitted for two days, then stool partly costive, partly loose, with pain in abdomen.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Uneasiness and pressure in bladder.—Urine deposits red sediment, mixed with mucus.—Urine of deep straw colour.—Urine loaded with lithates and mucus.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Increased sexual desire.—Nocturnal emissions.—Peculiar distress, great desire, but no physical power, with depression of mind.—Stinging, somewhat burning pain along r. side of penis, immediately under skin, at night in bed and in morning after rising.—Instinct and power excited.—Desire on going to bed, with little physical power, with frequent waking, vivid imaginations, painful state of mind, involuntary emissions, then prostration and distress.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Crampy pain in l. ovary.—Aching in l. ovary with pains in heart; come on a week before menses, grow worse till menses appear, then easier till next month.—Thin, whitish leucorrhœa in afternoon.—Milk decreased, next day returned freely; afterwards scanty.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough with tightness and fulness in larynx.—Irritation and tickling in larynx and trachea.—Hoarseness; short, hoarse cough.—Short, puffing cough, every minute, 4 p.m.—Dry, hacking cough; blood-spitting.—Expectoration of whitish viscid mucus in morning on waking.—Spitting of blood, which had no tendency to coagulate.—Respiration very slow, shallow, and scarcely perceptible; laboured and difficult; gasping for breath.

18. **Chest.**—Uneasiness and dull, heavy pain in chest.—Lancinating pains, < on deep inspiration.—Asthmatic constriction of chest; cannot expand lungs; followed by mucous expectoration.—Pain in l. pectoral muscles in forenoon.—Occasional pain top of both mammæ.—Most acute pain and oppression in chest as if a hot iron had been run in and a hundredweight put on top of it, instantly > by hartshorn and water.—Heavy pain over lower half of r. chest, with stabbing on deep inspiration; cannot cough for the stabbing; < lying l. side, > lying on affected side.—Dull pain to r. of sternum.—Tenderness over sternum and in throat.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Feeling of depression and uneasiness about heart.—Severe pain in region of heart.—Fluttering and palpitation of heart.—Audible beating of heart.—Pulse slow and irregular in rhythm and force; weak and thready, scarcely perceptible.—Action only recognised by pushing hand up behind sternum, then felt only a faint thrill resembling the cardiac thrill felt in the same way on a newborn infant.—Pulse rapid; and full; 120, some beats tolerably full and strong, afterwards 32, irregular in rhythm and force, some of the beats full and bounding.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Cutting in nape.—Aching in nape.—Shooting from inner and upper angle of l. scapula to front of chest.—Tired feeling in dorsal vertebræ all day, with the peculiar burning often attendant on exhaustion.—Rheumatic pains in neck and back.—Pain between the shoulders as if in spine, afterwards involving scapulæ; in morning on waking; < moving arms.—Dragging sensation in spine between shoulders.—Aching in loins.—Acute pain in small of back; gnawing pain.

21. **Limbs.**—Sudden prostration of strength in limbs.—Rheumatic pains in limbs.—Drawing, lacerating in various parts of r limbs, < motion.—Aching: in ankles, lower part of thighs, wrists, and shoulder-joints; in all parts on waking; bruised, on waking.—In afternoon occasional rheumatic pains in thighs and arms, < shoulder-joints; shifting rheumatism (drawing aching), pain in arms, shoulders, and legs, < l.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains in shoulders; rheumatic drawing in l. shoulder in morning.—Burning pain in wrist, and he hung down his arm, from which a few drops of blood fell (from the bite).—Swelling: of hand and thumb; of hand and arm, with spots; of bitten hand, and of arm and breast of same side, with livid spots.—Numbness (crampy) and shifting rheumatic pains, < in shoulder-joints, and numbness of hands as if asleep.—Numb pain and feeling as if ether had been allowed to evaporate.—Aching in r. fourth and little fingers, then sensation of digging in middle of l. triceps,

acute pain under l. thumb-nail (where virus had entered) running up arm.—(Sweating palms.)

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sudden weakness when walking in evening.—Staggering when walking.—Dragging when walking, with weariness.—Pressive and drawing sensations on points in lower limbs and feet.—Pain anteriorly in r. thigh ; posteriorly in thighs in afternoon.—Shooting down leg and tingling in feet.—Drawing pain in lower part of tendo Achillis, < motion, afterwards increased to lameness, > evening.—Pain in the bitten toe, ascending to top of thigh, then pain in belly, which was tense and swollen, then the pain descended in the same track in which it had risen.

24. **Generalities.**—Languor ; fatigue ; torpor.—Organs seem to be drawn together, esp. ovary and heart.—Depression of both mental and physical powers.—Symptoms < from stimulants ; > when walking in open air.—Swelling of body.—Local inflammation.—Appearance as if intoxicated.—Convulsive movement of mouth and limbs.—Rolling about as if weak and faint.—Moaned, grasped his throat, tossed his head from side to side and moved his arms and legs uneasily.—Unnatural quiet, with groans and complaints of slight pains in the bitten arm.—Sensation of wasting away.—Restlessness in afternoon.—Inclination to lie in bed in morning.—Inability to support himself in a sitting posture.—Swooning fits.—Loss of sense of feeling.

25. **Skin.**—Creeping, itching, and tingling sensation in skin.—Skin swelled, mottled, and of dark purple, livid colour.—Large pimples on inflamed base.—Small white blisters on inflamed base, with much itching.—Gangrene.—Boil-like swelling on back of middle phalanx of r. little finger.—Painful chilblains on feet.—Pimple : on upper lip ; on l. ala nasi ; on inflamed base, on tip of nose, nose sore in consequence ; painful on brow.—White itching blisters on inflamed base, on neck and body in afternoon.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning ; great sleepiness.—Restless, disturbed sleep.—Vivid dreams.—Little inclination for sleep, brain irritable.—Sleepiness in evening, and weakness, went to bed at 9 p.m. and fell asleep immediately ; < after tea, > hard walking and profuse sweat.—Dozing and moaning.—Long and vivid dreams, little recollection of the subjects.—A vivid dreamy night ; affairs of the day recalled, with additions, and new plans for the morrow.—Dreams of murders, suicides, fires, &c.

27. **Fever.**—Body cold and collapsed.—Extremities very cold ; icy coldness of feet.—Burning heat in face.—Feels very uncomfortable, hot, and feverish.—Free perspiration.—Heat, but he refused water ; heat with prostration ; with discomfort, dry lips, and tender, hot mouth.—Head hot ; and full of blood.—Burning of ear.—Flushes of heat in face at different times of day ; flushes in face, < l. side.—Hands hot, and much sweat in palms.—General sweat ; cold, clammy.

Naphthalinum.

Naphthalene. $C_{10}H_8$. Trituration.

Clinical.— Albuminuria. Amblyopia. Asthma. Bronchitis. Cataract. Diarrhœa. Eczema. Flatulence. *Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Hay-asthma.* Phthisis. Psoriasis. Retina, detached. Typhoid fever. Whooping-cough. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Naphthalin* is a hydro-carbon obtained by distillation from coal-tar. It consists of colourless, transparent, lustrous scales, or, when crystallised, of rhombic tables or prisms. It is an unproved remedy, and has been used in old-school practice as an intestinal antiseptic and vermifuge, as an expectorant, as a remedy for eczema and psoriasis, as an antiseptic application to wounds. Some cases of poisoning have been reported. A boy, 12 (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, August 5, 1899), came home one evening apparently drunk : semi-conscious, staggering, unable to answer questions. He had eaten two "bon-bons," which were really moth-destroyers, each tablet containing two grammes of pure *Naphthalin*. An emetic was promptly administered, and the next day the boy was still drowsy but quite conscious. The drowsiness lasted four days. Four grammes were given to a cat. In an hour and a half the hind limbs became ataxic. Swaying movements of the entire body were noticed even when the animal was at rest. Attacks of sneezing from nasal irritation, the animal frequently attempting to remove the irritation by rubbing his nose. In two hours inco-ordination had increased. Twitching of facial muscles. Saliva flowed freely from the mouth. This experiment is important as bearing on the use made of the remedy in hay-fever. Other experiences are quoted from the *Brit. Med. Journ.* in *H. W.*, xxxiv. 525. Evers records chronic illness, loss of appetite, headache, and eczema over both legs as due to *Naph.* which was used as a moth powder and sprinkled on bedding. In a case of typhoid the patient was given 6 grammes of *Naph.* during the first three days. After this the dose was increased to 7 grammes. On the evening of the sixth day the patient began to be restless, and the following evening was delirious. Next day : drowsy, respiration laboured, irregular. Lips and face cyanotic. Slight twitching in all muscles. Pulse regular, 92. Temperature had fallen to normal. Urine dark brown and after standing became black. When *Naph.* was discontinued the symptoms vanished in four days. In three cases in which *Naph.* had been applied to wounds there was sudden onset of fever, headache, loss of appetite ; in one of them there was temporary mania with incontinence of urine and fæces ; in two of them albuminuria. All symptoms rapidly disappeared when *Naph.* was discontinued. Other cases are collected in *C. D. P.*, the symptoms of which will be found arranged in the Schema. Lippincott (*H. W.*, xxi. 35) was the first to use *Naph.* in cases of hay-fever, having heard that hay-fever sufferers who went into factories where Naphtha was much used were always cured. His experience of its value was speedily confirmed by other observers. *Naph.* 1x and 2x were used in the first

trials. W. Louis Hartmann, of Syracuse, N.Y., is the chief homœopathic authority for this remedy (*N. A. J. H.*, xii. 630). His leading indications for it are: Acute coryza with fluent excoriating discharge and much sneezing. Paroxysms of coughing following each other in rapid succession so that the patient is unable to take his breath (as in asthma and whooping-cough). He has found it more often indicated than any other drug in whooping-cough. The spasmodic action and the cyanosis of the drug are good indications here, though it is not necessary to wait till the child is blue before prescribing *Naph.* If any remedy is needed after *Naph.*, *Drosera* follows admirably. In a case of phthisis of left lung *Naph.* removed these symptoms: Unable to sleep for cough; if he dozed off it was sure to wake him. Exhausting night-sweats and during the day thin, offensive diarrhœa. Hartmann uses the IX trit., having been disappointed with higher attenuations. Another action of *Naph.* is on the eye, cases of opacity of the lens having been traced to its action. For the expulsion of threadworms after the bowels have been freely opened by a cathartic, *Naph.* is given in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ four times a day for two days. The dose should not be given after a meal, and all fats and oils should be abstained from during the treatment, which may be repeated once or twice after leaving a week's interval. (The nose irritation in the poisoned cat is significant of the vermicide action of *Naph.*). J. Meredith (*H. W.*, xxvii. 215) cured with the 6x incarcerated flatus in transverse colon causing cardiac distress.

Relations.—*Compare:* Salol., Carbol. ac., Anilin., Methyl.-b., and coal-tar products generally. In coughs, Dros. (which follows Naph. well), Coc. c., Arn., Bell., Coral., Ipec. In phthisis, Petrol., Bacil. In eye affections, Cholestr. In gonorrhœa, Thuja, Petrosel., Salol. In hay-fever, Pso., Sabad., Ars., Cepa, Kali i. In worms, Cina., Teucr.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Mania.—Delirium.—Intoxication.—Loss of consciousness.
2. **Head.**—Headache with fever, drowsiness, and loss of appetite.
3. **Eyes.**—Coryza.—Eyes inflamed, painful, bloodshot (hay-fever).—Cataract.—Amblyopia.—[Detached retina.—Shiny bodies in vitreous.—White patches on retina, of oxalate, sulphate, and carbonate of calcium.—Fundus thickly studded with brilliant points; or, a large white patch usually at lower part of pupil, increasing in size and concealing vessels of choroid.—Crystalline lens dim (in rabbits poisoned with *Naph.*; they died of parenchymatous nephritis; similar chalk-white spots to those in fundus oculi were found in pleura, kidneys, liver, and convex surface of brain).]
5. **Nose.**—Coryza; irritation of nose; thin, excoriating discharge; much sneezing.—(Hay-fever.)—The animal constantly rubs his nose to remove the irritation (in poisoned cat).—Attacks of sneezing (cat).
6. **Face.**—Lips and face cyanotic.—Face pale yellow.—Twitching of facial muscles (cat).
8. **Mouth.**—Saliva flows from the mouth (cat).
11. **Stomach.**—Loss of appetite.

12. **Abdomen.**—Incarcerated flatus in transverse colon causing cardiac distress (removed with 6x).

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Incontinence of urine and fæces.—(Thin, offensive diarrhœa of phthisis.)

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Sudden, violent desire to urinate; meatus urinarius red and swollen, prepuce œdematous.—Gonorrhœa.—Gleet.—Incontinence of urine.—Urine: dark brown, becoming black after standing; albuminous.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Œdema of prepuce.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Respiration: laboured and irregular; asthmatic.—Cough in incessant paroxysms almost arresting breath.—Night cough preventing sleep.—Cough with blue or purple face.—Expectoration: free, thick, tenacious; almost absent.—Cough in violent paroxysms compelling the patient to hold his head for the pain.

24. **Generalities.**—Chronic illness.—Sudden onset of symptoms.—General muscular twitchings.—Restlessness.—Staggering, drunken gait.—Ataxia.—Paralysis of lower limbs (animals).

25. **Skin.**—Eczema.—(Psoriasis.)

26. **Sleep.**—Very great drowsiness lasting some days.

27. **Fever.**—Sudden onset of fever, headache, and loss of appetite.—(Temperature reduced in typhoid.)

Narcissus.

Narcissus pseudonarcissus. Daffodil. *N. O.* Amaryllidaceæ. Tincture of unexpanded blossom-buds, stem, leaf, and flower. Trituration of the alkaloid.

Clinical.—Bronchitis. Cough. Coryza. Diarrhœa.

Characteristics.—Ringer experimented with the alkaloid (sulphate and nitrate) obtained from flowers and bulbs of the daffodil, and produced the symptoms recorded in the Schema. A patient of mine once had a very severe cough set up by daffodils used in some profusion as a decoration of a dinner-table. In Ringer's experiments the bulb preparation produced the greater number of effects, including salivation, sinking, vomiting, and diarrhœa. The flower preparation acted on the head and eyes, and dried up a profuse perspiration of the hands. A fatal case of poisoning from eating the flowers is on record (*H. W.*, xxxvi. 244). A salad of onions in which were mixed some bulbs of *Narcissus poeticus* caused tormina, burning, copious stools with dreadful griping, obtuse senses, fainting, cold hands, cold sweat, symptoms not distinguishable from the usual effects of *Colchicum*, and similar to those of *Narc. pseud.* The one homœopathic use of *Narc.* on record is that of J. Meredith (*H. W.*, xxxi. 123). He made a conserve of flowers, buds, and stems by mashing them with six to ten times their weight of sugar in a Wedgwood mortar with a wooden pestle. Counting this as 1x, he made sugar attenuations to

4x, and with these he cured a case of bronchitis with *continuous* cough which had resisted many of the standard remedies.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cepa, Colch., Lil. t.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Frontal headache.

3. **Eyes.**—Running at eyes.—Pupils unduly dilated.—Pupils contracted at first, dilated later.

5. **Nose.**—Severe coryza.

8. **Mouth.**—Increased flow of saliva.—Free salivation of very ropy saliva.

9. **Throat.**—Throat dry.

11. **Stomach.**—Hiccough ; sinking, faint feeling.—Sinking, sick sensation.—Heartburn.—Vomiting.—Rumbling.

13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa with severe aching below l. free ribs.—Stools : watery ; relaxed ; loose ; some solid.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse increased.

24. **Generalities.**—Faintness and drowsiness.

27. **Fever.**—Hand which was quite wet with perspiration became dry in twelve minutes.

Narcotinum.

An alkaloid obtained from Opium. $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Bladder, paralysis of.

Characteristics.—*Narcotinum* has been rather extensively proved, but very few distinctive symptoms were elicited. The most notable symptoms were dry, clammy mouth ; thick, indistinct speech, and paralysis of bladder. The vertiginous symptoms were like those of *Morphin.*, and the general symptoms those of *Opium* and its other alkaloids.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Calm, placid, pleasurable sensation.—Difficulty in fixing attention.

2. **Head.**—Mazy, confused sensation.—Vertigo and nausea < on motion or exertion.—Headache and roaring in head.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes congested.—Vision blurred.—Pupils contracted.

6. **Face.**—Expression dull.—Face red.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth dry and clammy.—Speech thick and indistinct.

11. **Stomach.**—No appetite ; no thirst.—Sudden nausea and vomiting on least exertion.—Paroxysms of easy vomiting.—Vomiting > all symptoms.

13. **Stool.**—Constipation ; but less than *Morphine.*

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Slow evacuation of urine from deficient contractile power.—Torpor of bladder, quite unable to empty it.—Urine diminished.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice changed, hoarse.—(Chronic cough removed.)—Breathing short, hurried.

18. **Chest.**—Agreeable warmth in chest with deep breathing.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse accelerated ; later retarded.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Staggering gait.

24. **Generalities.**—Languor and lassitude.

25. **Skin.**—Peculiar disagreeable crawling in limbs.—Considerable itching of whole surface, esp. nose and inside of thighs.

26. **Sleep.**—Somnolence.—When dozing, all sorts of grotesque figures dance before the sight ; or sensation of falling into an immense fire in company of same figures ; with the falling sensation there was starting.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness ; chattering of teeth ; coldness.—Universal sensation of warmth.—Heat and redness of face.—Much sweat, wetting all clothes next the skin.

Natrum Arsenicicum.

Sodium arsenate. Hydric, di-sodic arsenate. $Na_2HAsO_4 12H_2O$.
Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—Coryza. Diphtheria. Eyes, inflammation of ; granular lids. Hæmoptysis. Interscapular pain. Miner's asthma. Nose, affections of ; root of, pain in. Œsophagus, constriction of. *Pityriasis rubra.* Post-nasal catarrh. Testicles, neuralgia of. Tuberculosis.

Characteristics.—*Nat. ars.* has been very extensively proved, notably by Imbert Gourbeyre. The irritating arsenical effects preponderate. The principal clinical use of *Nat. ars.* has been in diphtheria (dark purple throat, great swelling, much prostration, *not much pain*) and in affections of the eyes and nose, and root of nose. Some of the *Peculiar Symptoms* are : Wavering, floating sensation on turning head. Eyeballs feel stiff ; feel too large for lids to close over. Scratching beneath lids on rolling eyeballs. Pain at root of nose. Feeling as if thyroid body were compressed by thumb and finger. Feeling of lump in throat ; of blow on testicle ; as if smoke inhaled into lungs. Emaciation. Œdema. Pain between scapulæ > bending forward. There is the restlessness of *Arsen.* ; and the thirst, and also the chilliness, with the hot head and headache < by heat. The symptoms are < on pressure. < By motion ; jarring ; least exertion. Interscapular pain > bending forward. < On moving is very prominent throughout the proving ; also < during the day. Nasal obstruction and chilliness < at night. There is the *Arsen.* chilliness and sensitiveness to cold air ; but itching is < when heated by exercise ; warm things = burning in stomach ; and cold drinks < nausea. Wind = conjunctivitis. Right side of head ; left testicle ; and left leg most affected.

Relations.—*Compare :* Ars., K. ca. (œdema about eyes and face) ; Apis (diphtheria with sac-like swelling of uvula ; but Apis has much pain, Nat. ars. has not) ; Ar. t. (diphtheria ; Ar. t. has less swelling

and more pain); Kali b. (tenacious mucus); Nat. m. (throat); Lyc. (stopped catarrh).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Nervous restlessness.—Depressed, as if something impending.—Cannot concentrate mind; dull, listless; forgetful.

2. **Head.**—Vacant feeling in whole head.—Wavering, floating sensation on turning head quickly.—Confused feeling; head heavy, dull.—Feeling of heat and fulness in whole head.—Severe sharp headache in forehead, above eyes, < r. eye.—Numbness in forehead, evening.—Dull aching in frontal region and root of nose; on awaking in morning; severe during day; indisposed to study or speak.—Aching across brow over orbits and eyeballs.—Fulness in forehead with throbbing in top of head.—Every motion jars the head.—Headache < from heat, pressure, and tobacco-smoke.

3. **Eyes.**—Vision weakened; objects blur when he looks at them for a short time; eyes sensitive to light.—Eyes soon tire and pain when reading or writing.—Feels as though he must close lids to protect the weak eyes.—Lids disposed to close; cannot open them as wide as usual.—Stiffness of eyeballs.—Eyeballs feel too large when closing lids over them.—Blood-vessels of balls and lids much congested, whole orbital region swollen; œdema of orbital region.—Congestion of conjunctiva from least exposure to cold or wind; conjunctiva dry and painful.—Eyes smart as from wood smoke; smarting and lachrymation on going into open air.—Inner surface of lower lids granulated.—Edges chronically inflamed; morning agglutination.—Aching through and over brows and orbits, and in temples on awaking.—Eye symptoms < in morning, > towards evening.

4. **Ears.**—Shooting pain over r. ear, afternoon.—Hearing dull.—Rushing noise in r. ear synchronous with pulse.

5. **Nose.**—Smell defective or lost.—Patient feels stuffed up in nose and chest.—Nose constantly stuffed up, < at night and in morning; must breathe at night with mouth open.—Nasal discharge yellow, tough; hawked or drops from posterior nares.—Pieces of hardened bluish mucus flow from nose, after which mucous membrane feels raw.—Dry crust in nose; when removed blood follows.—Nasal mucous membrane thickened, can inhale air, but difficult to exhale.—Compressive pain at root of nose and in forehead; catarrh.

6. **Face.**—Face flushed and hot; feels puffed.—Malar bones feel large, as if swollen.—Face swollen, œdematous; more in orbital region; < mornings on awaking.—Corners of mouth fissured; also indurated.—Muscles of mastication stiff, painful to move jaw.

8. **Mouth.**—Teeth and gums tender.—Tongue furred; coated yellow; deep red, corrugated, anterior part fissured; large, moist, fissured, flabby.—Ulcer in mouth, very sore.—Mouth watery.—Taste: insipid; clammy; pasty; bitter; sour.

9. **Throat.**—Fauces dry on swallowing and on inspiration, < in morning and after a cold.—Fauces and pharynx red and glossy.—Tonsils, fauces, and pharynx purplish and œdematous; patched with yellow mucus; diphtheria.—Uvula, tonsils, and pharynx thickened; surface irregular, swollen, purplish-red, covered with yellowish-grey mucus, which is hawked out.—

Hawks up greyish (or white) tenacious mucus.—Constricted choking feeling in throat ; as if thyroid body compressed between thumb and finger.—Feeling as of a pin sticking in throat ; or of a lump in throat ; always < in morning.

11. **Stomach.**—Drinks often, but little at a time ; very thirsty, < by drinking.—Belching and sour eructations.—Nausea, < from drink of cold water.—Vomits large quantities of sour water, < after eating.—Stomach feels sore ; warm things cause a sensation of burning, and can be felt entering stomach.—Moderate dinner lies heavy ; feeling of fulness.—Epigastrium tender.—Sinking sensation ; with dull feeling over eyes.—Hæmatemesis.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain from time to time shifting through bowels, > by passage of flatus or stool.—Gas forms rapidly, > when bowels move ; colic from flatus and before stool.—Pain in groins ; also in Poupart's ligaments.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Alternate diarrhœa and constipation.—Stool thin, soft, dark, followed by burning at the anus.—Yellowish, watery, copious, painless, hurries out of bed in morning ; preceded by colic, > after.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Dull aching in kidneys, with profuse urine.—Sore feeling in region of bladder, < while urinating.—Urine copious, frequent, clear ; heat precipitates phosphates ; contains some epithelial scales, casts, and fat globules.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Dull cutting in groins along Poupart's ligaments, followed by sickening sensation in l. testicle, as after a blow ; testicle very sensitive while pain lasted.—Emission during sleep.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dark slate-coloured, scanty mucus in larynx, detached with difficulty.—Oppressed or stuffed sensation all day from larynx to bottom of sternum.—Roughness and irritation in bronchi mornings, with slight cough.—Lungs feel dry, as though smoke had been inhaled.—Dry cough, with feeling of tightness and oppression in middle and upper third of chest.—Chest feels full and oppressed ; < during exertion and on full inspiration.—Sharp, quick pain below seventh rib anteriorly.—Supra-clavicular regions sore on pressure.—Shooting pain under r. breast ; sore on pressure.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Oppression about heart on least exertion.—Pulse irregular, variable in volume, slower than usual.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Neck stiff and sore.—Soreness at lower cervical vertebræ down to joints of and under both scapulæ.—Pain and soreness in back.—Severe pain between scapulæ ; > moving forward ; < from inspiration.—Pain in lumbar region.

21. **Limbs.**—Neuralgic pains occur frequently.—Joints feel stiff ; pains erratic, < in joints and on l. side.—Lower limbs feel heavy ; weary, bruised feelings.—Aching anteriorly down legs, until restless, uneasy feeling is produced.—Knee-joints crack.—Shaking in tibia when walking.—Corns appear on bottom of each little toe.

24. **Generalities.**—Restless, nervous, cannot sit still without great effort.—Feels tired all over ; desire to remain quiet.—More susceptible to cold air, takes cold easily.—Pains show preference for l. leg.—Œdema.—Marked emaciation ; after previous increase of flesh.

25. **Skin.**—Squamous eruption, scales thin, white, and when removed leave skin slightly reddened ; if scales remain they cause itching, < when warm from exercise.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsy, heavy, restless ; wakes as if frightened.

27. **Fever.**—Chilly, disposed to wrap up or get near a fire.—Skin hot and dry.—Surface cool, covered with cold, clammy sweat.

Natrum Cacodylicum.

Cacodylate of Soda. $(CH_3)_2AsONa$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Phthisis.

Characteristics.—*Cacodyl* (which signifies evil-smelling) is, like Cyanogen, a compound radicle, having the formula $As(CH_3)_2$. It was first obtained by Bunsen in 1837 as *dicacodyl*, $As_2(CH_3)_4$. It is a clear liquid refracting light strongly, heavier than water, of insupportably offensive smell, its vapour being highly poisonous. *Cacodylic acid*, $(CH_3)_2$ AsOOH, is a crystalline arsenic compound, soluble in water, odourless, and though containing 54·4 per cent. of metallic arsenic, not an active poison. This acid (and more particularly its sodium salt) has been used on the recommendation of Armand Gautier, Professor of Chemistry at the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, as a "cure" for consumption ; the non-poisonous nature of this salt enables the patients to take it in large doses. But it is not always harmless. Murrell (*Med. Press*, December 19, 1900) gave it in pill of one grain three times a day to a young woman, 21. Poisoning symptoms set in suddenly after the eleventh dose : constant vomiting ; tongue like a piece of raw beef ; conjunctivæ inflamed ; eyelids œdematous ; breath of gangrenous odour ; peripheral neuritis ; wrist-drop ; paralysis of left leg. The odour was noticed on second day ; the other symptoms came suddenly. These are good indications for homœopaths.

Natrum Carbonicum.

Sodium carbonate. (The common "Soda" of the shops, purified ; *not* the Bicarbonate of Soda, $NaHCO_3$). $Na_2CO_3 10H_2O$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. *Anidrosis.* Ankles, weak. Burns. Cornea, ulcers on. Corns. Coryza. Deafness. Dysmenia. Dyspepsia. Goître. *Hands, chapped.* Headache. Heels, blisters on. Herpes : iris ; circinatus. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. *Ichthyosis.* Lisping. Moles. Nose, swollen ; eruptions on ; red. Ozæna. Post-nasal catarrh. Presbyopia. Priapism. Rheumatism. School-headache. Scrofula. Stammering. Sterility. Sunstroke, chronic effects of. *Throat, mucus in.* Toothache. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Nat. carb.* is the typical salt of the *Natrum* group. It was proved by Hahnemann, and is one of the antipsoric remedies of the *Chronic Diseases.* In old-school practice its chief uses are as an external application in solution to burns and eczema, as a douche in nasal or vaginal catarrh. *Nat. c.* forms the alkaline basis in most

soaps, and most persons know by experience the effect of using soap with an excess of alkali. It almost burns off the superficial layers of the epidermis, and leaves the skin dry and cracked. The provings, whilst developing in *Nat. c.* a remedy of polychrest importance, confirms its irritating action, and show *Nat. c.* to be a true remedy for chapped hands and faces, rough, dry skins, eczema, herpes, warts and scrofulous conditions of skin. On the mucous membranes the effects are no less irritating. The whole alimentary tract from mouth to anus is irritated—vesicles, ulcers, catarrh. In the eyes the irritation goes on to keratitis and ulceration of cornea. The nose is swollen and ulcerated, with a thick yellow or green offensive discharge. Thick, yellow, putrid leucorrhœa. The predominant mental condition of *Nat. c.* is one of profound sadness, depression, and melancholy ; constantly occupied with sad thoughts ; though there is also the opposite, great gaiety and talkativeness. The hypochondriacal mood is often an accompaniment of the condition of the digestive mucous membrane. The depression and irritability is < after a meal, the aggravation diminishing as digestion advances, "as the food passes through the *duodenum.*" Such patients, says Farrington, are decidedly averse to society, even that of their own family. The indigestion is < from vegetables and starchy foods. < From milk. The tongue has some characteristic symptoms, notably affection of the under surface and frænum, and it is so heavy and unwieldy that the patient has difficulty in speaking. The common practice of taking Bicarbonate of Soda for indigestion and heartburn is founded on a true relationship (though *Nat. c.* is the *Carbonate* and not the *Bi*-carbonate), but the indiscriminate and excessive use of it only intensifies the trouble. The nearest analogue of *Nat. c.* in this and in the female sexual sphere is *Sepia.* The nervous system is strongly affected, and symptoms of hysteria appear. A leading note is < from exertion, mental or bodily. Great debility from any exertion ; unsteady walk, any little obstruction on pavement = falling ; or he falls without any apparent cause. There are contractions of muscles and tendons, and also relaxation of tissues. Ankle-joints are weak and burn. Twitching in muscles and limbs. I have cured with *Nat. c.* "Jerking of hands on going to sleep." Among the *Peculiar Sensations* are : As if head too large. As if forehead would burst. As if head would be drawn back. As if ears were closed up. As of a bubble bursting in ear. As if tip of tongue were cracked. Dryness of mouth as if caused by heat of breath. As if veins of right leg were bruised. Motion as from a fœtus in uterus. Blisters on points of toes as if scalded. Emaciation, anæmia, bloating are prominent effects of *Nat. c. ;* as also is swelling and induration of glands. *Nat. c.* is *suited to :* Light-haired people ; persons of leuco-phlegmatic constitution with aversion to open air, and to exercise, mental or physical. Stitches go from within out. Right upper and left lower are particularly affected. A peculiar symptom of *Nat. c.* is "discharge of mucus after an embrace" in the woman ; and sterility as a result. In *Med. Adv.*, xviii. 248 and 370, are two cases in point, one cured by J. C. Guernsey and the other by W. Jefferson Guernsey. In both cases the woman complained that she "could not retain the semen" after the embrace.

Some of the grand keynotes of the remedy are to be found in its modalities. Prominent among these are < from sun; heat; gaslight. < From mental exertion; from physical exertion or strain; from least effort. < From music. *Nat. c.* has great debility from heat of summer; from chronic effects of sunstroke, every spell of warm weather = headache. Headache from sun or working under gaslight. At the same time there is great aversion to cold air, < from draught of air, change of clothing, getting wet, drinking cold water, < damp weather, change of weather. < From storms. *Nat. c.* has extreme sensitiveness to electric changes. There is great thirst for cold water, but < on drinking it (stitches in spleen). < By rest; < lying on left side (palpitation; stitch in back to anus); < sitting. Moving >. Moving head = cracking in cervical vertebræ. Moving = profuse sweat. Most symptoms come on or are < in morning. "Sinking" 10 to 11 a.m. < On alternate days. < During full moon. Eating > sinking, < dyspepsia and hypochondriasis. < From milk; from vegetable diet; from cold drink when over-heated. > By pressure, rubbing, scratching, wiping with hand. > Boring into ears and nose with fingers.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Sp. nit. dul. *It antidotes:* Chi. *Complementary:* Sep., (Kali salts). *Compatible:* Calc., Nux, Pul., Sep., Sul. *Compare:* Nat. sul. (Nat. sul. is preferable for yeast-like vomiting, with pallid, dirty, livid tongue). Nat. m. (hypochondriasis—that of Nat. c. keeps pace with indigestion, that of Nat. m. with degree of constipation; head and face > uncovering; leucorrhœa). Sep. (indifferent to family; melancholy, apprehensive; < by music; backache < by sitting; bearing down; boring through from tip of left scapula;—Sep. has more empty feeling, and it does not "fill up" till after supper; Nat. c. sinking < 10 to 11 a.m., > eating, which = distension). Pic. ac. (priapism towards morning, emission and no desire). Nux (hypochondriasis; morning retching—Nux, of pregnancy, or after debauch). Pho., Rho., Sil., Pet., < from thunderstorm. Sul. ac., Sul., Caust. (falls easily). Lyc. (> uncovering; ulcer on heel—Lyc. on instep; right upper, left lower). Am. c., Am. m., Cep. (sore heels). Bry. (cough in warm room). Sep. (eruption on back of hands; Sep. ulcers about joints of hands). Calc. (coldness in abdomen;—icy coldness in stomach, Calc., Colch., Ars., Ambr.;—burning heat in stomach, Ars., Apis). Sil. (intolerance of draught; cough from draught of air;—< open air, Calc.; < change of temperature, Lach.). Agar., Naj. (ulcer on frænum linguæ). Aco., Calc., Glo. (headache from sun's rays). Zn., Sul., Indm. (weakness and goneness at stomach 11 a.m.). Calc. (chapped hands). K. ca., chapped face. Debility from heat of summer, Ant. c. Headache from sun or gaslight, Glo., Lach. < From music, Sabi. Catarrh, profuse discharge by day, stopped at night, Nux. Bearing down as if everything would come out, Agar., Lil. t., Murex. Easily sprained ankles, Led. Foot bends under, Carb. an., Nat. m. Boring fingers into nose, &c., Cina (the boring of Nat. c. >; that of Cina does not).

Causation.—Cold drink when over-heated. Milk. Sun's rays (chronic effects). Gaslight. Heat. Change of temperature. Storms. Electric states. Over-study. Strains. Sweat, suppression of.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Marked degree of gaiety.—Joyous talkativeness.—Inclination to sing.—Sadness and discouragement, with tears, and inquietude respecting the future.—Inquietude, with fits of anguish, esp. during a storm, and while engaged in intellectual labour.—Mind much agitated, every event (music) causes trembling.—Timidity.—Estrangement from individuals and from society.—Hypochondriacal humour and disgust of life.—Dejection.—Disposition to take alarm.—Irritable.—Spite and malevolence.—Disposition to be angry, and violent fits of passion.—Difficulty in conceiving and combining ideas when reading or listening.—Makes mistakes in writing.—Difficulty of comprehension, which is unnatural to him when in health; imbecility, or weakness of intellect.—Unfitness for intellectual labour and meditation, which fatigue the head.—Infirmity of purpose.

2. **Head.**—Dulness and confusion of the head.—Confusion of head, esp. in a room, and during repose.—Vertigo, esp. after drinking wine, and after intellectual labour.—Headache, in the sun, or on turning head quickly.—Sensation of pressive fulness in head, as if forehead were going to burst.—Pressive headache, with nausea, risings, and cloudiness of eyes.—Eructations and dimness of sight, in evening; < in room.—Cramp-like tearing in forehead, extending to eyes and point of nose.—Headache, with shootings, sometimes across eyes (and stitches out of eyes).—Shocks across head.—Pulsative headache in vertex, every morning.—Congestion and heat in head.—Tearing in exterior of sinciput, every day at a certain hour.—Drawing and tension in r. side of occiput as if head would be drawn back.—Profuse falling out of hair.—Boil on occiput.—Both occipital protuberances sore to touch.

3. **Eyes.**—Burning in eyes, esp. when reading and writing.—Stitches in eyes, from within outwards.—Lancinations across eyes.—Inflammation of eyes and lids, with photophobia.—Heaviness of upper lids.—Inflammatory swelling of r. upper lid.—Swelling of lids.—Dim eyes; has to wipe them constantly.—Ulcers on cornea.—Abscess in lachrymal gland.—Frequent closing of lids, and difficulty in opening them.—Confused sight, with black dancing specks, or bright sparkling before eyes.—Dazzling flashing before eyes on awaking.—Inability to read small print, as in presbyopia.—Down before eyes.—Pupils dilated.

4. **Ears.**—Shootings in ears.—Otalgia, with sharp, piercing stitches in ears.—Great sensibility to noise.—Sensation of deafness, as from stoppage of ears.—Hardness of hearing.—Tinkling, music, buzzing, bursting of a bubble, roaring, and throbbing in ears.—Dryness and heat.—[Old otorrhœa and deafness that has come from typhoid fever.—Deafness with ozæna, thick feeling in throat and amenorrhœa in light-haired girls.—Deafness with acne punctata.—Deafness with recurring earache—(cases cured by Cooper).]

5. **Nose.**—Red nose with white pimples on it.—Great sensitiveness of nose.—Desquamation of bridge and point of nose; painful when touched.—Ulceration in bottom of nostrils.—Obstruction of nose, sometimes with discharge of hard and fetid pieces of mucus.—Hard, fetid pieces from one nostril.—Coryza every second day.—Coryza, fluent; violent sneezing.—Intermittent coryza, with burning in eyes.—Much nasal mucus passes through mouth.—Continued coryza and cough, excited by a chill and the least current

of air, disappearing only after perspiration.—Thick green, or yellow, mucus in nose.—Bleeding of nose.—Troubles of external nose, which may attain a morbid size ; puffiness of nose.

6. **Face.**—Heat of face.—Bloatedness of face.—Cheeks red and swollen. —Redness and burning heat, or great paleness in face, with livid circle under eyes, swollen eyelids.—Face alternately pale and red.—Ephelis in face.—Itching and humid eruption in nose and mouth.—Yellow spots on forehead and upper lip.—Yellowish colour of face.—Swelling of lips.—Swelling of upper lip.—Burning rhagades in lower lip.—Eruptions, tetters, and ulcers round mouth and lips.—Engorgement of submaxillary glands.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache, with digging, boring pain, esp. after and during a meal, and particularly after eating things sweetened with sugar or fruits.—Pressive toothache at night, with swelling of lower lip and gums.—Excessive sensitiveness of lower teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Constant dryness of mouth and lips.—Vesicles and smooth ulcers, with burning, in the mouth.—Burning about tip of tongue, as if it were cracked.—Pimples on tip of tongue.—Tensive blisters on r. margin of tongue.—Papular eruption beneath tongue, painful to touch.—Pustule near frænum.—Ulcer on frænum.—Tongue not facile, speech difficult.—Lisping. —Stammering, from (dry tongue and) heaviness of tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Roughness, scraping, and dryness of throat and palate.—Throat and œsophagus feel rough, scraped, and dry.—Spasmodic contraction of œsophagus and stomach.—Accumulation of mucus in throat.—Violent hawking up of thick mucus which constantly collects again.—Much nasal mucus passes through the posterior nares.—Swelling of submaxillary glands.

10. **Appetite.**—Bitter taste in mouth.—The food tastes bitter.—Acid taste in mouth, while tongue is loaded with a thick coating.—Incessant thirst ; great desire for cold water a few hours after dinner.—Violent thirst, and uneasiness after drinking anything cold.—Extreme, voracious hunger, esp. in morning, arising out of a sensation of faintness and emptiness.—Empty eructations (after eating). — Gluttony. — Repugnance to milk and diarrhœa after partaking of it.—Great weakness of digestion, with peevishness and hypochondriacal humour, after a meal, or the least departure from regimen.—Distension, heaviness, and aching in stomach and epigastrium after a meal.

11. **Stomach.**—Stomach weak, easily disordered.—Frequent risings during and after a meal.—Waterbrash.—Heartburn after fat food.—Violent retching in morning, without actual vomiting.—Painful eructations.—Sensation of qualmishness in stomach, and continued nausea.—Frequent hiccough, esp. after a meal.—Pyrosis and scraping in throat, esp. after partaking of fat food.—Pressure in stomach, esp. after a meal.—Painful sensibility of region of stomach and epigastrium, on being touched and while speaking.—Drawing, pressive, and incisive pains in stomach.—Contractive cramps in stomach.—Colic, with constriction around stomach.—Sensation of emptiness in stomach, with nausea.—Gnawing and pressure with gone feeling 10 or 11 a.m., > from eating.—Distension of stomach and epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pains in hypochondria.—Very weak digestion ; after eating, hypochondriacal humour.—Lancinations in the l. hypochondrium, sometimes after drinking anything cold.—Lancinations in hepatic region

(chronic inflammation of liver).—Violent stitches in hepatic and splenic regions.—Pain in abdomen, after waking in morning.—Abdomen (hard) enlarged and distended.—Nocturnal pains in abdomen, with tension in upper part of abdomen, and diarrhœa.—Colic, with retraction of navel, and hardness of integuments of abdomen.—Swellings on abdomen, as if intestines distended by wind here and there.—Shootings and diggings in abdomen.—Shootings and drawings in sides of abdomen.—Accumulation, incarceration, and painful movements of flatus in abdomen.—Abundant expulsion of flatus of a sour or fetid smell.—Swelling of glands of groin and axilla ; generally painful.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Urgent want to evacuate, without result, or followed by a scanty and insufficient evacuation.—Hard and difficult evacuation.—Soft or liquid fæces, with strong and very urgent want to go to stool, and tenesmus ani.—Loose, yellow evacuations.—Diarrhœa which is marked by a sudden and obligatory call to stool, which escapes with great haste, noise, and rushing, often producing considerable commotion in abdomen ; discharge almost involuntary ; often a yellow substance like the pulp of an orange in the discharge, which may sometimes be observed in women at change of life.—Diarrhœa, with cuttings, after a chill, or after partaking of milk.—The stool is watery and is discharged in a gush.—Sanguineous evacuations.—Stool spotted with blood.—Stool like sheep's dung, with great straining ; balls of mucus like peas.—Discharge of tænia during evacuation.—Burning and incisive pains in anus and rectum during and after stool.—Itching and tingling in anus.—Lancinations in perinæum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent and urgent want to urinate, day and night, with scanty, or excessive, discharge.—Involuntary micturition at night.—Wetting the bed.—Urine of a bright (or dark) yellow colour, of a sourish smell, or fetid and turbid, with mucous sediment.—Mucus in urine.—Urine smells like horse urine.—Burning in urethra during and after emission of urine.—Jerks, acute pullings, and smarting in urethra.—Deep-coloured urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Pain, as from a bruise, in testes.—Heaviness and pressive drawings in testes.—Excoriation of scrotum.—Soreness between scrotum and thighs.—Secretion behind glans, as in gonorrhœa balani.—Inflammation, swelling, and tendency to excoriation, of glans and prepuce.—Increased sexual desire, almost like priapism, with continued and painful pollutions and erections.—Incomplete coition.—Emissions without erections.—Glans penis easily becomes sore.—Discharge of prostatic fluid when urinating, and during a difficult evacuation.—Great tendency to perspire after coition.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Pressure in hypogastrium as if everything were bearing down towards genital parts, and were about to protrude (and menses would come on).—Catamenia too early, with headache, sacral and abdominal pains.—Deficient menstruation in adults.—Metrorrhagia.—Deformity of cervix uteri.—Excoriation at vulva, between thighs.—Discharge of mucus from vagina, after coition (causing sterility).—Profuse, thick, and yellowish, or fetid leucorrhœa, sometimes preceded by cuttings (ceasing after urination).—Motion as from fœtus in uterus.—(Conception appears to be promoted by the action of *Nat. c.*)—Expels moles, prevents false conception.—Labour pains weak or accompanied by anguish and sweat, with desire to be rubbed.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Short cough, with rattling in chest.—Hoarseness and roughness in chest, with coryza, febrile shivering, and scraping and painful cough.—Continual catarrh, with coryza and cough, excited by least current of air or slightest chill, and disappearing only when perspiration supervenes.—Cough excited by tickling in throat.—Violent and dry cough on passing from cold to hot temperature.—Cough, with expectoration which has a salt taste, or which consists of greenish and fetid pus.—Expectoration of small substances, with rattling of mucus in chest.—Cough, with expectoration of blood.

18. **Chest.**—Shortness of breath, sometimes with difficult respiration.—Dyspnœa.—Dyspnœa and shortness of breathing, occasioned by tension of chest.—Tension in chest during inspiration.—Pressure on chest.—Shootings in chest and sides of chest.—Continual coldness in l. side.

19. **Heart.**—Violent and anxious palpitation of heart, esp. on going upstairs, or at night, when lying on the l. side.—Painful cracking in region of heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Rigidity of the nape.—Cracking of the cervical vertebræ when moving head.—Swelling in glands of neck.—Hard swelling of thyroid gland.—Goître; pain, pressing.—(Goître decreased in size.)—Boring pain in tip of l. scapula; extends to point of ensiform cartilage.—Pain, as from excoriation, in sacrum.—Lancinations in sacrum when seated.—Backache; violent pain in small of back after walking.—Drawings and cramp-like tension in back and nape of neck.—Tingling in back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Aching in shoulders.—Drawing and tearing (rheumatic) in shoulders, arms, and elbows, with lassitude in those parts.—Heaviness, rigidity, and pains in arms, which take away the power to lift them.—The r. arm and r. hand become numb and painful to move from pain in muscles.—Jerking and thrilling sensation in arms, hands, and fingers, esp. on grasping an object.—Drawing tension in forearms and hands.—Warts on arms.—Incisive pains in hands.—Tearing and boring in metacarpal bones, esp. in evening and morning in bed.—Burning in joints of hands in evening.—Swelling of hands (in afternoon).—Trembling of hands (morning).—(Hands become numb, painful, and prone to ulcerate—R. T. C.)—Skin of hands dry, rough, and cracked.—Warts (or herpes) on the back of hands.—Red spots and tetters on hands.—Jerking in joints of fingers.—Distortion (contraction) of fingers.—Burning, itching, and burning blisters on fingers, as if stung by nettles.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Tension in bend of knee; the muscles are shortened.—Hollow of knees painful on motion.—Great heaviness in legs and feet, with stiffness when seated and when walking.—Jerking in thighs.—Tettery eruption on the buttocks.—Contraction of tendons of ham.—Tetters on ham.—Pressive and cramp-like drawing in legs.—Cramp and pulling in calves of legs, as if too short.—Legs swollen, red, inflamed, and covered with ulcers.—Blotches (as in lepra) on legs.—Incisive pains and cramps in feet.—Burning in joints of foot in evening.—Swelling of feet, or soles of the feet, with shootings, when planting foot on the ground.—Tendency to dislocate and sprain joint of foot.—The ankle is so weak that it gives way; the foot bends under when stepping on it.—Coldness of feet.—Chronic ulcers in heel, proceeding from gnawing vesicles.—Black, ulcerated pustule on heel.—Throbbing and crawling in both heels.—Cracks and excoriation between toes.

—Swelling of (big) toes, with tearing, and pain as from excoriation, which banishes sleep.—Blisters on extremity of the toes, as from a burn.—Boring, drawing, and shooting in corns.

24. **Generalities.**—Mucus in urine.—Nocturnal erections; nocturnal pollutions.—Bad smell of the expectoration.—Troubles appearing in the back part of head; also heel.—Cutting pain in the outer parts.—Hysterics.—Old sprains; one who is easily sprained, *i.e.*, a disposition to be sprained by any exertion.—Exanthema purulent, or filled with pus.—Falling out of the hair.—Inclination to perspire, which may be caused by any exertion.—Cramp-like tearing, principally in arms and legs.—Paralytic drawings and tearings in joints, esp. in evening and at night.—Contractions of muscles (hands, bend of the knee, neck).—Contraction of tendons.—Jerkings in limbs, joints, and muscles.—Tingling, stinging in muscles.—Strong tendency to dislocations, and to strain back.—Swelling and induration of glands.—Symptoms < during a storm.—Most symptoms manifest themselves when seated, and are > by movement, pressure, or rubbing.—Anguish, trembling, and sweat, during pains.—Great agitation of whole body in evening.—Excessive morbid sensibility; with trembling, also when playing the piano.—Relaxation and want of stability in whole body (in morning).—Unsteady gait.—Heaviness and indolence, esp. in morning, with fear of movement.—It hurts to lie on the l. side.—Paralytic, contusive pain in morning, and great lassitude in limbs.—Lassitude, so great as to cause sinking down, after a moderate walk.—Prolonged weakness.—Emaciation, with pale complexion, dilated pupils, and deep-coloured urine.—Repugnance to open air.—Great tendency to chill, followed by coryza, or colic with diarrhœa.

25. **Skin.**—Ulcers, with swelling and inflammatory redness of affected parts.—Skin dry, rough, and chapped.—Red, hard blotches.—Dryness of skin, with profuse sweat from least exercise or slightest labour.—Itching over whole body, as from fleas.—Tingling under the skin.—Scabies.—Tettery eruption.—Herpes: iris; circinatus.—The tetters spread and suppurate.—Yellow rings, like remains of tettery spots.—Leprous tubercles.—Warts; painful to touch.—Shootings, incisive pains, and burning in injured parts.—Itch-like eruption in lower part of abdomen.

26. **Sleep.**—Irresistible disposition to sleep, with much yawning, by day, with deferred sleep in evening, and difficulty to wake in morning.—Uneasy sleep, full of vivid dreams, sometimes confused and lascivious, with violent erections and pollutions.—Dreams; pleasant; amorous.—Anxious dreams, which, after waking, seem to be true.—Frightful dreams of deaths, floods, quarrels, robbers, devils, thieves, &c.—Dreams about travelling.—At night, great uneasiness in body, ebullition of blood, palpitation of heart, and nightmare, toothache, colic, and vertigo with anguish.—Jerking and shocks during sleep.—Waking too early.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse accelerated mostly at night, with ebullitions.—Febrile shuddering, with cold hands and hot cheeks, or *vice versâ,* but always without thirst.—(Shivering fits between 3 and 4 a.m. induced by overfatigue and anxiety—R. T. C.)—Coldness of hands and feet.—Coldness and chilliness the whole day, more so in forenoon, with cold hands and feet with hot head; or the reverse, hot hands and feet with cold cheeks.—Heat with great debility and sleep.—Heat with perspiration over whole body.—Burning hot perspiration on fore-

head when the hat presses him.—Perspiration while eating.—Burning in feet, esp. soles, on walking.—Sweats in morning.—Nocturnal sweat, often alternating with dryness of skin.—Cold and constant sweat, as from anguish, with trembling from the pains.—Profuse sweat from the least physical exertion.

Natrum Hypochlorosum.

Natrum chloratum. Liquor sodæ chloratæ. Labarraque's solution. Attenuations of the B.P. solution.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Chlorosis. Globus. Gravel (white and red). Hæmaturia. Headache. Hysteria. Infra-mammary pain. Metrorrhagia. Nephritis. Ovaries, affections of. Priapism. Scurvy. Smarting eruptions. Subinvolution. Tongue, shrivelled ; swollen. Toothache. Uterus, sodden ; water-logged. Vertigo caduca.

Characteristics.—*Nat. hyp.*, the well-known disinfecting fluid, is one of Cooper's additions to the materia medica. His proving has brought out some very characteristic features, although there is a close general resemblance to *Nat. mur.* Cooper's grand characteristic indication is : Water-logged uterus. The womb is sodden, heavy, low down in pelvis ; bearing down in pelvis, with tendency to prolapse. The state of subinvolution after confinement corresponds very closely to this, and I have frequently seen *Nat. hyp.* do good work in such cases. The drug affects profoundly the entire organism, and causes rapid emaciation, fainting, weakness, with a flabbiness most pronounced along the mucous tracts, with a diffused hydrogenoid condition and a tendency to leucocytosis. Among the notable symptoms are : Vertigo causing falling. Paralysed feeling in brain. Sensation as if top of skull were about to float off ; as though cranial bones were being crossed over each other. Swelling, neuralgic pains, and suppuration about jaws. Tongue swollen ; or shrivelled at sides. Swelling of both hands in morning on waking. Gatherings on fingers. Pain in hip-joint reflected from ovary. Drowsiness, cannot sit down without falling asleep. Swelling low down in abdomen, going up to chest and causing dyspnœa (a suggestion of hysterical globus). A weight seems to fall from pit of chest to pit of abdomen, with aching, dull sensation on vertex. The symptoms are < by eating or drinking ; < lying on either side (thumping noise in ears) ; < by warmth. < By drinking least drop of cold water (smarting of pimples ; also < by washing, and by warm drinks). < Before each menstrual period. < Before stool, > after.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Puls. (rheumatic and myalgic symptoms) ; Guaiac. ; (also, probably, the antidotes to Nat. m.). *Complementary :* Sep. *Compare :* Nat. c., Nat. m., K. chl., Chlor. In uterine bearing down, Heliot., Sep. Womb feels as if it opened and shut (Sep. "clutching and relaxing"). Feels as if womb were pushed up when she sits down, Fe. i. Easily overpowered with heat, Sep., Nat. m., Nat. c. Bloated feeling after meals ; < by warm drinks, Lyc. Uterine engorgement, Aur. n. m.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Much distressed, laughs, cries, talks in sleep ; keeps her husband awake.—Very low-spirited and depressed, could cry all day.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo caduca ; constant and characteristic ; with aching across forehead.—Swimming feeling as though top of cranium about to float off, < looking up.—Paralysed feeling in brain, in all limbs, numb finger-tips, recurrent fainting.—Feeling as though cranial bones were being crossed over one another ; as if she must fall forward ; silly feeling.—Pain across forehead, extending down nose and up over entire head, great tenderness of scalp ; thumping in ears < lying either side ; puts back of head against pillow to gain sleep.—Pain darting from temple to temple, coming and going suddenly.—Throbbing headache in l. temple, immediately after midday meal, > after tea.—Pain r. side of head, from behind mastoid process to upper part of orbit "across the eye," causes eye to feel stiff and weak, < after sleep, but continuing day and night.

4. **Ears.**—Pain under r. ear when swallowing, with much pain, tenderness, and swelling up side of head, followed by a most painful gathering which broke and discharged strongly.

5. **Nose.**—Influenza, much nasal discharge, sore places on inside of cheeks, beginning on l.—Epistaxis, dark-coloured blood comes away in clots by day and night (produced in a pregnant woman).

6. **Face.**—Pain l. side of face, shooting up from decayed tooth ; < first thing in morning and last thing at night ; gumboils form one after another.—Neuralgia l. side of face, from lower jaw up, and across eyes and nose to forehead.—Tugging l. side of face, < by warmth ; coming every half-hour.—Swelling affecting l. upper and lower jaw, a swelling inside between gum and tongue ; throbbing and shooting in the part extending up to temple and down l. side of neck ; > cold applications, < by worry.

8. **Mouth.**—Teeth become loose, r. lower jaw swollen, sore, tongue swollen ; cannot chew ; pain < night (in a phthisical patient, suppuration took place in two weeks).—Teeth become brittle.—Tongue white ; shrivelled at sides ; taste as after sucking alum ; appetite for meat fell off.—Tongue furred in morning ; putrid taste throughout day.—Aphthæ.—Sore pimples inside lips.

9. **Throat.**—Throat red and sore.—Sore irritable spot in throat and along both sides of tongue.—Sore throat with difficult swallowing ; flat ulcer on tongue far back towards root.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea ; sick feeling when lying down.—A weight seems to fall from pit of chest to pit of abdomen, with aching, dull sensation on vertex (after each dose).

12. **Abdomen.**—Swelling low in abdomen going up to chest and causing dyspnœa, < after eating, with much flatus.—Bloated, tight feeling across upper abdomen, after eating and drinking, not > by loosening clothes ; with sick feeling.—Aching l. side of waist preventing sitting upright.—Fearful pain in lower abdomen which settled in r. hip-joint and spread over whole abdomen (lasted a week and left her cured of the following : Tenderness of abdomen ; a pain in r. hip-joint with inability to flex hip or abdomen for the pain ; voiding " white gravel " with great pain. These she had had twelve

months, and they followed on the cessation of a menorrhagia, the primary cause being probably ovarian).

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Cutting pain like knives in anus, comes between 6 and 7 p.m., and goes away during the night.—Constipation for three days, then a large, hard, offensive motion is passed.—Great exhaustion as if about to die before bowels act; sudden and forcible expulsion, with consequent complete relief.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Within twenty-four hours, diffuse nephritis; urine scanty, smoke-coloured, then black, containing blood, much albumen, and casts.—Vomiting, diarrhœa, headaches; coma (died on fourth day; man, drank ten drachms).—Scalding when urinating, with itching and smarting of vagina.—Excessive action of kidneys after each dose.—Red sand in urine.—White gravel (cured).

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Almost unconquerable desire after each dose, with priapism.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Opening and shutting sensation in womb.—Uterine bearing down; severe backache and headache; light-headed, sickish, < night.—Bearing down, uterus congested, enlarged, sensitive; constant oozing of blood, < any exertion.—Violent metrorrhagia.—Menses come on at once, a week before time.—Menses clotted, black.—Period a week over time; during first day more than usual aching in back.—(Ovarian affection with pain in r. hip supervening on suppressed metrorrhagia.)—Leucorrhœa.—Water-logged uterus.—Subinvolution.—(Seemed to cause prolapsed uterus to rise out of its place.)—Feels as if womb were pushed up when she sits down (Farrington).—Swelling in l. ovarian region at time of menses.—Pruritus.—L. inframammary pain.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough, distressing, with little phlegm, constant during day.

18. **Chest.**—Tightness with dyspnœa; weight in front of chest.—(Feeling as if something gnawing in front of chest.)—Pain across upper chest off and on, with pain across hypochondria and pains extending down both sides of waist to womb causing phlegmy discharge.—Pain under l. axilla and l. breast, < lying down, with sickish, giddy feeling; obliged to keep sitting down when walking about.—L. inframammary pain, affects l. side chest, shoulders, and vertex.

19. **Heart.**—Pain under heart with catching inspiration.

20. **Back.**—Much pain across small of back, < morning on rising; with want of appetite for breakfast, has fair appetite for supper.

21. **Limbs.**—Aching in all limbs, feels bereft of all power, as though would faint on slightest movement.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Both hands swollen every morning (in three cases).—L. hand swollen one morning, next morning only r.—Small gatherings on fingers of both hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in both hip-joints and calves of legs with tingling extending to toes.—Extreme weakness in ankles and knees.

24. **Generalities.**—Rapid emaciation.—Seems quite overpowered.—Very weak, shooting pains all over body and in limbs, esp. between scapulæ and at their inferior angles; < morning before rising; shooting pains worse in anus and very bad in bed; < by day.—Drowsy and lazy.—Strange life-

less feeling, with apprehension of fainting.—Exhaustion before bowels act, > after.—Symptoms < before menstrual period.—The nervous symptoms come on very irregularly.

25. **Skin.**—Pimples come out on skin, smart when washed, on going into open air, on drinking least drop of cold water.—Pimply irritating rash on face, < night.—Red, smarting rash on face and neck ; < after meals, after warm drinks ; uniformly red with tendency to blister.—Sores angry-looking, moist, break out about mouth.—Small gatherings on fingers of both hands.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsiness after meals.—Drowsy by day, wakeful by night. —Cannot sit down without falling asleep.—Disinclined to rise in morning.— Child looks ghastly, as if dead, when asleep ; his sleep is quiet.

Natrum Iodatum.

Iodide of Sodium. NaI. Solution.

Clinical.—Coryza. Hay-fever. Heart, affections of. Laryngitis. Pharyngitis.

Characteristics.—This unproved sodium salt has been used largely in cardiac cases by French practitioners, and in rheumatism, pneumonia, asthma, chronic bronchitis, scrofula, tertiary syphilis. It forms an important part of certain sprays for hay-asthma. Hansen mentions it as indicated in cases of chronic pharyngitis ; and coryza and chronic laryngitis.

Natrum Lacticum.

Sodium lactate. $Na.C_3H_5O_3$. Solution.

Clinical.—Gout. Gouty concretions. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—Allen has collected a few observations on the effects of large doses, which I have schematised below. Skinner has removed with it, in potencies, gouty or rheumatic concretions ("chalk stones") in fingers.

Relations.—*Compare :* The Lacs, Lact. ac. In "chalk stones," Lyc., Calc.

SYMPTOMS.

11. **Stomach.**—Unusual hunger and thirst.—Vomiting (from very large doses).

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Great weakness of lower limbs, analogous to anxietas tibiarum after great physical exertion.

24. **Generalities.**—Rheumatoid pains.—Abnormal sense of fatigue, yawning and sleepiness.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleep more prolonged and sounder.—Yawning and sleepiness.

Natrum Muriaticum.

Sodium chloride. Common Salt. NaCl. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—*Addison's disease. Anæmia. Aphthæ. Atrophy.* Brain-fag. *Catarrh.* Chorea. *Constipation. Cough. Cracks in the skin. Debility. Depression.* Diabetes. Disparunia. Dropsy. *Dyspepsia.* Epilepsy. *Erysipelas. Eyes, affections of.* Eye-strain. *Face, complexion unhealthy.* Gleet. Glossopharyngeal paralysis. *Goître.* Gonorrhœa. *Gout. Headache. Heart, affections of.* Hemiopia. Hernia. Herpes. Herpes circinatis. *Hiccough. Hodgkin's disease.* Hydroa. *Hypochondriasis. Intermittent fever. Leucocythæmia. Leucorrhœa. Lips, eruption on.* Lungs, œdema of. *Menstruation, disorders of. Mouth, inflammation of. Nettle-rash. Pediculosis.* Ranula. *Seborrhœa. Self-abuse.* Somnambulism. Speech, embarrassed. *Spermatorrhœa.* Spinal irritation. *Spleen, enlarged. Sterility.* Stomatitis. Sunstroke. *Taste, lost; disordered. Tongue, blistered; white coated; heavy.* Trifacial-nerve paralysis. Ulcers. Varices. Vaginismus. *Vertigo. Warts.* Whooping-cough. Worms. *Yawning.*

Characteristics.—If *Nat. carb.* is the typical salt of the Natrum group (as *Kali carb.* is of the Kalis), *Nat. m.* is the most important. In power and range it stands in the first rank of homœopathic remedies, but it has an additional significance, in that it exemplifies the power of attenuation in a remarkable way. The problems involved in *Nat. m.* may be regarded in a sense as the *pons asinorum* of homœopathy. Those who are able to grasp in a practical way the homœopathic uses of this remedy are not likely to meet with any insuperable difficulties elsewhere. Those who can see nothing but "common salt" in *Nat. m.* may conclude that they have not "the root of the matter" in them. It may be inconceivable to some that the attenuations of *Nat. m.* should act independently, as curative or pathogenetic, at the same time that crude salt is being ingested in quantities; and it may seem that an infinitesimal amount of a substance which is a necessary constituent of our tissues cannot possibly have any action at all; but this problem is constantly before the homœopathist, and if he cannot master it in respect to *Nat. m.* he need not trouble his brains to try elsewhere. *Nat. m.* has been extensively proved, both in the lower triturations and in the 30th and higher attenuations, and the latter produced the most marked effects. I have mentioned in the Preface an experience of my own, which I will give here in more detail. For a common cold which had proved troublesome I took eight globules of *Nat. m.* 200. The next day the cold was not better, but I felt ill, and presently a copious, gushing, watery, light-coloured diarrhœa set in, and persisted for some days, draining all my tissues and reducing my weight by half a stone before I could think of the cause. Then the dose of *Nat. m.* flashed on my mind, and I at once began to smell at a bottle of Sweet Nitre, the antidote. The diarrhœa and all other symptoms vanished in a way I have never forgotten; and the lesson was well worth all the suffering I had undergone. My weight came back as rapidly as it had disappeared. In *Nat. m.* is illustrated the antidotal action of a substance of high attenuation over the effect of a lower. A large number of people are steadily poisoning themselves by taking excessive quantities of salt with their food;

and it is generally useful to ask patients if they are fond of salt. Without restricting the amount of salt taken, *Nat. m.* 30 will antidote most of the effects of the crude, and enable the patient to cut down the quantity taken afterwards. But the effect of a high potency can also be antidoted by a higher. A patient to whom I gave *Nat. m.* 1m developed this new symptom : Aching pain deep in left shoulder and down the arm ; < lying on right side ; no tenderness. A single dose of *Nat. m.* c.m. quickly removed it. *Nat. m.* is one of the remedies adopted by Schüssler from homœopathy. Though arrived at by a different route, his indications are for the most part identical with Hahnemann's, and a recital of them will serve to emphasise some points ; and there is no need to accept Schüssler's semi-material theories as an all-sufficient explanation of the remedy's action, for they do not anything like cover the field. Says Schüssler : "The water which is introduced into the digestive canal in drinking or with the food enters into the blood through the epithelial cells of the mucous membrane by means of the common salt contained in these cells and in the blood, for salt has the well-known property of attracting water. Water is intended to moisten all the tissues, *i.e.*, cells. Every cell contains soda. The nascent chlorine which is split off from the *Nat. m.* of the intercellular fluid combines with this soda. The *Nat. m.* arising by this combination attracts water. By this means the cell is enlarged and divides up. Only in this way can cells divide so as to form additional cells. If there is no common salt formed in the cells, then the water intended to moisten them remains in the intercellular fluids, and hydræmia results. Such patients have a watery, bloated face; they are tired and sleepy and inclined to weep. They are chilly, suffer from cold extremities, and have a sensation of cold along the spine. At the same time they have a strong desire for common salt. (The cells deficient in salt cry for salt.) The common salt, of which they consume comparatively large quantities, does not heal their disease, because the cells can only receive the common salt in very attenuated solutions. The redundant common salt present in the intercellular fluid may in such cases cause the patients to have a salty taste in their mouth, and the pathological secretions of the mucous membranes, as also of excoriations of the skin, may be corrosive (salt-rheum)." Disturbances in the distribution of salt in the cells cause : Lachrymation ; salivation ; toothache with salivation ; watery diarrhœa ; mucous diarrhœa ; lack of mucus ; catarrh of stomach with vomiting of mucus ; water-brash ; vesicles clear as water on skin or conjunctiva ; constipation.—Thus far Schüssler. But whilst using his theory as a useful means of stringing many characteristics of *Nat. m.* together, it is necessary to free oneself from them entirely in order to see the remedy in all its range of action. A complete view of the symptom picture can alone give that. In old-school practice *Nat. m.* is used chiefly in solution as a douche or spray in nasal and other catarrhs, and in the mixture of "Brandy and Salt," in which large quantities of salt are given for pulmonary hæmorrhages. The relation to catarrh, which Schüssler brings out, is specific. Excessively fluent coryza, with much sneezing ; sore nose, especially the left wing ; cold sores on lips and nose ; loss

of smell and taste, are indications which I have verified repeatedly in acute colds and the tendency to them. With the coryza there is copious lachrymation ; and whether or not Schüssler is right on the chemistry of the process, *Nat. m.* is indicated by *tears*. ("Flow of tears with cough" is Burnett's keynote of *Nat. m.* in whooping-cough, *H. W.*, xviii. 179.) The characteristic of the tearful *Nat. m.* patient is that she (or he) wants to be alone ; any attempt to console irritates beyond endurance. "Wants to be alone to cry." "Very much inclined to weep and be excited." There are even tears with laughter. For in addition to the sadness there is hysterical laughter ; laughs till she weeps at things not at all ludicrous. The excitement of *Nat. m.* is always followed by melancholy. The hypochondriasis and hysteria of *Nat. m.* generally go *pari passu* in the degree of constipation ; and *Nat. m.* is one of the most commonly needed remedies in that complaint. The most characteristic symptom in this connection is a sensation of "contraction of the rectum during stool ; hard fæces at first evacuated with the greatest exertion, which causes tearing in anus, bleeding and soreness ; afterwards thin stools also passed ; constipated every other day." There is also retention of stool ; and a feeling after stool as if there were more to pass. *Nat. m.* answers equally well to constipation and diarrhœa when the collateral symptoms correspond. The constipation is often found associated with anæmia ; with chilliness, cold feet and chills down the back ; with indigestion such as is met with in victims of masturbation : *Nat. m.* is one of the most helpful of remedies in such cases. The unclean complexion of earthy hue, "dirty face" in spite of any amount of washing, is a still further indication. The skin is greasy from excess of sebaceous secretion. *Nat. m.* corresponds to affections due to loss of fluids. This recalls *China*, with which it has a very important antidotal relation. Both correspond to the effects of masturbation, hæmorrhages, and loss of fluids ; both are remedies for intermittent fever, and *Nat. m.* is the chief antidote to the effects of over-dosing with *China* and *Quinine*. Another important antidotal relation of *Nat. m.* is to *Arg. n.* And here another interesting fact appears—namely, the parallel between chemical and the dynamic action. Salt is the best antidote to poisoning with nitrate of silver, as it changes the soluble nitrate of silver into the insoluble harmless chloride. *Nat. m.* in the attenuations is also the best remedy for the ill effects of *Arg. n.* whether used as a cautery or administered as a medicine. Whenever there is a history of cauterisation and *Arg. n.* has been used, *Nat. m.* will do great good. Scrofulous ophthalmia which has been treated locally in vain with *Arg. n.* ; sore throats that have been cauterised ; the effects local and remote of uterine injections of *Arg. n.*, or cauterisings of the os uteri. W. J. Guernsey (*H. P.*, vii. 127) relates a striking instance of the last. Mrs. P., 32, complained of "lump" in the throat which could not be swallowed, and yet required constant efforts to do so. < On empty swallowing ; yet on swallowing food it seemed to *pass over a sore spot*. *Bar. c.*, *Lach.*, *Bell.* were given in succession in vain. Remembering the injunction of the *Organon*, § 207, to inquire as to what allopathic treatment a patient has been subjected to in order to discover if there is anything to correct, Guernsey dis-

covered that the patient had had a severe ulceration of the womb which had been "burnt out" several times and was "now well." She had had a very profuse discharge, but that had stopped, and on the same day she had commenced to "choke" with the throat trouble. *Nat. m.* 295m (F.) was given. In a few days the throat was better and the discharge had returned, much to the patient's horror. Without further treatment throat and vaginal discharge were both cured. Lambert has recorded (*L. H. H. Rep.*, vii. 144) several cases of headache associated with errors of refraction and consequent eye-strain cured with *Nat. m.* 30. The headaches were noticed on waking. In one case it was like a cloud over brain with intense depression and had lasted ten years. It disappeared before the vision was corrected. The effect of living too exclusively on salt food in producing scurvy gives a key to the use of *Nat. m.* in many conditions of blood degeneration, hæmorrhage, and skin disorder and ulceration. In aphthous and ulcerative conditions of the mouth it is a leading remedy. The characteristic tongue of *Nat. m.* is either a mapped tongue, with red islands ; or a clean shining tongue with froth along each side. There are many characteristic symptoms in connection with the tongue : hair sensation ; numbness and stiffness of one side ; heavy, embarrassing speech. *Nat. m.* corresponds to children who are late in talking. The tongue is blistered ; sticks to roof of mouth. Dryness of mouth and throat. Unquenchable thirst. Nausea. Vomiting. The drying-up property of *Nat. m.* is general. One very characteristic effect is dryness of vagina, with painful coitus ; aversion to coitus (in the female) ; aversion to men. Menses may be early and profuse ; or scanty and delayed. *Nat. m.* corresponds to many cases of anæmia, and especially to delay in the first appearance of the menses. Much bearing down and much leucorrhœa. Backache generally accompanies these, and the backache has this peculiarity, that it is **>** by pressure ; by lying down with the back on something hard. There is also sensitiveness of the back and spinal irritation. With the menses there is generally headache, both before, during, or after. The headaches of *Nat. m.* are intermitting. They come on in the morning on first waking up and last throughout the day ; or else they come on at 10 or 11 a.m. They are **<** from mental exertion. *Nat. m.* is one of the first remedies for headaches of schoolgirls. Headache with partial blindness. Headache much **<** by coughing. Throbbing ; beating as with little hammers ; pain as if the head would burst. The throbbing headache has its analogue in palpitation of the heart. *Nat. m.* is a great heart remedy. Fluttering palpitation with faint feeling, **<** lying down. In one case of huge hypertrophy with degeneration of most of the valves, the patient told me nothing gave her so much relief as *Nat. m.* (which I had given for some incidental condition). Very characteristic is sense of coldness at heart or precordia with trembling of heart. Constrictive sensations run throughout this remedy : in heart ; chest ; scalp ; throat ; rectum ; of anus (sensation as if anus were closed) ; cramps in uterus ; vaginismus ; contraction of hamstrings. Paralytic symptoms with numbness are the counterpart of these. *Nat. m.* has the sinking sensation of the antipsorics. Great hunger, with no appetite.

Eats heartily but emaciates. Heartburn after eating. Emaciates whilst living well. Ravenous appetite but grows thin, especially about neck. There are some very characteristic desires and aversions : *Desires :* bitter things ; beer ; farinaceous food ; sour things ; salt ; oysters ; fish ; milk. *Aversion to :* bread ; meat ; coffee ; tobacco. While eating, sweat on face. Is > when stomach is empty. After eating : empty eructations ; nausea ; acidity ; sleepiness ; heartburn ; palpitation ; epigastric pressure and heat radiating up to chest. Violent hiccough. The nausea and vomiting of *Nat. m.* have been turned to account in the morning sickness of pregnancy. One patient, who said she could "eat the brine out of a mackerel kit," was cured with a single dose of *Nat. m.* (*Amer. Hom.*, xxiii. 385). *Nat. m.* is a great periodic remedy. It not only antidotes *Quinine*, but it causes intermittents on its own account. Chilliness predominates. Chill 10 to 11 a.m. with thirst, drinks after a meal ; fever blisters round mouth. Fever with violent headache ; great thirst ; nausea ; vomiting ; blueness ; faint ; averse to uncover. Fever may come on without chill 10 to 11 a.m. Sweat > headache and other symptoms though it weakens ; averse to uncover. There are many eruptions, herpes, hydroa, eczema. Eczema on hair margins, especially at back of head. Warts on palms of hands. Corns. Painful scars. *Nat. m.* is *suited to :* Cachectic persons ; old people ; teething children ; anæmic, chlorotic people with catarrhal troubles ; tuberculous ; scrofulous ; dropsical ; emaciated persons. Among *Peculiar Sensations* are : As if head too heavy and would fall forward ; as if some displacement in head had taken place ; as if cold wind blowing through head ; as though forehead would burst on coughing ; as if head in a vice ; pain like a rope round head drawing tighter and tighter ; as if nail driven in left side of head. As if eyeballs too large ; as if foreign body in eyes ; as if eye being torn open. As if a small worm squirming in nose. Of hair on tongue. Splinter in throat. Plug in throat. As if one had to swallow over a lump. Difficulty of talking, as if organs of speech weak. As if foreign body sticking in cardiac orifice behind sternum. When walking, as if abdominal viscera loose, dragging. As if rough, hard, foreign substance in rectum. As if there was a string between uterus and sacrum in hind part of fornix. Back as if beaten ; broken. *Nat. m.* corresponds to effects of going to seaside ; and if patients say they are always < at seaside or cannot stay by the sea, *Nat. m.* will probably be the remedy. Constipation at seaside. But > at seaside may also indicate it. There is great desire for open air and washing in cold water. < Heat of stove ; of room ; of sun. < In summer. Warm food < toothache. Drawing in air < toothache ; cold drink < toothache. Likes to be covered but it does not >. Lying down > vertigo, headache, constriction of scalp ; < cough ; fluttering of heart. Lying on left side <. Moving, least exertion <. Exercising arms > breathing. Walking <. In back troubles, can stoop readily but it hurts to straighten. < Mental exertion ; talking ; writing ; reading. < After sleep. Coitus <. Most symptoms are < in morning ; < after sleep. < 10 to 11 a.m. < During full moon. < By eating. < From bread, acid food, fat, wine. < After breakfast. > Going without regular meals. < Touch and pressure. Full

sensation is > by tight clothes. Back > lying on something hard. > Rubbing.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Smelling Nit. sp. dulc.; Phos. (especially abuse of salt in food); Ars. (bad effects of sea-bathing). Nux will relieve headache if persistent, or prostration if prolonged after Nat. m. *Antidote to:* Arg. n. (abuse of, as cautery); Quinine (when diseases continue intermittent and patients suffer from headache, constipation, disturbed sleep); Apis (bee-stings). Nat. m. should not be given *during* the paroxysm of fever. *Complementary:* Apis, Sep., Caps. Nat. m. is the *Chronic* of: Ign. (its vegetable analogue); also of Apis and Caps. *Compatible:* Before—Sep., Thuja; after—Kali m., Kali p., Kali s., Nat. sul., Calc. ph., Fer. p. *Compare:* Borax, Nat. c., Nat. hyp., K. chl. In mapped tongue, Ars., Rhus, K. bi., Tarax., Ran. s. (acidity). Hypochondriasis with indigestion, Nat. s. (Nat. m. melancholy keeps step with the constipation; Nat. s. melancholy with degree of indigestion). Lachrymose, Puls. (> consolation), Sep., Ign. Schoolgirls' headache, Calc., Calc. p. Headache coming and going with sun, Spi., Gels., Glo., Sang. Headache with partial blindness, K. bi., Ir. v. Half sight, Aur., Lith. c., Lyc., Titan. Headache with cough, Caps., Bry., Sul. (Sul. occiput, Nat. m. forehead). Spurting of urine with cough, Fer., Scill., Caust., Pul. Ravenous yet wastes, Iod. (Nat. m., especially neck). Distended stomach > tight clothing, Fl. ac. (opp. Lach., Hep.). Hydroa labialis, Hep., Rhus, Ars., Camph. Herpes circinatus, Sep., Bar. c., Tell. Chill 10 a.m., Stn. (Stn. hectic, Nat. m. intermittent). Paralysed by emotion, Gels., Staph. Amenorrhœa, K. ca. (acts when Nat. m. fails). Backache, spinal irritation, K. ca. Cold feeling about heart, Petrol. Spinal irritation, Act. r. (Nat. m. > lying flat, Act. r. < from touch). Oily sweat on face, Bry. Intermittents, chill beginning in small of back, Eup. pf.; Rhus (chill begins in one leg, or thigh, or between shoulders), Gels. (runs up spine). Prolapsus uteri, Sep., Lil. t. Sensation of foreign body in anus, Sep. (ball). Constriction in anus, Lach., Bell., Caust., Nit. ac., Ign., Op., Pho. Sadness during menses, Lyc., Nit. ac., Sep. (Nat. m. < or > 10 a.m.). Stitches in heart, Spi., Ars., K. ca., Carb. v. < After sleep, Lach., Sul. Ripping-up sensation of anus after stool, Sep. Stomatitis, Caps., Sul. ac. Dreams persist after waking, Chi. Chilblains on feet only, Lyc. Sinking 11 a.m., Sul. Breasts painful before menses, Calc., Con. Umbilical hernia with absence of urging, Bry., Ver. (with urging, Nux, Cocc.). Laughs at serious things, Anac., Pho., Lyc., Plat. Weeps if looked at, Kissingen. Hair sensation on tongue, Sil. Head and face > uncovering, Nat. c., Lyc. Headache from eye-strain, Onos. (Teste includes Nat. m. in his Lycopod. group, with Viol. t. and Ant. c.)

Causation.—Disappointment. Fright. Fit of passion. Loss of fluids. Masturbation. Injury to head. Quinine. Lunar caustic. Bread. Fat. Wine. Acid food. Salt.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Melancholy sadness, which induces a constant recurrence to unpleasant recollections, and much weeping; all attempts at consolation

<.—Obliged to weep.—Hypochondriacal, tired of life.—Joyless, taciturn.—Great tendency to start.—Hurriedness, with anxiety and fluttering of heart.—Prefers to be alone.—Anthropophobia.—Anxiety respecting the future.—Anguish, sometimes during a storm, but esp. at night.—Indifference, laconic speech, moroseness, and unfitness for labour.—Impatient precipitation and irritability.—Timidity.—Hatred to persons who have formerly given offence.—Irascibility and rage, easily provoked.—Inclination to laugh.—Laughs so immoderately at something not ludicrous that tears come into her eyes and she looks as if she had been weeping.—Alternate gaiety and ill-humour.—Laughs immoderately and cannot be quieted.—Difficulty of thinking; absence of mind.—Weakness of memory and excessive forgetfulness.—Heedlessness and distraction.—Tendency to make mistakes in speaking and writing.—Brain-fag, with sleeplessness, gloomy forebodings.—Exhaustion after talking, embarrassment of brain.—Incapacity for reflection, and fatigue from intellectual labour.—Distraction; does not know what he ought to say.—Awkwardness.

2. **Head.**—Painful confusion in head.—Emptiness of head with anguish.—Weariness in head.—Vertigo, during which everything seems to turn round before eyes, with tendency to fall forwards, esp. on walking and getting out of bed.—Vertigo: in forenoon; pressing head down when sitting; on rising from bed and on waking; on stooping; on turning round (on turning in bed from r. side to l.); everything seems to turn in circle; with flickering before eyes and dulness of head; and nausea woke her 5 a.m., > lying with head high; on crossing a stone bridge the stones seemed to sink under feet; > lying down; keeping quiet; by cold applications.—Intermittent reeling like vertigo; < moving head, like a thrust from vertex to forehead, for the moment depriving him of his senses.—Burning on the vertex.—Vertigo, with shocks in head and dizziness.—Violent headache, as if the head would burst.—Sensation of congestion of blood to head; head feels heavy.—Stitches through head, extending to neck and chest.—Heat in head, with redness of face, nausea and vomiting.—Periodical headaches during, after, or before menses.—Headache in morning, on waking; on turning, and while moving body or head; when running; or in cold air; or after being thwarted.—Heaviness of head, every day, esp. in occiput, forcing eyes to close; < in the morning; from warmth and motion; > when sitting, lying, or perspiring.—Headache, as if head were about to split; or as if it were tight and compressed, esp. when writing.—Fits of headache, with nausea and vomiting (eructations, colic, and trembling of limbs).—Aching and compression in head, esp. in temples and above eyes, < by frowning.—Acute pullings and shootings in head, esp. above eyes, with want to lie down, and clouded sight.—Lancinating shocks across head.—Throbbing, pulsation, and hammering in head, esp. during movement, > when lying with head high; > by perspiration.—Rheumatic (tearing) pain in head, from root of nose extending to forehead, with nausea, vomiting, vanishing of sight; < in morning when waking from sleep, from mental exertion and motion; > sitting still or lying down.—Throbbing and drawing pains in forehead.—Sensation on moving head as if brain wavered.—Painful sensitiveness of scalp, as if excoriated.—Contraction and mobility of scalp.—Tendency of head to become easily chilled.—Sweat on head, esp. in morning and at night.—Scurf on scalp.—Great sensi-

tiveness of scalp ; with greasy, shining face ; sensitiveness of forehead and the borders of hair ; < in warm room, > in open air.—Itching eruption of margins of hair at nape of neck.—Abundant falling off of hair (as soon as it is touched, more on forepart of head and temple), even of whiskers ; and on the genitals, esp. during child-bed.

3. **Eyes.**—Itching in eyes.—Shootings, smarting, and burning in eyes. —Inflammation of eyes.—Corrosive lachrymation (morning).—Frequent lachrymation.—Secretion of humour in external canthi.—Nocturnal agglutination of eyes.—Eyelids continually red and ulcerated.—Inflammation of eyes with ulcerated lids and glutinous mucus in (external) canthi.—Spasmodic closing of lids, esp. in morning, in the evening (during twilight) and at night. —Eyes give out on using them.—(Headache associated with eye-strain ; esp. headache on waking.)—Feeling as if balls were too large and compressed.—Pressure in eyes on looking intently at anything.—Sensation of sand in eyes, mornings.—Cloudiness of sight when stooping and walking, as well as on reading and writing.—Sight confused, as from down before eyes, or looking through a veil.—Letters appear confused, when reading.—Diplopia.—Hemiopia (perpendicular).—Presbyopia.—Weakness of sight, as from incipient amaurosis.—Black specks, luminous marks, and sparks before eyes. —Fiery, zigzag appearance around all things.—Affections of r. eye ; angles of eyes ; momentary loss of sight.—Myopia.

4. **Ears.**—Shootings in ears.—Pulsations and beatings in ears.—Swelling and heat of ears.—Discharge (of pus) from ears.—Hardness of hearing.—Tinkling, ringing, rumbling, and humming in ears.—Painful cracking in ear when masticating.—Itching behind ears.

5. **Nose.**—Numbness and insensibility of one side of nose.—Inflammation and swelling of nose, on one side (l.) only, with pain when touched.—Boring in bones of nose.—Excoriation of interior of nose, with swelling of interior wings.—Scabs and scurf in nose.—Scurf on the nose.—Loss of smell and taste.—Abortive sneezing.—Obstruction and dryness of nose.—Dry coryza, sometimes in morning only.—Violent coryza, fluent or dry, with loss of smell and taste, and sneezing.—Bleeding of nose (when coughing at night) when stooping.—Blood clotted.—Painful burning pustules below septum of nose, afterwards confluent and covered with a scab.

6. **Face.**—Face yellowish, pale, livid, earthy.—Face shining, as if greasy.—Swelling of face.—Itching and eruption of pimples on face and forehead.—Heat in face.—Pains in zygomatic process, during mastication, like those of ulceration.—Lips dry, chapped, cracked, or excoriated and ulcerated, with scabs, and burning and smarting eruption.—Fever blisters on the lips.—Ulcer on (l.) cheek.—Tingling and numbness of lips.—Tettery eruption round mouth.—Swelling of lips.—Sanguineous vesicles in internal surface of upper lip, with burning pain when touched.—Granulated and ulcerated eruption on chin.—Frequent swelling of submaxillary glands.

7. **Teeth.**—Teeth very sensitive to air and touch.—Drawing, like extraction, in teeth, extending into ear and throat, after a meal, and at night, with swelling of cheek.—Lancinations, boring, and pulsation in carious teeth. —Looseness and caries of teeth.—Fistula in gums.—Gums swollen, easily bleeding, and very sensitive to cold or hot things.—Putrid inflammation of gums.—Ulcers in gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Ulcers and vesicles on tongue and in mouth, with burning smarting, and pain from contact with food and drink.—Blisters like pearls about the mouth ; esp. in intermittent fever.—Hæmoptysis.—Speech embarrassed in consequence of heaviness of tongue.—One half of tongue numb and stiff.—Tongue stiff and, with hard palate, unusually dry.—Prolonged sensation, as of a hair on tongue.—Dryness of mouth, lips, and esp. of tongue.—Burning at tip of tongue.—Mapped tongue; red insular patches; ringworm on r. side.—Tongue : clean, shiny, bubbles of frothy saliva along sides ; clean in front, dirty at back ; broad, pallid, puffy, with pasty coat.—Swelling under tongue, with stinging pain ; ranula.—Numbness on lips and one side of tongue (trifacial and glosso-pharyngeal paralysis.)—Copious salivation ; saliva salty.

9. **Throat.**—A sensation during deglutition as of a plug in throat.—Spasms in the throat.—Swelling ; sensation of constriction and stitches in throat.—Long-continued sore throat, with sensation as if she had to swallow over a lump.—Inflammation of throat, with shooting pain and ulceration.—Expectoration of mucus, on hawking, esp. in morning.—Frequent hawking of salty-tasting mucus.—Swelling of cervical glands.

10. **Appetite.**—Loss of taste (and smell).—Bitter taste in mouth.—Putrid or acid taste, as when fasting.—Putrid taste of water.—After-taste of food, esp. of acids.—Continual thirst, often with nausea, distension of abdomen, and other unpleasant symptoms after drinking.—Loss of appetite, esp. for bread, and repugnance to tobacco smoke.—(Vomiting of pregnancy with aversion to bread.)—Dislike to food, esp. when fat.—Sufferings from acid food, from bread, fat, and wine.—Immoderate appetite in afternoon and evening.—Bulimy, without appetite, with fulness and satiety, however little may have been eaten.—Desire for acids.—Longing for bitter food and drink.—Sweat on face during a meal.—After a meal, empty risings, nausea, fulness and inflation of the abdomen and stomach, somnolence, head confused, acidity in the mouth, and pyrosis, palpitation, and intermittent or accelerated pulse.—Disagreeable risings after fat food or milk.

11. **Stomach.**—Risings, with taste of food.—Violent hiccough.—Sensation as if a foreign body were sticking in the cardiac orifice and behind sternum.—Acid and acrid risings, sometimes with taste of food.—Pyrosis, which ascends from stomach.—Nausea, esp. in morning.—Waterbrash, with revolving sensation in stomach, sometimes followed by a sour vomiting of food.—Vomiting of food and bile.—Aching of stomach in morning, or during the day, with nausea, and sudden sinking.—Pressure at epigastrium, as if there were a hard body in stomach.—Epigastrium swollen and painful, when touched and pressed, as if it were ulcerated.—Contractive cramps in stomach, sometimes with nausea.—Shocks and clawing in pit of stomach.—Pulsation in epigastrium.—Red spots on pit of stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Drawing, tension, pressure, pinching, and shootings in hepatic region (chronic inflammation of liver).—Pain, shootings, and pressure in splenic region.—(Reduces size of enlarged spleen.)—Cramp in diaphragm on stooping.—Inflammation of abdomen.—Swelling of abdomen.—Tensive, pressive, and hypochondriacal uneasiness in abdomen.—Pressive pain in abdomen.—Drawing and contractive pains in abdomen, like labour pains.—Daily cuttings and pinchings in abdomen, sometimes in morning, and at

night.—Rigidity in l. side of abdomen.—Incarceration of flatus, sometimes at night.—Colic with nausea > by discharge of flatulence.—Loud grumbling and borborygmi in abdomen.—Burning in intestines.—Pain in ring when coughing, extending into testicles, as if spermatic cords would be torn to pieces.—Protrusion of hernia.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation, sometimes prolonged, or every second day.—Frequent, urging, and ineffectual effort to evacuate, or scanty evacuation.—Stools difficult to discharge, hard, dry, crumbling, like sheep's dung.—Hard and broken evacuations.—Difficult evacuation of fæces, often with tearing and shooting in rectum and anus.—Evacuations too frequent.—Prolonged relaxation of abdomen.—Diarrhœa like water, with colic.—Alternate constipation and diarrhœa, irregular unsatisfactory stools.—Diarrhœa, with colic, and evacuation of mucous matter.—Painless watery diarrhœa.—Involuntary evacuations.—Discharge of blood during evacuations.—Burning in anus and rectum, during and after stools.—Shootings, excoriation, and pulsation in rectum.—Cramp-like constriction, and feeling of contraction in rectum.—Prolapsus recti, and burning pain in anus, with oozing of sanguineous and sanious matter.—Painful and shooting hæmorrhoidal tumours in anus.—Excoriation in anus, and between the buttocks, esp. when walking.—Tetters in anus.—Lumbrici.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent and urgent want to urinate, day and night, sometimes every hour, with copious emission.—Involuntary emission of urine, sometimes on coughing, walking, laughing, or sneezing.—Nocturnal emission of urine.—Clear urine, with red sediment, resembling brick-dust.—Discharge of mucus from urethra, after the emission of urine.—Discharge of mucus from urethra during and after urination, causing itching and biting.—Discharge of mucus from urethra, which is sometimes yellowish, as in gonorrhœa.—After micturition spasmodic contraction in abdomen ; burning, drawing, and cutting in urethra.—During micturition stitches in bladder, smarting, burning in urethra ; smarting and soreness in vulva.—Urine dark, like coffee, or black.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Itching, tetters, and excoriation between scrotum and thighs.—Itching and stinging on glans and scrotum.—Secretion behind glans, like gonorrhœa balani.—Phimosis.—Excessive excitement of genital organs, and of the amative feelings ; or dulness of sexual desire.—Want of energy during coition.—Impotence.—Pollutions after coition.—Strong fetid odour from genital organs.—Hydrocele.—Loss of hair from pubes.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Pressure and general bearing down towards genital organs every morning ; has to sit down to prevent prolapsus.—Prolapsus uteri with aching in loins, > lying on back ; cutting in urethra after micturition.—Catamenia premature and profuse ; or retarded and scanty.—Sterility, with too early and too profuse menstruation.—Prolonged catamenia.—Suppression of catamenia.—Difficulty in appearance of first menses.—Headache before, during, and after catamenia.—Before catamenia, moroseness and irritability.—At commencement of catamenia, sadness.—During catamenia, cramps in abdomen.—Spitting blood at menstrual nisus ; bloody saliva.—Itching in genital organs.—Repugnance to coition.—Coition : painful from dryness of vagina ; burning smarting during ; in anæmic women with dry mouth and dry skin.—Leucorrhœa, with headache, disposition to diar-

rhœa, colic, and mucous evacuations.—Acrid (greenish) leucorrhœa (increased discharge when walking), with yellow colour of face.—Abundant discharge of transparent, whitish, and thick mucus from vagina.—Vulvitis with falling off of hair.—Itching of external parts with falling off of hair.—Pimples on mons veneris.—Nausea and vomiting during pregnancy ; morning sickness with vomiting of frothy, watery phlegm.—During pregnancy : dysuria ; albuminuria ; craves salt ; congestion to chest ; palpitation ; hæmorrhoids ; cough ; escape of urine.—Labour slow, pains feeble, apparently from sad feelings and forebodings.—Loss of hair in children or during lactation.—Child refuses breast ; nursing sore mouth.—Lancinating pains in breasts.—Stitches beneath nipples.—Dull stitch beneath r. nipple, also in abdomen.—Breasts sensitive to slightest touch.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness, and sensation of dryness in larynx.—Dry cough with rattling in chest.—Accumulation of mucus in larynx in morning.—Chest embarrassed with catarrh and cough.—Cough excited by a tickling in throat, or in epigastrium, day and night, esp. on walking or taking a deep inspiration.—Cough in morning.—Choking, spasmodic cough in bed, in evening.—Short, chronic cough, with expectoration of mucus and swelling in chest.—Cough, with expectoration of bloody mucus.—Cough, with sanguineous expectoration, retching and vomiting.—Pains in head, on coughing, as if forehead were about to burst.—Whooping-cough caused by tickling in throat or pit of stomach, with expectoration (only in morning) of yellow or blood-streaked mucus, with violent pain in head, or with shocks ; beating and hammering in head ; involuntary micturition ; stitches in liver.—Tears stream down his face whenever he coughs (whooping-cough). Breath : hot ; offensive.—Shortness of breath, esp. when walking quickly.—Obstructed respiration, esp. during manual labour, > when exercising arms and in the open air.—Wheezing respiration in bed, in evening.

18. **Chest.**—Pains in chest (dyspnœa on ascending stairs and shortness of breathing), as if caused by internal tension.—Stitches in the chest and sides with shortness of breathing, esp. when taking a long inspiration.—Breath short and chest tight, and as if a dry stick of wood were down the throat, with cough.—Lancinating pains in chest and sides of chest, with impeded respiration, sometimes when taking a full inspiration, and when coughing.

19. **Heart.**—Anxious and violent palpitation of heart at every movement of body, but principally when lying on l. side.—After eating, breath impeded, with violent palpitation.—Jerking and shooting pain in region of heart.—Fluttering motion of heart.—Irregular and intermittent palpitation of heart.—Jerking movement of heart.—Enlargement of heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Aching, rigidity, and tension in nape.—Stitches in neck and back of head.—Painful stiffness of the neck.—Throat and neck emaciate rapidly, esp. during summer complaint.—Goître of a large size.—Scurf under axillæ.—Scabs in axilla ; painful soreness of cervical glands when coughing.—Engorgement of axillary glands.—Contusive pain and feeling of paralysis in sacrum, esp. in morning.—Paralytic weakness nearly all day, > from lying, < from eating.—Shootings, incisive pains, and violent pulsations in sacral region.—Tearing across loins and hips.—Nocturnal pains in back.—Oversensitiveness of spine.—Pain in back > by lying on something hard.—Lassitude, pressive tension, and pulling in back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Wrenching pains in joints of shoulders and fingers. —Lassitude and paralytic heaviness of arms.—Contusive pain in arms and hands, but esp. in shoulder-joints (sensation of lameness and of a sprain), which prevents arms from being elevated or moved.—Digging in arms.—Shocks in elbow.—Lancinations in muscles and joints of hands and fingers.—Brownish spots on back of hand.—Warts on palms.—Skin of hands dry and cracked, esp. round the nails.—Coldness of hands.—Cramp in arms, hands, finger and thumb.—Sweat on hands.—Difficulty in bending the joints of the fingers.—Numbness and tingling in the fingers.—Tingling in the hands (and feet), esp. on joints and tips of fingers and toes.—Trembling of hands when writing.—Swelling of r. hand.—Numerous flaws in the nails.—Hang-nails.—Whitish hives on arms and hands.—Panaritium.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Wrenching pain in hips, with shootings.—Drawing pains in thighs, knees, and legs.—Restlessness and jerking in limbs (in legs, compelling one to move them constantly).—Paralytic weakness of legs, and esp. of joint of foot.—Pain as if knees and ankles were sprained.—Weakness and trembling of lower extremities, on rising from a seat, > from continued walking.—Jerking of muscles of thighs.—Tension in bends of limbs and sensation as if the tendons were shortened; painful contraction of tendons of ham.—Wrenching pain in joints of knee and foot.—Lassitude in knees and calves.—Cramps in lower legs and calves.—Tetters in hams.—Tension in legs and calves.—Great heaviness in legs and feet.—Burning in feet.—Swelling of feet.—Coldness of feet.—Pain as from ulceration in malleoli, when putting down foot, and on touching the parts.—Sensation as if limb had gone to sleep (feet, fingers).—Suppression of perspiration of feet.—Redness of great toe, with acute pullings and shootings, when walking, and after standing a long time.—Tetters on malleoli.—Corns on feet, with shooting and boring pains.

24. **Generalities.**—Pressive drawing in limbs.—Rigidity of all joints, which crack when moved.—Contraction of tendons (muscles shortened).—Jerking in the muscles and limbs.—Jerking of r. side and head.—Tendency to dislocation, and to strain back.—Old sprains.—Paralysis.—Swelling of glands. —Fungus hæmatodes; polypus; hang-nails.—Fits of uneasiness, esp. in morning or evening, with nausea, weakness, deadly paleness in face, headache, numbness of limbs, want to lie down, &c.—Bad effects of a disappointment.—After fright, chorea.—After fit of passion, paralysis. The symptoms manifest themselves, are renewed, or <, generally when lying down, and esp. at night, or in morning; and are > by rising up in bed.—The nocturnal pains suspend respiration, and occasion a sort of semi-lateral paralysis.—General ebullition of blood, with pulsation over whole body, on slightest movement.—Trembling of whole body, caused by tobacco smoking.—Congestion in head, chest, and stomach, with coldness of legs.—Obstruction from inactivity of the bowels.—Affections of the pit of the stomach; rectum; external belly.—Reddish urine; complaints after making water.—Uneasiness and inconvenience after prolonged speaking.—Great relaxation of all physical and moral powers, after fatigue.—Heaviness and indolence, esp. after having risen in morning, with repugnance to movement and walking.—Excessive soreness and lassitude in limbs, esp. in morning, and when seated.—Hysterical debility; in morning in bed.—Great weakness.—Alternate weakness and

agility in limbs.—Great emaciation (more of body than face).—Tendency to take cold.—Inquietude in body, with shivering.

25. **Skin.**—Miliary eruption, with shooting pain.—Itching and pricking in skin.—Rash over whole body, with stinging sensation in skin.—Red tetter in hollow of knees.—Pain and redness of an old cicatrix.—Skin of hands, esp. about nails, dry, cracked ; hang-nails.—Whitish hives on arms and hands.—Itching tubercles.—Nettle-rash after violent exercise (itching).—Tetters.—Furunculi.—Exanthema on mouth ; lips ; in intermittent fever where there are large exanthematous spots looking like large peas, on lips (cold sores) ; lips look puffy.—Warts ; on palms of hands.—Panaritium.—Varices.—Corns.

26. **Sleep.**—Great drowsiness during day, with frequent yawning.—Retarded sleep, and sleeplessness at night, with ineffectual efforts to go to sleep.—Difficulty in falling asleep again, at night, after awaking.—Difficulty in waking, and excessively drowsy lassitude early in morning.—Agitated sleep, full of vivid and lascivious dreams, with prolonged erections and pollutions.—Anxious, distressing dreams, with tears and talking during sleep.—Frightful dreams of quarrels, murders, fire, thieves, &c.—Dreams of thieves in the house, making so strong an impression that patient wakes up and cannot go to sleep again until the house has been searched ; fantastic dreams.—Dreams of burning thirst ; starts and talks in sleep and tosses about.—Dreams which still keep possession of the mind after waking, and which are believed to be realities.—Ebullition of blood at night, with anxious heat (perspiration, violent throbbing of the arteries) and palpitation of heart.—Nightmare.—Somnambulism.—At night, pains in back, quivering, apparently of the nerves, frequent emission of urine, headache, colic, asthmatic sufferings, and great anguish of body.

27. **Fever.**—Frequent, internal, shudderings.—Continued shivering and want of vital heat.—Chill predominates ; chilliness internally, as from want of vital heat, with icy coldness of hands and feet (evening).—Continued chilliness from morning till noon.—Shivering, with and without thirst.—Shivering and shuddering, with drowsiness, followed by slight perspiration.—Flushes of heat and shivering alternately, with headache ; chilliness over back and perspiration in axilla and on soles of feet.—Continuous heat in afternoon, with violent headache and unconsciousness ; they are gradually > during the perspiration which follows.—Violent perspiration > the painful symptoms present during fever.—Debilitating, somewhat sour-smelling perspiration.—Chilliness with increasing headache in forehead every day at 9 a.m. until noon ; afterwards heat with gradually increasing perspiration and thirst, the headache decreasing afterwards gradually.—Heat with burning thirst.—Dejection before fever.—Before shivering, headache ; during shivering, short breathing, yawning, and desire to sleep.—During heat, violent headache, dizziness, cloudiness of eyes, vertigo, and redness of face.—Fever, with pains in bones, pains in back, yellowish complexion, headache, weakness, bitter taste in mouth, ulceration at commissures of lips, want of appetite, pressure at pit of stomach, with great sensitiveness of that part to touch ; quotidian or tertian fever, generally commencing in morning by shiverings, followed by heat and thirst.—In forenoon chilliness for three hours, with blue nails and chattering of teeth ; this is followed by heat, lasting as long, accompanied by obscuration of sight, stitches in head, much thirst, pains in back,

followed by perspiration.—[Ague, fever at noon, generally 9 to 11 hard chill, great thirst for large quantities of water, longing for salt food, headache during the heat, profuse sweat and complete apyrexia leaving languor and debility. —Spleen and liver enlargement and obstinate constipation.—Pernicious fever and fever with anæmia often benefited by *Nat. m.* (Majumdar)].—Typhus fever, with debility, dryness of tongue, and violent thirst.—Pulse irregular and often intermittent (esp. when lying on l. side).—Pulse at one time rapid and weak, at another full and slow.—The pulsations shake whole body.—Intermittent fever: chilliness with great thirst; afterwards great heat with violent thirst and excessive headache; at last profuse perspiration.—Intermittent fevers after the abuse of *Chininum sulph.* (< during hot stage). —During apyrexia: stitches about the liver; languor; emaciation; fever blisters on lips.—Sweat in morning.—Profuse sweat, too easily excited by movement.—After the fever passes off the patient wishes to retain a recumbent position, does not "feel able" to get up or go about anything.

Natrum Nitricum.

Nitrate of Sodium. Cubic Nitre. Chili Saltpetre. Sodic Nitrate. $NaNO_3$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Constipation. Debility. Distension. Flatulence. Otalgia. Otitis.

Characteristics.—*Na. n.* has had a considerable proving, and among the peculiar symptoms were: Heat in left ear; coldness in right. Heat spreading left to right. Coldness streaming through upper part of body. Coldness of left foot. Pressing-inward pains: in temple and forehead; in malar bones. Flatulent troubles with weight in lower abdomen. Painful retraction of abdominal muscles. Painful constipation. Anæmia and excessive exhaustion. The symptoms were < by exertion; ascending stairs; sitting bent over; deep inspiration. *Na. n.* was Rademacher's *Aconite.* He used it in inflammations of all kinds, especially laryngo-tracheitis and croup, acute pneumonia, acute rheumatism and heart affections, purpura, hæmorrhages, inflammations of the eye, exophthalmic goître (Hansen).

Relations.—*Compare:* K. nit. Abdomen mostly contracted, constipation, Plumb. (Na. n. should be a good antidote to lead poisoning).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great ill-humour (mental indolence).

2. **Head.**—Head dull; as from too much study.—Pressing inward pain l. temple and forehead, with heat.

4. **Ears.**—Pain in r. ear, as if in drum; with sensation of binding up in ears.—Otalgia: in evening; with warmth in ear, coldness of r. concha, burning heat of l., which extends beyond the temple.

6. **Face.**—Face pale, thin.—Inward pressing in malar bones.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue whitish.—Distressing burning dryness in mouth and throat.

9. **Throat.**—Some dull stitches back of throat on drawing air through nose (evening, in bed).

10. **Appetite.**—Coppery taste on lips and tongue.—Acid taste.—Appetite diminished.—Repugnance to coffee.

11. **Stomach.**—Sour risings.—Sufferings from flatulency, with pressive pains, esp. in epigastrium and chest, < by movement, and > by risings or expulsion of flatus.—Flatulence with pressure in pit of stomach and under sternum.

12. **Abdomen.**—Distended abdomen, with a feeling of heaviness in it, followed by emission of a quantity of wind and eructations.—Painful retraction of abdominal muscles towards spinal column.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation : fæces of a large size ; the stool is discharged with difficulty, slow, and with the sensation after the stool as if the fæces were still remaining.—Stool always consisted of isolated fæcal masses, evacuated with great exertion ; during last days of proving constant desire to go to stool.—Stool indolent, only after effort, leaving sensation as if more to follow.—Stool retarded one day.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent distressing desire, increased mucous secretion of passages.—Profuse emission (in spite of summer heat and profuse perspiration).—Urine very light colour and high specific gravity.

18. **Chest.**—Pressive pains below outer part r. pectoral muscle, as if between and on ribs, on deep breathing, whilst sitting bent over.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse become slower ; smaller, softer.

21. **Limbs.**—Aching, contusive pain in the joints ; and in adductors of thighs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pressing-asunder pain in first joint of r. index and middle fingers.

24. **Generalities.**—The blood became colour of cherry juice ; white corpuscles increased, red diminished ; watery constituents increased.—Weakness, disinclined for exertion.—Exhaustion, esp. in knees, during a walk (after a slight venesection).—Exhaustion < every motion, esp. going up stairs.

26. **Sleep.**—Overpowering inclination to sleep, which, however, did not refresh.

27. **Fever.**—A fine cold sensation streams through body, esp. upper part and arms, followed by increased warmth after a quarter of an hour in bed.—General shivering chill at times.—Feet cold (and feel cold) up to calves.—Icy coldness of l. foot extending half up leg (both in warm room and when walking).—Whole l. concha becomes burning hot, r. remaining cold ; heat soon extended over l. temple, then changed to pressing-inward pain ; later heat spread to r. side of head, esp. concha, thence over face with pressive pain in l. frontal sinuses, in afternoon.

Natrum Nitrosum.

Nitrite of Sodium. $NaNO_2$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Apoplexy. Cyanosis. Fainting. Gastro-enteritis.

Characteristics.—Ringer and Murrell (*Lancet*, November 3, 1883. —*C. D. P.*) administered ten grains of *Na. ntrs.*, dissolved in an ounce of water, to fourteen men and four women. To twelve men and four women it was given in five-gr. doses. In almost all it produced alarming symptoms of the apoplectic order. A cat had 4 c.c. of a 10 per cent. aqueous solution injected under the skin, and died of the effects. Collischorm (quoted *H.P.*, x. 469) relates two cases of accidental poisoning with *Nat. nitros.* (1) The first patient was affected with: Diarrhœa and fainting, bitter eructations, heavily coated tongue, and on the chest an eruption like syphilitic roseola. Traces of albumen in urine. During the night, copious alvine discharges with faintishness. The following day, intense cyanosis. Urine dark yellow, containing copious urates. Next day he took 2.5 grm.; cyanosis diminished and the measly eruption spread all over the body except the face. (2) The second patient had the cyanosis, diarrhœa, and faintings in an aggravated form so that collapse threatened. Strong Coffee and omission of the drug removed the symptoms. < Motion. > Lying down. The concomitance of fainting with other affections may prove a keynote: "Copious liquid stools at night with faintness."

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Coffee. *Compare:* Amyl. nit. Glon. < By motion, Bry.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Thought she would have died.—So much upset she feared she would never get over it.

2. **Head.**—Giddy, as if he would become insensible; lips, face, hands became blue, had to lie down half an hour before he dared move.—Face and head seemed swollen, throbbed violently till she thought they would burst.—Head felt as if it would split in two.—Terrible headache, < on motion, esp. going up stairs.

3. **Eyes.**—Staring eyes and livid lips.—Pupils widely dilated (cat).

6. **Face.**—Face, lips, hands turned blue.—Lips turned black and throbbed for hours.—Deadly pale.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue protruded, dark colour (cat).—Heavily coated tongue.

11. **Stomach.**—Bitter eructations.—Feels very sick, but did not actually vomit.—Nausea and eructations.—Vomiting (two cases from 5-gr. doses).—The medicine kept rising, so he could not keep it down.—Stomach firmly contracted (cat).

12. **Abdomen.**—Intestines firmly contracted (cat).—Liver of dark colour (cat).

13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa; copious stools with fainting; in the night.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Bladder firmly contracted (cat).—Urine : dark yellow ; copious urates ; trace of albumen ; methæmoglobin.

19. **Heart.**—Heart came on beating very fast ; he throbbed all over.—L. ventrical contracted, r. dilated (cat).—Blood very dark, almost like treacle (cat).

24. **Generalities.**—Took all his strength away.—Trembling sensation all over and suddenly fell on the floor.—The women were more severely affected than the men.—Ten minutes after the dose felt a trembling sensation all over and suddenly fell on the floor ; whilst lying there she perspired freely ; face and head felt swollen, throbbed violently ; felt sick.—Faintness, nervousness.—Went off in hysterics, could not hold a limb still.

25. **Skin.**—Rash like roseola syphilitica on chest, measly, spreading to abdomen and thighs, covered gradually all the body except the face.

27. **Fever.**—Violent perspiration.

Natrum Phosphoricum.

Phosphate of Soda. Hydric Disodic Phosphate. Na_2HPO_4, $12H_2O$.
Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Acidity (infants). Conjunctivitis. Diabetes. Dyspepsia. Enteralgia. Erysipelas. Gastralgia. Glands, scrofulous swelling of. Goître. Gout. Intertrigo. Leucocytosis. Leucorrhœa. Morphinomania. Phthisis. Post-nasal catarrh. Rheumatism. Scrofula. *Sighing.* Sterility. *Threadworms.* Urticaria. *Worms.*

Characteristics.—As *Nat. phos.* is one of Schüssler's introductions I will first quote what he has to say about it : "*Nat. phos.* is contained in the blood-corpuscles, in the cells of the muscles, of the nerves and of the brain, as well as in the intercellular fluids. Through the presence of *Nat. p.* lactic acid is decomposed into carbonic acid and water. *Nat. p.* is able to bind to itself carbonic acid, receiving into itself two parts of carbonic acid for every volume of phosphoric acid. When it has thus bound the carbonic acid it conveys it to the lungs. The oxygen flowing into the lungs liberates the carbonic acid, which is only loosely attached to the *Nat. p.;* the carbonic acid is then exhaled and exchanged for oxygen, which is absorbed by the iron of the blood-corpuscles. *Nat. p.* is the remedy for those diseases which are caused by an excess of lactic acid. It therefore answers to the diseases of infants, who, having been fed to excess with milk and sugar, suffer from redundant acids. The symptoms in such cases are : Sour eructations, vomiting of sour, cheesy masses ; yellowish-green, so-called hacked diarrhœas ; colic, spasms with acidity. Uric acid is dissolved in the blood by two factors, the warmth of the blood and *Nat. p.* If uric acid is deposited from its solution in the joints or near them, owing to a deficiency of *Nat. p.*, or when it combines with the base of *Carbonate of soda* into urate of soda, which is insoluble, then there arises podagra or acute arthritic rheumatism. During an acute attack of podagra the secretion of uric acid in the urine is diminished by just so much as is retained

of it in the diseased parts. *Nat. p.* also serves to saponify the fatty acids; it therefore cures those dyspeptic ailments which arise from eating fat food, or which are aggravated thereby."—*Nat. p.* has been proved, chiefly in the attenuations, under Farrington's direction. Schüssler's indications do not all appear in the provings, but I insert them in the Schema and distinguish them by (S). The correspondence is tolerably close. In the proving the nose-irritation and itching anus of the worm-condition was developed. Atony of bladder. Hair sensation on tongue. Tightness of muscles and tendons. Seminal emissions. Charles Mohr, who was one of the provers, relates in *Amer. Med. Monthly* (Oct., 1897) the effect it had on him and the use he made of it. After being under the influence of the drug some time (without knowing what it was) he had much itching at the ankle-joints, with an eczematous eruption. Fear, especially at night, that something would happen. Headache; some nausea; defect of vision, one pupil dilated. The symptoms had to be antidoted with *Sepia*. Two years after, Mohr had a patient with visional disturbance and headache, and when these were at their worst he had a sense of fear, < at night, and an eruption about the ankles which began with itching. *Nat. p.* 6x cured promptly. M. J. Luys (*H. W.*, xxxiv. 477) has successfully overcome the morphia habit by subcutaneous injections of *Nat. ph.* with glycerine and water.—The symptoms are < walking, especially up stairs. Warmth of bed = itching at anus from worms. Thunderstorm < pains; = trembling and palpitation. When big toe pains heart pains are >. There is periodicity in the action. < From coitus.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Sep. (especially eruption and swelling about joints); Apis (urticaria). *Compare:* Acidity and scrofula, Calc., Rheum. Gout, Benz. ac., Guaiac., Lyc., Urt. ur., Sul. Gastric catarrh, Calc., Carb. v., Kali c., Nux, Robin., Carbol. ac. Speech impeded, Nat. m. Hair sensation, Nat. m., K. bi., Sil. < From coitus, K. ca., Caust. Worms, Abrot., Cina, Teucr. Drinking water = cough, Sil.; (Caust. > cough). Emissions causing weak back and knees, Nat. m.

Causation.—Sugar. Milk. Fat food. Bitter foods. Thunderstorms.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Melancholy, esp. after emissions.—Despondent; could not study; imagined he was going to have typhoid fever.—Fears bad news.—Nervous fears on waking.—Easily startled.—Irritable.—Memory lost.

2. **Head.**—Dizzy, as if he would fall; objects turn round on rising or moving.—Dulness in head and at root of nose.—Fulness in head; flushes of heat, afterwards sweat.—Fulness in forehead, over eyes; in morning; while studying; with cutting in r. temple.—Sharp cutting r. side of head with, at times, dull aching over eyes.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes weak; < from gas-light 8 p.m.—Slight burning, lachrymation, must rub eyes.—Cutting in r. eye.—Eyes feel as if sand in them.—Pain over eyes.—Pressure on r. eye during menses.—Pressure over r. eye with sighing.—Pain in l. orbit, with pain in bowels, extending up into chest;

flatulence.—R. supraorbital neuralgia.—Lids heavy, itch along margins.—Dryness of l. eyeball with bruised pain.—Vision : dim ; flickering ; halo round gas-light.—(Squinting, with worms.)—Disturbed vision, one pupil dilated.

4. **Ears.**—Lobe of r. ear burning and itching so intolerably has to scratch it till it bleeds.—Sensation in ears as of water dropping from a height into a long round vessel.—Fulness in ears, aching in r. meatus.—Itching and tickling in (r.) Eustachian tube from middle ear.—Imagines he hears footsteps in next room.

5. **Nose.**—Fulness at root of nose ; skin feels drawn tight over it.—Nose as if full of mucus, but discharge slight.—L. nostril sore, painful ; picks it constantly ; scales form.—Pricking in l. (and r.) nostril, brings tears to eyes.—Offensive odour before nose.

6. **Face.**—Shooting pain in r. cheek.—Peculiar stitching pain along cheek into ears.—Great soreness r. lower jaw at angle ; occasional slight darting through jaw.—Intense itching of face esp. nose.

8. **Mouth.**—Teeth in morning and mouth all day covered with a brownish mucus.—Gumboils on molars.—Tongue coated dirty white, brown centre.—Moist, golden-yellow, or creamy coating back part of roof of mouth (S).—Sensation of hairs on tip of tongue, followed by prickling numbness of whole mouth.—Stinging on tip of tongue.—Bad taste (coppery) on waking.—Tries to say a word, but it will not come out ; feels as if something closed in throat preventing speech.

9. **Throat.**—Mucus in throat.—Tough clear white phlegm in posterior nares.—Thick yellow mucus drops from posterior nares ; **<** night ; wakens him ; must sit up to clear throat.—Sensation of lump in throat.—R. side of throat sore ; sensation as of a pin pricking it ; **<** swallowing liquids, **>** swallowing solids ; throbbing in region of l. tonsils.

11. **Stomach.**—Acidity in children fed with excess of milk and sugar (S).—Dyspepsia from fat food, or **<** by fat food (S).—Canine hunger with gone feeling in stomach.—Desires : strong-tasting things ; eggs ; fried fish ; beer, which **>**.—Aversion to : bread-and-butter.—Sour eructations (S).—Eructations after eating.—Goneness ; in stomach and abdomen, even in chest ; **<** after eating.—Heaviness and pressure in epigastrium.—Vomiting of sour cheesy masses (S).

12. **Abdomen.**—Sharp cutting in hypochondria and l. iliac region.—Flatulence, **<** after eating ; rumbling.—Whilst at stool, sensation as if a marble dropped down descending colon.—Colic, and pressure, with acidity (S).—Colic, as from wind pressing on bladder, causing frequent inclination and urging to stool.—Colicky pains while walking.—Colic in hypogastrium ; soreness.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Burning contracting pain in anus and lower rectum (on waking from troubled dream).—Sticking as from splinter in anus on walking.—Sore, raw feeling.—Itching soreness ; must scratch.—Must bring will to bear to prevent escape of fæces.—Diarrhœa with colic ; fears to pass flatus for fear fæces should escape.—After coitus (man) urging to stool and urination : stools small, loose.—Yellowish green, so-called "hacked diarrhœa" (S).—Stool : yellowish brown ; profuse, thin, yellowish brown.—*Before stool :* Weak feeling in rectum and sphincter.—Small stool before breakfast, soft yet with effort ; sudden urging while eating ; afterwards, watery yellowish brown,

painless stool.—Large, soft stool, easily expelled, with feeling afterwards as if much remained behind.—Costive.—One day costive, next diarrhœa.—Intestinal, long or round worms, with acidity, picking nose, occasional squinting, pain in bowels, restless sleep (S).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Burning during micturation.—After coitus burning and itching at meatus.—Frequent micturition.—Obliged to vomit from pressure of wind on bladder, pressure not > thereby.—Passed a large quantity of urine on arising in morning.—Bladder semi-paralysed : flow soon stops, and requires straining.—Urine : increased, pale ; scanty, dark.—(Diabetes, hepatic form).

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Erections almost nightly, preceded by slight pains in testicles (< l.).—Drawing in testes and cords.—Emissions : at night with vivid dreams ; after coitus ; without dreams.—Semen, thin, watery, smells like stale urine.—Emissions followed by weak back and trembling of knees.—Great itching of scrotum ; prepuce ; anus.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Menses five days early.—*During menses :* feet icy cold by day, burn at night in bed ; pressure in r. eye ; flow at first paler than usual.—*After menses* : symptoms < ; trembling at heart, headache ; paralytic aching in r. wrist ; knees feel as if tendons shortened.—Leucorrhœa : creamy or honey-coloured ; sour-smelling, acrid, and watery (S).—Prolapsus uteri with weak sinking sensation after defecation.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness.—Cough from drinking water.—Cough from tickling in throat.—Constant cough and hawking ; pain in chest in mammary region.

18. **Chest.**—Empty feeling in chest, < after a meal.—Pain through chest (< l.) after dinner.—Pain from r. clavicle diagonally to stomach, intense, caused starting, followed by hoarseness.—Burning deep in chest, < r. side.—Sudden feeling of fulness.—Contracted feeling ; muscles as if drawn ; aching pains.—Weight above ensiform cartilage, with empty feeling.—Lower third of sternum, pain as if torn in two.—(Phthisis florida in young subjects).

19. **Heart.**—Trembling about heart < going up stairs.—Feeling as if a lump or bubble started from heart and were forced through arteries.—Heart feels uneasy, esp. about base, when pains in limbs and great toe are better.—Pulses felt all over body.– Pulse, quick, jerking.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Crick in both sides of neck.—Scrofulous swelling of lymphatic glands (S).—Goître.—Weakness in back towards evening.—Slight pain in l. scapula.—Sharp pain in r. sacro-iliac joint.

21. **Limbs.**—R. wrist and l. ankle weak, ache as if paralysed (after menses).—Drawing in hands, feet, wrist-joints, and l. shoulder.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Synovial crepitation.—Arm (l.) feels gone, tired.—Arms weak, must let them drop.—Heaviness of r. arm.—Contraction of extensors in back of arm, often, when writing.—Rheumatic pain in r. shoulder ; feels nervous.—Shooting pains from neck over r. shoulder.—Deep-seated pain in r. wrist going into palm.—Drawing cramping ; paralytic aching (during menses) in r. wrist.—Numbness in r. hand and arm.—Crampy pain in l. hand, esp. index finger.—Numbness in r. fingers, occasional darting, < ring fingers.—Severe shooting pains in l. middle and index fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Synovial crepitation.—Sudden giving way of legs while walking, as though they would be paralysed.—Hamstrings stiff.—Sharp,

shooting front of l. thigh.—Knees feel as if tendons shortened; (also at menses).—Stitching in l. knee.—When walking: calves feel pulled tight, as if needles piercing calf.—Pain in ball of foot; in (r.) big toe.—Gout (S).—Rheumatism (S).—Much itching at ankle-joints; even eczematous eruption.

24. **Generalities.**—Lassitude: in morning; in hot weather.—Nervous.—Sore.—Wakes at midnight; soon a sensation like electric shock through body; trembling and palpitation as from fright.—Deposits in joints (S).

25. **Skin.**—Itching; **<** after going to bed; hives (*Apis* **>**).—Itching papules on r. ear; about joints.—Itching of scrotum, prepuce, and anus.—Chafing of skin.—Eczema, with acidity, honey-coloured secretion.—Crusta lactea.—Golden-yellow scabs.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsy all day, most forenoon; falls asleep sitting.—Unusual excitement, could not sleep till 1, awoke again at 5, unrested.—Sleepless 12 to 3 a.m.—Dreams: sexual; vexing; of the dead.

27. **Fever.**—Chilly: during menses; most on chest; followed by hot flushes round body.—Feet icy cold by day, burn at night (during menses).—Cannot get to sleep feels so hot; thoughts crowd on his mind.—Flashes of heat and sweat.—Face burns.—Exceedingly sour-smelling sweats (S).—Intermittent fever with vomiting of sour masses (S).

Natrum Salicylicum.

Salicylate of Sodium. $(NaC_7H_5O_3)_2H_2O$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Abscess. Boils. Debility. Depression. *Ears, noises in.* Fever. *Ménière's disease. Noises in the head.* Œdema. Periostitis. Rheumatism. Stammering. Strabismus divergens.

Characteristics.—The introduction of Salicylic acid and *Nat. sal.* into general practice as remedies in rheumatism led to much overdosing, the records of which are found in *Allen* and *C. D. P.*, and I have arranged them below in the Schema. The most marked and persistent of the symptoms produced by *Nat. sal.* is giddiness, **<** on rising from lying, and intense tinnitus aurium with deafness. This combination of symptoms has led to the successful homœopathic use of *Nat. sal.* in Ménière's disease and similar conditions. In some of the overdosings high fever with delirium was produced. *Nat. sal.* has been used freely in the manufacture of beer to prevent fermentation, and this has caused poisoning symptoms, notably sweating and tenderness of the feet with dark coloured and enlarged veins (*H. W.*, xxv. 500, 566). *Nat. sal.* has evidently an affinity for the joints, since it causes many of its poisoning symptoms simultaneously with the removal of the joint pains of gout and rheumatism. It has been used with success in homœopathic practice in the treatment of periosteal rheumatism. Divergent strabismus and stammering were marked pathogenetic effects in one case, and should lead to homœopathic uses. It has caused irritation of inguinal glands, and has cured abscess in axilla. Having given *Nat. sal.* 3 to a patient recovering from influenza who had symptoms of vertigo with noises in the head, the patient was so much

relieved by the medicine of her weakness and depression that she named the remedy her "tonic." W. R. Rice published a case in the *Brit. Med. Jour.*, November 30, 1897, in which he gave a lady 10-gr. doses of *Nat. sal.* every four hours. After the third dose "most alarming prostration, mental and bodily," set in. Pulse became weak and compressible, fell to 35 per minute, and the temperature became subnormal. On stopping *Nat. sal.* the symptoms rapidly passed off. Ebstein has claimed for *Nat. sal.* in ordinary dosage a controlling power over glycosuria, and R. T. Williamson (*B. M. J.*, March 30, 1901) has confirmed this in some cases.

Relations.—*Compare:* Gaulth., Salix mol., Salix nig., Sal. ac., Salol. In Ménière's disease, Chi., Kali i., Carb. sul.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Vomiting, unconsciousness, at times wild delirium, from which she recovered with loud cries.—Weariness and depression.—Highly nervous dread.—Sometimes has hallucinations; sometimes half-asleep; sometimes rational.—Apathetic.

2. **Head.**—Giddiness, deafness, noises in ears.—Giddiness, > lying down, < raising head or sitting up; objects all seem to move to r.—Burning pains on skin of forehead.—Severe headache as though head would burst.

3. **Eyes.**—Amblyopia.—Pupils dilated, very slightly sensitive to light; marked divergent strabismus.—Eyes have a peculiar sparkle.—Does not see distant objects; mydriasis.

4. **Ears.**—Constant noises in ears, deafness; direct and perosseous.

6. **Face.**—L. face red; both eyelids, upper lip œdematous.—Anxious expression, red face.

8. **Mouth.**—Speech hoarse, indistinct, stammering, some words she cannot pronounce.—Dryness in mouth and throat with great thirst.

11. **Stomach.**—Great thirst.—Appetite lost.—Vomiting; unconsciousness.

12. **Abdomen.**—Inguinal glands swollen, sensitive.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa; great thirst.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Absolute but temporary impotence.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dyspnœa; with great heat.—Breathing so noisy it was heard in street; > when supported in half-sitting posture; gasps for air; respiration exceedingly forcible.—Breathing shallow.—Respiration 60, not superficial.—Panting respiration like that of a hunting-dog.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse stronger, arterial pressure increased.—Pulse irregular, sometimes very quick, sometimes nearly normal velocity, small, weak.—Pulse weak, compressible, falls to 35 beats a minute.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—(Axillary abscess.)—Strong itching on back of r. hand.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Feet swollen, soles tender, veins of dorsa much congested (from drinking ale containing *Nat. sal.*).

24. **Generalities.**—Alarming prostration, mental and bodily.—L. side of face, lower limbs, r. chest diffusely reddened, both eyelids, upper lip, great part of legs slightly œdematous.—Eyelids, hands, face, and legs swollen.—

Dull and heavy.—Tingling over whole body.—Very restless ; condition constantly changing.

25. **Skin.**—Soon after first dose, intense tingling and itching of skin ; diffuse redness ; œdema.—Urticaria over greater part of body, esp. legs and abdomen, with œdema of arms.—Intense erythematous rash.—Pemphigoid eruption on hands and other parts of body.—On forehead, face, and legs skin very red in circumscribed patches, redness disappearing on pressure.

27. **Fever.**—Wild delirium, great heat, dyspnœa.—Temperature 107°, with intense thirst.—Fever and rash come only with disappearance of rheumatic pains.—Temperature became subnormal, pulse 35.

Natrum Selenicum.

Selenate of Sodium. $NaSeO_4$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Laryngeal phthisis. *Laryngitis, chronic.*

Characteristics.—This is an unproved remedy, but it has a decided affinity for the larynx. According to Hansen its use in homœopathy was first suggested by Meyhoffer, who gave the indication in laryngeal phthisis as : "Expectoration of small lumps of bloody mucus with slight hoarseness." It is best suited to the early stage of the disease.

Natrum Silicofluoricum.

Salufer. Na_2SiF_6. Solution.

Clinical.—Bones, affections of. Caries. Ethmoiditis. Tumours.

Characteristics.—Cooper is the chief authority for this remedy. It must be used carefully, as it has an extraordinary penetrating power. Cooper calls it the medicinal "bone scraper" in cases of caries. With a lotion of three grains to a tumbler of water he healed up quickly a case of lupus. He has seen ethmoiditis set up by it. Burnett has cured tumours with it given internally.

Natrum Sulphuricum.

Sodium Sulphate. Sal Mirabile. Soda vitriolata. Glauber's Salt.
$Na_2 SO_4$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—*Asthma. Biliousness.* Brain, injuries of. Condylomata. Debility ; of drunkards. *Diabetes.* Dyspepsia ; of drunkards. Enuresis. Epilepsy ; traumatic. Epistaxis (menstrual). Fistulous abscesses. *Gonorrhœa.* Headache. Hydræmia. Influenza. Leucæmia. Liver, enlarged. Malaria. Migraine. Nephritic scarlatina. Ophthalmia. Panaritium. Phlegmasia alba dolens. Photophobia. Phthisis. *Sciatica.* Scrofulous ophthalmia. Spleen, affections of. Sycosis. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Natrum sulph.* is a much honoured drug. It was discovered by Glauber in 1658 and named by him *Sal Mirabile.*

It has been named *after* him *Sal Glauberi.* It is the chief ingredient in many mineral Spas, notably those of Carlsbad. It was proved by Schreter, Hartlaub, Trinks, and others. It was studied by Grauvogl, who found in it the typical remedy for his "hydrogenoid constitution"; and it forms one of the tissue remedies of Schüssler. From whichever side it has been studied the indications arrived at are practically agreed upon by all, though the homœopathist has the widest field. Grauvogl described as the hydrogenoid constitution the state in which there is extreme sensitiveness to damp, wetting, bathing, watery foods, and residence near fresh water, especially standing water. Periodicity is also another feature of this state. This constitution he considered as providing the soil for gonorrhœal infection. It corresponds to Hahnemann's sycosis. *Nat. sul.* was Grauvogl's leading anti-hydrogenoid. It will be seen by the following quotation that Schüssler by another route reaches the same conclusion: "The action of the *Sodium sulphate* is contrary to that of the *Sodium chloride.* Both, indeed, have the faculty of attracting water, but the end is a contrary one; *Nat. mur.* attracts the water destined to be put to use in the organism, but *Nat. sul.* attracts the water formed during the retrogressive metamorphosis of the cells, and secures its elimination from the organism. *Nat. mur.* causes the splitting up of the cells necessary for their multiplication; *Nat. sul.* withdraws water from the superannuated leucocytes, and thus causes their destruction. The latter salt is, therefore, a remedy for leucæmia. *Nat. sul.* is a stimulant of the epithelial cells and of the nerves, as will appear in what follows. In consequence of the activity excited by *Nat. sul.* in the epithelial cells in the urinary canals, superfluous water with the products of the tissue changes, dissolved or suspended therein, flows into the kidneys, in order to leave the organism in the form of urine through the ureters and the bladder. While *Nat. sul.* stimulates the epithelial cells of the biliary ducts, the pancreatic ducts and of the intestines, it causes the secretion of the excretions of these organs. *Nat. sul.* is also intended to stimulate the functions of the nerves of the biliary apparatus, of the pancreas, and of the intestines. If the *sensory* nerves of the bladder are *not* stimulated by *Nat. sul.*, the impulse to void urine does not come to man's consciousness; thence there follows involuntary micturition (wetting the bed). If the motory nerves of the detrusor are not stimulated, there results retention of urine. In consequence of an irregular action of *Nat. sul.* on the epithelial cells and the nerves of the biliary apparatus, there arises either a diminution or an increase of the secretion and excretion of the bile. If the motory nerves of the colon are not sufficiently influenced through *Nat. sul.* there arise constipation and flatulent colic. If in consequence of a disturbance in the motion of the molecules of *Nat. sul.* the elimination of the superfluous water from the intercellular spaces takes place too slowly, there arises hydræmia, and functional disturbances in the apparatus for the secretion of bile cause the following diseases: Chills and fever, bilious fever, influenza, diabetes, bilious vomiting, bilious diarrhœa, œdema, œdematous erysipelas; on the skin, vesicles containing yellowish water, moist herpes, herpes circinatus, sycotic excrescences, catarrhs with

yellowish green or green secretions. The state of health of persons suffering from hydræmia is always < in humid weather, near the water, and in damp, moist underground dwellings ; it is improved by contrary conditions." *Nat. sul.* is Schüssler's specific for epidemic influenza. Homœopathy welcomes the keynotes provided by these two great observers, and incorporates them with the data furnished by her own provings and clinical observations, with which they entirely agree. Grauvogl and Schüssler used *Nat. sul.* in the lower triturations, but homœopaths need not confine themselves to any. When the correspondence is exact the highest attenuations will act better than the lower; when the likeness is more general the lower will give the best results. The provings bring out the cardinal symptoms of the sycotic constitution : Early morning aggravation (the syphilitic is < from sunset to sunrise) ; the periodicity and intermittent character of the symptoms, the predominant chilliness and sensitiveness to damp, clearly relates *Nat. sul.* to *Thuja*, the vaccinal nosodes and other sycotic remedies. But these uses of *Nat. sul.*, whilst guiding the homœopath (and if he is ignorant of them he will miss making many cures), do not limit or hamper him. *Nat. sul.* has a clear individuality independent of these relations. *Nat. sul.* has many strongly-marked symptoms of the mind and head. It has headache with drowsiness ; basal headache, as if the bones at the base of the brain were crushed ; pressure on both sides or on r. side of occiput. Mental troubles arising from injury to the head. Like other Natrums, it has mental symptoms < from music. Low spirits even to suicidal impulse. Irritability < morning. Such conditions arise in conditions of nervous exhaustion brought on by debilitating diseases. There is also "Cheerfulness ; after loose stools." *Nat. sul.* has nose-bleed before and during menses (not vicarious like *Bry*). Toothache is < by warm things, intolerable by hot things, and > by holding cold water in the mouth. In scrofulous ophthalmia, granular lids, &c., *Nat. sul.* has a great curative sphere. H. C. Allen says that with the possible exception of *Graph.*, no remedy has "such terrible sensitiveness to light." *Nat. sul.* has a decided relation to fingers and toes. A case of panaritium is reported (*N. A. J. H.*, xiii. 265) in a young woman, 21. Sticking ulcerative pain under nail of right index finger, and in phalanges of various fingers. Pulsation in tip of little finger. > Out of doors. *Nat. sul.* 30 in water, a teaspoonful every two hours. Pain ceased rapidly ; well in two days. (Six months before patient had one on another finger which gave great pain, and went on to suppuration). S. M. Pease (*Med. Adv.*, xxv. 28) cured a very chronic case of intermittent fever with *Nat. sul.*, to which he was led by this symptom : "When he took off his boots at night the ball of the right great toe invariably itched." Its counterpart may be found in the Schema. Asthma is very frequently a sycotic manifestation, and *Nat. sul.* corresponds to the breathing and skin symptoms often met with in asthma. Asthma of malarial districts. Humid asthma of children ; with every fresh cold an attack of asthma. Attacks of asthma frequently occur in the early morning hours. Leonard (*H. W.*, xxxiii. 465) has cured with *Nat. sul.* 200x a very violent asthma

which was always induced by any unusual exertion. Bellairs (*H. W.*, xxx. 407) cured with *Nat. sul.* 3x a chronic case in a man, 35, who had "looseness of the bowels at each attack." There were no evidences of the sycotic constitution in this case. W. J. Guernsey (*H. P.*, vii. 129) has recorded a similar case: Mrs. S., 36. Violent attack of asthma; greenish, purulent sputa; *a loose evacuation immediately after rising the last two days.* *Nat. sul.* 500 was given in water, every two hours. Was enabled to lie down the same night, and all symptoms rapidly cleared up. Another case by the same observer is this: Mrs. C., 42. Subject to attacks for years. Expectoration greenish and remarkably copious. *Nat. sul.* in water every three hours. Improvement began after a few doses, expectoration became paler and less abundant. Felt better than for years previously. A case of megrim cured by Baltzer with *Nat. sul.* 30 is reported in *Archiv. f. Hom.*, ii. 317 (*H. W.*, xxix. 408). One peculiar feature of it was that there was *salivation with the headache.* Miss P., 19, had had headache every fortnight for years. Shooting pain in right temple begins in morning after rising, increases till evening, and only ceases about 1 a.m., when she gets to sleep. > By cold compresses; in open air; in dark room; by vomiting. < By noise; light; eating (does not eat anything on the days when the pain is on, or it would be <); stooping; during menstruation. During headache mouth always full of water, causing her to spit constantly. *Puls.* and *Phos.* relieved temporarily, but the megrim returned with vomiting and flushes of heat. After headache much thirst and craving for acids. Before headache, irritability. *Nat. sul.* cured. Traumatic epilepsy resulting from injury to the head has been cured with *Nat. sul.* (*H. W.*, xxxv. 258). The dreams of *Nat. sul.* are remarkable. Heermann of Paris cured a young lady, a patient of mine, whose sleep was disturbed by dreams of *fighting.*—Mahlon Preston (*Med. Adv.*, xviii. 533) has cured many cases of threatened consumption having "pains flying from the chest beginning with a dry cough." Gregg (to whom Preston refers) gives the symptoms: "All-gone, empty feeling in chest, a sense of weakness in chest, must hold chest with both hands when coughing for support to relieve the weakness" (*Repertory*, p. 322). Gregg refers "must hold chest because of pain and soreness, feels as if it would fly to pieces," to *Bry.* and *Phos.* *Nat. sul.* has both. *Peculiar sensations* of *Nat. Sul.* are: As if forehead would burst. As if a screw being driven in. As if top of head would split. As if brain was loose and fell to left temple. As if brain crushed in a vice, or something gnawing there. As if bells ringing in ears. As if tympanum was pressed out. As if something forcing its way out of ears. Weight on chest. Lump or ball in throat. Burning: on top of head; right eye; edges of lids; gums; palate; anus; abdomen; soles to knees. Creeping in scalp to vertex. Crawling in eyes. Symptoms are < by touch (liver; abdomen; scalp; pimples). < Pressure of tight clothing. Pressure (of hand) > pressure in head; and soreness of chest. Scratching = burning. Rest < most ailments (can hardly find a position where pain in hip is tolerable, and the > by changing does not last long). Turning or twisting body very painful.

Obliged to lie on back. Lying down > pressure in head. Lying on side > violent colic. Lying on left side < (engorged liver). Motion, exercise, walking >. Fatiguing arm = pain in head. Exertion = asthma. Whilst walking, menses flow freely. Swallowing, talking, rising from seat <. Many symptoms < in morning, > after breakfast, and in open air. Colic 2 a.m. or 2 to 5 a.m. Asthma 4 to 5 a.m. After midnight : twitching of hands and feet during sleep. Ailments which arise or are < from damp weather, or dwelling in damp houses, damp soil, weather changing to damp, getting wet. Every Spring, eruption on chest. Open air < liver ; left hypochondrium ; piercing pain in groins with urging to urinate. Open air > pain ; panaritium. < Warm room. > Cold air and cold water (toothache). Cold food or drink < diarrhœa. During storm, flatulent colic <. > Dry weather ; sitting up (cough) ; changing position. Retaining urine = pain in back.

Relations.—*Compatible :* Fer. p. (polyuria) ; Na. m. (skin disease) ; Thuj. (sycosis and hydrogenoid constitution) ; Bell. *Compare :* Carlsb., Nat. m., and Sul. In sycosis, Malan., Vacc., Variol., Thuj., Nit. ac., Sabi., Sil., Merc., Nux. Condylomata, Thuj., Merc. In hydrogenoid state, Aran. d. Eye symptoms, Graph., Hep., Sul. Cough and diarrhœa, Bry. Cough and urine, Lyc. Toothache > by cold, Coff., Puls. Chest pain > holding with both hands, Nicc. (right lung, Bry). Hip disease, Stilling. Pains in limbs > motion ; < damp, Rhs. Granular lids like small blisters, Thuj. Inability to think, Na. c. Greenish-yellow coatings and discharge (golden yellow, Nat. p.). Tendo Achillis, Val. Pressure of clothes <, Lach., Lyc. (>, Nat. m.). Must change position, but it is painful and gives little >, Caust. (Caust. has > in wet weather). Jaundice from anger ; toothache > cold, Cham.

Causation.—Anger. Injury to head (fall). Suppressed gonorrhœa.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sadness ; inclined to weep.—Melancholy with periodical attacks of mania.—Timidity ; weak ; enfeebled.—Satiety of life, suicidal ; has to use all self-control to prevent shooting himself.—Mental results of injury to head.—Jaundice after anger.—Melancholy and lachrymation, esp. after hearing (lively) music.—Cheerfulness, happy mood ; after loose stools.—Ill-humour, with dislike to conversation, and laconic mode of speaking.—Quarrelsome humour, with gloomy aspect ; < mornings.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo in evening (at 6 p.m.), with vomiting of sour mucus.—Turning vertigo after dinner, with buzzing in head.—Vertigo after a meal ; the heat extends from abdomen to the head ; > after forehead becomes moist.—Headache on reading, with heat and perspiration.—Aching and compression in the occiput, and sides of head, even at night.—Pain in vertex, as if head were about to split.—Hot feeling on vertex.—Heaviness in head, with bleeding of nose.—Tearing pains and clawing in forehead, sometimes immediately after dinner, with great drowsiness.—Periodical attacks in r. side of forehead.—Pain as if forehead would burst, after a meal.—Boring pains in head.—Painful shocks in head, as from electric sparks.—Jerks in head,

tossing it to right side (forenoon).—Feeling of looseness of brain, as if it were falling to l. temple (in forenoon on stooping).—Irritation of brain after lesions of head.—Shootings in sides of head, on fatiguing arms.—Violent and throbbing headache, esp. in temples.—Headache in base of brain, gnawing; as if in a vice; as if bones being crushed.—Tearing pressure in occiput, both sides; r. side.—Painful sensibility of scalp, when combed.—Tearing at exterior of vertex, at night, with shivering and shaking, and chattering of teeth.

3. **Eyes.**—Heaviness of eyelids, as if weights were on them.—Itching on edges of lids mornings.—Aching in eyes, esp. in evening, when reading by candle-light.—Tearing pain round eye.—Burning in eyes, sometimes morning and evening, with great dryness, or profuse lachrymation (with discharge of burning water, with dimness of sight).—Dimness of sight, from weakness of eyes.—Burning in r. eye, < near fire; burning of edges of eyelids.—Nocturnal agglutination of lids.—Confused sight.—Sparks before eyes, after blowing nose.—Photophobia, esp. on waking in morning.

4. **Ears.**—Otalgia, as if tympanum were propelled outwards.—Lancinations in ears.—Piercing pain in r. ear inward; lightning-like stitches in ear; < going from cold air into warm room; < in damp weather, living on wet ground, &c.—Ringing in ears, as of bells.—Tinkling in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Coryza, with obstruction of nose, which scarcely permits respiration.—Nose-bleed: before menses; during menses (in afternoon); stops and returns often.—Sneezing, with fluent coryza.

6. **Face.**—Face pale and sickly, as after a nocturnal debauch, with gloomy aspect.—Tearing in face, and esp. in cheek-bones.—Itching of face.—Vesicles on lower lip.—Pimples on chin, they burn when touching them.—Dryness of lips, with burning and desquamation.—Inflamed and burning blisters on upper lip.—Painful rigidity in maxillary joint, which prevents the mouth being opened.

7. **Teeth.**—Drawing pains in teeth, with looseness, and a sensation as if elongated, > by cold air, and by smoking tobacco.—Pulsative, throbbing toothache at night, with great agitation, < from warm drinks.—Toothache, > from holding cold water in mouth.—Tearing in carious teeth, on getting out of bed, at night.—Burning in gums.—Shifting and painless swelling in gums.—Purulent vesicles on gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness with redness of gums and thirst.—Dryness of mouth, with thirst, esp. in morning.—Burning in mouth, tongue, and palate (as from pepper, or highly-seasoned food).—Tongue, dirty greenish grey or greenish brown coat at root; greenish coat with malarial symptoms.—Tongue covered with mucus; slimy taste in mouth.—Burning blisters on tip of tongue.—Burning of palate as if sore and raw (during menses).—Blisters on palate, with great sensitiveness; > by cold; can hardly eat; > from cold things.—Burning vesicles on tongue.—Accumulation of an acid water in mouth.—Much saliva after meals.—(Salivation during headache.)

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat, with painful and obstructed deglutition (urging to swallow saliva) and inflammatory swelling of uvula and amygdalæ.—Frequent constriction of throat when walking.—Constriction and dryness in throat, extending to œsophagus.—Accumulation of mucus in throat, < at night; with hawking up of salt mucus in morning.—Ulcers on tonsils.

10. **Appetite.**—Mucous taste.—Burning thirst for very cold drinks, esp. in the evening; < after violent exercise.—Want of appetite, and repugnance to food.—Head confused, and eyes clouded, during a meal.—After a meal, sweat on face, oppression of chest, and accumulation of water in mouth, with inclination to vomit.

11. **Stomach.**—Sour regurgitation.—Frequent hiccough; in evening; after eating bread-and-butter.—Nausea, with lancination in eyes.—Qualmishness before eating.—Water-brash, in evening.—Vomiting of salt or acidulated water, or of acid mucus (preceded by giddiness), followed by great dejection, and burning pains in head.—Fulness in stomach, descending to chest, with obstructed respiration, in bed, in evening.—Boring pains in stomach, as if it would be perforated, or burning and pinching in morning after rising; > after breakfast.—Beating in stomach, with nausea.

12. **Abdomen.**—Painful sensitiveness of the hepatic region to the touch, during a walk, or to a sudden jar.—Stitches in the region of the liver while walking in the open air.—Throbbing, tension, and lancinations in hepatic region.—Shootings in l. hypochondrium (while walking in the open air).—Pains as from a bruise in abdomen, at night, with pains in loins; the patient is awakened by pains, which are insupportable, except when lying on side.—Transient burning, passing over different parts of abdomen, in evening.—Painful digging in abdomen during menses, in evening, followed by thirst.—Contractive pain in abdomen, extending to chest, with tightness of breath, and subsequent diarrhœa.—Distension, burning, and shootings in groins.—Stitch from the left groin to the axilla.—Inflammation of r. groin; typhlitis.—Painful accumulation of flatus.—Pinching in abdomen with sensation as if bowels were distended.—Pinching in whole abdomen, with rumbling, shifting and subsequent diarrhœa.—Flatulent colic, with pinching in abdomen; < before breakfast; > in afternoon by emission of flatulence.—Flatulent colic; accumulation and difficult emission of flatulence.—Incarceration of flatulence.—Rumbling borborygmi, and movements in abdomen.—Frequent expulsion of offensive flatus (in the morning, after meals, and with the loose stools).—Piercing pain in r. flank.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Hard and knotty fæces (with pressure), often mixed with blood and mucus.—Frequent soft and loose evacuations.—Half-liquid stools, with tenesmus.—Diarrhœa, preceded by pain in the groins and hypogastrium.—Yellow liquid stools after rising from bed in the morning.—During stool profuse emission of flatulence.—Constant uneasiness in the bowels and urging to stool (chronic diarrhœa; tuberculosis abdominalis.)—After stool, burning at the anus.—Itching of the anus.—Diarrhœa; < in wet weather; in morning; after vegetables and farinaceous food; also in cold evening air.—Knotty, wart-like eruptions on the anus and between the thighs; sycosis.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent emission of urine, with sediment of a yellow colour, or like brick-dust.—Piercing in both groins, with urging to urinate, afternoon while walking outdoors.—Burning in urethra, after and during emission of urine, or with pain in the small of back on retaining urine.—Urine scanty; dark and passed more frequently, had to get up several times at night.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Violent itching in genital organs (glans

or penis, obliging one to rub).—Gonorrhœa: thick, yellowish-green discharge; painless; chronic; suppressed.—Itching of scrotum, with burning after scratching.—Itching of perinæum and mons veneris.—Excited sexual desire (evening); erections (morning).—Sweat on scrotum, in evening.—Increased sexual desire.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia scanty, retarded, with colic, and suppressed stools, or hard fæces.—Headache, and epistaxis, during catamenia.—The blood of the catamenia is acrid and corrosive, or coagulated, and flows only in morning.—Leucorrhœa: acrid, corrosive; parts inflamed, swollen, covered with vesicles, size of lentils, filled with pus (after parturition).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Short breath when walking; gradually > by rest.—If he coughs while standing he feels a sharp stitch in l. side of chest, with shortness of breath.—Dry cough, excited by a tickling, with roughness of trachea, and sensation of excoriation in chest, < at night, and > by rising up in bed and holding chest with both hands.—Loose cough, with expectoration, shortness of breath, and shooting in l. side of chest, when sitting, when yawning, during an inspiration.

18. **Chest.**—Asthma: humid asthma of children; with every fresh cold an attack of asthma; attacks < early morning hours; asthma with early morning diarrhœa.—Shortness of breath, esp. when walking.—Oppression in chest.—Pressure on chest as of a heavy load.—Empty, all-gone, weak feeling in chest, must support it with both hands when coughing.—Pressure in l. side of chest, near lumbar region; < from motion and pressure.—Stitches in l. side of chest.—Shootings in chest and sides of chest, which are painful, esp. when coughing.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Stitches in nape of neck at night.—Jerking tearings and tension in muscles, on l. side of neck.—Soreness up and down spine and neck.—Contusive pains in sacrum, or pain as from ulceration, esp. at night.—Lancinations in loins, when seated.—Tearing and gnawing pains along spine.—Incisive shootings between the shoulder-blades.—Lancinations in axillæ.

21. **Limbs.**—Painful sensibility of limbs, which feel as if bruised, or fatigued.—Prostration; tired, weary, esp. knees.—Attacks come on suddenly.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Tearing in bones and muscles of arms, and forearms.—Heaviness of arms.—Sensation of fulness and rigidity in hands.—Tearing and shootings in hands and fingers.—Trembling and weakness of hands, which prevents the holding of anything heavy.—Loss of strength of l. hand, is unable to hold anything heavy.—Burning and redness in back of hand, as from the stinging of nettles.—Shooting pain of ulceration under nails.—Panaritium.—Tingling in the tips of the fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Sharp pains in the hips (in morning on rising, and all day, particularly on making certain motions), on stooping, esp. when rising from a seat, and, at night, in bed.—Stabbing pain in l. hip (after a fall).—The pain in hip is > in certain positions, but compels one to move again after a short time, causing intense suffering.—Heat and burning in legs, morning and evening.—Tearing and drawing in legs, and esp. in tendo-Achillis and calf.—Legs and thighs feel weary and exhausted.—In heels lancinating pain, tearing and ulcerating pain.—Great lassitude and uneasiness in feet.—Shooting tearing, and pain as from ulceration in feet.—Violent itching of toes, and between toes, esp. on taking off shoes and stockings at night.

24. **Generalities.**—Tearing and shooting, or jerking, or jerking tearings in limbs, and other parts, esp. during evening and night.—Sore across abdomen, sides and back.—Trembling in body, with spasmodic movements of muscles, and accompanied by anxious apprehension.—Symptoms manifest themselves during repose, and are > by movement.—The patient feels > in open air.

25. **Skin.**—Itching, and itching pimples, which burn after being scratched.—Eczema, moist and oozing profusely.—Itching while undressing.—Wart-like, raised, red lumps all over body.

26. **Sleep.**—Great sleepiness during day, esp. in forenoon; falling asleep while reading or writing.—Sleeplessness caused by great agitation.—Uneasy sleep, with anxious and disagreeable dreams.—Jerking of limbs during sleep.—Starting as if in a fright, soon after falling asleep.—Dreams in which patient imagines himself to be flying.—Dreams of an expanse of water, of one drowning in it; of things floating on a river.—Anxious, frightful dreams disturb the sleep.—Dreams of being insulted and fighting; of being involved in a mob-fight.—Twitching of hands (and feet) during sleep (more so after midnight).—Trembling of hands on waking, and also when writing.

27. **Fever.**—Waking at night with chilliness, shaking and chattering of teeth, with anguish and thirst.—Shiverings with coldness, esp. in evening, or at night, sometimes with anguish, quaking, and chattering of teeth, generally without thirst.—Coldness and shuddering with thirst.—Internal coldness, with stretching and yawning.—In morning, after a walk, shivering and shaking, and coldness, with heat in head, and yellowness of face.—Perspiration in morning.—During shivering fit, heat in forehead and hands.—Dry, general heat, in the afternoon.—Sudden flashes of heat towards evening.—Profuse sweat, at night.

Natrum Sulphurosum.

Sulphite of Sodium. Sodic Sulphite. $Na_2SO_37H_2O$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa.

Characteristics.—Clarence Bartlett (*H. W.*, xxi. 251) relates a case of chronic diarrhœa in which "the stools were watery and looked very much like yeast" cured with *Nat. sulphuros.* 3x given, after the failure of many other remedies, at the suggestion of Farrington on the indication "*yeasty stools.*" The patient had pain in right scapula as if bathed in hot water; was much debilitated; taking food provoked a stool. The face was whitish waxy, except the cheeks, which were a "light freckle colour."

Nectrianinum.

Nosode of cancer of trees (Nectria ditissima). Dilution. Trituration of the parasite.

Clinical.—Carcinoma. Epithelioma.

Characteristics.—*Nectrianinum* is a clear liquid of a yellowish-brown hue which was prepared by Bra and Chaussé (*Med. Rev. of*

Rev., April, 1900, quoted *H. M.*, xxxv. 533) as follows : Cultures (of Nectria) of two months of age, on grape broth, are evaporated on a water bath until reduced to one-third of their original volume. They are filtered through paper and again through porcelain. The liquid is then taken to the autoclave at a temperature of 120° C. This assures that all spores are killed. Injected into healthy animals in 5 c.c. doses several times a week no result is observed. In cancerous men and animals, on the contrary, the injections cause a rise of temperature in from two to four hours of 1° to 3°. If the dose is increased the hyperthermia is accompanied by chills, sensation of cold, accelerated pulse, palpitation, headache, thirst. The crisis terminates after some hours in polyuria and profound sleep. In very advanced cancer reaction may not occur. In a summary of the results the observers say that *Nectrianinum* has caused : "Arrest or diminution of hæmorrhages ; suppression of fetid discharges ; a tendency at times to epidermisation of the neoplasm with a corresponding well-defined arrest in its evolution." The patients were < when treatment was discontinued and > when it was resumed. A maximum of 4 c.c. per day was never exceeded.

Relations.—*Compare :* Scirrh., Epitheliomin.

Niccolum.

Niccolum metallicum. Metallic Nickel. Ni.(A.W. 58·6). Trituration.
Niccolum carbonicum. Carbonate of Nickel. $NiCO_3$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Asthenopia. Clavus. Cough. Dysmenia. Face, chapped. Headache ; nervous ; periodic. Hiccough. Migraine. Nasal catarrh. Neck, cracking in. Ophthalmia. Speech, impeded. Throat, sore. Tongue, stiff. Toothache. Vision, impaired. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—Nickel is found associated with Cobalt. It is said to have received its name (Nickel, the devil) from the miners, who considered it "false ore" as they were mining for copper. The word Cobalt (Kobold) has possibly a similar derivation. Nickel forms the chief ingredient in the alloy known as "German silver." It was proved by Nenning, and the pathogenesis contains some striking symptoms, many of which have been confirmed. Sir James Y. Simpson used the Sulphate of Nickel ($NiSO_4$) in "periodic headaches of a very severe character," and the provings show that the metal and the carbonate are equally appropriate in this connection. H. Moser (*Am. H.*, xxiii. 61) has cured cases when the pain is : < 10 to 11 a.m., and may be so intense as to cause the patient to cry out ; appears first left side, may jump to right ; disappears in evening. It has also cured dysmenia ; hoarseness, and cough ; and cracking in cervical vertebræ on moving the head. Hering says it is *suited to :* "Literary men and others who suffer from periodical nervous headaches ; weak, asthenopic, weak digestion, constipation ; < morning on awaking." It has some characteristic coughs : "Must sit up and hold head with both hands with the cough." The child must be held up when

coughing or it will go into convulsions. Mahony (*Med. Adv.* xxvi. 112) cured with *Nicc.* 200 a middle-aged lady who had "loose hacking cough day and evening, and at 9 a.m.; *has to put arms on thighs when coughing.*" *Peculiar sensations are:* As if sweat would break out. As if brain were cut to pieces. As if she had not slept enough. As if a nail was sticking in head. As if neck sprained. Abdominal pains go from left to right. W. A. Clausen (*Med. Ad.*, xxiv. 369) has supplied a keynote for the sore throat of *Nicc.:* Right side, *with exquisite tenderness, soreness to touch externally* on affected side.—The symptoms are generally < from motion. Talking and yawning < sore throat. Coughing > roughness of throat. Heaviness of hands and feet are > by motion. < After midnight and on pressure. > In open air. Cold > pain in face. Washing > burning of eyes. Cold water = redness of eyes. Most symptoms are > after eating. Must sit up and hold the head with both hands when coughing: or has to put arms on thighs when coughing.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cobalt., Plat. In "objects appear large," Hyo., Nat. m., Pho. (objects appear small, Hyo., Plat., Stram.). Objects appear blue, Lyc., Stram., Zn. Diplopia; rainbow colours round light, Pho., Gels. Coryza, Nux, Sul. Red face, Fer. Chapped face, Na. c. Toothache with tearing in ear, Mang. Periodical headache, Gels. Sil., Sul. Emptiness in stomach, Carb. an., Ign., Sep. (Nicc. has it *without desire for food*). Cracking in neck and stiff jaw, Petrol. Headache, menses, chilliness, Puls. Feels refreshed in morning without having slept, |Fl. ac., Cob. Annual hoarseness, Ars. Literary men, Nux. Sore throat, Lyc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Low-spirited; fears something evil will happen.—Vexed and very angry from least contradiction.—Anxious moroseness and inquietude.—Trembling and fright with desire for solitude.—Dislike to conversation.—Anxiety on moving as if sweat would break out.

2. **Head.**—Dulness, does not comprehend the conversation, and is unable to relate properly in conversation.—Vertigo: in the morning; when rising after stooping, in evening; when awaking, with nausea and desire to vomit.—Vertigo, with dizziness and staggering, as from weakness, < on getting up in the morning.—Heaviness and painful fulness in head, principally in forehead (compelling to rub forehead with hand), with vertigo; in morning, as if she had not slept sufficiently.—Heat and heaviness in forehead (afternoon).—Headache all day, in forenoon with vomiting of bile.—Heat in head, compelling him to seek open air, with thirst (afternoon).—Headache, in a room, and after a walk in open air.—Pressure on vertex as from a hand.—As if a nail sticking in vertex.—Pain in both sides of head, as if it were breaking.—Stitches in head (when stooping).—Tearing and shootings in head (and l. eye in paroxysms).—Periodical (every fortnight) headache.

3. **Eyes.**—Heat and redness of eyes, with pressing in them.—The eyes are swollen and cannot be opened in morning.—Agglutination of eyes in morning.—Eyelids are red and swollen, with lachrymation and swelling of meibomian glands.—Cold water causes redness of eyes with tension.—

Dryness and heat of eyes (in evening).—Frequent burning and pressing in eyes (in evening).—Violent twitching in eye, with lachrymation and difficulty of vision.—Painful jerking in balls of eyes, with a sensation as if they were about to be violently convulsed.—Vision very much impaired, esp. in evening. —Distant objects appear too large ; the light appears double ; is surrounded by the colours of the rainbow.—Objects look blue (before r. eye).—Cloud before eyes (morning).—Stitches in edges of eyelids like electric sparks, < on touching them.

4. **Ears.**—Stinging in ears.—Shootings in ears.—Sudden deafness, with roaring and humming in ears ; evening.

5. **Nose.**—Dryness of nose.—Frequent sneezing.—Obstruction of nose ; nose stopped up (r. side) at night.—Coryza, fluent during day, and dry during night.—Stinging, tearing, and soreness at root of nose.—Redness and swelling at tip of nose, with burning and tearing in nostrils.—Eruption on nose.

6. **Face.**—R. side of face red and hot.—Redness of face with burning and itching like erysipelas.—Sensation of heaviness in face, as if swollen.— Swelling of r. side of face, with sore throat.—The pain in the swollen face wakes him at night, is > by cold.—Painful sensitiveness and cramp in maxillary joint, which hinders mouth from being easily opened.—Skin of face chapped. —Itching tetters on cheeks.—Eruption on lips.—Twitching of upper lip at intervals.

7. **Teeth.**—Swelling of gums.—Gnawing odontalgia, in evening.— Toothache, with tearing in ears ; toothache, with tearing in r. ear.—All teeth feel loose and elongated.—When molar teeth (decayed) are sucked a sour, fetid water is drawn from them.

8. **Mouth.**—Abundant accumulation of sweetish saliva in mouth.— Breath is offensive, of which he himself is not aware.—Bitter taste in mouth in morning.—Stiffness of the tongue, it is difficult to talk.

9. **Throat.**—Pain in the (sore) throat, < when speaking or yawning, in evening.—Whole throat feels sore as if ulcerated on swallowing, < in morning ; r. side of neck very sensitive, painful to pressure.—Inflammation in throat, with swelling of tonsils on r. side, as well as of face and neck, which are painful when touched.—Spasmodic contractions, and sensation of strangulation in throat.—Accumulation of thick mucus in throat, with stinging pain.—Stitches in throat (uvula) on swallowing.

10. **Appetite.**—Farinaceous taste in mouth on rising in morning.— Aversion to meat.—Risings, with taste of roasted meat.—Want of appetite.— Thirst in evening.—Violent thirst day and night.

11. **Stomach.**—Violent hiccough, esp. in evening.—Hiccough (at night). —Sensation of emptiness in stomach, without hunger.—Sensation of great fulness in stomach after eating.—Bitter and sour eructations.—Nausea (morning).—Pressure in stomach, > by eructations.—Painful sensation of constriction of stomach.—Cuttings (violent pain, like stabs with a knife) in epigastrium and hypochondria.—Stitches in stomach extending to back.— Burning in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Violent stitches, as with knives, in hypochondria.— Cuttings with diarrhœa.—Pinching around navel.—Painless rumbling in abdomen.—Tension of abdomen, and discharge of flatulence (during the menses).

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation : ineffectual urging to go to stool, stool very hard (tenacious) and only discharged with great effort, has to press hard to discharge the stool.—Diarrhœa : with yellow mucus ; expulsion with great force and much flatulence ; diarrhœa after drinking milk, and tenesmus ; preceded by cuttings or burning in anus.—During stool, burning and stitches in rectum and anus.—After stool, itching, burning, and stitches at anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Increased secretion of urine, also at night.—Burning urine.—Burning at orifice of urethra during micturition.—After micturition, discharge of thin leucorrhœa.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Erections (after dinner).—Itching on a small spot of scrotum, scratching does not > it.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia, premature, scanty, and of too short duration.—During menses, bloated abdomen, colic, pain in small of back, great debility, burning of eyes.—Leucorrhœa ; watery, esp. after micturition.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Roughness in throat > by coughing.—Hoarseness, day and night ; every year at same time.—Cough from tickling in trachea ; in evening, after lying down.—Dry hacking cough, like the tick of a clock in its regularity.—Dry, scraping cough, from tickling in trachea, with sleeplessness from midnight till 4 a.m.—At night violent cough, compelling one to sit up and to hold head.—Loose, hacking cough, day and evening and at 9 a.m. ; has to put arms on thighs when coughing.—Expectoration of white mucus.

18. **Chest.**—When coughing, dyspnœa and pressure on chest.—Stitches in chest (l. side) when breathing.—Shootings in chest, esp. when laughing.—Pressure and heaviness on chest.—Pain, as from excoriation, in chest.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Cracking and wrenching pain in neck (nape) when moving head (forward or backward) ; on rising again after stooping.—Cracking in cervical vertebræ on moving head.—Pain in neck, as from a sprain.—Stitches in small of back (afternoon).—Pain in the small of back during a soft stool.

21. **Limbs.**—Heaviness in the hands and feet > by motion.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in shoulders as if sprained.—Rheumatic pains in elbows, extending to hands ; in fingers.—Hands feel heavy, tremble, feel bruised.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Stitches in r. patella.—Rheumatic pains from knees downward.—Feet feel heavy, tremble, and are weak.—Stitches in l. heel.—Itching in l. heel.

24. **Generalities.**—Tearing and shooting in the limbs and other parts.—Symptoms < in evening, and at night ; > in open air.—Great restlessness < at night, from agitation ; is compelled to change position continually ; with vomiting and colic after suppressed menstruation.—Great debility, esp. in evening.

25. **Skin.**—Itching over the whole body, but mostly on the neck, as from fleas ; not > by scratching, but followed by small vesicles.—Itching and pimples in small of back.—Itching on shoulders ; scratching does not >.—Itching tetters.—Itching herpes on hips.—Itching on l. heel.

26. **Sleep.**—Wakefulness.—Sleeplessness from midnight till 4 a.m., and

dry, scraping cough, from tickling in trachea.—Frequent awakening, at night, from agitation.—Vertigo when awaking with nausea and desire to vomit.—In morning heaviness in forehead, as if she had not slept sufficiently.—Pain in swollen face wakens him at night, it is > by cold.—Feels refreshed in morning without having slept.—At 3 a.m. restlessness and heat; everything feels sore, compelling one to rise and walk about to obtain relief from it.—Awakens after midnight with colic.

27. **Fever.**—Predominance of coldness.—Chill is preceded or begins with yawning and sleepiness.—Chill, with chattering and shaking, followed by profuse general perspiration (evening in bed).—Heat with burning thirst, esp. in evening and at night.—Heat in evening, followed by chill.—Continuous chill, with moist palms of hands.—Heat, restlessness, and vomiting at night (must rise).—Anxious heat with violent thirst.—Dry heat with thirst, every afternoon at 3 o'clock.—Heat with perspiration and thirst, followed by chill.—Morning sweat.

Niccolum Sulphuricum.

Sulphate of Nickel. $NiSO_4$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Headache. Neuralgia, periodic.

Characteristics.—J. Y. Simpson cured with *Ni. s.* periodical headaches of very severe character. Hale used with success the 2x trit. in periodic neuralgias of malarial origin.

Nicotinum.

Nicotine. An alkaloid from Nicotiana tabacum. $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$. Solutions in distilled water or alcohol.

Clinical.—Aura of epilepsy. Brain-fag. Collapse. Epilepsy. Seasickness. Spasms. Tetanus. Tobacco, effects of.

Characteristics.—*Nicotin.* has had a very heroic proving by Falk, Wochenfeld, Wertheim, Schroff, and Reil. Very violent tonic and clonic spasms were produced; indistinctness of senses; loss of consciousness. *Peculiar symptoms* and *sensations* were: Great sensitiveness of eye to light, along with indistinct vision. Aura in upper jaw. As though a sharp brush had been drawn through œsophagus to stomach. Disagreeable sensation extending upwards and downwards from stomach. Emptiness and faintness in stomach. Coldness extends *from* tips of fingers and toes over trunk; and warmth streams *into* them from the stomach. Jerking respiration.

Relations.—*Antidotes:* See under Tabac. *Compare:* Tabac., Digit., Lobel., Œnanth., Absinth.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Delirium with frightful visions.—Inability to think or fix attention on any subject.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo and headache.—Dulness of head, heaviness, dizziness, stupefaction.—Head drawn back with rigidity of muscles of neck and back.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyelids feel too heavy.—Lachrymation.—Pupils dilated.—Indistinct vision with sensitiveness of eye to light.

4. **Ears.**—Indistinct hearing; sensation as if ears filled with cotton.

5. **Nose.**—Expired air had odour of alcohol (to provers and others).

6. **Face.**—Face pale, features drawn.—Sensation of an aura in upper jaw.

8. **Mouth.**—Sharp burning sensation in tongue.—Increased saliva.—Scraping, burning taste, esp. low down in throat, causing hiccough and hawking.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness; and scraping in throat.—Sensation as though a sharp brush drawn through œsophagus to stomach.—Sensation of dysphagia.

11. **Stomach.**—Loss of appetite.—Great aversion to tobacco and tobacco-smoking (one prover, a smoker, was unable to smoke more than a few whiffs; the other, a non-smoker, could not approach any one who was smoking).—Eructation with some vomiting which >.—Hiccough.—Disagreeable sensation extending from stomach upwards and downwards.—Persistent sensation of emptiness and faintness in stomach and intestines.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen distended.—Disagreeable sensation through whole intestinal canal.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Excessive desire for stool, > by emission of flatus and urine.—Stool retarded.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urgent desire; urine copious; increased.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Respiration very rapid; difficult.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression: compelling deep breathing; sensation of foreign body behind sternum.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse increased in frequency in direct proportion to dose.—Pulse and respiration very irregular, sometimes becoming very rapid, sometimes sinking.—Constant sinking of pulse.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Formication, beginning in tips of fingers, extending to wrists and afterwards to elbows.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Weakness of lower limbs, esp. going up stairs.

24. **Generalities.**—Peculiar clonic spasms that gradually increased for forty minutes; extremities began to tremble; the trembling extended at last over whole body, which became violently shaken; respiratory muscles most affected, breathing difficult and impeded, every respiratory effort consisting of a series of short jerks in quick succession; expiration accomplished in same manner as inspiration.—Excitement.—Uneasiness.—So weak could scarcely hold up head.—Paroxysms of faintness beginning with a vanishing of senses and ending with loss of consciousness.

25. **Skin.**—Skin dry.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepy.—Restless night; sleepless, hot and excited.

27. **Fever.**—Extremities icy cold.—Coldness beginning in tips of fingers and toes and extending to trunk.—Shaking chill.—Sensation of warmth commencing in stomach, rapidly extending over chest and to head, and like a streaming into tips of fingers and toes; not followed by sweat.—Cold sweat.

Nitri Spiritus Dulcis.

Spiritus ætheris nitrosi. Nitrous Ether. Sweet Spirit of Nitre. [A mixture of alcohol, water, and ethyl nitrite ($C_2H_5NO_2$) : it contains no "nitre" (Kali nit.)]. Dilution.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Gall-stones. Mouth, sore. Prosopalgia. Tibiæ, pains in. Typhoid. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Nit. spi. dulc.* has been proved by Lembke. It has been found to be an antidote to several medicines (an instance is given under *Nat. m.*). It was recommended by Hahnemann for hospital typhoid with apathy, and has been used with success in typhoid fevers with symptoms of cerebral paralysis ; in diarrhœa and sore mouth of salt eaters. Poisonings with *N. s. d.* give a perfect picture of the typhoid state. It has been used as a remedy for incarcerated gall-stones, given beaten up with yolk of egg, and applied outwardly in the same form. The symptoms of *N. s. d.* go from below upward. They are much < on passive motion, riding in carriage. Catching cold in stormy weather = prosopalgia. Cold <. Walking < breathing and heart. < Afternoon. Among the effects of salt cured by *N. s. d.* are : Sore mouth ; scurvy ; bloody diarrhœa ; hands covered with warts. < From cheese. In fevers Hahnemann advised that *N. s. d.* should be given thus : a few drops dissolved in an ounce of water, a teaspoonful every three hours.

Relations.—*Antidote to :* Nat. m. (crude or in potencies) ; Nat. c. ; Phyt. *Antidoted by :* Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Con., Kali c., Nat. c., Nat. m., K. nit., Op., Sep. *Incompatible :* Dig., Ran. b. *Compare :* Lyc. (< afternoon ; fulness after meals). Coloc. (< from cheese). Hell., Phos. ac. (typhoid, sensorial apathy, stupor—Phos. ac. has apathy more pronounced than N. s. d., Hell. most of all).

Causation.—Cheese. Salt. Stormy weather.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Complete apathy, without desire for anything.—Delirious and incoherent in manner ; dizzy as if intoxicated ; when roused could answer questions, complained of headache, and said he found it difficult to walk straight of late.—Excessive ill-humour, irascibility, passion, and quarrelsome disposition, with tendency to weep, dislike to labour and conversation.

3. **Eyes.**—Black spots and rings float before eyes ; pupils contracted.—Stitches in eyes and lids ; burning on margins.—Pupils somewhat dilated, acting feebly.

6. **Face.**—Sensation as of a cloud over upper part of face.—Haggard look.—Paleness of face, with eyes sunken, and surrounded by livid circles.—Chronic soreness at corners of mouth (in salt eaters).—Boring and pressure in bones of face.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue dry.—Heat in mouth ; sour taste.—Cankers after eating cheese.—Accumulation of water in mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Sensation of contraction in throat, with pain, as of a plug, in gullet.

10. **Appetite.**—Want of appetite.

11. **Stomach.**—Continued nausea and loathing.—After a meal, vomiting of sour matter and mucus, followed by headache.—Vomiting and purging.—Pyrosis.—Contractive pain and aching in stomach, with sensation of fulness, immediately after a meal.

12. **Abdomen.**—Shootings, cuttings, and burning pains in abdomen.—Gall-stones.

13. **Stool.**—Epidemic dysentery with lethargy.—Bloody diarrhœa after purging (from salt).—Constipation marked.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine very scanty.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Stitches in glans.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia scanty and irregular.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Inhalations intermit.—Stertorous breathing.—Breathing slow, regular; on walking a short distance it becomes very hurried; if persisted in, quick, difficult, painful, and a most distressing sense of painful constriction is felt under sternum.—Short, dry cough.

18. **Chest.**—Cramp rising up in œsophagus, extending to upper chest wall.—Pressure in and under sternum.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse 60, small, hard.—Violent, tumultuous beating, < walking; frequently in evening on lying down.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Violent pressure in nape and cervical vertebræ.—Sensation as of hot water creeping through back from below upward.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Weakness, heaviness, stitches through shoulders, arms, hands, and fingers.—Nails blue.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Boring, pressing pains in lower limbs.—Boring in tibiæ.—Stitches in toes.—Nails blue.

24. **Generalities.**—Great fatigue; a recumbent position can alone mitigate and tranquillise it.—Excessive emaciation.—Swelling of veins.—< Afternoon.—Very sensitive to cold.

25. **Skin.**—Shiverings and acute drawing pains in the bones.—Skin and tongue dry.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness: internal with cold hands; frequent; creeping, under skin, from small of back to lower limbs.—Heat: in head and face; nape and occiput; with swollen veins; from cervical spine into occiput; in head and face with chilliness in back and cold hands; in back; with inclination to perspire.—Typhoid with sensorial apathy and semi-paralysis of brain; wild, staring eyes.—Adynamic fevers, with nervous symptoms such as shootings, jerkings, &c.

Nitricum Acidum.

Nitric acid. Aqua fortis. HNO_3. Solution.

Clinical.—*Actinomycosis. Anus, fissure of. Axilla, offensive perspiration of. Bladder, chronic catarrh of. Breath, offensive.* Bright's disease. *Bronchitis. Bubo. Chancre. Cheloid.* Chilblains. Choking, easy. Climacteric. Cold, easily taken. *Condylomata. Constipation. Corns. Cough. Dysentery.* Dyspepsia. *Ear, affections of.* Epilepsy. *Eyes, affections of. Feet, perspiring.* Fistula; lachrymal. *Freckles.* Frost-bites. *Glandular swellings.* Gleet. *Gums, sore.* Hæmaturia. Hæmor-

rhages. *Herpes.* Herpes preputialis. Ingrowing toe-nail. *Iritis, syphilitic. Irritation.* Jaw-joint, cracking in. *Menstruation*, excessive. Metrorrhagia. *Mouth, sore. Mucous patches. Muscæ volitantes.* Myopia. *Nails, affections of. Ozæna.* Paralysis (l. side). *Perspiration, abnormal.* Phimosis. *Polypus. Proctitis. Prostate, suppuration of.* Ranula. *Rectum, affections of.* Rickets. *Salivation.* Spine, injury to. *Syphilis. Taste, disordered. Tongue, ulceration of. Ulcers. Warts.* Wens. *Whooping-cough.*

Characteristics.—When strong *Nitric acid* comes in contact with the skin it destroys the upper layers and turns them yellow, but as it coagulates their albumen it to a certain extent forms a barrier against its own further action, its action therein differing from that of *Sulphuric acid.* When swallowed it acts as an irritant poison ; when its fumes are inhaled it may destroy life by suffocative spasm of the glottis or by intense bronchitis. It is used in old-school practice as an escharotic for warts and warty tumours ; for phagedænic ulcers, chancres, poisoned bites. The dilute acid is used internally in fevers to quench thirst ; in bronchitis and phthisis to diminish the excessive secretions ; in some cases of syphilis ; in phosphaturia. It has even been injected into the bladder in a dilute form to dissolve calculi (Brunton). In the light of provings and poisonings all these uses are seen to have more or less specific relationship. "Phthisis," "syphilis," and "warty growths" represent Hahnemann's three miasms, Psora, Syphilis, and Sycosis ; and *Nit. ac.* belongs almost equally to all three. But in addition to its miasm relationship, *Nit. ac.* has drug relationships of great importance. It is one of the chief antidotes of *Merc.*, and it is in cases of syphilis that have been over-dosed with *Merc.* that its action is most brilliant. I have known it do equally well when used after over-dosing with *Kali iod.*, whether in syphilitic or non-syphilitic cases. In phthisical cases it follows the action of *Kali c.* in homœopathic practice. In sycotic cases *Thuj.* follows it well. The localities in which the action of *Nit. ac.* is very strongly marked are—(1) the muco-cutaneous orifices and adjoining parts. Burnett made a brilliant cure of actinomycosis with *Nit. ac.* 3x in a patient who had been the round of the London consultants, and had doubtless taken much *Kali iod.* The localities in which the disease manifested itself, the region of the mouth and anus, gave Burnett his indication. The mouth (especially its angles) and anus are prominent seats of syphilitic action, and also of the action of the other miasms, the condylomata and fissures of sycosis ; the fissures, fistulæ, hæmorrhoids, and sore mouth of psora. The right eye, the male genitals, and the bones are other localities for which *Nit. ac.* has a very strong affinity. In his directions about this remedy Hahnemann makes the remark that it is rarely required by patients who suffer from constipation. In my experience this is absolutely wrong. Constipation, as the symptoms of the Schema would indicate, is a prominent indication for *Nit. ac.*, and I have cured almost as many cases with this as with any other single remedy. I have generally found, when I have had an opportunity of testing them, that Hahnemann's *positive* directions are thoroughly trustworthy ; but his *negative* directions are quite as likely to be wrong as right. The characteristic discharges of *Nit. ac.* are offensive, thin, excoriating ; if purulent they

are a dirty yellowish green, not laudable pus. Ulcers have profuse exuberant granulations, and bleed easily. The dressing causes bleeding, and every touch causes "sticking pain as if from splinters." This is a grand keynote of *Nit. ac.*, and will serve to indicate it wherever it is found. It requires a touch or movement to elicit it. When it occurs in the throat it requires the act of swallowing to set it up ; in the anus, the passage of the stool ; in ulcers, the touch of a dressing. It may occur from touch in any part of the body ; in abdomen ; in ingrowing toe-nails. In the phthisical cases calling for *Nit. ac.* the chest walls are extremely sore to touch ; there is sudden rush of blood to chest ; hectic ; frequent hæmorrhages, bright red, profuse ; sharp stitches through right chest to scapula. Great dyspnœa, cannot talk for getting out of breath ; morning hoarseness ; cough tickling, seems to annoy all night ; at times loose and rattling ; loud râles through chest ; sputa offensive, bloody, purulent, dirty green ; exhausting diarrhœa ; exhausting sweats towards morning, chilly ; heat in flashes or only on hands and feet. The suffocating effect of *Nit. ac.* fumes is an indication of its affinity for the respiratory organs. Here is an example (*H. W.*, xxiv. 537) : A two-gallon bottle of *Nitric acid* in the store of Mr. Harold Woolley, of Manchester, had become fractured. Water was thrown upon the bottle, and whiting placed about it to neutralise the fumes which issued from the fracture. Mr. Woolley superintended the process, and was in contact with the fumes for two hours. This happened in the afternoon. Next day Mr. Woolley complained of being unwell, and although medical aid was promptly summoned he died at five o'clock in the afternoon, death being attributed to "rapid congestion and inflammation of the lungs, in consequence of inhaling the fumes."—*Nit. ac.* is indicated in typhus when pneumonia supervenes ; and when hæmorrhage from the bowels occurs. The stools are green, slimy, offensive, may be purulent ; the hæmorrhages are profuse and bright red. With diarrhœa there is rawness and soreness of anus ; the stool is putrid ; in children may contain lumps of casein. Slimy stools, from excess of mucus passed with much straining. Or they may be (especially in scrofulous children) pale, pasty, sour, offensive. A keynote of *Nit. ac.* stools, whether loose or constipated, is pain *after stool*. There is pain during stool as if anus and rectum were torn and pierced, and violent pains after stool, lasting for hours. All the other orifices of the body are affected by *Nit. ac.* : Chancres and herpes about penis and prepuce ; growths about vagina and cervix ; leucorrhœa, immediately after menses ; flesh-coloured, stringy, offensive. The nose, ears, and eyes are also influenced, and *Nit. ac.* is one of the first remedies in syphilitic eye affections, as iritis. Among the hæmorrhages of *Nit. ac.* is hæmaturia. Goullon published a case in *Archiv.*, ii. 36 (New Series), translated by Mossa, *Rev. H. Française*, ix. 136. A painter's apprentice, 15, after gilding an object, was seized with vertigo, with coldness, and soon with violent pain in bladder region. Next day he passed pure blood, bright red, with frequent strangury ; the urine separated itself distinctly from the blood. During short intervals the blood did not flow. Tongue white, swollen. *Nit. ac.* 3 one drop was given, and in twenty-four hours the boy was cured. The urine of *Nit. ac.* affords one of

the most important of all its keynotes: Urine of a *strong odour, like horses' ;* or extremely offensive. Whenever this occurs as a concomitant in any case it is likely that other symptoms will point to *Nit. ac.* Fetid sweats on feet, hands, or in axilla no less point to *Nit. ac.* Among the hæmorrhages of *Nit. ac.* are those occurring in cachectic women after confinement or abortion. H. N. Coons (*Amer. Hom.*) records the case of an anæmic woman, four weeks after miscarriage, had constant pelvic hæmorrhage, at times coming with a gush ; constant heavy feeling, much < standing or walking. *Nit. ac.* 2x, 20 drops in three ounces of water, a teaspoonful every two hours, quickly arrested bleeding and cured. As showing the value of peculiar symptoms, D. C. Perkins relates (*Amer. Hom.*, xxii. 12) the case of a woman who said she was very ill, but could only describe her illness by saying that she "felt like a pulp-mill." *Nit. ac.* has "borborygmus as if a boiler was working in the bowels," and *Nit. ac.* proved to be the remedy. The *sensitiveness* to touch runs through the entire symptomatology, including the symptoms of the mind. The mind is weak, no ideas ; if she exerts her mind thoughts vanish. Mind easily affected, inclined to weep. Hopeless despair. On the other hand, there is nervous excitability (especially after *Merc.*—it is the *excitable* form of mercurialism that *Nit. ac.* best meets) ; peevishness ; irritable, quarrelsome ; fits of rage and cursing ; inveterate ill-will unmoved by apologies. The head is *sensitive* to the slightest jar ; to the rattle of waggons in the street, or even to the step of one walking across the floor. The head is very sensitive, even to pressure of hat ; sensitive to combing, and on part lain on. Eruptions and ulcers bleed easily when touched. Eyes are sensitive to light. The ears present an exception, for deafness is > riding in a train or carriage. Sensitiveness of the head while out driving and stopping suddenly. The tongue is sensitive even to soft food. *Nit. ac.* is *suited to :* Persons of dark, swarthy complexion, with black hair and eyes ; lean persons of rigid fibre ; brunette rather than blonde nervous temperament. Persons suffering from chronic diseases who take cold easily and are disposed to diarrhœa. Old people with great weakness. Hydrogenoid constitutions. *Peculiar sensations are :* As if head in a vice from ear to ear over vertex. As if some one were forcibly pressing head ; head tightly bound ; constricted by tape ; contused. As of a gathering in left temple. Pain as from splinters in eruption. As if warm water were flowing from and over eyes (first right, then left). As if teeth soft and spongy. As if abdomen would burst. As if a boiler working in bowels. As if a band round bones. As if dogs were gnawing flesh and bones, and as if sinews were being pulled up. As if ball of great toe had been frozen. As if splinters in great toe ; in carbuncles, &c. Cramp-like pains, stinging, shooting, burning, pressure, and soreness. Excessive physical irritability, hysteria. Pains, even slight ones, affect him violently. Prostration, sick feeling, faints from least motion. Epilepsy > riding in carriage. Left-sided paralysis. Twitchings in various parts ; frequent starts in upper part of body. Easily takes cold. Emaciated. Tedious suppuration. A characteristic *accompaniment* of *Nit. ac.* is "Profuse sweat breaks out on hands and feet." When this occurs in spinal injuries *Nit. ac.* is the remedy (B. Sim-

mons, *H. P.*, ix. 327). W. M. James (*Med. Cent.*, vi. 325) cured this remarkable case : A girl had frequent attacks of *petit mal*, sometimes as many as fifty a day between the periods. At the beginning of the menses she had spasms so violent that they dislocated both humeri. *Nit. ac.* 200 given persistently put an end to the attacks, gradually. The first few times after commencing *Nit. ac.* there were spasms but no dislocation. Mohr (*H. R.*, xiii. 210) gave *Nit. ac.* 3x to a man who suffered from cancer of the liver with bloody diarrhœa, followed by constipation ; violent pains in stomach and liver ; unable to sleep ; or unable to take any food without much pain, mostly vomiting. *Nit. ac.* removed the pain and relieved the constipation entirely, and the patient died without an hour's suffering from the time he received *Nit. ac.* J. H. Fulton cured with one dose of *Nit. ac.* 200 R. M., 28, who had had bleeding piles for eighteen months. He had frequent bloody and slimy stools ; but *always* bright red blood *after stools*, from a dessertspoonful to half a teacupful. When the stools were hard there was much pain in passing them. Burning in anus after stools (*Med. Adv.*, xxxiii. 268). The symptoms are < by touch ; pressure (of hat) ; > riding in carriage. < Eating (during and after eating, sweat). < Milk and fat food. < Exercise, exertion, effort, raising arm, walking, standing. < Exerting mind. Lying down > headache. Night-sweat on parts lain on. Many symptoms come on towards morning. Cannot sleep after 2 a.m. Cough < on rising, during day, and at bedtime. Many symptoms, including bone-pains, come on in night. Warmth and cold both <. Warm weather < hæmorrhoids ; covering up = night-sweats. Least exposure = chills. Cold or warm things = tearing and shooting in teeth. Washing = warts to bleed. Cold weather < chilblains. Cold water > warm water feeling in eyes. Winter < chronic cough ; hiccough ; chilblains.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Calc., Hep., Merc., Mez., Sul. *It antidotes :* Calc., Dig., Merc. *Compatible before :* Calc., Puls., Sul. ; Arn. (collapse in dysentery) ; Kre. (diphtheritic dysentery) ; Sec. (gangrene of mucous membrane) ; Sul. (scrofulous ophthalmia). *Compatible after :* Calc., Nat. c., Puls., Sul., Thuj. (Nupia) ; Carb. an. (bubo) ; K. ca. (phthisis, &c.) ; Aur. (abuse of Merc.) ; Mez. (secondary syphilis) ; Hep. (throat, &c.). *Complementary :* Calad., Ars. *Resembles :* Ars. (morbid fear of cholera). *Incompatible :* Lach. *Compare :* Medorrh., Syph., Pso., Mur. ac., Nit. mur. ac. Merc. (Merc. suited to light-haired people ; Nit. ac. to dark). Dark-haired people, Iod. > Riding in carriage, Graph. (Graph. is not sensitive ; Nit. ac. is). Spinal injuries, Arn., Rhus, Hyper., Calc. Punctured wounds, Led. < On awaking, Lach., Nat. m., Sul. < Hat on, Carb. v., Calc. p., Nat. c. Ingrowing toe-nail, Mgt. aust. Stringy leucorrhœa, K. bi. Pains appear and disappear suddenly, Lyc., Bell. Pains affect violently, Aco., Cham., Hep. Sensitiveness, Hep. Choking easily, K. ca. < Warmth or cold, Merc. Dyspepsia from effects of salt, Nit. s. d. Shooting from below upward in vagina, Sul., Sep., Pul., Pho., Alum. Piles < walking, Æsc. h. Phimosis, Can. s., Merc., Sul., Thuj. Strong odour of urine, Benz. ac. Brownish scattered spots in dark-haired people, Petr. Splinter pains, Arg. n., Hep., Sul. Ulcers, Merc. (Merc. more

superficial, Nit. ac. deeper, granulating, bleeding easily). Sore, excoriated anus, Merc., Sul., Cham., Ars., Pul., Syph., Chi. Straining at stool, Merc., Nux (with Merc. there is straining before, during, and after stool ; with Nux there is complete > after stool ; with Nit. ac. there is excoriating, cutting pain going on for hours after stool). Ulcers threatening to perforate cornea, Sil., Calc. (Nit. ac. follows Calc.). Condylomata, enlarged tonsils (syphilitic or sycotic), fissures, balanorrhœa, greenish leucorrhœa, Thuj. (Nit. ac. has more aching in bones, especially bones without muscular coverings, as shin bones). Disposition to swear, Anac. Diphtheria, sore mouth, scarlatina, Ar. t. Constriction at anus, Lach.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sadness, despondency.—Excessive melancholy and fits of anguish, esp. in evening, or at night.—Uneasiness respecting health, with fear of death.—Excessive nervousness, great excitability, esp. after the abuse of Mercury.—Easily startled and frightened.—Unfitness for labour.—Concentration in self.—Taciturn, disinclined to communicate anything.—Vexed at trifles.—Attacks of rage, despair, with cursing and maledictions.—Irritability and obstinacy.—Passion.—Prolonged rancour.—Fits of rage and despair, with oaths and imprecations.—Inclination to weep.—Nostalgia.—Timid and apprehensive disposition.—Weakness of intellectual faculties, with unfitness for intellectual labour.—Excessive weakness of memory.—Comes over with feeling as if would go out of her mind, with burning feeling on vertex (Agg. from 3x, R.T.C.).—Woman, 20, intemperate, syphilitic, poor physical condition, restless, destructive of clothing, talking incoherently and continuously sleepless, excited at any one's approach, using profane and vulgar language (cured with 2x. G. S. Adams, *Westb. As. Rep.*, 1889).

2. **Head.**—Vertigo when walking and when seated.—Vertigo, which compels lying down, esp. in morning and evening.—Vertigo, with weakness, nausea, or headache.—Pressing headache from without to within, with nausea ; < by noise ; > on lying down or when riding in a carriage.—Headache, on waking in morning.—Great sensitiveness of head to noise of carriages, or to a heavy tread.—Attacks of headache, with nausea and vomiting.—Sensation of fulness and heaviness in head, with tension and pressure extending into eyes.—Tearing in forehead, vertex, and occiput.—Lancinations in almost all parts of head, which sometimes compel patient to lie down, and disturb sleep at night.—Pulsative headache.—Congestion of blood to head, with internal heat.—Flushing and great heat of head, with tendency to perspiration of head and general wave of heat (produced in man, 60, when taking 30th R.T.C.).—Drawing and pressive pains in bones of head, with sensation as if they were constricted by a tape, < in evening and at night ; > from cold air and while riding in a carriage.—Painful sensitiveness of scalp ; a head-dress is oppressive.—Tension in scalp.—Itching of scalp.—Humid eruption on head.—Humid, stinging-itching eruption on vertex and on temples, extending down to whiskers, bleeding very easily on scratching it, and feeling very sore when lying on it.—Inflammatory swellings on the scalp, suppurating or becoming carious ; most painful from external pressure or when lying on them.—Wens.—Falling off of hair, with humid

eruptions, paining as if splinters were thrust in, or when touched; also on the genitals, after abuse of Mercury; with nervous headaches, great debility and emaciation.—Ulcerated, running, and burning places on head.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes dull and sunken.—Aching and shootings in eyes.—Pressure and stinging in eyes.—Inflammation of eyes, esp. after suppressed syphilis or after the abuse of Mercury.—Ulceration of eyes.—Fistula lachrymalis.—Specks on cornea.—Swelling of lids.—Frequent lachrymation, esp. when reading, with painful sensitiveness of eyes.—Difficulty to open eyes in morning (they are surrounded by a yellow circle).—Paralysis of upper lids.—The pupils contract with difficulty.—Myopia.—Diplopia.—Mist, spots, nets. sparks, and black spots dancing before eyes.—Sight confused, eyes clouded, —Eyes dazzled by daylight.—Double vision of horizontal objects.—Obscuration of sight while reading; short-sighted.—Iritis, which continually relapses; also old cases spoiled by Mercury.—(Smarting of eyes after iritis.—Constantly recurring pustular ophthalmia.—Proliforation of cornea, result of scrofulous inflammation).

4. **Ears.**—Shootings in ears.—Stitches in the (r.) ear.—Dryness in interior of ear.—Ulceration of mastoid apophysis.—Discharge from ears.—Excoriation behind ears, with itching and suppuration.—Obstruction of ears. —Hardness of hearing, esp. when relieved by riding in a carriage or in the cars, *i.e.*, hears better (like *Graphit.*).—Hardness of hearing, principally from elongation, induration and swelling of tonsils (after the abuse of Mercury).—Clapping, throbbing, and rumbling in ears.—Beating and humming in ears.—Echo in ears of one's own speech.—Cracking in ears during mastication. —Swelling of parotids.—Swelling of glands beneath and behind l. ear with stitches and tearing extending through the ear.—Wen on the lobe of the ear. —[*Nit. ac.* has a special but very ill-defined power in deafness and tinnitus. —Woman, 55, deaf fifteen years with tinnitus in both ears, constant in l., intermittent in r., not > in noise; *Nit ac.* 200 caused great < of noises for two days, then gradual cessation with complete relief of tinnitus in three days. —In another lady *Nit ac.* 6 always = noises.—In young man *Nit ac.* always = heavy, dull deafness with fulness of head as from a cold, a regular eustachian blockage.—Deafness after measles, hiccough and clear expectoration (cured).—R.T.C.]

5. **Nose.**—Redness of point of nose, which is covered with scabby vesicles.—Itching tetters on alæ nasi.—Shooting prickings in nose (as from splinters) when touched.—Pain, as of excoriation, and burning, with scabs in nose.—Bleeding of nose, excited by weeping, or in morning; the blood that is emitted is black.—A fetid odour is perceived when breathing through nose. —Fetid odour from nose.—Condylomatous excrescence, like a sycosis in nose.—Abortive sneezing.—Dryness and obstruction of nose.—Violent fluent coryza, with headache, cough, swelling and ulceration of nose (the mucus is only discharged through the posterior nares).—Dry coryza, with dryness of throat and nose.—Coryza, with dry cough, headache, hoarseness, and stitches in throat.—Wings of nose inflamed and swollen.—Discharge of thick and corrosive mucus from nose.—Fetid and yellowish mucus in nose.—Large soft protuberances on alæ covered with crusts; syphilis.—(Ozæna with clear discharge.)

6. **Face.**—Paleness of face, with eyes deep-sunk.—Yellow colour of

face, and esp. round eyes, with redness of cheeks.—Dark yellow, almost brown complexion.—Dark freckles on face.—Cramp-like pain and tearing in cheeks and zygomatic process.—Swelling of cheeks.—Bloatedness around eyes on waking early.—Eruption of pimples on face, forehead, and temples.—Scurfy pustules on face, with margins, large, red, and covered with scabs; syphilis.—Erysipelatous swelling of cheek, with shooting pain, nausea, and fever.—Furfuraceous skin over whole face.—Itching eruption and tetters in whiskers.—Black pores in face.—Swelling (and itching) of lips.—Lips cracked.—Ulceration of lips, commissures.—Ulcers on red of lips.—Furunculi on chin.—Painful swelling of the submaxillary glands.—Cracking of jaws when chewing and eating.

7. **Teeth.**—Odontalgia, with jerking, shooting, drawing, or pulsative pain, principally at night, or in bed, in evening.—Pain in carious teeth.—The teeth feel elongated.—Pain on chewing.—Stitching or boring pains in teeth when touched by anything cold or warm.—Teeth become yellow and loose.—Gums bleed, and are white and swollen.—Stomacace.

8. **Mouth.**—Offensive and putrid (cadaverous) smell from mouth.—Excoriation of tongue, palate, and internal surface of gums, with acute shooting pains.—Ulcers (mercurial and syphilitic) in mouth and fauces, with pricking pains.—Ulcerated spots on inner surface of cheeks, with sticking pains as from a splinter.—Corners of mouth ulcerated; with stitches.—Tongue is very sensitive; even mild food causes a smarting sensation.—White, dry tongue, in morning.—Tongue: coated green (with ptyalism); coated yellow, sometimes white in mornings.—Blisters and ulcers on tongue; and margins, with burning pain when touched.—Bites tongue when chewing; and cheeks.—Tongue sensitive, even to soft food, which causes smarting.—Profuse flow of saliva.—Saliva bloody in morning.—Saliva has foul odour.—Sour taste in mouth.—Mucous membrane of mouth swollen and ulcerated; with pricking pains; after abuse of Mercury.—Ranula.—Salivation (also with ulcers on the fauces), sometimes from febrile attacks.—Great dryness of the mouth, with burning thirst.

9. **Throat.**—Ulcer, with shooting pain in the mouth and throat.—Inflammation of the throat; with shooting pains; also after the abuse of Mercury, or with burning and soreness, esp. on swallowing liquids.—Tonsils (uvula and fauces) red and swollen.—Great dryness and heat in the throat.—Much mucus in the throat posteriorly.—Sore throat on swallowing, as if swollen; raw and ulcerated.—Burning sensation, and pain as of excoriation, in throat.—Swallowing very difficult, as from constriction of the pharynx.—Diphtheritic patches on tonsils and fauces, extending to mouth, lips, nose.

10. **Appetite.**—Loss of appetite.—Milk is not digested.—Bitter taste in mouth, esp. after eating.—Complaints < while eating; from abuse of Mercury.—Sour taste, with burning in throat.—Sweetish taste in mouth.—Violent thirst even in morning, on rising.—Dislike to meat, and things sweetened with sugar.—Repugnance to bread, which leaves a sour taste, and causes vomiting.—Craving for earth, chalk, lime, or fat food, and herring.—Sharp hunger, with disgust to life.—Difficulty in digesting milk.—Nausea from fat food.—Sweat, during and after a meal.—After drinking, during a meal, pain, as from excoriation in throat, œsophagus, and stomach, or else colic.

11. **Stomach.**—After a meal, fulness in stomach, lassitude with heat,

sweat, and palpitation of heart from least movement, or nausea, risings, flatulency, headache with vomiting, sleep, anguish, &c.—Nausea after eating with heaviness and dulness of head.—Sour risings.—Inclination to vomit.—Pyrosis.—Water-brash, after drinking quickly.—Hiccough.—Frequent nausea, and inclination to vomit, often attended by anguish, trembling, and shivering.—Bitter and sour vomitings, with frequent risings (after a meal).—Stomach and abdomen tense after a moderate meal, clothes seem too tight.—Aching of stomach.—Burning, or sensation of coldness in stomach.—Pain in cardia, on passing of food into stomach.—Cramp in stomach.—Lancinations in epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Stitches in hepatic region, < from motion.—Tensive pressure and shootings in the l. hypochondrium.—Pains in the abdomen, like those which follow a chill.—Excessive inflation of abdomen, also in morning.—Frequent pinchings and incisive pains in abdomen (esp. in morning in bed).—Pain, as from ulceration, in the lower part of the abdomen.—Shootings in abdomen, esp. when touched.—Inguinal hernia, even in children.—Swelling and suppuration of inguinal glands.—Tendency to suffer from a chill in abdomen (colic from cold).—Accumulation of flatus in abdomen.—Borborygmus as if a boiler was working in abdomen.—(Sensation in abdomen like machinery working.)—Rumbling and borborygmi in abdomen.—Incarceration of flatus (in upper abdomen), esp. morning and evening.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Difficult and irregular evacuations.—Before stool: colic; cutting; constant pressing in rectum; constant but fruitless desire.—During stool: nausea; tenesmus; spasm of anus; cutting in anus and rectum; acute pain in abdomen; sensation as if fæces remained and could not be expelled; splinter-like pains in rectum (with ineffectual urging); burning; tearing; palpitation of heart.—After stool: continued urging; *exhaustion;* irritation, anxiety, general uneasiness; anus sore, raw; cutting, straining, shooting in rectum, continuing for hours; prolapse with sensation of constriction in anus; stitching pains; hæmorrhage; discharge of prostatic fluid.—Constipation.—Inability to evacuate fæces.—Constant ineffectual desire, not > by stool.—Fæces hard and dry.—Constipation with fissure symptoms: bleeding, pain, distending stool.—Evacuations too frequent.—Urgent desire to evacuate.—Loose evacuations, sometimes mucous, or of a putrid smell.—Offensive and undigested evacuations.—Much discharge of blood after stool.—Sanguineous, dysenteric evacuations, with tenesmus.—Black, offensive blood; mucous pseudo-membranes, with straining and burning in rectum.—Colic, before stools.—After stools, excitability and dejection.—Burning pain, and itching in anus and rectum; with prolapse.—Sticking in rectum, and spasmodic contraction in anus during stool; fissures.—Oozing excoriation at anus.—Hæmorrhoids, protruding, painless or burning.—Pain as if rectum would be torn asunder during a stool.—Swelling of hæmorrhoidal tumours in anus, which bleed at every evacuation.—Moisture on anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent want to urinate, with scanty emission of a fetid urine, deep-coloured or brownish.—Incontinence of urine.—Painful emission of urine.—Micturition in a thin stream, as from a stricture.—Urine cold when it passes.—Fetid urine, having an intolerably offensive, strong smell, or smells like horse's urine.—Urine reddish; usually offensive.—Red

sediment and sand in urine.—Smarting and burning in urethra when urinating. —Discharge of mucus, which is sometimes sanguineous, or of pus from urethra.—Swelling (dark red) of orifice of urethra.—Needle-like stitches in orifice of urethra.—Ulcers in urethra.—Discharge of prostatic fluid after a difficult stool.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Affections of male genital organs in general ; glans penis ; erections.—Violent itching in genital organs.—Falling off of hair from parts.—Excoriation between scrotum and thighs.—Red spots covered with scabs on prepuce.—Small, itching vesicles on prepuce, bursting soon and forming a scurf.—Secretion behind glans, as in gonorrhœa balani.—Swelling, inflammation of prepuce, and phimosis.—Paraphimosis.—Ulcers, like chancres (after Mercury ; esp. with exuberant granulations), on prepuce and glans (with pricking, stinging pains).—Deep, fistulous, irregular, ragged ulcers on the glans, with elevated, lead-coloured, extremely sensitive edges.—Syphilis ; secondary syphilis.—Excrescences, like sycosis, on prepuce and glans, with smarting pain and bleeding when touched, with oozing of a fetid and sweetish pus.—Red, scurfy spots on the corona glandis.—Relaxation of testes.—Inflammatory swelling of testes, with painful drawing of the spermatic cord, as far as side of abdomen.—Absence of sexual desire and of erections.—Great lasciviousness, with copious discharge of prostatic fluid.—Painful, and almost spasmodic, nocturnal erections.—Frequent pollutions.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Itching, burning pain, and sensation of dryness in vulva.—Great falling off of hair of genitals.—Stitches up vagina, or from without inward, when walking in open air.—Violent stitches in vagina. —Excoriations in vulva between thighs.—Ulcer, with burning itching in vagina.—Excrescences on vaginal portion of uterus as large as lentils ; great voluptuousness of mucous membrane in genitals after coitus.—Uterine hæmorrhages from overexertion of body.—Metrorrhagia, a principal remedy (R. T. C.)—Coffee-ground, offensive discharge from uterus at climaxis, or after labour.—Before menses : throbbing in nape of neck and small of back.—Menses : too early and too profuse, blood very dark and thick ; irregular, scanty, and like muddy water.—During menses : eructations, cramp-like pain in abdomen as if it would burst ; very offensive urine ; bruised pain in limbs ; down thighs ; labour-like pains in abdomen and back ; palpitation of heart, anxiety, trembling ; heaviness ; burning in eyes ; toothache and swelling of gums.—After menses : violent pains through abdomen and a sudden gush of "muddy water" ; brown or thick leucorrhœa, finally a thin, watery, flesh-coloured, offensive discharge, sometimes acrid ; greenish, mucous leucorrhœa.—White glairy leucorrhœa, followed by backache (cured, R.T.C.)—Menses reappear : a few days after cessation, and are pale red ; fourteen days after cessation, not profusely.—Stringy mucous leucorrhœa, flesh-coloured.—(Leucorrhœa staining, yellow.—Leucorrhœa leaving spots with black borders on linen.)—Catamenia too early ; or suppressed.—Cramps in the hypogastrium, and bearing down towards the genital organs, during catamenia.—Fetid, mucous, corrosive leucorrhœa.—Fetid discharge of a reddish brown colour (like brown water) from vagina.—Hard nodosities on breast.—Atrophy of breasts.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness, with coryza, cough, and shooting pains in throat.—Roughness in bronchia.—Bronchitis.—Scratching and

stinging in larynx, with hoarseness ; esp. when talking for a long time.—Whistling inspiration with râles.—Scraping and shootings in the trachea, esp. after reading aloud, or after a long conversation.—Cough, with shootings and pain in throat and chest, as if parts excoriated.—Cough only in day.—Dry, barking cough, esp. in evening, on lying down.—Violent, shaking, barking cough, caused by tickling in larynx and pit of stomach, with expectoration during day of blood, mixed with clots, or of yellow, acrid pus, tasting bitter, sour, or salt, and of offensive smell.—Cough, with vomiting.—Cough causing anxiety and vomiting of mucus and food.—Rough, dry cough before midnight.—Shaking cough at night, wiih obstructed respiration, almost as in whooping-cough.—When coughing, lancinations in loins, or pain in head, stomach, and hypochondria, or pain, as from excoriation, and shootings in chest.—Empyema with considerable muco-purulent sputum.—Purulent, yellowish expectoration with cough.—Short cough, with expectoration of black, coagulated blood.—Phthisis pulmonalis (after *Kali carb.*).

18. **Chest.**—Wheezing respiration, esp. during manual labour.—Obstructed respiration.—Shortness of breath.—[Panting breathing, esp. when reading or stooping over a desk, in schoolboys (cured).—Dyspnœa and vertigo in children (cured). R. T. C.]—Loss of breath and palpitation of heart on walking and going up stairs.—Contractive cramps in chest.—Shooting and stitches in chest and sides (r. side and scapula).—Pain, as from excoriation, in chest, on breathing and coughing.—Rapid congestion and inflammation of the lungs.

19. **Heart.**—Dyspnœa, palpitation of the heart and anguish when going up stairs.—Congestion in chest, with anguish, heat, and palpitation of heart.—Nervous palpitation caused by slightest mental excitement.—Pulse very irregular ; one normal beat is often followed by two small rapid beats—the fourth entirely intermits ; alternate hard, rapid, and small beats.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Neck stiff and sore from least cold.—Rigidity of the nape of the neck.—Swelling of the glands of the neck and axillæ.—Offensive sweat in axillæ.—Suppuration of the axillary glands.—Pain in the back and loins after a chill.—Drawing in lumbar region, as if stiff.—Pain between the scapulæ.—Neuralgic pains up back, esp. l. side.—Pain in back and down thighs.—Itching on back.—Stitches in sacral region.—Shootings in and between shoulder-blades, with stiffness of the neck.

21. **Limbs.**—Tearing or pulling in limbs, esp. after a chill.—Cracking joints.—Frozen limbs.—Epileptic fits, preceded by pulling in limbs, and followed by rigidity of body and stertorous breathing.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pressive pain in shoulder-joint.—Drawing in arms.—Jerking in muscles of arms.—Contusive pain in arms, which hinders them from being lifted up.—Drawing (rheumatic) and tearing in forearms and hands.—Weakness and trembling of the forearms and hands.—Warts on arms.—Cracks and rhagades in hands.—Coppery spots on hands.—Coldness of hands.—Roughness of skin of hands.—Tensive pain in joints of fingers.—Swelling of fingers, esp. at joints, with shooting pain.—Falling asleep of hands.—Fingers dead and benumbed in cold air.—Chilblains on fingers and hands.—Tetters between fingers.—White spots on nails.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Wrenching pain in hip, which causes lameness.—Tensive pain in r. hip-joint.—Digging, gnawing pains in flesh and bones.—

Bruised pain as from excessive fatigue.—Lassitude, heaviness, and coldness in legs and feet.—Constant coldness of feet.—Drawing tearings (rheumatic) in legs and feet.—Restlessness in legs in evening.—Itching in thighs.—Pains in thighs, on rising from a seat.—Pain in ham, which prevents resting on foot.—Rigidity and shooting in knee.—Failing of joints of knee and foot.—Pain in patella, impeding walking.—Weakness of knee.—Legs (< l.) very sore in front along shin from ankle to knee; bound flannel on them to see if it would >.—Violent cramp in calf of leg, esp. at night and towards morning, as well as on walking, after having been seated.—Jerking in calves of legs.—Shootings in heel, when resting on it.—Sweat on feet, sometimes fetid, with excoriation between toes.—Chilblains on toes.—Ingrowing of toe-nails; where nail seems to have grown into flesh, but in reality has not—very sore, with more or less ulceration, and a feeling as if a sharp splinter were being stuck into affected part on any contact.

24. **Generalities.**—Shooting pains, as if caused by splinters stuck into affected part on slightest contact with anything; same in throat on swallowing.—Sensation as if a band were around affected part or parts; as though a band around bones; jerking pain in inner parts.—Rickets.—Inflammation, swelling, and suppuration of glands.—Pains on change of weather.—Pains which are perceptible during sleep.—Aggravation of the symptoms in the evening and at night.—Riding in a carriage > most symptoms.—Great weakness and general lassitude, with trembling, heaviness of legs, and desire to remain lying down, esp. in evening or morning.—Hysteria.—Epileptic attacks.—Syphilis (secondary).—Sycotic condylomata; and sycosis.—Jaundice, with constipation.—Pains in bones.—Frequent drawing pains in almost all parts of body, suddenly appearing and disappearing.—Epileptic attacks after midnight, beginning like a mouse moving up and down l. side, then loss of consciousness.—Excessive emaciation.—Tendency to take cold.—Affections in general, of any kind, appearing in r. eye (*e.g.*, as if a grain of sand was there); r. side of neck; nape of neck; l. hypochondriac region; l. chest; inguinal glands; l. lower extremity; bones of head.

25. **Skin.**—Dryness of the skin.—Itching nettle-rash, also on face, and esp. in open air.—Blackness of pores.—Brown sphacelus.—Reddish-brown spots (scattered over body, esp. if in dark-haired people) and deep-coloured ephelis on skin.—Copper or violet-coloured spots.—Itching tetters.—Pimples, or exanthema in general; stinging exanthema.—Pain from chilblains and corns on feet.—In a moderately cold temperature limbs become as if frozen, inflamed, and itching, and skin cracks.—Large furunculi.—Mercurial ulcers.—Carious ulcers.—Complaints < from punctured wounds.—Wounds and ulcers, with lancinations as by splinters, or with burning pains (esp. when they are touched), and which bleed easily.—Inflammation and painful sensitiveness of the bones.—Caries.—Inflammation, swelling, and suppuration of the glands.—Ulceration of the bones.—Rachitis.—Ulcers with sanious, sanguineous, and corrosive suppuration.—Pains in old scars on a change of weather.—Condylomata moist, like cauliflower, hard, rhagadic, or in thin pedicles.—Tightness of skin.—Swelling of glands.—Warts.—Wens.

26. **Sleep.**—Inclination to sleep during day, from weakness, with vertigo.—Sleep retarded in evening, and early, difficult (or too late) awakening in morning.—Sleeplessness, as from over-excitement.—Complaints concomitant

to waking; too much perspiration, which smells badly.—Complaints < in evening; in night; on awakening.—Incomplete and agitated sleep, and frequent awaking with pain and a start.—Sleep unrefreshing.—At night, bleeding at nose, headache, toothache, thirst, gastralgia, colic, pains in limbs, nightmare, anguish, palpitation of heart, nausea, vomiting, and many other sufferings.—Anxious sleep, with throbbing.—Many fantastical, voluptuous, anxious, frightful dreams, often with cries, plaintive groans, talking, and starts with fright.—Dreams of death, of spectres, of business of day, of crimes, of festivities, &c.—Shocks in body and jerks in limbs during sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness mostly in the afternoon and evening, and after lying down.—Chilliness, with internal heat at same time.—Chilliness in morning in bed, after previous heat.—Heat esp. on hands and face.—Flushes of heat with perspiration on hands.—General coldness of skin.—Continued (chilliness or) coldness.—Fever in afternoon; shivering and heat.—Internal heat, without thirst, continued, or by fits.—At night internal, dry heat, with inclination to uncover oneself.—Heat with perspiration and debility after eating.—Perspiration every night, or on alternate nights; the most profuse on the side on which one lies.—Dry heat at night, with violent thirst.—Nocturnal sweat, fetid or acid.—Acid sweat, like horse's urine, by day.—Intermittent fever.—Chilliness in afternoon (an hour and a half, while in open air), followed by dry heat when in bed, accompanied by all sorts of fancies while in a state of half-waking, without sleep; sleep and perspiration only come on towards morning.—Chilliness in the afternoon, for an hour; afterwards profuse perspiration for two hours over whole body; there is no thirst either in the cold or hot stage.

Nitrogenum Oxygenatum.

Nitrous Oxide Gas. Laughing Gas. NO. Solution.

Clinical.—Enuresis. Epilepsy. Hysteria. Lungs, congestion of.

Characteristics.—This well-known anæsthetic, introduced by Sir Humphrey Davy, has given rise to some pathological symptoms which I have collected in the Schema. Some of them were observed by myself on a girl of twelve who had congestion of the right lung setting in within a few hours of the anæsthesia (*H. W.*, xxv. 64); and on a man, 30, who had blisters round his mouth, inside, on two occasions after being under gas; was troubled with drowsiness for weeks after, and had acneous spots on his face. Others are from the observations of Mr. Silk (*H. W.*, xxv. 462); and the rest are from provings recorded by Allen. Silk observed that females were very much more liable to ill effects than males. One of his patients, an epileptic girl, otherwise healthy, when he removed the face-piece, struggled to get her hands up, and afterwards described her feelings as "pain in the forehead where the aura commenced." In one epileptic patient (not Mr. Silk's) a fit actually did occur. Rhythmic movement of the arms or legs is a common occurrence. One prover had his piles cured as an incidental result of his experiments.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bell. (?). *Compare:* Nit. ac. In congestion, Ver. v.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Unusual exaltation of mind; most agreeable sensations and fancies; involuntary desire to laugh.—No command over himself.—Mental torture beyond endurance.—Mind extremely susceptible to suggestion.—After the giddiness, rapid rush of thoughts; afterwards unconsciousness.

2. **Head.**—On going into open air, vertigo and staggering to l.—Giddiness after palpitation.—A kind of waving of the head.—Numb feeling on head, spreading thence over body, before the paroxysms.—Aching in head and along spine as if they were asleep.—Headache after return of consciousness.

3. **Eyes.**—Widely dilated pupils.—Pupils first dilated, later contracted.—Protruding eyeballs.

4. **Ears.**— On waking from unconsciousness, voices of others seemed to come from a great distance; or to be in a whisper.

6. **Face.**—Face livid with unconsciousness.—Face swollen.—Blue lips, ears, face; afterwards face dusky.—Acne.—Jaws firmly clenched.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth and head feel numb, as though asleep.—Eruption of blisters round mouth inside.—Point of tongue thrust between teeth.

9. **Throat.**—Weakness and feeling of constriction in throat; dysphagia.

11. **Stomach.**—Pressure in epigastrium.—Nausea and vomiting on return of consciousness; next day a bilious attack.

13. **Anus.**—(Hæmorrhoidal pains from which he suffered entirely disappeared.)

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Involuntary micturition.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Erotic movements and sexual illusions.—Anæsthesia in a nursing woman brought on a bilious attack next day, and the infant was made ill.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Breathing: quick; thick and stertorous.—Suffocative feeling.—Cough with hæmoptysis.—Cough early morning.

18. **Chest.**—Great pain at chest; cough with hæmoptysis; **>** hot applications to chest; it seemed as if something which was obstructing the chest dropped down into stomach.—Sharp pain in front of chest, **<** lying on r. side.—R. chest congested and dull on percussion.

19. **Heart.**—Great lividity and tendency to faint (in a cardiac case).—Palpitation of heart, afterwards felt and heard in head.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Tension in sides of neck in region of carotids.—Drawing in neck, as though skin were contracted or cords shortened.—Sensation of drawing in muscles, esp. lumbar muscles.

24. **Generalities.**—In a patient suffering from valvular disease of the heart there was a more than usual degree of lividity during anæsthesia, and a tendency to syncope afterwards.—Rhythmic movement of arms or legs.—Opisthotonos, most common in females; much struggling.—Epileptic convulsion (in an epileptic) during the anæsthesia.—Pain in forehead where the aura commenced (in an epileptic under the gas).—Increased muscular rigor.—Muscular weakness.—Muscular pains in joints revived.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepy.—Drowsiness continued for weeks after the gas.—Screamed whenever she fell asleep.

27. **Fever.**—Coldness of feet and legs to knees between the paroxysms of consciousness.—Fever every afternoon from 3 to 6.—Delirium in evening.—Face covered with perspiration after return of consciousness.

Nitroso-muriaticum Acidum.

Nitro-muriatic Acid. Aqua Regia. (A mixture of Chloronitric Acid, Chloronitrous Acid, Chlorine and water :
$N_2O_2Cl_4 + H_2O + Cl_2 + NOCl$ in watery solution.
Prepared by mixing 18 parts of Nitric Acid with 82 parts of Muriatic Acid.) Dilution.

Clinical.—Anus, constricted. Constipation. Digestion, slow. *Gravel.* Mouth, sore. *Oxaluria.* Salivation, intermittent. Scurvy.

Characteristics.—*Nit. mur. ac.* has been proved in the lower dilutions and in the 30th ; and some experiments have been made by Dr. Scott (quoted *C. D. P.*), who acidulated his bath with the acid, and sponged his body with acidulated water. Sponging and bathing had the same effect, and I have marked his symptoms with (*b*) in the Schema. Scott noticed that the symptoms were more marked as the proportion of *Muriatic acid* was increased. Salivation and sore mouth and throat with dysphagia were produced in Scott and the provers. Scott noticed that the salivation was intermittent. Weakness was felt by all. Headache with drowsiness. Slow digestion. Pricking pains. Symptoms were < after eating and by exercise. *Nat. mur. ac.* has a clinical reputation in oxaluria and gravel.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Nervous irritation and restlessness (*b*).—Lowness, depression.

2. **Head.**—Headache and great sleepiness, < 1–3 p.m.—Frontal headache with dizziness.—Sensation in temples as if brain distended.—While leaning to l. side, sudden sticking ache in l. temple, preceded by twitching of anterior fibres of temporal muscle.—Sensation on rising from bed as if brain was all in occiput, making it feel heavy.

8. **Mouth.**—Odd sensation about gums, jaws, and teeth (*b*) ; gums somewhat reddened (*b*).—Pain in some parts of palate or mouth ; small superficial ulceration over inside of mouth and tongue ; excoriation ; with salivation and depression (*b*).—Salivation intermittent, no fœtor (*b*).—Large blister inside lower lip ; cannot help biting it.—Immediately a sense of pressure or fulness in parotid, submaxillary and sublingual glands (in the order named), with some increase of saliva, < l. side.—Extreme salivation, could not spit it out fast enough (soon after fluttering of heart).—Metallic, coppery taste (*b*).

9. **Throat.**—While writing at a very low table spasmodic, tremulous contractions in pharynx near levator palati muscles.—Pain on swallowing all down œsophagus, with burning there and in roof of mouth (*b*).

11. **Stomach.**—Evacuation of flatus and eructations.—Food took longer to digest than usual.

12. **Abdomen.**—On rising, sensation from l. hypochondrium to rectum as of desire for stool.—Slight colic in lower abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Sudden increase of secretion of bile.—Free, loose, yellowish, pappy stool, after breakfast.—Constipation ; 7 p.m. desire for stool, unable to pass anything owing to constriction of sphincter ani ; by pressing with finger at end of coccyx and pressing with abdominal muscles, a small amount of fæces evacuated.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urging in penis and bladder ; aching in hips, thighs, and small of back ; after a short delay some pale urine passed.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—The fumes caught her breath and produced inflammation of larynx and bronchi (nearly proved fatal).—Breathing easier than usual.

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation.—Fluttering at heart ; while eating ; while moving.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Whilst taking a cold bath catching pain in back muscles (r.).—Heavy pain in loins.

21. **Limbs.**—Sticking in various parts of limbs successively ; whilst walking.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Languid aching through hips and thighs (front) and small of back.

24. **Generalities.**—Weak, physically and mentally depressed.

26. **Sleep.**—Slept unusually well and felt better for it.—Sleepy with headache.

27. **Fever.**—Chill passing upward ; while sitting near stove.—Slight feverishness.—Perspiration increased, often to a great extent.

Nitrum, *see* Kali Nitricum.

Nuphar Luteum.

Small Yellow Pond Lily. *N. O.* Nymphæaceæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Cholerine. Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Headache. Impotence. Psoriasis. Rhus poisoning. Seminal emissions. Typhoid fever.

Characteristics.—*Nuphar l.*, the Yellow Pond Lily, was proved by Pitet, and many of his symptoms have been clinically confirmed. Most marked was a *yellow* diarrhœa coming on in the early hours of the morning. With the diarrhœa is great exhaustion. *Nuph.* has cured many cases of diarrhœa so characterised, and even cases of typhoid fever. Another marked feature of the proving was the excessive depression of the male generative system ; and *Nuph.* has done good work in analogous conditions, and headaches associated therewith. The diarrhœa was < 4 to 6 a.m. ; < after the least excess of any kind. Weakness and itching were < evening. Walking = painful

shocks in hams ; and pain in flank, which was > by pressure. < Day after coitus.

Relations.—*Compare :* Early morning diarrhœa, Sul., Nat. sul., Rumex, Pod. Sexual debility, Gels., Con., Dig., Nat. m., Chi.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Impatient of slightest contradiction.—Excessive moral sensibility, acute pain on witnessing sufferings of animals.

2. **Head.**—Heaviness of head.—Bruised shaking in brain.—Dull pains in front part of base of brain on level of orbits.—Bruised, painful shocks, r. anterior side of brain on walking.—Lancination in r. and l. anterior lobes of brain.—Headaches attending depressed states of generative organs.—(Pityriasis capitis very much aggravated, with much itching and falling out of the hair).

3. **Eyes.**—When standing in sun brilliant sparks filled field of vision, converging from circumference to centre (an old symptom revived, and subsequently reproduced frequently, esp. after hard coughing).

8. **Mouth.**—Sweetish taste.—Tongue white ; mouth pasty.

11. **Stomach.**—Painful sensation of weariness in stomach ; digestion slow ; wind colic, < early morning, with liquid, sour-smelling stools ; with sexual weakness and pollutions ; < after coitus.—Exhaustion in epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Colicky pains all round waist ; < 5 to 7 a.m.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Smarting and burning at anus after every stool.—Stitches as from needles in rectum, above anus.—Soft stools preceded by some colic for several days ; or painless diarrhœa.—Yellow diarrhœa, esp. very early in morning (4 to 6 a.m.).—Stools : liquid, yellow, fetid.—Much exhaustion with stools ; sense of exhaustion in epigastric region.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine deposits copious reddish sand, which is hard and adheres to the vessel.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Entire absence of erections and desire ; voluptuous ideas which fill imagination do not cause erections.—Penis retracted, scrotum relaxed.—Diminution of lascivious thoughts and desires for some days ; opposite effect during succeeding days.—Weakening nocturnal emissions while convalescing from typhoid.—Involuntary losses during sleep, at stool, and when urinating, with complete absence of erections ; inability to effect coitus ; weakness ; impaired digestion ; pale, languid.—Lancinations in r. testicle ; in l. testicle ; with pains at extremity of penis.

18. **Chest.**—Pain behind sternum, when running, as though subjacent organs violently shaken.

20. **Back.**—Dull pain in l. lower lumbar region.—When walking painful stitch to flank, > by pressure.—Sensitive on renal region.

21. **Limbs.**—Weakness and loss of power in limbs, < evening.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Lupus on arms.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Prickings back of l. thigh.—Constant restlessness and fatigue of legs.—Lancinations in plantar surface of r. great toe.

25. **Skin.**—Violent itching.—On different parts of body red blotches, tolerably regular in outline, ovoid or circular, prominent and covered with little silvery white scales ; violent itching, < evening ; as eruption disappeared, scales ceased to be reproduced, and skin at place of each blotch

became pale red or yellowish.—(*Rhus tox* poisoning; relieved pain and swelling and hastened recovery.)—Psoriasis; pityriasis capitis.

Nux Juglans, *see* Juglans Regia.

Nux Moschata.

Myristica fragrans. M. officinalis. M. moschata. Nutmeg. *N. O.* Myristicaceæ. Tincture of powdered seeds deprived of the Mace. [This is the official direction. But it would be well to make a tincture of the nut with the Mace, as some symptoms of Mace are included. Also a fresh nut and fresh plant tincture should be prepared and tested.]

Clinical.—Abortion. Apoplexy. Asthma, hysteric. Brain, softening of; infantile affections of. Catalepsy. Chilblains. Cholerine. Clairaudience. Clairvoyance. Convulsions. Cough. *Debility.* Deltoid rheumatism. Dysmenia. Dyspepsia. *Eructations. Eyes, sight weak.* Fainting. *Flatulence.* Freckles. Frost-bite. Gastralgia. Hæmorrhage. Headache. Head, convulsive movement of. Hiccough. Hoarseness. Hysteria. Intermittent fever. Locomotor ataxy. Lumbago. Marasmus. Menopause. Menorrhagia. Menses, suppressed Metrorrhagia. Mind, affections of. Pelvis, congestion of. *Perspiration, bloody; hysterical.* Pregnancy, complaints of. Ptosis. Puerperal convulsions. Renal colic. Rheumatism. *Sleep, overpowering.* Speech, defective. Stammering. Strangury. Toothache. Turpentine, effects of. Typhoid, hæmorrhage in. Uterus, prolapse of. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Nux mosch.* is one of the many examples of powerfully poisonous and medicinal substances used as common articles of food. The Nutmeg has a popular repute for putting off the menstrual period or else for bringing it on; as a remedy for diarrhœa, and also for boils. It is the use of ground Nutmeg for these purposes that has led to many cases of poisoning, and has supplied a large number of the symptoms of the Schema. *Nux m.* is one of the most profoundly active of psychical remedies in the Materia Medica, producing states of exaltation resembling hysteria, and the mesmeric state with exalted senses and consciousness of double personality. A case reported by Stonham (*M. H. R.*, xl. 494) brings this out. A dark-haired young man ate two nutmegs one morning. In afternoon was exhilarated, able to do more than usual, to argue on any subject. At dinner mouth dry, great thirst, felt he could not drink enough to quench it. After dinner, head felt strange as if in a dream; but he joined a small musical party, as he had intended. *He seemed to be two persons, and his real, conscious self seemed to be watching his other self playing.* He could not play well, and had to desist. He seemed lost, and when spoken to would come to himself with a start. Hearing for distant sounds much more acute than usual. A woman who ate several nutmegs with the idea of bringing on abortion had the hallucination that she had *two heads.* A. P. Williamson records (*N.Y. Med. Times*, October, 1882) one case of a woman who took grated nutmeg for diarrhœa. After second dose of half nutmeg head

felt queer and dizzy, then head felt large, could not reply to questions, though eyes were open and seemed to understand. Pupils dilated, eyes staring, face pale, respiration laboured. Semi-conscious and had to be shouted at, but relapsed into semi-consciousness. Pulse at first small or rapid, but during unconscious period, irregular, fuller, and weak. When consciousness first returned kept hands to her head "to prevent it falling off"; was obliged to move her head with her hands, "it being too large and heavy for her body." Her chest felt as if in a vice. For some days was unable to use words properly, frequently obliged to stop in middle of a sentence and change it entirely from not being able to use appropriate words. Exaltation of the senses and sensibilities runs through the remedy. One hypersensitive patient to whom I gave a single dose of *Nux m.* 30, said it seemed to put a coat of cotton wool over her. The senses of sight and touch are exalted in the same way as hearing. The mental disturbance may take all the protean forms of hysteria and even mania. Vanishing of thought. One man had complete loss of memory of his past life, and did not recover it for a week. The sensorium is disturbed as much as the mind, and a state of staggering, helpless drunkenness is induced. Connected with this are the sleep symptoms of *Nux m.*, which give the leading keynote of the remedy—*Drowsiness*. *Nux m.* is needed for drowsiness more frequently than *Opium* itself. When any complaint causes drowsiness or is accompanied by drowsiness, *Nux m.* must be considered; and if in addition there is chilliness and thirstlessness, *Nux m.* must be given. For *Nux m.* is a chilly medicine, **<** by cold and damp, **>** by warmth (with one or two exceptions). *Chilliness* may be considered the second keynote. But quite as important is the third—*Dryness*. The dryness may be only sensation, or it may be actual as well. Dryness of the mouth and tongue (usually, but not always, *without thirst*); tongue so dry it adheres to the roof of the mouth. Neurotic patients who always awaken with a very dry mouth and tongue. "The *saliva seems thick, like cotton.* (I cured with *Nux m.* 30 a very bad case of indigestion with acne in a youth who had this symptom). Eyes dry; too dry to close the lids. The skin is dry; and *Nux m.* is suited to people who readily perspire. Another keynote is *tendency to fainting*. This is allied to the drowsiness, sudden loss of memory, and vanishing of ideas. Persons who easily faint away; from sight of blood; from standing (as to have a dress tried on); and those who have faintness or fainting during or associated with evacuations; these are likely to want *Nux m.* One or more of the above conditions will be present in the majority of cases needing *Nux m.*; but there are few remedies which have more of the *striking and peculiar* symptoms, the value of which Hahnemann was the first to perceive, than this remedy, and when these are present (or the well-marked conditions of **<** and **>**) they will be sufficient indication independently of those mentioned. Here are some *Sensations:* As if drunk. Limbs as if floating in the air. Forehead as if as large again. Forehead as if pushed out. As if brain struck against side of head. Brain as if loose. Objects appear much too large. Pain as of a rough body in Eustachian tube. Pricking as of electric sparks on cheek. As if

wind incarcerated in stomach. As if a piece of bacon were in throat. As if food had formed itself into lumps in stomach. As if a piece of wood stretched across small of back were pressing from within out. As if heart would be squeezed off. As if something grasped heart. As if heart were beating in a vacuum. As if it were difficult to move tongue. As if blood were rushing to heart, and then all over body. As if left shoulder contained lead. As if a string were tied round arms. As of a grasping hand in upper arm. Pains as if bruised, sprained, wrenched ; as if bones smashed. As if electrified. Pressure, throbbing, drawing, burning, are all common sensations. The *sensitiveness* of *Nux m.* comes out in the soreness of parts lain on. The use of Nutmeg as a condiment has doubtless its origin in the fact that *Nux m.* is specifically related to weak digestion. It is indicated in conditions of excessive flatulence, and when the smallest excess in eating or drinking sets up indigestion. The domestic use in menstrual irregularities has also a specific foundation. "Irregularity" is the chief note of the remedy here. Much bearing-down pain ; blood dark. Uterine prolapse and displacements have been remedied by it, and threatened abortion warded off. In pregnancy, labour, the puerperal state (convulsions, head jerked forward), it has a large sphere. There is a cough occurring only when warm in bed, or < then. In constipation with drowsiness, *Nux m.* is as often indicated as *Opium.* Faintness during or after stool is a great indication. *Nux m.* is also hæmorrhoidal and hæmorrhagic. Protruding piles. Hæmorrhage of typhus ; fetid flatus. Incontinence of urine. The hæmorrhages of *Nux m.* are dark. All kinds of spasms and convulsions are developed in the provings. Catalepsy. Clairvoyant state : answers questions accurately quite out of her sphere, and on returning to consciousness knows nothing about it. Jactitation of muscles, chorea, jerks in inner parts in muscles ; recovers with a start. Paralysis ; with spasms and trembling ; of tongue ; eyelids ; œsophagus. Locomotor ataxy excited by cold and wet. Puffiness, swellings, dropsy of outer parts. Buzzing sensation with numbness of hands and feet. The symptoms are < by touch. Pressure > some symptoms and < others. Lying on parts = soreness. Riding in carriage = headache ; water-brash ; backache. Rest > headache ; < bellyache ; backache ; rheumatism. Raising head from pillow = deathly sickness. Lying down < head. < On side lain on. Stitches in spleen = bending double. Motion <. Shaking head <. Walking < ; (> palpitation). Many symptoms appear in the morning. Drowsy by day. Dry mouth < evening and night. Diarrhœa < night. Heat > ; hot summer < (summer complaint of children) ; hot weather = loose feeling in brain. Heat of bed < or = cough. Warmth of room = hands to feel as if frozen. Warmth > other symptoms. Open air <. Walking against wind = hoarseness. < Damp, wet weather ; cold weather ; getting wet ; before a shower ; washing. A bath = check of menstrual flow. < After eating and drinking ; after cold drink. Drinking = dry cough ; colic. Drinking beer = strangury. Brandy = electrifying effect. Milk = diarrhœa. Alcohol <. Eating a little too much = headache. *Nux m.* is *suited to :* Children. Women. Pregnant women. Persons with cool, dry

skin, who do not easily perspire. Weakness of old age. Dyspepsia of old people. Constitutions with stiff, straight hair rather than crisp and curly. Delicate constitutions. Hydrogenoid constitution. P. P. Wells (*Med. Adv.*, xxi. 84) says that "in brain affections of infantile life—in the stupor, insensibility, and unconquerable desire to sleep—whether in idiopathic affections of the brain or in those occuring during cholera infantum—*Nux m.* is one of the most precious remedies in the materia medica." J. C. White (*H. P.*, xvii. 326) gives a striking instance of *Nux m.* headache > by *hard pressure* in a man convalescing from a severe gunshot-wound of the head. He wanted the nurse to "bear her whole weight on it." With the headache was rapid, anxious breathing, as if he could not get air enough and the "wind would be shut off." *Nux m.* always relieved it. The 3x was first given, then a higher potency.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Lauro., Gels., Nux, Op., Zn., Val. *It antidotes:* Ars., Lauro., Rhodo., Lead colic, Turpentine, Alcohol, bad yeasty beer. *Compatible:* Lyc., Nux, Puls., Rhus, Stram., Ant. t. *Compare:* Myristica sebifera (boils and suppuration). Hysterical temperament, Ign. (Nux m. has excessive dryness of mouth). Rheumatism of left deltoid, Mg. c., Ferr. (right deltoid, Sang.). Prolapsus uteri, Æsc. h., Sep., Plat., Lil., Murex, Nux, Pod., Pul., Sep. All ailments accompanied by sleepiness, Ant. t., Op. Loss of memory, Anac., Lac c., Lyc. Does not recognise well-known streets, Can. i., Lach., Camph. bro. Dry mouth, Agar., Lach. Dry throat without thirst, Puls. Soreness of parts lain on, Bapt., Pyr. Distress in stomach while eating or immediately after, K. bi. Epidemic in autumn, white, fetid stools, Colch. Leucorrhœa in place of menses, Cocculus. Physometra, Bro., Lyc., Lac c. Sudden hoarseness from walking against wind, Euphras., Hep. Cough during pregnancy, Con. (of menstrual period, Lach.). Effects of getting wet; damp weather; lying in damp places, Nat. s., Rhod., Rhus; of cold, moist winds, Ars., Calc., Dulc. (cold, dry winds, Aco., Bry.). Effect of riding in carriage, Coccul. < Lying on painful side (Puls. < on painless). Pressure and pushing towards genitals, Nat. m., Bell., Sep., Sul. Head tends to fall to left (Lac d. to right). Faintness during or associated with evacuations, Apis, Pul., Spi., Ver. (faintness with scanty stools, Crot. t., Dulc., Ox. ac., Pet., Sars., Sul. Drowsiness with headache, Bruc., Gins., Gels. (difficult to keep eyes open), Heracl., Sul. Sinking immediately after meals, Ars., Cin., Lyc. Bar sensation, Hæmatox. (across chest. Nux m. has removed "Sensation of bar across abdomen, with ends projecting out at back like a bar." Arsen. has also acted curatively in a similar sensation). Bloody sweat, Nux, Lyc., Calc., Lach., Arn. Cannot sweat, Staph. Nipples retracted, Sars. < Working in water, Calc. Drink = cough (Caust., drink > cough). Nausea on raising head from pillow, Bry. Throat dry without thirst (Merc. mouth moist with thirst). Fainting, Mosch. Grasped heart, Cact., Lil. t.

Causation.—Fright. Mental exertion. Suppressed eruption. Bath (suppressed menses). Over-eating. Milk. Bad beer. Alcohol.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Weeping mood with burning in eyes and lachrymation.—Fickleness, with desire sometimes for one thing, at others for something else.—Great inclination to laugh, to make a jest of everything, esp. when in open air, sometimes with a stupid look, as if imbecile.—Incessant flow of facetious ideas.—Everything about him seemed ludicrous.—Humour grave and gay alternately.—Mentally excited and exhilarated.—Facility of arguing.—After dining, head felt strange as if in a dream.—Seemed to be two persons, his real conscious self seemed to be watching his other self playing (piano).—Could not play well, struck false notes, and was obliged to give it up.—Seemed lost when spoken to, and would come to himself with a start.—Transient loss of memory, but a perfect consciousness of all that I said or did.—Surroundings seem changed; fanciful, dreamy images; does not recognise well-known streets.—Weakness of memory; loss of memory.—Entirely lost memory of his past life.—Hallucination that she has two heads.—Sense of impending dissolution; besought me piteously not to let her die.—Slowness of apprehension, dizziness, difficult conception.—Want of ideas, as from absence of mind; vanishing of thoughts in reading, disposition to go to sleep.—Dulness of senses, thoughtlessness, with slowly returning consciousness.—Dementia and mental alienation (idiocy).—Mania, with odd speeches and ridiculous gestures.—Delirium with violent vertigo, improper talk, loud tone and voice and total sleeplessness.—The least exertion or mental excitement = somnolence.—Unable to use words properly; frequently obliged to stop in middle of a sentence and change it entirely from not being able to use appropriate words.

2. **Head.**—Confusion and pressive heaviness in head, and esp. in forehead.—Reeling (while walking in open air).—Head seemed whirling round; eyes starting from head.—Staggering, with anguish, rigidity of body and giddiness (and insensibility).—Vertigo, as from drunkenness, with delirium and mumbling, giddiness or insensibility.—Emptiness and faint feeling at 5.30 p.m.—Head drops forward while sitting.—Headache, as from indigestion, esp. after breakfast.—Pressive headache, with heaviness and confusion of head.—Affections of the temples, headaches with very dry mouth and no desire for water.—Pain in head, esp. in temples, with internal heat, and a sensation of wavering in brain on moving head.—Sounds as if chains were in her head.—Pains mostly in occiput; if touched there says it touches her brain.—Says, "Oh, don't you hear my brains crack?" jumps with an outcry of pain and says, "Oh, don't you hear them?" (the brains).—Sensation as if brain were striking against skull, with sleepiness after a meal; < from cold, > from warmth and heat.—Sensitiveness of head as from soreness, esp. sensitive to slightest touch in a draught of air (wind); < in cold and from lying down, > from hard pressure and from external heat.—Violent, constricting, burning, stinging pains over r. eye, with red face, compression of lips and jaws; when attacks are most intense, unconsciousness, immobility of l. leg; face swelled; speech lost; continually moving his hand to painful place; head convulsively drawn from one side to the other, distorts his face.—Headache and drowsiness with great debility and pain in pericardium; salt taste and indigestion (A. E. Small).—Head feels full, expanded; as if it would burst.—Headache from inward heat, with burning.—Head seemed bulky

and rolled around uncontrollably; had to support (or move) it with both hands.—Head tends to fall to l.; moves convulsively from side to side; from before backward.—Complaints < by shaking head; by raising head from pillow. — Painful sensitiveness of temple to touch. — Pressive and pulsative headache, esp. above l. eye.—Painless pulsation in head with fear to go to sleep.—Sensation as if all vessels pulsating, esp. on head, a throbbing, pressing pain confined to small spots, chiefly to l. supra-orbital ridge.—Severe tearing in (l.) occiput towards nape of neck.—The headache is generally felt after a meal, and more particularly after breakfast or after overloading the stomach (in the slightest degree).

3. **Eyes.**—Dryness of eyes, and sensation of dryness, which impedes movements of lids.—In evening it is difficult to read by artificial light.—Blindness then fainting.—Profuse lachrymation and burning pains in eyes.—Tension round eyes and in lids.—Sensation of fulness in eyes, with contraction of pupils.—Pulsating, pressing pain on a small spot over l. eye.—Illusions of vision: objects appear too distant, too large, or too small.—Sees two objects instead of one.—Weakness of sight.—Blue rings around eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Otalgia, with shooting pains (stinging pain, r. ear).—Pain in Eustachian tube, as if caused by a rough body, on a change of weather, and esp. on approach of rain or wind.—Hearing for distant sounds increased; heard people talking in a low voice in a passage outside his room, which would have been quite inaudible ordinarily.—Struck false notes on playing piano.—Over-sensitiveness of hearing.—Buzzing in ears; as if stopped.—(Tinnitus preventing sleep.—R. T. C.)

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing; early in morning.—Oversensitiveness to smell; loss of smell.—Catarrh < in cold, damp weather.—Nose-bleed, blood usually dark, black.—Obstruction of nose, sometimes semi-lateral (esp. l.).

6. **Face.**—Paleness of face, and blue circle round eyes.—Heat in face with slight redness of cheeks.—Expression: agonised; hippocratic; singular; silly, and occasionally would give a diabolic grin.—Lips: swollen and sticking together; burning.—Drawing mouth awry.—Pustules with hard red borders on chin.—Compression of jaws.—Cannot close jaws; as if paralysed.—Sensation of swelling throughout the l. side of the face, with burning pricking, as from electric fluid.—Freckles in face.

7. **Teeth.**—Painfulness of teeth while eating (dry bread).—Shooting and tearing pains in teeth, extending as far as ears and temples, with lancinations in teeth, on sucking them, and < of pains from cold air and contact.—Nightly tearing in teeth, with inability to close jaws, which are as if paralysed.—Shooting pains in teeth, < by external heat.—Toothache produced by damp evening air, with compressive pains (as if grasped by forceps) in teeth, and pains in nape of neck; teeth feel as if loose; warm water > the pains.—Toothache of pregnant women > by warmth.—Toothache, after labour with the hands in water, or in consequence of a chill.—Shocks in molar teeth after drinking cold water.—Toothache from washing, from cold, from damp, cold air.—Teeth blunted (dull), as if covered with lime.—Bleeding of gums readily.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness, and sensation of dryness in mouth (of the tongue and lips, extending to the throat), without thirst.—Very dry mouth, so dry that the tongue may adhere to roof of mouth, but no desire for water, rather an aversion to it (opp. *Merc.*, which has tongue very moist, perhaps dripping

with saliva, yet there is great thirst.)—Sensation as if soft palate was rolling or curling up on itself from tip to base.—Fetid breath.—Saliva seems like cotton.—Abundant accumulation of thick mucus and of saliva in mouth.—Paralysis of the tongue, speech difficult; indistinct.—Sensation of torpor in tongue, on being touched, as if made of leather.—Dryness and sensation of dryness in tongue.—Tongue coated white (with mucus).—Aphthæ.—Swelling of mucous follicles under tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Great dryness and sensation of dryness in throat (without thirst), with scraping.—Difficulty of deglutition as from paralysis of throat.

10. **Appetite.**—Taste in mouth, as after eating much salt.—Clammy (pappy) taste, or taste of chalk in mouth.—Hunger and immoderate appetite (thirst diminished), esp. towards noon.—Thirst, excessive, cannot drink enough.—Diminution of appetite and prompt satiety.—Absence of thirst.—Dejection and uneasiness after a meal.—Weak digestion and stomach (esp. in the aged).—< After eating and drinking.

11. **Stomach.**—Acrid risings (debility; scraping eructations) shortly after a meal.—Nausea from motion of a carriage; from irritation of pessaries.—Nausea and vomiting during pregnancy.—Deathly nausea if her head were raised from pillow.—Nausea and vomiting with inclination to sleep.—Irritation of stomach from over-taxed mental powers.—Sufferings, esp. pains in head, < after a meal (esp. breakfast).—Fulness of stomach, with impeded respiration.—Sensation of heat, and of burning pain in stomach.—Inflation of stomach.—Crawling from pit of stomach to throat.—Cramps in stomach, with very weak digestion.—Pressure in stomach, as from incarceration of flatus.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pressure in liver, as if caused by hard and pointed bodies.—Swelling of liver; heaviness in the region of liver; swelling of spleen.—Sensation of weight in hypochondria and upper abdomen.—Rumbling in abdomen.—Colic with tearing pains.—Colic pain in abdomen immediately after eating and < after drinking, only during day, with dry mouth and thirstlessness.—Inflation of abdomen, with nausea, and digging in umbilical region.—Abdomen enormously distended; after meals.—Sore pain and distension round abdomen, with aching and numbness round anus, and burning pain just above anus, < at night, with piles that discharge mucus only, a bearing-down of both anus and womb with vaginal cuttings; much numbness of lower back and palpitation of heart (cured, R. T. C.).—Cutting pains (in abdomen and screwing pain around the navel), as from worms, with drowsiness.—Nocturnal sufferings from flatulence, which disturb or prevent sleep.—Lump in hypogastrium (with uterine complaints).

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Soft, sluggish fæces, difficult to evacuate.—Rectum inactive.—Diarrhœa from weakness, or in consequence of a chill.—Bloody, putrid diarrhœa (in typhus fever).—Diarrhœa, like fried eggs, with complete absence of appetite (in children).—Diarrhœa of undigested substances (with fainting).—Violent diarrhœa with cramps all over abdomen and great faintness (agg., R. T. C.)—Summer complaint—summer diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa, with want of appetite and drowsiness (in summer) in children.—Mucous diarrhœa, as from worms.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Burning and incisive pains when urinating.—Renal colic and discharge of calculi.—Painful strangury.—Urine with a violet-like smell.—Renal colic.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Absence of sexual desire.—Weakness of genital functions.—Absence of erections, even while indulging in voluptuous thoughts.—Desire with relaxed organs.—Inclined to coitus but erections weak and of short duration.—Flow of prostatic fluid.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia irregular (sometimes too early, then again too late).—Before catamenia : sacral pains and lassitude, with pressure in the stomach, water-brash, and hepatic pains.—During catamenia : sensation of a general bearing down towards the hypogastrium, and drawing in limbs.—During a hæmorrhage from uterus or menstruation, pressure in abdomen, drawing down into the legs from navel.—Spasmodic, false labour pains.—Threatening miscarriage.—Pain of uterus from pessary.—Flatulent distension of uterus.—Leucorrhœa in place of menses.—Flatus from vagina.—Metrorrhagia ; menorrhagia ; blood thick and dark.—Menses preceded by pain in small of back as if a piece of wood, stretched across there, were pressing from within out.—Suppressed catamenia.—Breasts too small, and without milk.—Nipples retracted.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice tremulous.—Altered voice ; hoarseness.—Hoarseness and catarrh.—Sudden hoarseness, when walking against the wind.—Cough, with pain in chest, as if raw.—Cough with great soreness in the larynx or the chest.—Dry cough, with suspended respiration after a chill in the water.—Cough with or without expectoration when becoming warm in bed in evening, or when becoming warm from working.—Cough **<**, or only, when becoming warm in bed.—Hæmoptysis.—Cough during pregnancy.—Cough with expectoration of blood.—Dyspnœa.—Shortness of breath, esp. after a meal.—Obstructed respiration.—Difficult inhalation ; hysteric asthma.

18. **Chest.**—Contraction of throat like strangulation.—Oppression of chest, generally coming from epigastrium.—Fulness and distressing sensation of a load on chest.—Burning in chest ; peculiar dead feeling and swelling.—Stitches in chest ; tightness, spitting of blood.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Palpitation of heart, sometimes with attacks of fainting (followed by sleep).—Quivering of heart.—Trembling, fluttering of heart, as from fright, fear, or sadness.—Paroxysms of palpitation after midnight as if heart were stopping and then beating violently, with loud belching, **>** drinking hot water and keeping warm ; must walk about.—Oppression of heart extends to throat.—Feeling of rush of blood to heart, and thence to head and all over body.—Hysteria cordis.—Heart felt as if beating in a vacuum.—Feels as if her head would burst and her heart would be squeezed off.—Sensation as if something grasped heart.—Pulse small, slow, and weak.—Pulse accelerated.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Drawing in muscles of nape, caused by damp air.—Neck so weak, head drops forward on chest.—Contusive pain in loins or back (as if broken or bruised).—Pain in small of back when riding in a carriage.—Bruised pain at side of lumbar vertebræ.—Great pressure in back, from within out, during menses.—Lassitude in loins and knees.—Tabes dorsalis.

21. **Limbs.**—Drawing in limbs, esp. during repose, as after a chill.—Numbness in all limbs.—Sensation as if limbs floating in the air.—Pains in limbs and joints, and other symptoms in cold (damp) weather.—The symptoms are **<** by cold air and **>** by external heat.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Bad smell under arms and between breasts of women.—Rheumatism of l. shoulder.—In arms, creeping from below.—Steady drawing from fingers to shoulders.—As if a string tied round arms.—Cold hands as if frozen, with buzzing in hands on entering a room.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Great lassitude, esp. in loins and knees, as after a long journey, with inclination to sleep.—Pain in r. knee, as if sprained, esp. when moving and going up stairs.—Terrible pain in both legs as if bones smashed to pieces.—Dull pain in periosteum of r. tibia.—Feeling in calves as from a blow.—Cramp : in calves before going to sleep ; in feet with inward burning.—Feet cold with appearance of menses.—Soles always wet.—Buzzing sensation in all toes as if frost-bitten, esp. metatarso-phalangeal joints, it spreads over soles to heels, with pain as if bruised from jumping.

24. **Generalities.**—Digging and pressive pains, which pass from place to place, occupy only a small space, continue but a few moments, and soon return.—Rheumatic pains (from cold, damp air).—The pains come in points all over body, and are **<** on l. side (obs., R.T.C.).—Loss of sensation in different parts.—Apprehensive of paralysis (cured).—Creeping sensations down the limbs.—Fainting fits.—Hysterical paroxysms.—Convulsions (of children).—Convulsions : epileptic, with consciousness ; children, with diarrhœa ; catalepsy.—Anæmia.—Marasmus of children.—Sensation of dryness in inner parts ; buzzing, humming, or "funny feeling" in body ; dryness of skin.—**<** In the open air ; in cold air, in cold and wet weather ; when the weather changes, whether from dry and pleasant to wet, or *vice versâ*, until it becomes settled ; in wet weather ; in windy weather ; lying on painful side.—**>** In the room ; air being warm ; in dry weather.—Coldness and fainting with pains ; esp. headache.—Faints easily, from sight of blood, from standing (trying on dress).—Excessively painful sensitiveness of whole body ; even on lying on a soft couch, every part which is undermost soon becomes painful.—Great agitation of muscular system.—Lassitude and necessity to lie down after the slightest fatigue.—Apoplexy.—Great lassitude, esp. in loins and knees, as after a long journey, with inclination to sleep.

25. **Skin.**—Cold and dry skin, with but slight tendency to perspire.—Cold skin over whole body ; skin very sensitive to cold, moist air.—Chilblains.—Old patch of psoriasis on metacarpal aspect of thumb goes away (R. T. C.).—Bluish spots on the skin.—Acne.—Freckles.

26. **Sleep.**—Affections accompanied by a desire to sleep and a tendency to faint away.—Great sleepiness with all complaints, particularly with pains.—Starting in sleep, but does not always awake.—Starting in sleep like electric shocks with nightmare.—Dreams : of falling from high places ; of being pursued.—Great drowsiness.—Coma somnolentum and heaviness.—Complaints causing sleepiness.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse accelerated.—Great sensibility to cold air, which soon occasions shivering, with paleness of face.—Frequent shivering.—State of chilliness, as when suddenly cooled after perspiring, with pain in nape of neck and in all the bones.—Chilliness without thirst.—Chilliness whenever uncovering oneself, and chilliness in open, esp. wet, air ; at once **>** in warm room.—Chilliness in evening with great drowsiness.—Chilliness and drowsiness predominate.—Heat without thirst ; want of perspiration ; no thirst.—Heat in face and hands in morning, with hypochondriac mood and thirstless-

ness and dryness of mouth and throat.—Intermittent fever with sleepiness and dryness of mouth and throat with thirstlessness.—Double tertian fever, with inclination to sleep, tongue white, rattling in throat, sanguineous expectoration, and moderate thirst, during heat.—Malignant fever, with putrid or colliquative diarrhœa.—Perspiration scanty, but at times red like blood.—Bloody sweat ; hysterical.

Nux Vomica.

Strychnos nux vomica. Poison nut. *N. O.* Loganiaceæ. Tincture and Trituration of imported seeds.

Clinical.—*Acne rosacea. Alcoholism. Amaurosis. Amblyopia. Anger, effects of. Apoplexy. Asthma. Bilious attack. Biliousness. Bladder, affections of. Bone, nodes on. Brain, affections of. Breath, sour.* Carriage-sickness. Catarrh. *Clavus. Cold. Colic. Constipation. Convulsions. Cough. Cramp. Delirium. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Emissions.* Epilepsy. *Erotomania. Eyes, affections of ; gouty inflammation of.* Gall-stones. *Gastrodynia. Gout. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hernia.* Hydrocele. *Hypochondriasis. Impotence. Intermittent fever.* Lisping. *Liver disorders. Locomotor ataxy. Lumbago.* Masturbation. *Muscæ volitantes. Myelitis.* Night-blindness. *Nightmare. Nose, affections of.* Nymphomania. *Paralysis ; spastic.* Paraphimosis. *Pregnancy, affections of ;* spurious. *Pylorus, disease of.* Renal calculi. Sea-sickness. Sexual perversion. *Sleep, abnormal. Speech, disordered. Spermatorrhœa.* Strabismus. *Taste, disordered. Tea, effects of. Tenesmus. Tobacco habit. Tongue, affections of. Trachea, affections of. Urethra, spasm of. Urine, frequent passing of.* Uterus, prolapse of. Vagina, prolapse of. *Vertigo. Waterbrash.* Worms. *Yawning.*

Characteristics.—*Strychnos nux vomica* is a moderate-sized tree native of the Coromandel Coast and Cochin China. The fruit is very like an orange in appearance and contains numerous seeds of flattened circular outline, about the size of a halfpenny, ash-grey in colour, covered with fine silky hairs. The seeds are intensely bitter, owing to the presence of *Strychnia* and *Brucia* which exist in the seeds together with certain peculiar acids ; but the pulp is innocuous and is said to be eaten by birds. If nitric acid be added to the seeds a deep orange-yellow colour is produced. The wood of the tree is very bitter. It is used in India in cases of intermittent fever and snake-bites. A decoction of the leaves is used externally in rheumatism (abridged from *Treas. of Bot.*). Under *Brucea antidysenterica* I have told how the bark of the tree was imported into Europe in mistake for *Angustura*. The tree from which the *Ignatia* "beans" are obtained is unknown, but it is not doubted to be a *Strychnos ;* the seeds actually contain a larger proportion of *Strychnia* than those of *Nux vomica*. The difference in the character of the two remedies proves the wisdom of Hahnemann's method of studying medicines. If there was nothing more than the chemistry of the drugs to go by *Ignatia* and *Nux vomica* might be used indifferently ; with the knowledge Hahnemann has given us of their characteristic features they are seldom even thought of in connection with the same case.—In the cases of poisoning with *Nux*, the most marked feature is the spasms and convulsions which cause death by arresting respiratory movements. "Convulsions with

consciousness." "Spasms with tetanic rigidity of nearly all the muscles of the body, with interruption of a few minutes, during which the muscles were relaxed; the pulse became soft and the patient recovered consciousness and speech; the spasm was *renewed by the slightest touch*, though at times it would immediately *cease* when the patient was *tightly grasped*, or the elbow was straightened up." "During the spasms evident relief was afforded by forcible extension of the body." In the case of two persons, a man and wife, who both took the poison, the reporter says: "As the convulsions came on the heads were drawn back, there was spasmodic clenching of teeth, heels fixed to the ground, eyes as if protruding from their sockets, and both, curiously enough, kept exclaiming, 'Hold me! Hold me!' although there was a person on either side of each." One of the patients afterwards said that if a fire had been lit under him he could not have moved, although at the same time he kept crying, "Hold me!" "Convulsions came on beginning with slight twitchings in muscles of lower extremities." "Convulsions with red face and closed eyes." The general effect of the spasms was to cause opisthotonos and throwing back of the head, though in some the body was spasmodically drawn sideways. The tetanus of *Nux* differs from traumatic or idiopathic tetanus in that the spasms of the former are less continuous, do not invariably begin with the muscles of the jaws, but preferably in the lower extremities, and are not accompanied by rise of temperature. "*Spasm*" is the first keynote of *Nux* and the second is "*exaggerated sensitiveness.*" Both are brought to the front in the poisoning cases, and the provings bring out their developments in almost all regions of the body. The spasms affect all the voluntary muscles of the body and the involuntary muscles as well —œsophagus, stomach, intestines, uterus, bladder, rectum, and the spasms and irritability go through the pathogenesis. There is irritability of bladder and rectum at the same time; constant urging and desire and very little passed; prolapse of rectum with constipation; or there may be incontinence of both urine and fæces. Uterine bearing down and prolapse; cramps at menstrual periods and pressure on bladder and rectum. The *irritability* and *excessive sensitiveness* of *Nux* depicted in the tetanic seizures and drawn facial expression applies to mind as well as body. *Nux* is especially *suited to:* (1) Very particular, zealous persons, inclined to get angry and excited, or of a spiteful, malicious disposition. (2) Ardent persons; or disposed to anger, spite, or deception; always irritable or impatient. (3) Nervous, melancholic people, troubled with indigestion; venous constitution with tendency to hæmorrhoids. (4) Thin, irritable, choleric persons with dark hair, who make great mental exertion or lead a sedentary life. (5) Vigorous persons of dry habit, tense fibre, ardent and irascible temperament and tenacious disposition. (6) Bilious temperament. (7) Persons addicted to wine, coffee, or pepper and condiments, who live a sedentary life with much mental exertion. (8) Debauchees, thin, irritable, venous. (9) Drugged subjects. Throughout all these classes moral, mental, nervous, and muscular tension or spasms may be traced (but *ennui*, loss of energy may also be indications for *Nux:* they are alternating states). There are

few drugs which produce a greater degree of irritability than *Nux*, running, as it does, to the verge of homicidal and suicidal impulse. Intestinal spasm is exemplified in the spasms which follow eating unripe fruit and other digestive irregularities; and sometimes they take the form of incipient hernia. Hernia, inguinal and umbilical, has been cured with *Nux*, and I have seen a case of strangulated hernia resolved by *Nux* whilst preparations for operation were in progress.—Although there are many pains in connection with the rectum, *constipation* or spasm is the leading feature: "Constrictive sensation at times as if he would be obliged to go to stool." "After a stool it seemed as if some remained behind and could not be evacuated, with a sensation of constriction in rectum, not in anus." "Discharge of bright blood with the fæces, with sensation of constriction and contraction in rectum during stool." "Stool daily though always with a colicky sensation in abdomen, and with the stool, it always seems as if it was not enough." "Frequent, ineffectual desire for stool; after the usual evacuation." *Nux* is very far from being a panacea for constipation and hæmorrhoids, but its indications are perfectly clear and when they are present it will not disappoint the prescriber. The diarrhœa of *Nux* is sudden and drives patient out of bed; or is involuntary; or comes on after a meal. Alternate constipation and diarrhœa. In the dysentery of *Nux* the straining ceases as soon as the motion passes. This distinguishes *Nux* from some other remedies. There is tendency to faint after diarrhœic stools; and also after vomiting. This tendency to fainting is another example of the *Nux* sensitiveness. It occurs from odours; in a warm room; after eating; after every labour pain. *Nux* has proved curative in epilepsy when the fit occurred during stool. *Nux* is hæmorrhagic. There is metrorrhagia (in high livers), and also menorrhagia. Menses too early and profuse, flow dark; faints easily; irregular, cease flowing at night-time. The pains are cramping and cause nausea and fainting; twisting, moving about in abdomen; soreness across pubes; cramps in bladder. During pregnancy: hiccough; morning sickness; varicose veins; hæmorrhoids; false pains. Labour pains are violent and = fainting. Lochia scanty, offensive; nipples sore, white spot in centre; tensive pains when nursing. Desire is excited in both sexes, and here again the sensitiveness of *Nux* is observed—the slightest provocation suffices to excite the sexual passion. Spasm is the chief note of *Nux* in the respiratory sphere, where it produces a variety of asthmatic states, a dry, persistent fatiguing cough which = headache as if the skull would split. The general conditions of *Nux* are the best guides in such cases. But it must not be supposed that *Nux* cannot cure cases which are not purely spasmodic. I have cured with *Nux* many cases of bronchitis with copious moist râles and expectoration. In addition to spasms, *Nux* causes languor; great nervous debility (as from sexual or other excesses); trembling; excitement with trembling; paralysis. Paralysis after apoplexy, parts cold, numb, emaciated. Hemiplegia. Locomotor ataxy has been relieved by it. *Nux* is a drowsy medicine and it also produces sleeplessness. Wakes 3 a.m. and lies awake for hours, falls asleep when it is time to rise and feels heavy and unrefreshed. It is curative in cases where sleep is unattain-

able except from a stimulant. The symptoms of *Nux* are > after undisturbed sleep ; < when sleep is disturbed. The third keynote of *Nux* is *Chilliness*. *Nux* is one of Grauvogl's chief hydrogenoids, and, like so many other "bitters," it is a great remedy in intermittents—intermittent fevers, periodic neuralgias. Chilliness : Cannot get warm in bed at night. Coldness of whole body with blue hands ; with blue skin. Cold, moist hands with cold tip of nose. Repugnance to cold or cold air ; chilly on least movement ; from being uncovered ; must be covered in every stage of fever, chill, heat, or sweat. In the fever there is great heat, whole body burning hot, face red and hot, yet patient cannot move or uncover without being chilly (H. C. Allen). But *Nux* may have " Intolerance of covering during sweat with heat." *Nux* has hunger with aversion to food ; loss of appetite ; and sudden satiety. A patient to whom I gave *Nux* 30 said that immediately after each dose she felt as if she had had nothing to eat for a week. Another patient from the same medicine developed : "Hot feeling up in throat. Biliousness. General heat and scarlet redness of face. Headache." The red face of *Nux* is a characteristic feature. Nash gives a characteristic of the menses of *Nux* : " Catamenia a few days before the time, and rather too copious, or keeping on several days longer, with complaints at the onset which remain until it is over." Nash remarks that *Calc.* has the same, but the temperaments differ, and he adds this useful note : He found that patients that required *Nux* for this condition could hardly ever take *Puls.* for anything. For instance, if they had a green, bland, thick discharge, and *Puls.* were given, it would often bring on too early and profuse menstruation. *Sep.*, on the other hand, would cure the catarrh and not interfere with the menses. Nash deservedly italicises Bœninghausen's keynote : " Feels < in morning, soon after waking ; also after mental exertion ; after eating and in cold air." *Sour breath* I have noticed to be a very leading indication for *Nux*. Hering gives the gastric disorder of *Nux* thus : " After eating ; sour taste, pressure in stomach an hour or two afterwards, with hypochrondriacal mood, tightness about waist ; must loosen clothing, confused, cannot use mind two or three hours after a meal, epigastrium bloated, with pressure as from a stone in stomach." The pressure *two or three hours after* eating distinguishes *Nux* from *Nux m.* and *K. bi.*, which have it *immediately* after.—*Nux* has many eye-symptoms. Sircar cured cases of night-blindness with *Nux* 6. He connected the disorder with the liver (*Calcutta J. of Med.*, xiv. 454). F. A. Griffith (*H. P.*, ix. 211) gives an interesting example of the use of *Nux* in cases which have been much drugged. Living in a part where there are no other homœopaths he had mostly heavily-drugged patients to deal with. His plan was to give *Nux* 30 four times daily for four days and then see the patient again and take a new picture. A man, 45, had had sciatica for six months and had taken a great deal of strong medicine internally. After four days of *Nux* 30 Griffith was surprised to find his patient almost well ; the trouble having " got well from above downward " ; at last localising in the heel. One dose of *Sep.* c.m. completed the cure.—O. W. Smith (*H. P.*, ix. 210) reports this symptom as having been caused by *Nux :* " Sensation under middle of sternum like a lump of hot lead as large

as two fists." Among the *peculiar sensations* are : As if something heavy fell into head. As if his head were immensely larger than his body. As if pressing a nail into brain ; into vertex. As if brain beaten or cleft with an axe. As if skull pressed asunder. As if hot water in eye. As if eyes would be pressed out. As if he had received a bruise over eye. As if a hot plate of iron were nearly in contact with face. Face feels as if he were sitting before a hot fire. As if a ball or plug in throat. As if skin scratched off throat with a sharp instrument. As if throat too narrow. As if a stone in abdomen. As if abdomen raw and sore. As if bowels, bladder, and rectum were pressed with a sharp instrument. As if hernia would occur. As if everything in region of umbilicus were being shattered and torn. Navel as if drawn in. Chest as if drawn together. As if room had been exhausted of air. As if something torn loose in chest. As if blood would be jerked out of veins. As of a band above knees ; round body. Stiffness. Numbness. Burning. Stitches. Symptoms are < in morning ; in open air ; by motion ; by mental exertion. Each of these is a characteristic ; a combination of two or three of them may be considered a keynote. < In morning is the greatly predominating feature of *Nux*. [The best time to give *Nux* is in the evening at bedtime, that is, well away from the time of its chief aggravations.] Cough and some other symptoms are < in night ; < after midnight ; < 3 or 4 a.m. During day, drowsiness. Menses return at full moon. Although *Nux* is sensitive to chill, draught, and air, most symptoms being < by cold, cold water, and by getting wet ; still the symptoms generally are < in dry weather, > in wet weather. But wet weather < facial neuralgia ; and wet, warm weather = gastric and bilious fever. Warm room and warm covering > headache. But warm room = fainting. Summer heat is insupportable ; sunshine < headache. Open air > flatulence and asthma and < all other symptoms. < In wind. Rest >. > Lying down ; on side. Motion <. Exertion, physical or mental, <. < From shaking head. Eating <. Milk sours on stomach. When eating : heat in head. < From coffee ; cold food ; cold water ; wine. Alcoholic drinks both < and >. Touch <. Pressure > ; but cannot bear tight clothing. Rubbing >. Riding in carriage = sickness. Coughing < ; shocks are felt in pit of stomach with every cough. < From pollutions. < From stomach derangement. < After stool ; before urinating ; when yawning ; < during and after menses (old symptoms are renewed and new ones occur). < On waking at night. When " all medicines disagree " *Nux* will often cure the morbid sensitiveness and other troubles with it. < From music. There is very great > for a short time after a stool.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Wine, Coffee, Aco., Bell., Camph., Cham., Coccul., Op., Pal., Plat., Stram., Thuj. (ineffectual desire to pass water).—*It antidotes :* Narcotic, drastic, and vegetable remedies. Bad effects of anomalies in foods, *e.g.*, Ginger, Nutmeg, Pepper, and so-called " hot " medicines ; Mag. cit., Alcohol, Merc. (tremors), Mez. (neuralgia), Ether, Thuj. (urination). *Compatible after :* Ars., Ipec., Mg. mur., Pho., Sep., Sul. *Compatible before :* Bry., Pul., Sul. *Complementary :* Sul. (Calc.). *Incompatible :* Zinc. [Nux and Puls. have

many symptoms in common, but are opposite in temperament and conditions. For all that they may be required by the same patient when temperaments and conditions are mixed. In clearly Nux cases Sep. follows better than Puls.] *Compare:* In tetanus, Picrotox, Veratrin., Thebain. Cic., Hcy. ac., Bell., Aco., Physo., Phyto., Cura., Camph. Cerebro-spinal affections, Pic. ac. Fainting in nervous women, Ign., Nx. m., Mosch. Gastric troubles, Bism., Ars., Kre., Lyc., Pul., Carb. v. (Carb. v. often follows Nux well in ill effects of debauchery). Asthma, Zingib., Carb. v., Lyc., Nat. s. Paralysis of sphincters, Sep., Bell., Sul. (Nux at any time ; Sep. in first sleep ; Sul. and Bell. in deep sleep). Bad temper before and during menses, Cham. (Cham. does not know it, Nux does), Mag. m. (Lyc., before menses). Wakes 3 a.m. and cannot get to sleep, K. ca., Ars., Calc., Sep. Night-watching effects, sensitiveness, effects of noise, travelling by land or sea, umbilical hernia, Coccul. Fear of losing senses, Calc., Lyc., Sul. Desire to kill those there is most reason to love, Hep., Ars. Fainting or faints after every evacuation, Dig., Nx. m. Piles, Æsc. Leucorrhœa staining yellow, Agn. c., Carb. an., Chel., Kre. (Nit. ac.), Sep., Pru. sp., Thuj. Bloody sweat, Nx. m., Lyc., Calc. Impotence from abuse, Calc., Sul. Stricture of rectum, Nat. m., Op. > In wet weather, Alm. Renal colic, Ocim., Tabac. Bad effects of masturbation, Chi., Nat. m., Calc., Sul., Con., Lyc., Cobalt. Sensitiveness, Amb., Asar., Castor., Nux m. Scraped feeling in throat, Apis. "Stopped-up" nose, Cham. (Cham. feels stopped, but discharges hot water ; Nux no secretion whatever). Pain with stool, > after Coloc. (Merc. pain and tenesmus continue after stool).

Causation.—Anger. Coffee. Alcohol. Debauchery. Masturbation. Sexual excess. Injury.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Hypochondriacal, peevish, morose (stubborn), thoughtful and sorrowful humour, sometimes with inclination to weep, without being able to do so.—Hypochondriac humour of persons of sedentary habits, and of those who dissipate at night, with abdominal sufferings.—Inclined to find fault and scold ; morose ; stubborn ; an insane desire when alone with her husband, whom she adores, to kill him.—Melancholy, with great uneasiness respecting the health, eagerness to speak of the disease, despair of a cure, and fear of approaching death.—Desire for solitude, repose, and tranquillity, with repugnance to conversation.—Anguish, anxiety, and excessive uneasiness, often with agitation which allows no rest whatever, as from consciousness of having committed a crime, and which urges even to suicide ; but is afraid to die.—The fits of anguish take place mostly on lying down in evening, or after midnight, towards morning, and are sometimes accompanied by palpitation of heart, heat and sweat, nausea, and vomiting, dilation of pupils, and oppression of heart.—After anger, chilliness alternating with heat, vomiting of bile and thirst.—Moral exaltation and excitability, with extreme susceptibility of all organs, great sensitiveness to least pain, to least smell, noise or movement, extraordinary readiness to take fright, and sensibility so great that music even causes tears to flow.—Light and music unbearable.—Anxiety and restless-

ness in the evening.—Does not wish to be touched ; wants to be alone.—Dizziness of the mind, *i.e.*, an unsteady, wavering condition.—Incontrollable irritability, and lamentations, complaints and cries (during the sufferings), sometimes with heat, and redness of cheeks.—Timidity, mistrust, and suspicion, with wavering and indecision.—Frightfully apprehensive about getting married, girl lies on a sofa and throws her arms and legs about and refuses to see a doctor (cured with high potency, Skinner).—Inclination to weep, with great susceptibility and irritability, disposition to be angry (habitual), to yield readily to passion, to criticise, and to utter reproaches.—Spiteful, malicious.—Delirium tremens, with oversensitiveness, nervous excitability, and malicious vehemence.—Every harmless word offends ; every little noise frightens ; cannot bear the least, even suitable medicine.—Humour peevish and malevolent ; quarrels, insults, and invectives, with immodest expressions and excessive jealousy, mingled with tears and cries.—Fiery, excited temperament.—Ill-humour, vexation, and anger, breaking out in acts of violence.—Awkwardness and drowsiness.—The time passes too slowly.—*Ennui* (great laziness), with dislike to and unfitness for bodily and mental labour.—Incapacity for meditation ; tendency to misapply words when speaking ; difficulty in finding suitable expressions ; mistaking weights and measures ; frequent confusion when writing, with omission of syllables, or entire words.—Extravagant and frantic actions, frightful visions, loss of consciousness and delirium, sometimes with murmuring.

2. **Head.**—Head bewildered, and confused, with cloudiness, as after a debauch, principally in open air, and in sun.—Intoxication, stupor, and dizziness.—Intoxication from the drunkenness of the previous day, with vanishing of sight and hearing ; < after dinner and in sun.—Vertigo with sensation of revolving and of wavering of the brain, principally during or after a meal, as well as when walking and exercising in open air (> when wrapping head up in warm room and when at rest), on sneezing, on coughing, on stooping or on rising up again, in morning or in evening in bed, when lying on back, and often with cloudiness of eyes, danger of falling, staggering, fainting, buzzing in ears, and loss of consciousness.—Heaviness and pressure in head after dinner, esp. on moving eyes.—Congestion of blood to head (with burning in it and with heat and redness of the bloated face ; < in morning, on moving head and when walking in open air), with humming in ears.—Loss of consciousness, with coma somnolentum, and paralysis of lower jaw, of organs of deglutition, and extremities.—Pressing headache in forehead, with sour vomiting ; < in morning in bed, > when leaning head against something or when lying on back.—Pressing in head as if something heavy were sinking down in forehead or head.—Tension in forehead as if it were pressed in at night and in morning, < on exposing head to cold air.—Periodical headache in forehead, sore as from ulceration, with constipation.—Stunning headache in the morning, after eating, and in sunshine.—Pressing headache as if skull pressed asunder.—Heaviness, pressure, and sensation of expansion in head, as if forehead were bursting, principally above eyes.—Burning in forehead in morning on waking and after eating ; < from mental exertion and when exercising in open air ; > when at rest and in the warm room.—Bruised sensation of brain ; generally one- (r.) sided, > when lying on painless side.—Sensation as from a bruise in the back part of the head.—Tearing, drawing or

jerking pains in head, or shootings, or blows or pulsative pains, or digging, and sensation as if a nail were driven into brain, or tension and squeezing, or pain as of ulceration.—Violent jerking or dull stitches in l. side of brain, from orbit to parietal bone or occiput.—Pain in occiput and cervical spine with pressure as of a stone in stomach, with vomiting of food and sour mucus, followed by languor and weariness (cured with 30th, R. T. C.).—Pressing in vertex.—Shocks and sounds in brain at every step.—Semi-lateral headaches from excessive use of coffee.—The headaches are often deeply seated in brain, or in occiput, or on one side only, or in forehead, as far as eyes, and at root of nose ; they appear principally in morning after waking, or rising, or after a meal, or in open air, or recurring at same hour every day, and they are **<**, or renewed, by intellectual labour and meditation, by wine, coffee, rough and hot weather, by walking, stooping, or moving head.—Rheumatic headache with nausea and acid vomiting. — Headache with unfitness for meditation, or with loss of consciousness and delirium, or with nausea, eructations, and vomiting, or with heat and redness of the cheeks, and shiverings in rest of body, or with fatigue, lassitude, and great need to lie down.—Head is turned backwards, during convulsions. —Small, painful swelling (nodes) on forehead.—Soreness of scalp, and roots of hair, with great sensitiveness to touch.—Pain, like excoriation, in scalp, from a rough wind (**>** warmly covering head).—Liability to take cold on head mostly from dry wind, draught of air.--Small painful tumours on forehead.—Clammy sweat on forehead, when walking in open air.—Semi-lateral, fetid sweat on head during the semi-lateral pains (head cold to touch ; the pain with anxiety and dread **<** from uncovering).

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes surrounded by a livid circle, and full of tears.—Pressive and tensive pains in eyes, **<** on opening them, and looking into the air.—Tearing pains in eyes by night, or burning pain, smarting, sensation of dryness, itching and tickling, as from salt, **<** in canthi (itching **>** from rubbing). —Smarting, dry sensation in inner canthi, in morning in bed.—Bruise-like pain in eye.—Eyes inflamed, with redness and swelling of sclerotica, or of conjunctiva.—Inflammation of sclerotica, with stitches and aversion to light of sun.—Yellow colour of sclerotica, principally in lower part of eyeballs.—Ecchymosis of the sclerotica, and sanguineous discharge from eyes.—Painless, circumscribed red spots, like extravasation of blood, in white of eye.—Canthi red, and full of humour, with nocturnal agglutination.—Pupils dilated, or contracted.—Burning itching, or sharp drawing pains, or sensation of excoriation in lids and in margins, **<** in morning on being touched.—Twitching of lids.—Swelling and redness of the lids.—Movement of lids difficult on account of stiffness of muscles.—Contraction of lids as from heaviness.—Eyes fixed and brilliant.—Anxious staring look.—Excessive sensitiveness of the eyes to light of day, **<** in morning.—Sparks, or black and greyish spots before eyes.—Presbyopia.—Amaurotic cloudiness of eyes.—Sensation, as if all objects were brighter than they really are.—Sparks (or streaks), like lightning before eyes. —(Night-blindness.)

4. **Ears.**—Otalgia with tearing-stinging pains.—Tension in the ears when he raises his face.—Squeezing in ear, **<** when chewing, and clenching teeth.—Tingling and itching in ears, esp. at night.—Itching in the ear and through the Eustachian tube, which compels frequent swallowing.—Deafness

from blockage of r. Eustachian tube with hard mucus.—The pains in the ear are < after entering the room and in bed. — Acute and painful blows (tearing) and shootings in ears, which extort cries, < in bed, in morning.—Stitches in ear when swallowing.—Pain in ear on swallowing, as if it were pressed from outside.—(Pain shoots from one ear to the other when swallowing).—Ringing, roaring and hissing in ears.—Humming in ears.—Sighing, whistling, buzzing, and tinkling in ears, or cracking when masticating. — Words sound loudly in the ears of the speaker. — Swelling of parotids.

5. **Nose.**—Insupportable itching in nose.—Sensitiveness and inflammatory redness of the internal nose.—Pain, as of excoriation, or ulceration, in nostrils ; also margins.—Obstruction of nose, sometimes on one side only, and often with itching in nostrils, and discharge of mucus.—Troublesome, dry catarrh of nose, which usually comes on very early in morning.—(Dry sneezings, chronic coryza ; much mucus after getting up as if cold air caught her nose, and which lasted an hour, R. T. C.).—Obstruction in head, < in morning, or at night, and dry coryza with heat and heaviness in forehead, and stoppage of nostrils (in infants).—Fluent coryza by day, or in morning, with dryness and nocturnal stoppage of nose.—Tip of nose cold.—Scraping (crawling) in nose and throat, heat in nostrils (with headache, heat in face, chilliness) and frequent sneezing during coryza (which is fluent during day, < in warm room, > in the cold air ; dry coryza during evening and night).—Acrid discharge from the obstructed nose.—Sanguineous mucus in nose.—Bleeding in nose, and discharge of clots of (dark) blood from nostrils. —Fetid exhalation from nose.—Great acuteness of smell.—Odour before nose, like burning sulphur, decayed cheese, or snuff of a candle.

6. **Face.**—Sickly aspect, with livid circles round eyes, and sharpened nose.—Face pale, yellowish (esp. round nose and mouth) and earthy.—Yellowness around mouth and nose, or around eyes.—Reddish-yellow face.—Heat (swelling) and redness of face or (of one) of the cheeks, sometimes alternating with paleness.—Patient feels as though sitting before a hot fire.—Cold sweat on face.—Muscular palpitations in bed, in evening, or tingling itching in face. —Drawing in masseter muscles, with stiffness.—Tearing and drawing pains in face, sometimes only on one side, extending into ear, with swelling of cheek (and pain in cheek-bone).—Tension round mouth, nose, and eyes, with swelling of the parts.—Swelling of face, sometimes only on one side, swelling of a pale colour.—Pimples in face from the excessive use of spirituous liquors.—Intermittent neuralgia ; < in infra-orbital branch of trifacial ; always < in morning ; > sometimes when lying in bed, esp. after abuse of coffee or liquors.—Small, purulent pimples on cheeks and head.—Painful dryness, fissure and desquamation of lips.—Scabs and (corroding) ulceration on the red part of lips, and corners of the mouth.—Small, purulent pimples round lips and chin. —Sensation of excoriation, and small ulcers, on internal surface of lips (painful to touch).—Tettery eruption on chin.—Distortion of mouth.—Side-to-side movement of jaws.—Spasmodic clenching of jaws.—Periodical prosopalgia nervosa, < at night.—Shooting (swelling) in sub-maxillary glands, when swallowing.

7. **Teeth.**—Pains, as of excoriation, or ulceration, or drawing, jerking pains, with shootings, or searching and boring in teeth, and jaws, or only in

carious teeth, < at night, or in morning on waking, or after dinner, or when walking in open air, or when breathing fresh air, or in evening, or from meditation and any intellectual effort; often extending into head, ears, and zygomatic process, or with painful engorgement of sub-maxillary glands, swelling and soreness of gums, red and hot spots on cheek and neck, plaintive disposition, and dejection.—Tearing in the teeth extending to head through bones of face, renewed from cold drink, > by warmth.—Stinging in decayed teeth; burning-stinging in one whole row of teeth.—Toothache often semi-lateral; sometimes < by heat of room, and > in open air.—Toothache from taking cold; caused or < by mental exertion; > heat.—Drinks and hot soups, as well as cold water, wine, and coffee, equally renew or < the toothache.—Loosening and loss of teeth.—Grinding teeth.—Stomacace.—Putrid and painful (white) swelling of gums, sometimes with pulsation, as in an abscess, burning, pulling, and ready bleeding.—Ulcer in gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Aphthæ (of children).—Small aphthous ulcers in mouth and throat, with putrid smell; bloody saliva runs out at night; gums scorbutic; spits coagulated blood.—Fetid, putrid, and cadaverous smell from mouth, principally after a meal, and when fasting in morning.—Great dryness, principally of fore part of mouth and tongue, esp. after midnight.—Pain in mouth, tongue, and palate as if the whole were raw and excoriated.—Accumulation of yellowish white mucus in mouth.—Ulcers of a fetid smell, pimples and painful blisters in mouth, tongue, palate, and throat.—Inflammatory swelling of palate, throat, and gums, with difficult deglutition.—Inflammatory swelling and stitches in palate.—Accumulation of water in mouth; nocturnal salivation; bloody saliva; hæmoptysis.—Tongue covered with a (heavy) white, thick, or yellowish coating; or tongue dry, cracked (on edges), brownish or blackish, with bright red margins.—Great heaviness of tongue, with difficulty of speech, and sensation when speaking, as if tongue had become thicker.—Stuttering.—Lisping.—Sour taste in mouth, sour odour of breath.

9. **Throat.**—Scraping (as after heartburn) and pain as from excoriation, in throat, < when swallowing, and when breathing fresh (cold) air.—Sensation of swelling in palate, and pain during empty deglutition, as if there were a tumour, or a plug in throat, or as if pharynx were contracted.—Lancinations in throat, < when swallowing, and sometimes extending as far as ears.—Swelling of uvula, and tonsils, with pressive and shooting pains.—Relaxed uvula with its attendant cough (many cases cured, R.T.C.).—Choking, or spasmodic contraction in throat.—Pain from pharynx to pit of stomach in morning.—Tickling sensation in throat, with a desire to scratch.—Burning in throat, < at night, and sometimes extending to mouth and œsophagus.

10. **Appetite.**—Salt, sulphurous, sweetish, metallic, herbaceous, or mucous taste in mouth.—Acid taste in mouth, < in morning, or after eating (and drinking).—Acid taste of food, esp. of bread (of rye or of wheat) and of milk.—Putrid taste, < in the morning.—Bitter taste in mouth, of sputa, of food, and esp. of bread.—Insipidity of food (hunger with aversion to food), esp. of milk, bread, meat, coffee, and tobacco.—Want of appetite, and dislike to food, esp. rye-bread, tobacco, and coffee, and sometimes with constant thirst.—No hunger.—Thirst, sometimes with dislike to all drinks, principally water, milk, and beer, or with desire for beer or milk.—Ravenous hunger after drinking beer.—Craving for brandy or for chalk.—Hunger, sometimes with

dislike to food, or prompt satiety.—Tastelessness for all food.—Periodical bulimy in afternoon.—During a meal, heat in head, sweat on forehead, nausea, and fainting.—After a meal, risings and regurgitations, nausea, inclination to vomit, and vomiting of food, pressure and cramp-like pains in stomach, pressive inflation in epigastrium, colic, pyrosis, head bewildered and painful, uneasiness and hypochondriacal humour, anxiety, vertigo, and syncope, coldness and shivering, with heat in head and face, redness of cheeks, fatigue, and drowsiness.—Drinks oppress the stomach, and often cause nausea, with inclination to vomit.—Rye-bread and acids equally occasion sufferings, but fattest food is sometimes taken with impunity.—Animal food <.

11. **Stomach.**—Abortive risings, with painful feeling of spasmodic contraction in œsophagus.—Frequent, and often bitter and acid risings and regurgitations.—Frequent and violent hiccough.—They want to belch, but a kind of œsophageal constriction seems to prevent it.—Belching of wind, which is difficult.—Pyrosis, < after taking acids, or fat food.—Continual nausea, and inclination to vomit, < in morning, or during a meal, or after eating or drinking.—Constant sick feelings affecting body here and there.—Heartburn.—Scraped sensation in pit of stomach.—Nausea, particularly where patient feels very sick at the stomach, feels "If I only could vomit, I would be so much better."—Waterbrash.—Empty vomiturition; straining to vomit (in drunkards).—Periodical attacks of vomiting; of food, of sour-smelling mucus, of dark, clotted blood; and during pregnancy.—Retching, and violent vomiting of mucus and sour matter, or of food, or insipid matter, or bile, < after having drunk or eaten, or in morning, or else at night, and often with headache, cramps in legs and feet, anxiety, and trembling of limbs.—Regurgitation and vomiting of blood, mixed with clots and black substances, with cuttings, ebullition in the chest, and flow of black blood, with hard fæces.—After dinner (some hours after), pressure in stomach, dulness of head and hypochondriacal mood.—Colic and pressure in stomach extending to shoulders in morning, fasting, and after eating.—Pressure and tension in pit of stomach, with tension opposite, between shoulder-blades.—Constrictive colic generally, with waterbrash.—Colic of coffee and brandy drinkers.—Pressure on stomach and epigastrium, as by a stone, or cramp-like, contractive, and gnawing pains; < after drinking or eating, or in morning, or when walking in open air, or after partaking of coffee, or at night, and often with tension and inflation of the epigastrium, oppression and constriction of chest, eructations, retching, and vomiting.—Sinking in pit of chest with craving appetite follows an overdose.—Disordered stomach from over-eating; from debauchery; from high living; from drugs; from sedentary habits.—Pain, as from a bruise, pulsation, burning pain, sensation of excoriation and distressing pains in stomach.—Painful sensitiveness in pit of stomach to least pressure; tight clothes are insupportable.—Great uneasiness in præcordial region, as if heart would burst.—Sensation in cardia as if the food were stopped there and returned into œsophagus.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sensation as if everything in abdomen would fall down, obliging him to walk carefully.—Affections in the inner belly generally; also upper belly, inner part; sense of stricture or tightness around hypochondriac region.—Contractive pain in the hypochondria.—Cannot bear his clothes tight around hypochondria.—Stitches in region of liver; < from contact or motion.—

Throbbing pain as from hepatic abscesses.—Jaundice ; gall-stones.—Painful sensitiveness of hepatic region to the slightest touch, and to every movement, with pulsative, shooting, pressive, and tensive pains.—Pressure and stinging in region of liver.—Swelling (inflammation) and induration of the hepatic region. —Aching, tension, fulness, and distension of abdomen, and esp. of epigastrium, < after a meal.—Periodical (colic) pains in abdomen, esp. after eating and drinking.—Colic, with cramp-like, contractive, and compressive pains, or cuttings and shootings, or sharp and drawing pains in the umbilical region, in sides, and in hypogastrium, < after a meal, or after having partaken of coffee, in morning, and often with inclination to vomit, eructations, heat of face, lassitude, and drowsiness.—Pain in abdomen in open air, as from a chill, with sensation as of an approaching attack of diarrhœa.—Sensation of heaviness, and swelling in abdomen.—Heat and burning, or sensation of excoriation, as if parts were raw, or pain, as from a bruise in abdomen.—Congestion of blood and ebullition in abdomen.—Movements in abdomen as from something alive, and commotion of intestines when walking.—Labour-like spasms in abdomen and uterus, extending into legs.—Flatulent colic, sometimes in morning, but principally after eating or drinking, and often with pressive pains, as if caused by stones : great flatulency, which is incarcerated in hypochondria, or mounts towards chest, frequent borborygmi, and grumbling in abdomen, pressure on anus, perinæum, and urinary organs (towards the genitals), sacral pains, distension of abdomen, anxiety, fatigue, and necessity to lie down.—Pain, as from a bruise in integuments of abdomen, < when moving, pressing on them, coughing, laughing, &c., with painful sensitiveness to touch.—Jerking and twitching in abdominal muscles.—Palpitation of abdominal muscles, with sensation as if something were running about in them.—Sensation of weakness in inguinal ring, as if a hernia were about to protrude.—Hernia ; incarcerated hernia.—Swelling of inguinal glands.—Excoriation in angle of groin.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Frequent but ineffectual and anxious effort to evacuate (in infants), or sensation as if anus were contracted or closed.—A constipated feeling, whatever the state of the bowels.—Constant urging sensation in rectum for a stool which never comes, or a small portion of fæcal matter may be passed with this urging, leaving the sensation as though a little lump were left behind the rectum which was yet to come away.—Obstinate constipation, often as from inactivity or obstruction of intestines, with hard and difficult fæces (often streaked with blood) of too large a size.—Stools like pitch, with blood.—Incomplete evacuations, with colic, and sensation of constriction in rectum.—Constipation and loose evacuations, alternately.—Fæces, partly soft or liquid, partly hard, with much flatus. —Small, loose, aqueous evacuations, or mucous and sanguineous, with colic and cuttings, pains in loins and tenesmus, pain as from excoriation in rectum, and burning pain in anus.—Whitish or greenish, deep-coloured mucous evacuations.—Dysenteric stools, with cutting at navel, pressing and straining on rectum, and discharge of bloody mucus with fæces.—Discharge of slimy matter and of bloody mucus, or of pure blood, also with loose evacuations.—Contractive pain in rectum during evacuations, and at other times.—Discharge of bright-red blood with fæces with constriction and spasmodic contraction of rectum.—Painful, spasmodically closed anus.—Swelling and closing

of anus.—Painful blind hæmorrhoidal tumours.—Blind hæmorrhoids; with sticking beating or pressive pain in rectum and anus; after a stool and after a meal.—Hæmorrhoids, with pain as from excoriation, shooting, burning pain, and pressure in anus and rectum, < during meditation and intellectual labour. —Bloodless piles in hysterical women (R.T.C.).—Discharge of blood from anus.—Jerking in anus when not at stool.—Itching, tickling, and tingling in anus and rectum, as from ascarides.—Discharge of ascarides.—Aching and itching in perinæum.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Strangury; complaints before making water.—Abortive inclination to urinate, with pressure on urinary organs, troublesome pains in neck of bladder, and painful emission of urine, drop by drop.—Spasmodic contraction of urethra.—Painful emission of thick urine.—Frequent emission of watery and pale urine, sometimes with discharge of thick mucus or purulent matter from urethra (during and after micturition).—Tenacious mucus passes with urine, without pain.—Urine: reddish with sediment of the colour of brick-dust; turbid, with dirty yellow sediment in morning and when thinking.—Urine sometimes scanty, sometimes copious, flatus passes with urination (cured, R.T.C.).—Pressure to urinate at night, with discharge of a few drops of red, bloody, burning urine.—Hæmaturia.—Pains in renal region, as if a foreign body were there, with inability to lie on side affected, scanty emission of some drops of a saturated urine, and discharge of blood from urethra.—Burning pain in neck of bladder and in anterior part of urethra when making water.—Constriction in fore part of urethra extending backward.—Itching, and pains as of excoriation, in urethra, before, during, and after emission of urine.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Tickling and itching in glans, and biting itching in inner surface of prepuce.—Excoriation and retraction of prepuce.—Prepuce sore on margin.—Copious (increased) secretion of smegma behind glans.—Itching, shootings, and constrictive pain in testes.—Easily excited, strong sexual desire, with painful erections (esp. in the morning; after midday nap).—Increased sexual desire, with frequent erections and pollutions, < in morning.—Hydrocele.—Itching of scrotum.—Pollutions, with flaccidity of penis, sometimes followed by coldness and weakness in lower extremities.—Complaints from involuntary seminal emissions.—Masturbation and its consequences.—Sexual perversion.—Nightly emissions, with lascivious dreams; from high living, &c.; bad effects of sexual excesses.—Dry heat of body and dryness of mouth after coition.—Inflammatory swelling of testes, with painful sensitiveness to touch, hardness and retraction of testes (with stinging and spasmodic contraction extending to spermatic cords).—Cramp-like pain and sensation of contraction in spermatic cord.—Flaccidity of penis during coition.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Swelling of uterus, with great sensitiveness to touch.—Prolapsus vaginæ, or prolapsus uteri.—Cramp-like and contractive pains in uterus and hypogastrium, extending to thighs, with painful pressure towards the parts (and discharge of mucus).—Congestion to and bearing down of uterus.—Bearing-down with dysuria, cannot sit down without pain.—Inflammation of the uterus and external parts.—Burning in pudenda.—Burning heat in the parts, with sexual desire.—Extasis erotica on slightest excitation, < in bed in morning.—Catamenia: premature and too scanty; too early and too profuse, with dark, black blood.—Metror-

rhagia.—Return of catamenia at the period of full moon.—Menses excessive, with much vaginal irritation (agg., R.T.C.).—During the catamenia, spasmodic colic, nausea and vomiting in morning, great fatigue (attacks of faintness), cephalalgia, with shiverings and rheumatic pains in limbs.—During and after menstruation, appearance of new and < of old ailments.—False and inefficient labour pains, with frequent pressure to urinate and to pass stool.—After-pains too violent and of too long duration.—Fainting away after every labour pain ; in labour where, with every pain there is a sensation as though the bowels ought to be moved ; in threatened abortion, or retained placenta, after abortion or parturition, with a constant feeling of uneasiness in rectum, as though bowels ought to be moved ; hæmorrhage from uterus with the same symptom.—Discharge of a yellowish and fetid mucus from vagina.—Internal swelling of the vagina, with burning pain, < on touch.—Pains as from excoriation in mammæ.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Catarrhal hoarseness and painful roughness of larynx and chest, < in morning or in bed, in evening, with scraping in throat, accumulation of tenacious mucus, which it is impossible to detach, headache, heat and redness of face, shiverings and constipation.—Sensation of contraction in gullet, with danger of suffocation.—Inability to speak in a loud voice.—Dry, and sometimes continued, fatiguing, and also spasmodic cough, excited most frequently by a sensation of tickling and itching, or of roughness and scraping, in throat, appearing principally in morning or in bed in evening or at night, esp. after midnight or after dinner, or periodically every second day, < from exertion, from cold air, from eating and drinking, from smoking tobacco, from becoming cold, from acids.—Dry cough, with pain in the head, as if it would burst, or with great soreness in the upper part of the abdomen.—The cough is dry in the evening and at night ; expectoration during the day.—Whooping-cough caused by a tickling in the throat and larynx, with expectoration during the day of yellow, grey, cold mucus, mostly tasting sour or sweet, and last of bright red blood.—Renewal or provocation of the cough by movement, meditation, or reading, and lying on back.—Suffocative attacks after midnight from spasmodic contraction of the larynx.—When coughing, shooting and pains as of excoriation in larynx ; headache, as if the cranium were about to burst, and pain as from a bruise in epigastrium, and sometimes also vomiting, danger of suffocation, and bleeding from nose and mouth.—Itching in larynx.—Acute bronchitis.—The dry cough becomes moist, and expectoration is established, when walking in open air.—Expectoration of coagulated blood with cough.—Tight, dry, hacking cough ; with bloody expectoration ; blood dark ; sour taste of expectoration.

18. **Chest.**—Difficult respiration, shortness of breath, asthmatic constriction and oppression of chest, < at night or in morning, or in bed in evening, when lying down as well as when going up an ascent, or when walking or after dinner, and often with choking, anxiety, pressure in epigastrium, humming in ears, quick pulse and sweat.—(The wind catches her on going out into open air and takes away her breath.—Hay asthma. R.T.C.).—During the attacks of asthma all tight clothing round the hypochondria is insupportable.—Slow and wheezing respiration, sometimes alternately with quick breathing.—Breath fetid or of an acid smell.—Want to take a full inspiration.—Pain as from constriction, and cramp-like contraction in chest.

—Heavy, pressing pain in chest, as from a heavy load.—Tensive pressure in chest, as from a weight, < at night and in open air, and often with difficult respiration.—Dyspnœa ; asthma from spasmodic constriction of lower thorax.—Shootings in chest and in sides, < by breathing and by movement in thorax.—Sensation as if something were torn loose in chest. —Heat and burning in chest (with congestion to it), sometimes at night, with agitation, anxiety, and sleeplessness.—Pain, as of a bruise, in chest, often with shortness of breath, and principally in the sternum and sides.— Intercostal neuralgia, > when lying on well side.—Pulsation in chest and sides.

19. **Heart.**—Shootings, blows in region of heart.—Anxious palpitation of the heart.—Palpitation < eating ; from coffee ; from protracted study ; when lying down or in morning, sometimes with nausea, inclination to vomit, and sensation of heaviness in chest.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pulling pain as from a bruise, rigidity, and sensation of heaviness in nape of neck.—Swelling of muscles of neck, with pain as if they were too short.—Cervico-brachial neuralgia, neck stiff, < in the morning or after eating, and from touch.—Pains, like those of a bruise, in back and loins, with sensation of weakness in those parts, as after childbirth (also after difficult parturition).—Pain as if bruised in the small of the back and back so violent that he cannot move.—(Lumbago, esp. with constipation and vesical weakness, stiffness across loins.—Cannot turn in bed. R.T.C.).— Dreads to stoop for fear of back catching her.—Sacral pains at night, which do not permit turning in bed.—Wrenching pain (or tension between the shoulder-blades), or pain like that caused by a strain, in back and shoulder-blades.—Back spasmodically curved like an arch.—Jerks like electric shocks up spinal column, which raised up body ; respiration checked.—Rheumatic, drawing, and burning pains in back, sometimes in evening.—Convulsions in back, with throwing back of head.—Burning, pressing, and stitches between the shoulder-blades.—Shootings and constrictive pains between shoulder-blades.

21. **Limbs.**—Bruised pain in limbs and joints, < in morning in bed ; > on rising.—Spasmodic pain in joints after yawning and stretching, with chilliness and internal beating.—Trembling of limbs and jerking of heart.— Great weariness and relaxation in all limbs after taking open air.—Chilliness of back and limbs in morning, with pain of skin as from freezing cold, and falling asleep of limbs.—Sensation of sudden loss of power in extremities in morning.—Falling asleep of arms, hands, and soles of feet.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains, with sensation of weakness in shoulders and arms.—Soreness in shoulder-joint.—Drawing in the arms, extending from the shoulder to the fingers, with sensation as if the arm were asleep ; loss of motion of the arm, esp. at night.—Sluggishness, heaviness, weariness, and feebleness of arms.—Paralysis of arm, with insensibility, and sensation as of ebullition of blood (as if the blood would start out of the veins). —Pulling in arms, with sensation of torpor and immobility, < at night.— Itching miliary eruption on arms.—Swelling of muscles of forearms, with pain as if they had been burned.—Numbness and torpor of forearms in morning.— Wrenching pain in wrists.—Paralytic weakness of hand.—Tendency of hands and fingers to be benumbed.—Cold, sweaty hands, with cold nose.—Hands cold and chilly.—Profuse, and sometimes cold, sweat on palms.—Heat in palms.—Swelling of veins in arms and hands.—Pale swelling of hands and

fingers.—Cramp-like contraction of hands and fingers, with pain, as if tendons were too short, principally during the shiverings, or after midnight.—Hot and painful swelling of thumb, which becomes an abscess at the joint.—Redness and burning itching in fingers, as with chilblains.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pimples, with gnawing itching on buttocks.—Shootings, wrenching pain, and jerking in coxo-femoral joint.—Sharp and shooting pains in thighs, with torpor and paralytic weakness, < by movement and touch.—Pain in thighs as if broken.—Miliaria, with burning itching, and furunculi on thighs and knees.—Coldness or sweating of thighs at night.—Great heaviness, tottering, weakness, and tottering of legs, with yielding of knees, and inability to walk or stand alone.—A child falls easily when walking.—Rigidity and tension in hams, as if tendons too short, principally on rising from a seat.—Sensation of dryness in knee-joint, with cracking on moving it.—Painful swelling of knee, with gouty nodosities.—Tendency of (lower) legs to become numb and dead.—Paralysis, coldness, and insensibility of legs.—Tensive pain and cramps in calves, < at night, or in evening, or after midnight, or in morning in bed.—Sensation of paralysis of legs, with sensation of a painful stripe down on inside of thigh.—Cramps in feet and toes.—Red swelling of leg, with black, painful spots.—Facility of dislocation of instep.—Swelling in back of feet.—Feet readily become numb (dead).—When he walks he drags the feet ; he cannot lift them up.—Contraction of toes.—Burning itching in toes, as from chilblains.

24. **Generalities.**—Shooting, shaking pains, or jerking, tearing, and drawing pains, with sensation of torpor and of paralytic weakness in parts affected.—Complaints in back ; small of back ; lumbago, rheumatism, &c., where patient cannot turn over ; something seeming to be in the back which prevents turning over ; strong aversion to open air, can't turn over if air is let in under bedclothes, also makes him chilly.—Pains which are felt to be so insupportable that patient would prefer death to the suffering.—Affections in general of knee-joint.—Pains in limbs and joints as if they had been bruised, chiefly while in bed in morning, and during or after movement.—Tension and rigidity, numbness and torpor, heaviness, lassitude, and paralysis of limbs.—Trembling of the limbs.—Palpitation of muscles, or sensation as if something were moving in them.—Immobility of joints.—Cramp-like contractions of several parts.—Spasms which the patient compares to electric shocks.—Feeling of electric shocks after each dose.—Affections in general of anus and rectum.—Attacks of convulsions, cramps, tetanus, and other spasms, sometimes with cries, throwing back of head, trembling of limbs, involuntary evacuation of fæces and emission of urine, vomiting, profuse sweat, thirst, and rattling respiration.—Affections of bladder in general.—Every distressing emotion brings a recurrence of the epileptic fits.—The attacks of chorea are followed by sensation of torpor and numbness in parts affected.—Attacks of uneasiness, principally after dinner, in evening, or at night, and sometimes with nausea, which ascends from pit of stomach, anxiety, weakness, and trembling of limbs, transient heat and paleness of face, tinkling in ears, pains in pit of stomach, tingling in feet and hands, and necessity to lie down.—Affections in general of r. hypochondrium ; r. abdominal ring ; r. side of sexual organs ; r. side generally, *left* side of chest.—R. abdominal ring where there is a protruding hernia.—Fainting fits after

least exertion, principally after walking in open air, and sometimes with vertigo, stunning, sparkling, blackness before eyes and ebullition of blood.—Bleeding in inner parts, esp. if the blood be dark.—Great lassitude and fatigue, even in morning on waking, or after getting up, and great exhaustion after shortest walk in open air.—Rapid and general prostration of strength, and great weakness of muscles, with staggering gait and prostration.—Excitability of whole nervous system, with too great sensitiveness of all the organs, principally those of sight and hearing.—Affections in general of larynx, trachea, gums, inner mouth, palate, gullet, r. side of face, forehead.—Excessive sensitiveness and repugnance to the open air, and to a current of air, with great tendency to take cold.—Heaviness of body, indolence and dread of every movement, with great desire to remain lying down or sitting, positions in which almost all the pains are >.—The sufferings which have appeared during repose in a room are > by walking in the open air, and *vice versâ*.—Coffee, wine, tobacco-smoke, meditation and watching, as well as windy weather, also provoke or < many of the sufferings.—Patient generally feels < on rising in morning or towards 8 or 9 p.m., as well as after dinner, and many sufferings recur regularly at one or other of these periods.—Fainting fits ; may faint after every labour pain ; or patient may have vomiting spells, and faint away after each attack ; in diarrhœa may faint after every stool.—Emaciation of body.—< : Waking at 4 a.m. ; after midnight ; from mental affections ; from anger ; anger with anxiety ; with vehemence ; in open air ; before breakfast ; suppressed catarrh ; in cold air ; dry weather ; while coughing (sometimes shocks are felt in pit of the stomach with every cough) ; from drinking ; in drunkards ; after eating (too much) ; from exertion of mind ; from shaking head ; also from uncovering it ; after intoxication ; lying on back ; after menstruation ; from narcotic medicine ; from noise ; brandy ; coffee ; cold food ; cold water ; wine ; involuntary pollutions ; pressure of clothes, derangement of the stomach, after stool ; before urinating ; while walking in open air ; in clear, fine weather ; in wind ; when yawning.—On waking in night.—> : Head symptoms better from having head wrapped up or covered ; lying down ; lying on side ; from loosening garments ; in room ; from warmth in general or hot things ; on getting warm, and on getting warm in bed ; in damp and wet weather ; after discharging wind ; while lying in bed.

25. **Skin.**—Pale or yellowish colour of skin.—Yellowness, with dislike to food, and syncope.—Jaundice ; inflammation of mucous membranes ; increased secretions of mucus ; scurvy.—Cold and bluish skin during shiverings.—Pricking and burning itching, in morning or evening, when undressing, and also at night.—Sensitiveness and pain as of excoriation over the whole skin, with sensation of numbness in any place that is touched.—Eruptions with burning itching.—Chilblains, with burning itching, bleeding fissures, and swelling of a pale redness.—Furunculi.—Bluish spots, like bruises.—Ulcers with elevated margins of a pale red colour.—Miliary and pimpled eruptions, with burning itching.

26. **Sleep.**—Goes to sleep late from crowding of thoughts on him.—Goes to sleep late ; wakens at 3 a.m. and lies awake till break of day, when he falls into a dull sleep full of dreams, from which it is hard to rouse, and wakens late, feeling tired.—Great disposition to sleep, principally when rising in

morning, or after dinner, or early in evening, and often with sleeplessness at night.—Gentle and prolonged sleep in morning, with difficult waking.—Sleep too short, with difficulty in going to sleep again before midnight, and inability to remain in bed after three o'clock in morning (feels pretty well at that time, lies awake two or three hours, feels miserably, bad taste in the mouth, &c.—Great flow of ideas in bed in evening, which often drive away sleep till morning.—The morning sleep < all complaints.—Much yawning and sleepiness during day.—Yawning in general; yawning with stretching of limbs.—Sleeps mostly lying on the back.—Loud snoring respiration during sleep.—Comatose state, with heavy and profound sleep during day.—Light nocturnal sleep, with frequent waking, or like a kind of coma vigil, with reveries full of troubles and agitation, and a sort of weariness as if the night were too long.—Sleeplessness from flatus.—During sleep : frequent starts with fright, groans, lamentations, much talking, weeping; delirium, with an impulsive desire to run away from the bed, stertorous or whistling respiration, the patient lying on his back, with the arms raised over the head.—Continual, fantastic, terrible, and anxious or voluptuous dreams, full of cruelties and horror, or of meditation and cares ; dreams of vermin, mutilated bodies, teeth falling out, of the occupations of the day, and of urgent business.—Uneasiness in thighs, anxiety and restlessness, heat and ebullition of blood at night.—On waking in morning pain in limbs, as if they were bruised, great lassitude, with necessity to remain lying down, fits of stretching and of convulsive yawning.—Nightmare.

27. **Fever.**—Shivering, shuddering, and coldness, principally at night, or in evening after lying down, or in morning, or in open air, or on least movement, even during hot weather, also after drinking, after being angry, and on throwing off bedclothes.—Chilliness and coldness, which cannot be relieved by external heat.—After chill sleeps till hot stage sets in.—General internal heat.—Heat precedes chill.—Heat of single parts while others are chilly.—Heat ascending from throat.—Intermittent fever.—Chill in evening; then one hour's sleep, which is followed by heat, with headache, tingling in ears and nausea.—Coldness, shiverings, and partial shudderings, principally in the back and extremities.—Congestive intermittent fevers, with vertigo, anguish, chills, delirium, accompanied by vivid visions and distension of stomach ; with stitches in sides and abdomen.—Intermittent fever characterised by a sense of paralysis at beginning of fever.—During shiverings, skin, hands and feet, face and nails, are cold and bluish ; or pain, congestion of blood, and heat in head, with redness and heat of face, or (of one) of the cheeks ; thirst for beer ; cramp-like contraction of feet and toes ; or shootings in side and abdomen, pains in back and loins, pulling in limbs, stretchings, spasmodic yawning, and want to lie down.—Anticipating morning fever ; first moderate chilliness, with blue nails without thirst, then thirst and long-lasting violent fever and heat, with stitches in temples followed by light perspiration.—Heat, principally at night or towards morning, or when walking in open air, and sometimes only in head or face, with redness of cheeks, or in feet and hands, with partial coldness or shudderings and shiverings in rest of body.—Heat with aversion to be uncovered, and from it at once chilliness.—Heat which is < from the least exertion or motion, even in open air.—During heat, vertigo, headache, shivering on making least movement or becoming in slightest degree uncovered, thirst or repugnance to drink, with

dryness of mouth, nausea, vomiting, buzzing in ears, redness of urine, and pains in chest.—Heat during night, without thirst.—Febrile attacks, esp. morning or evening, or at night, and composed for the most part of shivering, with partial heat (followed by sweat), or of heat, preceded or followed by or mixed with shivering, or heat alternately with shivering, with continued thirst for beer, sometimes, however, before the shivering and after the heat ; type, quotidian or tertian.—Compound fevers in general.—Febrile attacks, with congestion and pains in head and gastrico-mucous or bilious sufferings (or with constipation), or with loss of consciousness, great weakness and prostration, even at very commencement of attack.—Pulse full, hard, and frequent, or small, quick, feeble, or intermittent (every fourth or fifth beat intermits).—Profuse sweat, sometimes fetid or acid, or of a mouldy smell ; cold and clammy sweat ; partial or semi-lateral sweat, principally in head and upper parts of body ; nocturnal sweat, principally after midnight or towards the morning ; sweat during movement in open air ; sweat alternately with shivering or followed by heat and thirst for beer.—Perspiration only on one (r.) side of body, or only on upper part of body.—Cold, clammy perspiration in face.—During the sweats there is sometimes a remission of the pains or soreness of the parts which press the bed in lying down, shuddering or colic when in the least uncovered, inclination to vomit, heat in face and hands, dryness of lips and anterior portion of mouth.

Nyctanthes.

Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis. Sephalika (Sanskrit). Harsinghar (Hindi). (Forests of Central India.) Night-Jasmine of India. *N. O.* Jasminaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves, collected March to April.

Clinical.—Fevers, bilious ; remittent. Rheumatism. Sciatica.

Characteristics.—*Nyctanthes* is a small tree of the Jasmine family, having brilliant, highly fragrant flowers, white and yellow, which do not expand till evening and which fall off about sunrise. Thus during the day the tree loses all its brightness, and hence is called "The Sad Tree" (*Arbor tristis*). "Nyctanthes" means "Night-flowering." S. C. Ghose has given an account of the medicinal properties of this plant (*H. W.*, xxxvi. 24). He has used it extensively in cases of bilious and remittent fevers, rheumatism and sciatica, and the constipation of children. It is "bitter, tonic, and expectorant, and a mild purgative." In the fever there is thirst before and during chills, and bitter vomiting at close of chill. Not much sweat. Ghose compares it with *Eupat. perf.* He has made a short proving of it.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Anxious and restless.
2. **Head.**—Headache.
8. **Mouth.**—Tongue enveloped with a thick, whitish or yellowish pus.

11. **Stomach.**—Severe burning in stomach, > from cold applications.—Bilious vomiting occurs every time he takes a drink.

12. **Abdomen.**—Liver tender.—Stitches in liver region, which is very sensitive to touch.

13. **Stool.**—Profuse bilious stools with nausea; or there may be constipation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Urine high-coloured.

27. **Fever.**—Insatiable thirst before and during chill and fever.—Bitter vomiting at close of chill.—Constant nausea may or may not be present.—Drinking = vomiting; patient very restless.—Constipation or bilious stools.—Sweat not generally marked.

Nymphæa Odorata.

Sweet Water Lily. *N. O.* Nymphæaceæ. Tincture of the root.

Clinical.—Back, pain in. Coryza. Diarrhœa. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—Hale mentions this emblem of purity and its traditional reputation as a dissipator of venereal desires. There has been only one proving (by Dr. Cowles), and no definite clinical experience. Like *Nuphar*, it has early morning looseness of bowels.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Head feels very heavy.

5. **Nose.**—Severe coryza.

9. **Throat.**—Throat sore as from a cold, frequent desire to swallow with painful deglutition.—Tingling; roughness in throat.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain in hypogastrium and back, and a stool 7 a.m.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stools in early morning, 7 a.m.; also 11 a.m.—Thin stool with a little pain and smarting at anus, 1.30 p.m.—Pain in bowels for a few moments at a time, sharp, and passage of foul flatus.—Looseness of bowels with pain.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Increased flow of urine.—Some urine passed involuntarily.—Sensation as if urine was not all passed, with feeling of weakness in lumbar region.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Slight increase of sexual feeling.—Slight excitement.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—(Used as an injection to stop leucorrhœa.)

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Some cough in morning.

20. **Back.**—Pain in back.—Feeling of weakness in lumbar region; with sensation as if urine was not all passed.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Weakness and pain in bones and lower limbs.

24. **Generalities.**—Dull, weak, and unfit for work.

26. **Sleep.**—Lascivious dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Chilly feeling.

Ocimum Canum.

Ocimum canum. O. incanescens (Mart.). O. fluminense (Wells) Alfavaca (Portuguese). *N. O.* Labiatæ. Tincture of fresh leaves.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Breasts, painful. Bubo. *Calculus, renal, passage of.* Diarrhœa. Gravel. Kidneys, diseases of. Renal colic. Urine, abnormal. Vagina, prolapse of.

Characteristics.—*Ocim. can.* is one of the remedies we owe to Mure, who tells us that it is used in Brazil "as a specific for diseases of the kidneys, bladder, and urethra." He gives a short list of nineteen symptoms (apparently partly clinical and partly pathogenetic) which stamp him as a true observer. His indications have been confirmed many times. "Renal colic, with violent vomiting every fifteen minutes; one wrings one's hands and moans and cries all the time. Red urine with brick-dust sediment after the attack." The urine may be "saffron colour" or "thick, purulent, with an intolerable smell of musk." In two cases published by myself (*J. B. H. S.*, January, 1896; *H. W.*, xxxi. 178) the following symptoms were removed: (1) Man, 27, every three or four weeks, seized with violent pains of a dull leaden character in right side of abdomen; commencing in morning, lasting twelve to fifteen hours. For four hours from commencement of attack the pain steadily increased, culminating in vomiting, first of sour fluid, then slime, lastly of a fluid like coffee. After the vomiting some relief of pain. Urine contained no sediment. The attacks had lasted seven years. At first they began in the evening. There was a history of epilepsy in the family, and as a child the patient had had three fits. *Ocim. can.* 200, one dose, was given, and there were no more attacks for about two years. On their recurrence *Ocim. can.* failed to control them; but *Diosc.* ϕ (given by a doctor in U.S.A.) succeeded. (2) Lady, 24, severe pain right flank shooting round to back. Frequent micturition; urine sometimes depositing clots. *Tereb.* 3 gave some relief, but it was not permanent. *Ocim. can.* 200, a few globules in water, a teaspoonful every two days, rapidly relieved the symptoms and cleared up that part of the case, and there has been no return to the present date. P. C. Majumdar (*Ind. H. R.*, vi. 11) relates (1) the case of a medical man, 45. Majumdar was sent for at 4 a.m. one morning, and found the patient in great agony; pain in upper part of region of right kidney, extending downwards and forwards to pubes. Constant vomiting, bilious, acid, tossing about without any relief. After *Calc. c.* 30, *Lyc.*, *Sep.*, *Sarsa.*, and *Berb.* had

been given in vain, *Ocim. can.* 3x gave immediate relief, and no other remedy was required. (2) Man, 50, excruciating pain in left kidney, for which he had received *Opium* under allopathic treatment without relief. Majumdar saw the patient on the sixth day of the attack. The suffering was extreme, vomiting of bile, constant nausea, bowels constipated. *Ocim. can.* 3x, one drop every three hours, speedily gave relief, and two days later two small uric acid calculi were passed. No recurrence (*Ibid.*, ix. 126). Majumdar adds that *Ocim. can.* is the sacred *Toolsi* of India, and that the Kabirajes use it in diseases of the liver and bilious remittent fevers. All the members of the *Ocimum* genus are aromatic. The Sweet or Common Basil, *O. basilicum*, is one of the best known. The vaginal prolapse, excessive sensitiveness of the breasts and pain on nursing, are important symptoms. *Concomitant symptoms* are: Vomiting; cries; tossing about and wringing hands.

Relations.—*Followed well by:* Diosc. *Compare:* Labiatæ. In renal colic, Dios., Calc., Berb., Lyc., Coloc. In painful breasts, Borax (empty feeling; Ocim. can. compressive), Crotal., Phelland. Prolapsed vagina, Staph.

SYMPTOMS.

12. **Abdomen.**—Swelling of the inguinal glands.

13. **Stool.**—Diarrhœa, several attacks a day.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Turbid urine, depositing a white and albuminous sediment.—Urine of a saffron colour.—Red (bloody) urine with brick-dust sediment after the attack.—Thick, purulent urine, with an intolerable smell of musk.—Burning during micturition.—Crampy pain in the kidneys—Renal colic (r. and also l.) with violent vomiting every fifteen minutes; she twists about, wrings her hands, screams and groans.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Heat, swelling, and excessive sensibility of the l. testicle.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Lancinations in the labia majora.—Swelling of the whole vulva.—Falling of the vagina, so as to issue even from the vulva.—Itching at the breasts.—Engorgement of the mammary glands.—The tips of the breasts are very painful; the least contact extorts a cry.—Compressive pain in the breast, as is the case with wet-nurses.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Numbness of r. thigh for two days.

24. **Generalities.**—It is employed in bath for rheumatism.

25. **Skin.**—Acts as an irritant.

26. **Sleep.**—Dreams about being poisoned.—Dreams about her parents, friends, children.

27. **Fever.**—Is sudorific.—Used in bilious remittent fevers.

Œnanthe Crocata.

Œnanthe crocata. Hemlock Drop-wort. (Marshy places.) *N. O.* Umbelliferæ. Tincture of fresh root, at time of flowering.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Apoplexy. Breast, pain in. Convulsions. Cough. Diaphragm, spasm of. *Epilepsy.* Hystero-epilepsy. Œsophagus, inflammation of; stricture of. Priapism. Puerperal convulsions. Sciatica. Speech, lost. Status epilepticus. Stomatitis. *Tetanus.* Tongue, swollen; ulcerated.

Characteristics.—*Œnanthe crocata* is one of the most poisonous of the Umbelliferæ, and many accidents have happened from the use of the root in mistake for parsnips, and of the leaves in salads and soups. These have furnished the symptoms of the pathogenesis. Some of them are given in *C. D. P.* A man, 40, when fasting, ate the root. He soon complained of great heat in throat; half an hour after became speechless, fell down unconscious, and was seized with terrible convulsions, which lasted three-quarters of an hour and ended in death. It was impossible to give medicine on account of the jaws being closed by trismus the whole time. Post-mortem examination of those who have died of this poisoning reveal—(1) Extreme post-mortem rigidity. (2) Hands strongly clenched with thumb applied forcibly to palm. (3) Purple surface; nails blue. (4) Black fluid blood effused under scalp; veins of pia mater distended; brain substance strongly injected; sinuses distended; escape of blood beneath pia mater covering both hemispheres. (5) Sheath of spinal cord strongly congested. (6) Respiratory mucous membranes deep red, covered with frothy mucus; lungs dull, blackish with extravasations. (7) Heart contained black fluid blood. (8) Alimentary mucous membrane injected, with points of extravasation. Two striking cases are reported in *Brit. Med. Jour.*, March 3, 1900 (*H. W.*, xxxv. 277), which illustrate the epileptic suddenness of the drug's action: (1) J. M., without any previous warning, fell down in a fit in the dining-hall as he was finishing dinner. The fit was regarded as epileptic. He regained consciousness soon after. Whilst being removed from the dining-hall to the ward he had a second severe fit with vomiting; face livid, pupils dilated and fixed; conjunctivæ insensible; bloody foam about mouth and nostrils; breathing stertorous; complete insensibility. Six severe fits followed with an interval of a few seconds between. The convulsion was clonic and general, but attained its greatest intensity in lower limbs first; next upper limbs; lastly in face. Death took place from asphyxia, the heart continuing to beat a few seconds after respiration ceased. (2) T. F. was seized with a severe fit when going out to resume work on the farm after dinner. He vomited a quantity of food, and emesis was kept up by giving *Ipecacuanha wine*, followed by copious draughts of tepid water. There was no unconsciousness, but a marked mental change *after the convulsions;* the patient was delirious and talked incessantly to himself; drowsy and averse to be questioned. Face pale, pupils dilated, pulse weak and slow. Two hours later he recovered, and told how J. M. had given him a piece of "carrot" of which J. M. had himself

eaten. T. F. took two bites of it and threw the rest away. The sudden falling and the subsequent *status epilepticus* are well depicted in these two cases. In homœopathic practice it has been given with much success in cases of epilepsy. With the 3x I once gave great temporary relief in a case of idiopathic tetanus, which, however, terminated fatally. The cases of epilepsy in which it is particularly indicated are those in which there is during the fit : vomiting ; tympanitis ; or semi-priapism. Epilepsy arising from disorders of the sexual sphere. Dr. McLellan, of New Jersey, tells me of a case of his in which a young woman, 19, of a very healthy family, who had never menstruated, had become almost idiotic in consequence, and at the periods when the menses should have come on there were epileptiform seizures of minor intensity. The state of mind was such that, after taking the best advice in Paris and the States without avail, the patient was about to be put away. *Œn. c.* was given, and the next period passed without any epileptic symptoms. But there was no sign of the flow. *Bell.* was now given, and at the next period the flow came on, and the patient's mind was entirely restored. J. S. Garrison (*S. J. of H.*, xiv. 135) reports a case of hystero-epilepsy. Mrs. T., 32, commenced to menstruate at sixteen. At first there was no pain, but later there was. Married at twenty-three, she had two children, one eighteen months after marriage, and the other seventeen months after the first. About the fourth month of the first pregnancy she began to be troubled with weight and pressure in pelvis and groins so that she could hardly walk. This lasted till the confinement. At the sixth month she had the first convulsion, and she had two others between that and the confinement. During the afternoon of the last three days before confinement she had a sensation as if she had been struck on the side of the head, and she fell, but without loss of consciousness. Severe headache followed. She had no more convulsions till after the baby died at five months, when she had one. But three months later she became pregnant again and convulsions recommenced, continuing at irregular intervals till confinement, when they ceased till she began to move about. They then recurred at intervals, varying from six weeks to six months, and when they did come there were always three or four very close together. The mental condition grew worse all the time. The fits came suddenly without premonition ; except that at first she had a slight feeling of dread, and occasionally could see herself as dead. The attacks varied from momentary unconsciousness to epileptiform seizures with dulness and sleepiness for varying times. At first they came in the night ; later in the day, sometimes two in one day. They usually began with the menses. The uterus was much enlarged and the parts greatly relaxed. The urine had a very low specific gravity. *Œn. c.* 2x was given, five drops four times a day, on November 16, 1894. On December 12th there was a severe attack, apparently induced by errors of diet, a week after appearance of menses. The medicine was continued for ten months with constant improvement in health, and with no further convulsions. J. S. Cooper (*H. R.*, xi. 354) relates the case of a clergyman in attendance on one of the Federal generals at Gettsysburg, who was wounded in the forehead by a fragment of shell, taken prisoner, and kept in prison twenty

months. On his release he was quite a wreck, and soon began to have light epileptic seizures, which gradually got worse, and when seen by J. S. Cooper, twenty-five years later, he was having four or five fits a day, could not write his name, and at times would take to his heels and run four or five miles into the country before he could be caught. *Œn. c.* 4, five drops every four hours, was prescribed. After the first dose he had a very bad fit. The dose was diminished. He began to improve, and in less than a year was in perfect health. *Œn. c.* was not taken continuously, but when he "felt nervous" he would take a few doses. F. H. Fish (*H. R.*, vii. 80) cured a girl, 16, sanguine, well grown, who at eight began to have fits of absent-mindedness at irregular intervals. At twelve menstruation commenced; at fourteen epileptic seizures, having no relation to the menstrual periods. The fits were so severe that sixty to one hundred grains of *Potassium bromide* was required to keep them under control. *Œn. c.* ϕ, five drops in six ounces of water: a teaspoonful every three hours, and later less often. She had not another spasm, and lost her absent-mindedness and became cheerful and active. W. K. Fowler (*Amer. Hom.*, quoted *H. W.*, xxxv. 212) reports this case: A teamster, 60, nineteen years before got into a fight, had three ribs broken, and was struck in stomach with butt of gun. Two weeks later had pneumonia on the injured side, and after that epileptic seizures. Before the attacks: pain in stomach going through to spine; pain in second cervical vertebra. Attacks induced by worry and by becoming very tired. Severe attacks after day's work was finished. *Œn. c.* on discs, four discs every three hours for a month. After this there was only one slight attack after a hard day's work during the four months he was under observation. W. B. Carpenter relates (*Med. Cent.*, quoted *H. W.*, xxxv. 369) the case of F. M., 29, of good family history, who had meningitis at age of three, and had some unusual trouble after vaccination. In 1894 (aged 23) had a severe accidental blow with a sledge hammer on frontal bone immediately over nose. In 1896 had his first convulsive attack, coming on during sleep, and only noticed by his wife; a shuddering and stiffening of the body, turning of the head, grinding teeth and groaning. In the morning patient noticed a dull, heavy feeling of the head, and sensation as if whole body weighted down. For two years the attacks occurred only at night, and were known to the patient by these feelings next day. The attacks increased in severity, and now began to come in the day, and were preceded by an aura like the sound of distant bells, then a buzzing as of bees, increasing in intensity till he fell unconscious, this condition lasting from ten to sixty minutes. For months the patient had this strange symptom: On looking upward a filmy shower of black rods and rings seemed to come from above and disappear on reaching the level of his eyes. Fits recurred at intervals of one to four weeks. Bromides were then given, and there were no fits for seven months, when they no longer controlled, and he consulted Carpenter, who noted these additional symptoms: Twitching of individual muscles during attack, with frothy mucus before mouth; dulness in head, haziness before eyes: burning dryness in throat; obstinate constipation; chilly feelings over body; languor and heaviness of mind and

body. *Œn. c.* 4x and 6x made a complete change in a few months, brightening the mind, energising the body, and stopping the seizures for several months. Among *peculiar symptoms* are: Cold as if dead during convulsions; noise in throat as if being choked. Burning. Burning heat. Numbness. Legs stretched straight out. Swallowing = soreness of throat. Pressure < pain in throat; > deep pain in thorax. All symptoms < from water (in three women poisoned by it).

Relations.—*Compare:* Phelland., Cicut. v., Con. In epilepsy, Bufo. In priapism, Pic. ac.

Causation.—Injuries.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Furious delirium, as if drunk; insanity; hallucinations.—Sudden and complete loss of consciousness.—Delirium like delirium tremens; constantly moved from place to place, talked without cessation and without knowing what they said; grasped at imaginary objects.—Epileptic insanity; sudden furious attack.—(Epileptic condition at periods when menses are due in amenorrhœa.)—Averse to be questioned.—Coma after convulsions.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo: with falling; with nausea, vomiting, syncope, and convulsions.—Suddenly falls down backward.—Headache and giddiness.—Apoplectic conditions; speechless; insensible; face puffed and livid; pupils dilated; respiration laborious; limbs contracted; trismus.—Pain all over, but esp. in head.—Momentary sensation of pungent heat determining to head.—Hyperæmia of brain; extravasation and serous exudation.—Violent pain in head.—Hair fell off.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes: much sunk; full and projecting; inflamed.—Pupils first contracted, then dilated.—Eyes turned upward and inward; and firmly fixed.—Eyes red.—Saw nothing on awaking.—Vision disturbed; obscured.

5. **Nose.**—Bleeding from the nose.

6. **Face.**—Rapid, convulsive twitching of muscles of the face.—Face: livid and turgid, pale and cold; ghastly; anxious.—Risus sardonicus.—Lips blue.—Bloody froth issuing from mouth and nostrils.—Trismus; jaws rigidly closed.—Rose-coloured spots on face.

8. **Mouth.**—Convulsive movement of teeth.—Tongue half bitten through.—Tongue: sore and swollen; and protruded; slightly furred; raw at tip; ulcerated at edges; clean, moist, trembling.—Foaming at mouth; bloody mucus.—Excoriation; inflammation; blisters.—Mouth dry and parched.—Loss of speech.

9. **Throat.**—Pressure on throat gives pain; it is sore when he swallows.—Violent constriction and burning in the throat.—Pharyngitis.—Œsophagitis.—Power of swallowing lost.

10. **Appetite.**—Total loss of appetite, with debility.—Thirst; craves cold drinks, evening.—Cannot bear to drink anything hot.

11. **Stomach.**—Constant and continued eructations, strongly flavoured by the plant.—Distressing hiccough.—Cardialgia.—Nausea and vomiting.—Nausea, > if vomiting occurs.—Vomited in their fits.—Vomiting and diarrhœa.—Vomit: clear watery liquid; blood.—Obstinate vomiting, continued for days, not > by anything.—Heat; biting heat; burning in stomach and

epigastrium.—Tenderness at stomach.—Burning heat at throat and stomach with disturbed intellect.

12. **Abdomen.**—Much distended, with colic pains.—Griping and tormina.—Gastro-enteritis with violent pain and vomiting.—Tympanites with the convulsions.—Great tenderness ; slightest touch on any part of abdomen = great pain.

13. **Stool.**—Stool : involuntary ; diarrhœa.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Micturition painful.—Urine copious ; dark ; turbid ; reddish.—Sediment : copious ; white ; thick yellow.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Semi-priapism.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Convulsive respiration ; breathing laboured, hurried, stertorous, short ; interrupted by constant sighing and convulsive cough ; hardly perceptible.—Spasm of diaphragm.—Burning and constriction in larynx.—Cough for four or five days, < at night, excited by tickling at top of throat ; during cough rattling in lower chest ; sputa thick, heavy, white and yellow, adheres to vessel, a little frothy, copious ; aching pain in l. side of thorax, < from deep inspiration, > from deep pressure.—Expectoration : reddish ; bloody ; white ; frothy.

18. **Chest.**—Lungs hyperæmic ; hepatised in spots.—Pleuritic exudation.—Chest firmly fixed.—Pain in r. side under the ribs.—Pain in breast.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Pain in region of heart.—Pulse : small, feeble, irregular, scarcely perceptible ; accelerated before the fit.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain along spinal column.—Intense action of dorsal and lumbar muscles ; opisthotonos.

21. **Limbs.**—Numbness and feebleness of limbs.—Loss of nails and hair.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Arms flexed at elbow in a right angle.—Rapid convulsive twitchings of muscles of hands.—Hands clenched during tetanus.—Irritation of arms and hands with sharp lancinating pains.—Neck bluish.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain along tract of sciatic and crural nerves, commencing in spinal column.—Cramps in calves.—Legs stretched straight out.

24. **Generalities.** — Epileptiform convulsions. — Terrible convulsions, followed by coma or deep sleep.—Convulsions, with vertigo, madness, nausea, vomiting, unconsciousness, risus sardonicus, eyeballs turned up, pupils dilated.—Sudden convulsions, trismus, biting of tongue ; followed by total unconsciousness.—Convulsions with swollen, livid face ; bloody froth from mouth and nostrils ; convulsive respirations ; insensibility ; feeble pulse ; prostration.—All symptoms < from water.

25. **Skin.**—Rose-coloured rash on face, chest, arms, and abdomen.

26. **Sleep.**—Drowsy.—Roused with difficulty.—In a deep sleep, snoring loudly and moaning.

27. **Fever.**—Deadly cold and pale.—Face and extremities cold and blue.—Extreme coldness ; loss of animal heat.—Burning heat that mounted to head.—Slight fever with pain at pit of stomach.—Profuse sweat ; offensive ; accompanied all symptoms.

Œnothera.

Œnothera biennis. Large Evening Primrose. Tree Primrose. (North America.) *N. O.* Onagraceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Cholera infantum. Diarrhœa. Hydrocephaloid.

Characteristics.—There is a proving recorded by T. Riker Nute on a woman who took on two occasions—(1) a teaspoonful, (2) 30 drops of the liquid extract for the relief of a wearisome feeling of mental and physical oppression, and on each occasion, notably the first, distinct poisoning symptoms were developed. A kind of general paralysis of mental and bodily forces was induced, and at the same time copious and easy evacuations of bowels and bladder, followed by relief of the general symptoms. It is in *effortless diarrhœa* that *Œnoth.* has been most successfully used in homœopathic practice. Farrington gives the indications: Exhausting, watery diarrhœa without effort; with nervous exhaustion; even incipient hydrocephaloid. Hurd (*H. R.*, x. 419) cured a man, 65, who had "severe pains in his stomach after meals for over two years" with 25-drop doses of the tincture. General numbness; general warm sweat with urgent desire to micturate; > after evacuation of bowels and bladder, are noteworthy symptoms.

Relations.—*Compare:* In diarrhœa, Ipec., Gnaphal, Nuphar. In > from copious urination, Ign., Gels. In > after stool, Bry., Colch., Colo., Crot., Oxyt., Rhus, Spi., Sul. Paralytic symptoms, Gels.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Half-unconscious; unable to think, raise head, move or speak.

2. **Head.**—Light-headed.—Violent vertigo with swimming sensation.—Dizziness with weakness of limbs and fluttering about heart, > by free action of bowels and copious discharge of urine.

3. **Eyes.**—Unable to raise eyelids.

12. **Abdomen.**—Cramps in muscles of extremities and abdomen, with a wringing, twisting pain beneath umbilicus.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Pressing desire to evacuate bowels, and a copious, consistent, and apparently natural stool promptly evacuated, without least pain or muscular effort; three hours later another, and still another about midnight.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—With the appearance of a warm perspiration over entire surface came an urgent desire to micturate; passed without effort a large quantity of light-coloured, bland, unirritating urine; an hour later again passed water freely; and again 9 p.m., and after midnight.

21. **Limbs.**—Cramps in muscles of extremities.—Weakness of extremities.

24. **Generalities.**—Violent vertigo preventing movement; numbness and prickling of entire surface, nearly driving her mad; severe rigors and cramps; desire to be covered, rubbed, and have a warm drink.—Dizziness with weakness in limbs, fluttering about heart, with numbness and prickling on

skin, griping under umbilicus, all passes off with free action of bowels and copious discharge of urine.

25. **Skin.**—Numbness and prickling of entire surface.

27. **Fever.**—Rigors.—Warm sweat on entire surface with urgent desire to micturate.

Oleander.

Nerium Oleander. Rose Laurel. (South Europe, North Africa, West Asia. Thrives best in moist ground.) *N. O.* Apocynaceæ. Tincture of the leaves.

Clinical.—Brain, affections of. *Eczema.* Fainting. Headache. Hyperæsthesia. *Lienteria.* Memory, weakened. Numbness. Nursing women, affections of. Palpitation. Paralysis. *Perichondritis.* Rheumatism. *Scalp, eruption on.* Spasms. Spine, affections of. Strabismus. Tongue, coated ; parched. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Oleander*, which is one of the remedies proved by Hahnemann, has been recognised as a powerful poison from antiquity. In the Cape de Verde Islands the petals of *Olean.* blossoms are used with dried orange-peel in all kinds of fevers to promote perspiration and drive out the rash. In animals poisoned by it, the heart becomes paralysed, first the auricles, then the entire heart. Goullon (*H. R.*, xii. 402) refers to poisoning cases in which "anguish, inflammation of the stomach, diarrhœa, swoons," and even death had occurred. "Palpitation of the heart, anxiety, insomnia, and unconsciousness," were observed by Petrus de Alvano, and Morgagni noted "vomiting, thirst, slumbering, speechlessness, and death." Goullon also quotes instances of suffering from exhalations of the flowers, and even from the plants when not in flower. A young man, 18, fell sick, had attacks of vertigo, suffered from great weakness of the muscles, headache **>** in evening, **<** every morning after waking, which was a difficult process. In addition : pale face ; white-coated tongue ; slow pulse. On leaving for change of air he soon got quite well ; but ill again as soon as he returned. Some oleanders in his bedroom were then suspected by his doctor, and on their removal all the trouble vanished. The doctor then recalled that when a student he had some oleanders before his windows, and in autumn, when the nights were cold, he took them into his bedroom, with this result : On waking in the morning heavy head and sensation of weariness, could only leave his bed by great exertion. As soon as he put his foot to the ground was seized with vertigo and reeled. Having traced this to the oleanders, he purposely repeated the experiment, and always with the same result. Hahnemann says of *Olean.* : "It will be found to be, if not a complete remedy, yet an indispensable intermediate remedy in some kinds of mental derangements, *e.g.*, absence of mind, and in certain kinds of painless paralysis, in eruptions on the head, and in some external head affections." Experience has confirmed the truth of these remarks, and more especially of the latter part of them. *Olean.* is in the front rank of remedies affecting the scalp, more particularly the back part of the

scalp or commencing there. "Desquamation of the epidermis of the scalp;" "violent gnawing itching on the scalp, as from lice; after scratching, a smarting as if scratched raw" are symptoms which have been repeatedly verified by cures, and I have confirmed Cooper's experience in one very bad case, in a schoolboy, that a single dose of the ϕ may give the best possible result in such cases. The condition was: Head very sore and irritable; covered with crusts; sore to touch. Glands in neck swollen and sore to touch. *Olean.* ϕ two drops in a powder at bedtime on November 14th. On November 27th an aggravation was reported, and the eruption had spread from the head to the back. From this time rapid improvement set in.—The skin generally of *Olean.* is very sensitive and easily chafed and chapped, and this occurring concomitantly with other *Olean.* conditions (for example, gastro-enteritis), forms a strong indication. The paralytic symptoms of *Olean.* are in constant evidence. Involuntary evacuation of fæces and urine. The digestion is paralysed, and the food passes completely undigested. Infants soil their diapers every time they pass flatus. Momentary loss of sight. *Peculiar sensations*, suggestive of paralysis, are: Buzzing and humming sensations in the body. Numb or painless paralysed feeling as if inner parts were distended. Pulsations in outer parts. Gnawing itching; biting or pungent pain after scratching. Numbness of skin, or itching numbness. *Olean.* corresponds to "trembling after nursing" in nursing women; to weak memory and slow perception; to functional paralysis. The headaches are mostly pressive and stupefying. Pressure as if a hundredweight were pressing brain forward, and as if everything would come out at forehead. A curious feature in connection with some of the headaches is that they are > by looking cross-eyed; or by looking sideways. This is a clinical observation well verified. There is also cloudiness of vision, < by looking sideways. Eyes distorted. *Olean.* should cure some cases of strabismus. The left side is most affected; violent contraction of muscles, < left side. Numbness of upper and lower extremities has been frequently confirmed. A case of poisoning is recorded (*H. W.*, xxxiii. 9, from *Amer. Hom.*) in which a boy of four put a broken *Oleander* leaf into his mouth, but quickly spat it out. In a few minutes the tongue became red and raw where the leaf had touched it. The patch, one inch by one half inch, involving the side and part of dorsum of tongue, appeared denuded, and this appearance remained a year later. Ten months after the occurrence, general roughness of the skin had developed, with a papulo-pustular eruption on ankles and calves. The symptoms are < (after first >) by scratching; by rubbing. < In open air; by draught of air. Getting out of bed > toothache. There is thirst for cold water. Motion > stiffness of thighs. Mastication < toothache and headache. Looking down < (vertigo, &c.). Looking sideways < dim vision; > headache. Squinting > headache. Rising up < headache; vertigo. Stooping = pain over heart.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. (acute effects); Sul. (chronic effects). *Compatible:* Con., Lyc., Nat. m., Pul., Rhus, Sep., Spi. *Compare:* In irritability, Staph., Hyo., Nux. In fits of passion

followed by quick repentance, Croc. Affections of nursing women, Carb. an. In lienteria, Fer. (Fer. has no pain, stool apt to occur *during* a meal), Ars. (Ars. has diarrhœa from chilling stomach ; indigestion of cold things ; stool yellow, with stool great pain, burning, < after midnight, great thirst), Arg. n. (bowels act as soon as patient drinks), Chi. (watery stool containing undigested food ; very debilitating ; stools may escape involuntarily after a meal ; caused or < by eating fruits), Apis, Pho., and Pho. ac. (wide-open anus). In crusta lactea, Mez., Sul., Viol. t., Vinca min., Melitag. Gone feeling, Sep. (Olean. has with it sense of distension in abdomen, chest feels empty and cold).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sadness, and want of self-confidence.—Repugnance to labour and great indolence.—Irascibility, moroseness, and ill-humour.—Temper which can bear no contradiction.—Fits of passion, followed by speedy repentance.—Weakness of memory.—Slowness of perception.—Great abstraction and inattention.—Confusion when reading ; difficulty of grasping the connection when reading a long sentence.—Loss of memory.—Giddiness.—Dulness of intellect, with difficult conception.—Poetical reveries concerning the future.—Immediately walked five yards and fell senseless (after an ounce of expressed juice).

2. **Head.**—Turning vertigo, with tottering of limbs.—Vertigo on rising after lying down, or on looking downwards, when rising.—Vertigo when rising from bed, or if looking fixedly at any object, or when looking down while standing.—When standing erect, dizzy with double vision on looking down, not on looking straight before him.—Vertigo with turning, darkness, and scintillations before eyes.—Vertigo when in bed if he turns to either side.—Headache with stupefaction, as if brain were tightened ; as if a dull nail forced into head over mastoid process.—Painful heaviness in head, > by lying down.—Headache < reading and holding up head, > lying down, < again with nausea on rising.—Violent pressive pains in temples, at one time higher up, at another lower down, while chewing.—Dull pressure in head (from within out), as if forehead were about to split.—Painful and pulsative beating in head.—Headache > by looking cross-eyed ; by looking sideways.—Boring in brain.—Aching of exterior of head.—Gnawing itching in scalp, with soreness after scratching.—Biting itching on scalp, as from vermin, principally on back of head and behind ears ; > when first scratching it, which is followed by burning and soreness, which gives place to burning-itching ; < in evening when undressing.—Furfuraceous or humid scabs on head (< on back of head), with itching, esp. at night, and burning after scratching.—Desquamation of scalp.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes : sunk in sockets ; distorted ; turned up ; fixed ; stony ; lustreless.—Lids involuntarily drawn together, as if sleepy.—Pain in eyes, as if fatigued from too much reading.—Aching in eyes.—Burning pains and tension in eyelids, esp. when reading.—Lachrymation.—Double vision.—Cloudiness of eyes when looking sideways.—Momentary loss of sight ; blue colour about the eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Acute aching in ears.—Cramp-like drawing in ear.—Singing,

tinkling, and rumbling in ears.—Red and rough tettery spots in fore part of ear, with fetid running (ulcers) behind (and around) ears.

5. **Nose.**—Stupefying and dull pressure in nose.—Itching round nose.

6. **Face.**—Face pale and wan (sunken in the morning), with blue circles round the eyes.—Dull and stupefying pressure in the bones of the face, and esp. in the zygomatic process, extending deeply into the head.—Heat of cheeks without redness, and *vice versâ*.—Paleness, alternately with deep redness, of face.—Red swelling of face, round eyes.—Tuberculous eruption on face and forehead.—Lips brownish and dry.—Sensation of numbness and swelling in upper lip.—Swelling round commissures of lips.—Lower jaw trembles with yawning.—Stiffness of muscles of jaws.

7. **Teeth.**—Toothache (only) during mastication, with incisive pressure.—Tearing and drawing in teeth (molar ; l. upper second bicuspid), sometimes at night, but only in bed (with anxiety, nausea, and frequent micturition), and which disappear on getting up.—Sensation of looseness in teeth, with gums of a bluish white.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of mouth, and tongue loaded with a white coating.—Rough, foul, white tongue, with raised papillæ.—Tongue red and raw where touched with *Oleander* leaf ; the patch involved the side and part of upper surface, and was still present a year after.—Loss of speech.

9. **Throat.**—Burning pain in throat.—Numb sensation ascending from throat externally to head.—Sensation as if a cool wind were blowing on l. side of throat.—Sharp pressive pain on l. side of throat, near Adam's apple.—Irritation of pharynx.—Pain as of a dull point pressing on œsophagus (r. side) ; cervical muscles also painful to external pressure.

10. **Appetite.**—All food has a mawkish (flat) and insipid taste (in evening).—Clammy taste in mouth.—Bulimy, with tremor of hands, from eager craving for food, often with absence of appetite.—Violent empty eructations, while eating.—Thirst, esp. for cold water.—Dizziness while eating greedily at noon.—Empty goneness after eating, **>** by brandy.

11. **Stomach.**—Risings of a putrid smell.—Violent, empty risings, sometimes after a meal.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, accumulation of saliva in mouth, followed by violent hunger.—Sickness and prostration follow the dose ; feels queer all next day (cure followed.—R. T. C.).—Vomiting of food, or of bitter serum, of a yellowish-green colour.—After vomiting ravenous hunger and thirst, with great weakness over whole body.—Sensation of emptiness in stomach, with fulness of abdomen.—Beatings and pulsations in epigastrium, as from being over-heated.—Beating and pulsation in pit of stomach as if the beats of the heart were felt through whole thorax.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pinchings in the abdomen, as if caused by diarrhœa.—Shootings and gnawings in the abdomen.—Stitches and gnawing about the navel.—Sensation of emptiness and weakness in the intestines.—Gurgling and borborygmi in the abdomen, with excessive emission of flatus of a putrid smell.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Ineffectual want to evacuate.—Liquid, soft, yellow fæces.—First diarrhœa, then hard, difficult stools ; during pregnancy.—Evacuation of the food which he had taken on the previous day.—Evacuation, almost involuntary, of undigested matter ; imagines he is only emitting flatulence.—Chronic diarrhœa ; undigested food, **<** in morning.—Burning

pain in anus before and after evacuation, and at other times.—Involuntary stools ; in children when passing flatus (every time they pass wind they soil the diaper).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Increased secretion of urine.—Brownish, burning urine, with whitish sediment.—Frequent emission of urine, esp. after partaking of coffee.—Nausea and frequent micturition at night when lying down, with anxiety and drawing in molar teeth.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—After nursing, tremors ; so weak she can scarcely walk across the room.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Short, shaking cough, provoked by a tickling in pharynx.—Violent shaking cough from tickling in larynx.—Accumulation of viscid mucus in trachea.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression of chest when lying down, with deep and slow respiration.—Weak respiration.—Oppressive and compressive pain, or sensation of emptiness in chest.—Dull or tensive lancinations in chest, in sternum, and sides (l.), esp. on taking a full inspiration (and expiration).—Sensation of coldness in chest.—Stitches in diaphragm.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Drawings about heart, **<** by stooping, and lasting during expiration.—Violent and sometimes anxious palpitation of heart, with a sensation as if chest were dilating.—Pulse very changeable and irregular ; weak and slow in morning, full and rapid in evening.—(A principal heart remedy.—R. T. C.).

20. **Neck and Back.**—Violent pulsation of the carotids.—Tearing in nape in bed in evening.—Pain in back as from a strain.—Tensive, burning, and acute lancinations in back.

21. **Limbs.**—Severe cramps in limbs.—Numbness of upper and lower limbs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Wrenching pain in arms on lifting them.—Jerking in muscles of arms.—Cramp-like drawings and tearing in arms and fingers.—Dull aching in forearms, hands, and fingers, as if caused by a blow or a bruise.—Veins of hands swollen.—Swelling and rigidity of fingers, with burning pain.—Fingers rigid and thumbs turned into palms.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Contusive pain in buttocks.—Sensation of weakness in thighs, legs, feet, and soles, as if those parts were benumbed.—Great weakness of knees.—Dull aching, and sometimes shooting in thighs, feet, and toes.—Paralysis of legs and feet ; painless.—L. knee that had stiffened becomes supple (in a case of general paralysis of insane.—R. T. C.).—Sensation of vibration and resonance in legs and feet, esp. in soles.—Cramp-like drawing in legs and feet.—Cramps in calves when seated.—Constant coldness of feet.

24. **Generalities.**—Cramp-like tension, as if the bones were broken, in limbs and other parts of the body.—Cramping of entire body gradually creeping on (cured.—R. T. C.).—Convulsive spasms with clammy and cold skin ; pulse scarcely perceptible.—Great weakness, which scarcely permits walking.—Sensation as if inner parts were distended ; pulsations in outer parts.—Fainting as from weakness, **>** by perspiration.—Buzzing or humming in body.—Sensation of vibration and resonance in whole body.—Tension in whole body.—Paralytic rigidity of limbs and painless paralysis.—(One of the best remedies for paralysis.—H. N. G.)—Want of animal heat in limbs.—

Syncope, as from weakness, sometimes with loss of consciousness, which disappears after perspiring.—Weakness and general lassitude, with trembling of knees when lying down, and of hands when writing.—Languor, as if life were about to terminate.—Inclination to stretch the limbs.—Torpor and insensibility of whole body.—Symptoms generally on l. side ; l. ear ; affections of scalp.

25. **Skin.**—Violent itching of various parts of body ; eruption, bleeding, oozing out of fluid, forming scabs.—Dropsy of outer parts.—Chapping of skin ; want of perspiration.—Numbness of skin, or itching numbness.—Gnawing itching, which compels scratching, sometimes when undressing.—Skin very sensitive, with redness and excoriation, even when gently scratched.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent yawning, with shuddering and jerking of muscles.—Want to lie down, with a sort of coma.—Very difficult waking in the morning ; can only leave his bed by great exertion.—Sleeplessness and agitation at night.—Agitated and lascivious dreams, and frequent waking.—Voluptuous dreams with seminal emissions.

27. **Fever.**—Frequent fits of quick shuddering.—Sensation of heat, with general shivering.—Transient heat, esp. during intellectual labour.—Flushes of heat periodically, esp. from bodily or mental exertion.—Pulse frequent and full, or irregular and variable.—Chilliness and chills over the whole body periodically, with heat of face and coldness of hands.—External chilliness with internal heat without thirst.—Want of vital heat.—Febrile chilliness over whole body, without thirst or subsequent heat.—Cold, clammy sweat.

Oleum Animale.

Oleum animale æthereum. Oleum cornu cervi. Dippel's Oil. Bone-naphtha. Dilutions in alcohol.

Clinical.—Asthma. Breasts, affections of. *Cancer.* Constipation. Coryza. Facial paralysis. Gonorrhœa. Migraine. Polyuria. Prostate, affections of. Spermatic cord, neuralgia of. Testes, neuralgia in ; retraction of.

Characteristics.—*Ol. an.* is an empyreumatic oil obtained in the preparation of bone-black, and further distilled and rectified for medicinal use. It was discovered in 1711 by Johann Conrad Dippel, the alchemist, and discoverer of Prussian-blue. Dippel obtained it in the first instance by distillation of stags' horns : hence the name *Oleum cornu cervi*, with which the *Ol. an.* as at present prepared is considered identical ; the deciduous horns of the stag partaking more of the nature of bone than the permanent horns of cattle. As rectified it is "a colourless or slightly yellow, thin, oily liquid, with a penetrating but not disagreeable odour and an acrid, burning taste, which changes to a cool and bitter one. It darkens and thickens on exposure to air and light, and is extremely volatile. A drop on paper evaporates without leaving a greasy stain." Its composition is extremely complex, but it may be regarded as belonging to the group of volatile carbons. Sircar (*Calc. J. of Med.*, xvi. 249) gives an interesting

account of *Ol. an.*, and quotes from *Hahn. Adv.* of April, 1897, a valuable paper on the remedy by C. L. Olds with a discussion thereon. Though it is not the panacea which Dippel imagined it to be when he discovered it, *Ol. an.* is a very powerful medicinal substance, and since it has been well proved by Nenning, Schreter, and Trinks, it has a definite place in the homœopathic materia medica. As is usually the case with combustive products, *Ol. an.* has burning pains and burning sensations in almost all parts, and like the carbons and *K. carb.* it has also stitches and sometimes combinations of the two, "stitches as with red-hot needles." Stitches and pressure may be in all directions, but from behind forward is particularly characteristic. "Stitches from behind forward in breasts; pressure from both sides of the back extends forward." Guided by the former I gave great relief in a case of scirrhus of right breast in which pains darting forward out of the nipple were complained of. "Pulled upward" is another characteristic sensation. It occurs in the malar bones: "Sensation in both malar bones as if pulled forcibly upward." And it also occurs in the testicles. "Both testicles are drawn up and very painful." This led to the cure of a "long-standing neuralgia of spermatic cord; excruciating attacks three or four times every year; pains as if testicles were seized by a hand and pulled very severely." *Ol. an.* 18 gave almost instant and permanent relief (Blakely Raue's *Rec.*, 1870, p. 241). The cure of a case of migraine is quoted in *H. M.*, July, 1895. Zwingenberg, after failing with *Sang.*, gave *Ol. an.* 2x, five drops in warm water, morning and evening, to a lady who always suffered from migraine the day after a fashionable party, at which she usually wore a heavy diadem on her head. Polyuria of perfectly clear urine accompanied the migraine and suggested the remedy. This accompaniment may indicate *Ol. an.* in any nervous disorder. Zwingenberg also cured a case of nervous asthma following repelled foot-sweat. In the discussion on Olds' paper some cures were mentioned. Dever cured toothache in an extremely irritable patient, pain > by *pressing the teeth together.* The provings have "stitches in right upper molar *removed by pressure*, after dinner." Dr. Leggett related one case: A very stout Dutch lady, 56 (who had been under constitutional treatment for uterine tumour, engorged liver and cerebral congestion), presented the following symptoms: Sensation as if water rushing back and forth in stomach; fancied the tumour had increased to size it was years ago. She had been walking, standing, and shopping, and had eaten many sweets. Of the remedies having "stomach as if full of water," *Ol. an.* was chosen as more similar to the case than *Mill.* or *Phell.*, and was given in 1m attenuation, a single dose. A month later she was better in every way, and a second dose brought still further improvement. This case in connection with my case of breast tumour still further shows the relationship of *Ol. an.* to new growths. Olds in his paper brings out the *striking and peculiar* symptoms of the remedy very clearly. Olds speaks of a proving by himself, but he gives no details of it. Some symptoms mentioned by him I cannot find in Allen or Hering. These I have entered in the Schema and give his authority for each. The Conditions of *Ol. an.* give the most characteristic general features: > from rubbing; < from eating.

< In warm room. > In open air. These are general, but there are exceptions. Among the *Peculiar Symptoms* mentioned by Olds are: Twitching of lips and swelling beneath right lower jaw. Malar bone feels as if pulled forcibly upward. Greasy feeling in mouth and accumulation of quantities of saliva white as snow. Relaxation of buccal mucous membrane, patient cannot avoid biting cheek when he eats. Soreness of tongue as if scalded. Sensation as of white of egg dried on lips. Sensation as if cold air penetrated throat although the air is warm; > eating and drinking, < empty swallowing. Desire for soft-boiled eggs or for bread only with aversion to meat. Sensation as if water were in stomach; as if a lump of ice there. Eructations taste like urine, and burn. Sensation as if testicles were seized and pulled forcibly upward. Menses too early and too scanty. Cracking in vertebræ of neck on raising head. Sensation in scalp as if skin had been cut and reunited. Other sensations are: As if blood were rushing to head; to occiput on entering a warm room. As if red-hot needles in chest. As if thumb (and toe) would ulcerate. Cramp-like pains in different parts. Indolence and inclined to sit; taciturn; ill-tempered. Winans (*Med. Adv.*, xix. 503) gave *Ol. an.* with success in a case of bilious fever, the patient being a rather fleshy old lady. The indicating symptoms were: Slow pulse (55). Desire for soft-boiled eggs. Itching of left lower eyelid. Sad mood; morose; nothing delights her. Absorbed in self, sad, speaks little. *Sepia* was required to complete the case, one of the new symptoms being yellowness of palms of hands. The left side is predominantly affected; when direction is noted it is from before backward and from behind upward. > By rubbing is very characteristic. > By stretching. > By pressure. *Ol. an.* is a chilly medicine, but the chilliness (and also coryza) are < in a warm room and > in open air. Tearing in all fingers is > by washing in cold water. Drinking cold water = pressure in stomach. < From hot drinks. Motion > some rheumatic pains. Raising head = cracking of vertebræ. < Eating (sweat; lachrymation; headache). Especially < after dinner. > Swallowing food or drink, < empty swallowing (throat). < By motion; by mental exertion. > Changing position. Sneezing = bursting pain in chest. The majority of symptoms are < in afternoon; also 2 p.m. < Before, during and commencement of menses. < By noise (noises in the head).

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Nux, Op. *Follows well:* Bry. Is *followed well* by: Sep. *Compare:* In headache with concomitant polyuria, Ign., Gels. Twitching eyelids, Agar. Gastric symptoms after drinking cold water, Ars., Pho., Carb. v. Pains in testicles, Puls. < By noise (Graph. > by noise). > By rubbing, Pho., Nat. c., Carb. ac., Canth. Coryza < in open air, Cepa. Numb head, Graph. Cracking in nape on moving head, Nicc. Dried white of egg sensation, Alum., Bar. c., Mg. c., Ph. ac., Sul. ac. > Eating and drinking, < empty swallowing, Lach. Eructations taste like urine (Ag. cast., smell like old urine). Sad, despondent, Puls. (unlike Puls., bad tempered). Slow pulse, Apocy. Headache from behind forward; scalding sensation on tongue, Sang. Chilly, Nux, Cyc., K. ca. (but these are < in open air). Burning during micturition, Caust., Naph. Coryza,

Naph. Stitches, K. ca., Carb. an. Gnawing in occiput, Glo., Na. sul. Desires bread (Nat. m., aversion to bread). Movements in abdomen, Crocus. Suppressed foot-sweat, Sil., Sul. < From hot drinks (Lyc. >). Cracking in joints, Benz. ac.

Causation.—Suppressed foot-sweat.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sadness, concentration in self.—Taciturn and thoughtful.—Distraction, and frequent absence of mind.—Loss of ideas (frequent vanishing of thought).

2. **Head.**—Head confused, with cloudiness, as if stunned.—Pressure on vertex, shifting to occiput.—Dizziness and vertigo, when stooping.—Painful dizziness, early in morning in bed.—Painful sensation of reeling and giddiness, in open air, when stooping.—Numb and paralytic sensation in (l.) side of head.—Aching in head, principally in forehead, sometimes from least intellectual exertion.—Drawing and tearing in head, as after a chill.—Violent boring, and shootings in head, esp. just above eyes (in l. frontal protuberance).—Congestion, with heat and beating in head.—Pressure extending from occiput forward, an hour after dinner.—Semilateral headache, and beating at base of brain and extending to eye on corresponding side ; < by motion ; by exertion ; after eating ; > by rubbing (Olds).—Pain in l. occiput, obliging him to hold his head forward.—Dull pressure in small spot on occiput (l.).—Gnawing pain in occipital region (less on l. side).—Boring in small spot l. occiput.—Stitching in occiput.—Tension on scalp with soreness as if skin had been cut and reunited.—Sensation as if blood were rushing to occiput, on entering a room.—Tearing in outside of head, with tension and sensation of excoriation.—Itching, and burning shooting pain in scalp.

3. **Eyes.**—Pain in eyes as if a grain of sand had been introduced into them.—Pressure and drawing in balls of eyes.—Itching, smarting and shooting in eyes, which disappear on rubbing them.—Burning pain in eyes, esp. (in the open air or on waking or) by candlelight in evening.—Lachrymation, and nocturnal agglutination.—Lachrymation when she eats (Olds).—Quivering and starting in eyelids, and eyebrows.—Frequent twitching in l. upper lid.—Confused sight (esp. in the afternoon when writing).—Myopia.—Dark clouds before eyes.—Sensation as if a skin were hanging down over eyes (Olds).—Sight and hearing vanish for a moment.

4. **Ears.**—Shooting in ears.—Sticking in ears.—Boring and tearing in ears (with dryness of throat).—Singing, tinkling, and buzzing in ears, < by noise.

5. **Nose.**—Itching burning at tip of nose.—Tickling and tingling itching in nose.—Excoriation of interior of nose.—Burning and running pimples on septum of nose.—Drawing pressing pain at root of nose when in house, nose and head feel stopped ; out of doors constant dripping with > to head (Olds).—Sneezing, with painful sensation of bursting, and of excoriation in chest.—Dryness of nose.—Coryza, with thick mucus in nose, which occasions painful tension.—Violent dry coryza.—It seemed as though he had an offensive breath.

6. **Face.**—Pale, earthy complexion.—Tingling in face.—Burning pains

in cheeks, and zygomatic process.—Redness of the cheeks, even when the skin is cold.—Itching pimples and vesicles on the cheeks.—Tension, and cramp-like, and paralytic drawing in face, sometimes semi-lateral (l.)—Paralysed sensation in r. half of face.—The malar bones feel as if pulled forcibly upward. —Itching of the lips.—Sensation as of dried white of egg on lips (Olds).—Lips cracked.—Jerking of lips, in morning, when sleeping.—Cramp in jaw, which scarcely permits mouth to be opened.—Violent cracking in l. articulation of jaw always on opening mouth.—Swelling beneath lower jaw.

7. **Teeth.**—Odontalgia, with drawing and tearing pain, often commencing from ear.—Jerking tearing, and pulsation, in root of a carious tooth, with sensation of coldness coming out of tips of teeth.—Stitches in r. upper molar, removed by pressure, after dinner.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness with sour taste in mouth.—Dryness of mouth (and throat) on waking in morning.—Greasy feeling in mouth and on palate.—Abundant accumulation of snow-white saliva in mouth.—Relaxation of buccal mucous membrane ; almost impossible for patient to prevent biting cheeks when eating (Olds).—Tongue sore as if scalded.—Burning on tongue posteriorly as from tobacco.—Smarting, and burning sensation in tongue.

9. **Throat.**—Pain in throat, as if a hard body were introduced into it, esp. during deglutition.—Choking and constriction of throat, particularly in morning and evening.—Dryness of throat, esp. perceptible during empty deglutition.—Retching, constriction, dryness and scraping in throat.—Throat dry with sour taste in mouth.—Throat very dry in morning with sensation as if cold air penetrated, which she was constantly obliged to swallow ; swallowing difficult, though food and drink passed easily through pharynx and œsophagus.—Burning pain in throat.—Accumulation of viscid mucus in throat.—Hawking of tenacious mucus after a meal.

10. **Appetite.**—Fat and clammy taste.—Sourness in mouth.—Want of appetite.—Aversion to meat, and to all food, except bread.—Desire for soft-boiled eggs.

11. **Stomach.**—Risings, with taste of the food, or of urine.—Empty and burning risings.—Frequent empty eructations, > the nausea and the urging to vomit.—Disgust and nausea, with inclination to vomit, esp. during and after a meal, or with pressure on chest.—Sudden inclination to vomit ; stomach seems to turn over ; after eructating twice, it disappears.—Stomach very sensitive to external pressure.—Sensation as if stomach were full of water.—Aching in stomach and præcordial region, sometimes after drinking cold water.—Stinging in the stomach.—Constriction of the stomach.—Sensation, as if something were turning in stomach ; as if stomach turned quite over.—Contusive pain in region of stomach.—Sensation of icy coldness, or of burning heat, in stomach.—Burning and heat from stomach to chest.

12. **Abdomen.**—Dull shootings, and pressure in hepatic region, and spleen (with every breath).—Fulness and distension of abdomen, with painful sensitiveness to least movement of body.—Cramp-like pain in abdomen, in circumscribed places.—Pinchings in abdomen, and esp. after eating or drinking anything hot.—Incisive pains in abdomen, esp. in umbilical region, sometimes with diarrhœa.—Contractive pains in abdomen, extending as far as stomach, with nausea.—Digging and cuttings throughout abdomen.—Drawing in region of the groins, extending into testes.—Accumulation of flatus, with

gurgling and movement in abdomen.—Shifting of flatulence in abdomen with rumbling.—Frequent expulsion of fetid flatus.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation.—Hard, scanty, difficult stools, which are not passed without straining.—Difficult stool even when natural.—Soft, frequent evacuations.—Diarrhœa, with cuttings, before, during, and after an evacuation.—Burning and stinging in anus and rectum.—After a stool, pain, as from a bruise in abdomen, or burning pain and aching in anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent and urgent want to urinate, with tenesmus and scanty emission.—Pressure on bladder.—Small stream of urine.—Pale, and more abundant, urine, which speedily deposits a cloudy sediment.—Greenish urine.—Turbid urine, with clay-like sediment.—Burning pain when making water.—Itching in urethra.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Drawing shootings and incisive pains in penis.—Burning stinging about root of penis (afternoon).—Drawing pains in testes.—Swelling and retraction of testes, with painful sensitiveness to the touch.—Pressing in prostate gland.—Nocturnal erections and pollutions.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Catamenia premature, with scanty discharge of black blood, (preceded and) accompanied by incisive pains in abdomen and loins, lancinating pains in head, and lassitude in hands and feet.—Leucorrhœa, with serous and clear mucus.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness and roughness in throat.—Hoarseness with inability to talk loud.—Roughness in throat, inducing dry, hacking cough.—Cramp-like contraction in trachea, esp. at night.—Small dry cough, generally in single shocks, with tickling in throat.

18. **Chest.**—Obstructed respiration, when lying on back, as if pharynx were compressed ; disappearing on a change of position.—Oppression of the chest, when going up stairs, or a hill, from distension of the abdomen.—Contusive pain in the chest.—Aching and shootings in the chest.—Incisive pains in chest.—Rushes of blood to chest with dry heat of face.—Anxious ebullition with sensation of heat, and burning in chest, accompanied by a sensation of heat which seems to rise from abdomen.—Violent stitch in upper part of chest, near sternum, as with a red-hot needle ; the breast continued to burn for a long time ; at 2 p.m.—Violent, sharp stitch in chest by r. axilla.—Stitches in clavicles.—A very long stitch beneath l. mamma.—A sharp stitch in mamma, extending forward, while standing.—Some dull stitches beneath l. mamma, that disappear on rubbing, but return ; stitches on r. ring and middle finger at same time.—A pain almost like a shaking beneath and behind l. mamma, disappearing, after rubbing, followed by warmth over whole body.—Tearing in r. mamma.

19. **Heart.**—Aching, and pain as of a bruise in heart.—Pressure and crushing sensation about heart.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Painful sensitiveness, rigidity and tension in the nape of the neck and back.—Cracking in joints of nape on raising head.—Tearing in muscles of r. side of neck whence it extends into r. malar bone, together with tearing in two r. upper molars.—Sensation as if a warm breath extended up the nape with an agreeable feeling.—Drawing and stiffness in r. cervical muscles, not < by motion but < by touch.—Pressure extending forward from both sides of the back.—Fine sticking in back behind l. mamma.—Sudden sticking in region of r. false ribs near spine ; spot sensitive to

touch.—Burning tearing and stitches above l. scapula.—Throbbing and pressure at times very violent in sacrum.—Wrenching pain in loins, esp. when stooping and when seated.

21. **Limbs.**—Lameness of the l. lower limb and l. arm.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Drawing and tearing in the arms, hands, and fingers.—Drawing and digging in r. thumb as if it would ulcerate.—Shootings in arms and hands.—Tingling in fingers.—Numbness of fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cramp-like drawing and tension in thighs and hams, as if the tendons were too short.—Drawing and tearing in thighs, legs, feet and toes.—Shootings in the knees and feet.—Tingling in the limbs.—Great weakness of the legs.—Stiffness of the legs when walking.—Sticking in the sole.—Tingling at one spot in middle of sole, in evening.—Cramp in toes.—Tearing in big toe, which is painful as if ulcerated, particularly near nail.

24. **Generalities.**—Cramp-like drawings in different parts.—Drawing and tearing in limbs.—Tingling in different parts.—Tension in some of the limbs, as if tendons too short.—Rigidity, and paralytic weakness in limbs, with dejection and trembling.—Languor with indolence ; inclination to sit.—Fainting.—Unsteady gait.

25. **Skin.**—Violent general itching, and sometimes smarting or burning in different parts of skin.—Vesicles, resembling scabious pimples.—Excoriation in bends of joints.

26. **Sleep.**—Urgent inclination to sleep during day, with yawning and frequent stretching, esp. after dinner.—Prolonged sleep in morning.—Retarded sleep in evening.—Frequent or premature waking in morning, without power to go to sleep again.—Very light sleep, disturbed by least noise.

27. **Fever.**—Shivering, shuddering, and coldness, frequently accompanied by heat in other parts, or alternating with heat.—Coldness after a walk in open air.—Coldness of whole l. lower limb.—Shuddering from vertex to chest.—Shuddering : in the house ; after entering the house ; by a stove ; entering a warm room from the open air.—Icy coldness creeps up back.—Increase of natural heat, esp. after walking in open air.—Dry heat, in evening.—Dry, pricking heat, particularly in face.—Transient heat, often with sweat in head, chest, and hands.—Transient fits of sweating, esp. during repose.—Perspiration during a meal.

Oleum Jecoris Aselli.

Oleum jecoris Morrhuæ. Cod-liver oil. Oil obtained from the livers of Gadus morrhua and some other allied fishes. *N. O.* Gadidæ. Tincture. Trituration.

Clinical.—Addison's disease. Alopecia. Amenorrhœa. Anæmia. Asthma. Bones, affections of. Bright's disease. Cold abscess. Constipation. Coryza. Cough. Diarrhœa. Dwarfishness. Emaciation. Fever. Fistula. Goître. Hair, abnormal growth of. Headache. Heart, palpitation of. Intermittent fever. Joints, stiffness of ; fistulæ and abscess around. Liver, diseases of. Lumbago. Phthisis. Pneumonia. Rheumatism. Ringworm. Sacralgia. Sciatica. Scrofulous ophthalmia. Sleeplessness. Spinal irritation. Vision, affections of.

Characteristics.—The number of people who "cannot take cod-liver oil" is very great ; which means that *Ol. j. a.* is a pathogenetic

as well as a curative agent. Neidhard proved it and elicited some very definite symptoms, and to these have been added effects, curative and pathogenetic, observed on patients. The oil contains a large number of proximate principles of great complexity, to which its specific medicinal properties are due. Recent developments of sarcopathy mark out *Ol. j. a.* as a liver remedy, an ally of *Cholesterine*, and this the provings confirm. Very decided pains in the liver and liver region with great soreness were noted in Neidhard's provings; and these symptoms give one of the keynotes of the remedy—*Soreness.* Not only the liver, but the throat, chest, abdomen, kidneys, ovaries, joints, and back are all sore; the spine is sore as in spinal irritation. Another keynote is the occurrence of palpitation of the heart as a concomitant of other symptoms; with cough; with short breath. Allied to this is a "sense of fluttering, like the movements of a watch, commencing in region of sacrum, gradually rising to occiput, and in its ascent affecting abdomen and chest, so that the patient is transfixed, unable to move hand or foot;" also "creeping sensation all over with a rush of blood to heart." The reputation of *Ol. j. a.* as a remedy for phthisis and scrofulous affections is shown by the provings to be specific, whatever food-value the oil may possess in addition. "Dry, hacking cough; night-cough; cough with tough expectoration, yellow or white; soreness of chest, especially on coughing; sharp stitches here and there, through chest; burning through to back; burning in spots," are among the symptoms experienced. The fever symptoms are strongly marked, both hectic and intermittent. One very characteristic feature is: "Fever < towards evening *with burning in palms.*" Chills running down the back. Feet constantly cold. *Ol. j. a.* is a chilly medicine: sensitive to draughts; feels as if continually taking cold. The cough is < from exposure to cold; < in damp weather. The sensitiveness to chill and damp is part of the intermittent fever action of the remedy, and along with it is affection of the spleen, which is the seat of several symptoms. During the chill and before it there is thirst. When the fever came on the cough was >. The *yellowness* of *Ol. j. a.* appears not only in the expectoration, but in the coating of the tongue, yellow mucus from sore throat, and a yellow leucorrhæa. On the female sexual organs *Ol. j. a.* has a powerful action, increasing the menstrual flow and restoring it when in abeyance. Burnett has shown that ringworm generally has its constitutional basis in a consumptive habit, and *Bacil.* has again and again proved the remedy. This is paralleled in a local use of the anti-phthisic *Ol. j. a.* which was taught me by De Noë Walker. In recent ringworm the application of the plain oil at bedtime is at once the most innocent and most effectual of local measures that I know. Before the application the part should be washed well with soft soap. Another use of the remedy taught me by the same authority is as a general application in the case of emaciated, dwarfish, chilly babies and children. A nightly rubbing with the oil soon revolutionises their condition. The nutrition of the skin is improved and the medicinal properties of the oil are absorbed without any tax being put on the organs of digestion. Burnett says olive oil acts as well. That may

be, but it does not act better. I have no comparative figures to refer to. When the symptoms indicate *Ol. j. a.* it should certainly have the preference. Defective nutrition; anæmia; weakness and emaciation; deficiency of animal heat. Children who cannot take milk. The headaches are usually frontal; over right eye; bursting after coughing. Other symptoms are: Red face (also in hectic). Voracious appetite. Foul breath. Symptoms go in all directions—from above down; from below up; from front to back; and from back to front. One curious symptom was abnormal growth of hair on the face of a woman. Another was passage of mucus from urethra, with burning, during stool. Symptoms are < by touch; by riding; by a fall. < By motion; raising arm; stooping; bending side inwards; walking. Laughing < cough. Lying down = oppressed feeling; and < cough. Coughing = soreness of chest; headache. Fever > cough. < From draught of air; exposure to cold; living in cold, damp localities.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Iris v. (chill with sick stomach and diarrhœa). *Compare:* Cholest., Fel., and sarcodes generally. In phthisis; ringworm; emaciation, Bac., Pho. Emaciation and ravenous appetite, Iod. Intolerance of milk, Æthus., Calc., Lac v., Mag. c. Pains in head with cough, Caps., Bry., Nat. m. Chilly; effects of damp localities, Nat. sul., Aran. Heavy eyelids, Gels., Op.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Feels miserable all over, with great nervous irritation.—Sensation as if out of her mind.

2. **Head.**—Giddiness in head.—Dull aching pain in forehead.—Steady aching sensation from l. to r. temple.—Aching about inner part of r. eyebrow as if in periosteum.—Bursting headache after coughing as if head would split.—Pain from occiput to forehead with nausea.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes swelled.—Heaviness over eyes with dry and parched hands.—Aching pain in r. eye when using it.—Lachrymation when walking in open air (< l.).—Lids so heavy, can hardly raise them.—During chill, blindness.—Everything turns black.

4. **Ears.**—Deafness in l. ear, abscess in r.—Fetid discharge from ears.

5. **Nose.**—Dry coryza, cough and sneezing.—Fluent coryza, hoarseness and rawness of chest.—Chronic catarrh and ozæna.—Nose-bleed when sleeping, with amenorrhœa.

6. **Face.**—Face red.—A growth of short, thick hair on chin and upper lip (in a woman).

8. **Mouth.**—(Putrid smell from decayed tooth ceased whilst taking the oil.)—Tongue: loaded; coated yellow.—Parched feeling in mouth.—(Fetid breath cured.)

9. **Throat.**—Soreness in throat after hawking up phlegm.—Chronic sore throat, with expectoration of yellow mucus.—Tickling in throat; weakness in breath.—Thyroid gland swollen.

11. **Stomach.**—Voracious appetite diminished (in rickety children).—Appetite lost; could not take milk.—Thirst: great; constant; before and during chill.—Nausea.—Vomiting; of bile and mucus with bitter and acid

taste at expiration of chill.—Acid vomiting with the chill.—Burning in stomach.—Weight in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Soreness and heaviness in region of liver < by exercise; sore like a boil on pressure.—Heavy pain in r. side with numbness of r. arm as if dead.—Beating pain in spleen.—Aching in spleen region on breathing and coughing, with pain at apex of scapula (at end of chill).—Jerking, drawing pains in region of spleen.—Flatulence relieved.—(Atrophia mesenterica).

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa: at night and early morning; with the chill.—Constipation.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Soreness in kidneys, following soreness in liver.—Discharge of mucus from urethra with burning, every morning during stool.—Acceleration of urinary secretion.—Urine with bricky sediment.—(Incontinence cured).

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Acts as emmenagogue.—Menses re-established (cure).—Increase of menstrual flow so strong as to render a suspension of the oil necessary.—Soreness of both ovaries; dysmenorrhœa.—Leucorrhœa: yellow; with weak back.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Cough: all night; hard spells in morning; hacking; tickling in middle of upper chest with palpitation; violent with retching, night and day; with stitches, on raising arm; < from draughts of air; < lying down at night, prevents sleeping; loose all day; from exposure to cold, damp weather; with emaciation and weakness; > when fever comes on.—Expectoration: yellow or yellowish-green, saltish, tough; tough white; white; bloody mucus.—Breath short, with palpitation of heart; asthmatic.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression, with heat.—Weakness in chest and back (< l.).—Soreness: all over chest or in centre, with hacking cough and aching between shoulders, < r. side; in chest and stomach with cough; < by motion.—Burning pains in spots in some one portion of chest.—Burning and heat in l. chest; through to back, with cough.—Pains in upper chest on coughing.—Pneumonia of both upper lobes of lungs.—Pain through lower chest to back.—Pain r. side above and below scapula; breathing there is arrested by soreness; sharp stitch l. side.—Sensation of excoriation in l. chest; < upper and lower part of l. chest, extending to back.—Weakness in breast; tickling in the throat.—(Phthisis.)

19. **Heart.**—Palpitation of heart; with cough; with short breath.—Rush of blood to heart, with a creeping sensation all over body.—Sudden stitch in heart.—Pulse accelerated, soft, and small.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Soreness from back to neck.—Pain through back.—Sharp, heavy aching pain in lower spine.—Spinal irritation, sore to touch.—Fluttering from sacrum to occiput.—Weakness and dull aching in sacral region, > by pressure.—Often placed hand on sacrum to support it; often complained of pain in region of sacro-iliac joint; walking increasingly difficult.

21. **Limbs.**—Continual aching and sore pain in elbow and knee-joints.—Movements in joints were limited; esp. elbows and knees; flexion and extension caused excruciating suffering.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains in shoulders.—Hands dry and parched with pain in spleen.—Pain in bones of l. arm.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Abscess appeared on l. gluteus maximus near anus, and discharged three times; afterwards another boil r. side of chest.—Hip-joint disease; esp. when originating in bone (rather than in synovial membrane).—Sciatica with atrophy of affected limb.—White swelling of knee.—Rheumatic pain in l. foot.—Fistulæ and abscesses round joints.—Soreness of both feet.—Feet constantly cold.

24. **Generalities.**—Atrophy.—(Emaciated person gains weight.)—Creeping sensation all over body with rush of blood to heart.—Soreness all round body to back.—Fluttering (like a watch) rising from sacrum to occiput, affecting abdomen and chest in such a way that she becomes transfixed, unable to move hand or foot, and arresting movement if in motion at time of seizure.—Stitches and bearing down in one or other sides; < bending side inward.—Contraction of muscles: musculo-fibrous rheumatism.

25. **Skin.**—Skin red all over, at night in bed, with irritability, > in morning.—An eruption of small red spots, like psora, appeared, and from that time she made rapid progress.—Eruptions: papular; vesicular; herpetic.—(Scrofulous ulcers discharging a large quantity of pus; cold abscesses.—Lupus.—Ichthyosis.)

26. **Sleep.**—Less sleepy than usual.—Sleepless after 3 a.m.—Dreams of seeing objects in the room during sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Constantly chilly; feels as if constantly taking cold.—Chills from occiput down back and round abdomen.—Chill: 3 a.m.; in evening; with some vomiting and purging for six hours; with spasmodic pain in region of navel (returned every evening for four days, relieved by *Iris v.*).—Chilly on going to bed; afterwards heat, < in hot room; burning face.—Flushes of heat; face red, stomach hot, heat to tips of toes.—Heat in palms; every night.—Fever and excitement every night producing wakefulness.—Tertian intermittent.—Fever followed by violent sweat, esp. of head, neck, and arms.—Sweat: every night; with smell of the oil; only on lower limbs.—Cold perspiration all day.

Oleum Ricini, *see* Ricinus.

Oniscus.

Oniscus asellus. O. armadillo. Armadillo officinalis. Sow-bug. Sow-louse. Cellar-worm. *N. O.* Isopoda (Class Crustacea of the Articulatæ). Tincture of living animals.

Clinical.—Colic. (Epilepsy.) Hæmoptysis. Strangury. Toothache.

Characteristics.—In Germany *Onis.* has a popular reputation as a remedy for epilepsy. Hering proved a tincture, and Wolff recorded the effect of swallowing three "cellar-worms" in a glass of brandy before an attack of fever. This experience has provided the most characteristic symptoms of the remedy, showing it to be related to *Cantharis*, *Apis*, and their cognates. These symptoms were noted:

Pale face, wild expression, constant vomiting. Very severe colic with meteorism and tension of abdomen. Tenesmus of bladder and rectum. Cutting burning in urethra. The symptoms of Hering's proving showed pains in the head, over the eyes, and down the nose. Constriction of gullet and stomach. Burning in anus. Many erections with disinclination to work. Hawking up of blood-streaked mucus. The last two symptoms again recall *Canth.* Frequent yawning and desire to stretch.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Dull heaviness of the head.—Boring pain from behind r. ear on mastoid process, with violent pulsation in the arteries.—Painful pressure above eyebrows and on margin of nose, first l. side, afterwards r. —Painful pressure above the root of the nose.

4. **Ears.**—Boring behind the r. ear, with increased arterial action.

6. **Face.**—Pale face ; wild expression.

8. **Mouth.**—Toothache, which had disappeared, returned.—Pressure on soft palate, posteriorly as if it would close.

9. **Throat.**—Cramps in the gullet, as if it were about to close.—Hawking up of mucus streaked with blood.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, with continued pressure at the orifice of the stomach.—Continual vomiting.

12. **Abdomen.**—Very severe colic, with meteorism and tension of abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Urgent and sudden want to evacuate, with prompt and liquid evacuation.—Burning pain in anus.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Tenesmus of bladder and rectum, with absence of stool and urine.—Cutting boring in urethra with excessive bodily restlessness.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Frequent erections, with aversion to labour.

24. **Generalities.**—In young patients hæmoptysis is induced by the salt with which these insects abound.—Inclination to stretch.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent yawning.

Ononis.

Ononis arvensis. Rest-harrow. Cammock, *N. O.* Leguminosæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Epilepsy. Epistaxis. Headache.

Characteristics.—*Ononis arv.* is indigenous to Britain, growing on barren pastures and on the borders of ill-cultivated fields. It owes its name, "Rest-harrow," to its tough underground roots, which cause stoppages to harrow and plough. In some parts it is called "Cammock," and the country people, having the idea that it communicates its nauseous, goatlike odour to cheese made from the milk of cows who have eaten it, call the cheese so tainted "cammocky" (*Treas. of Bot.*). Cooper records (*H. W.*, xxxv. 538) the case of a

brickfield labourer, 45, who at 13 was prostrated for a week, apparently with sunstroke; "something seemed to catch the back of his head." At 25, had attacks similar to present. In March, 1900, began to have daily attacks. An aura seems to spread over the head from the occiput; he makes frightful grimaces, but does not scream out; becomes unconscious, turns deathlike and blue in face, and falls down. After the attacks has violent headache, giddiness, and wakeful nights. *Onon.* ϕ in single doses at rare intervals produced improvement at once and cured in nine months. A symptom apparently induced by *Onon.* was this: Nose-bleed three or four times in one day, < when washing his face." After that he was better. Hansen gives "chronic nephritis" as having been cured by *Ononis spinosa.*

Onosmodium.

Onosmodium virginianum. False Gromwell (or Gromell). *N. O.* Boraginaceæ. Tincture of entire fresh plant, including root.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Bladder, irritation of. Breasts, affections of; atrophy of. Colour-blindness. Debility. Diarrhœa. Diplopia. Eyes, affections of. Headache. Locomotor ataxy. Ménière's disease. Neurasthenia. Nose, dryness of. Paralysis. Pregnancy, sickness of. Presbyopia. Seminal emissions. Sexual atony, desire lost. Spine, congestion of. Throat, sore; dry. Urethra, irritation of. Uterus; cramps in; prolapse of.

Characteristics.—*Onosmodium v.*, a member of an American branch of the Borage family closely resembling the British *Onosma*, was proved in material doses by W. E. Green, of Arkansas (*H. M.*, June 1885). Its common name is "False Gromwell"; the real "Gromwell" being another Borage, *Lithospermum.* The most remarkable feature of Green's striking proving is the want of power of concentration or co-ordination produced by the drug. This appears in inability to concentrate thought; to focus eyes; to co-ordinate muscles; to judge the height of impedimenta on stepping. It also appears in vertigo and sensations of numbness and general muscular prostration. Next to the paretic symptoms come neuralgic pains. These are mostly of a dull, heavy aching character, and affect cervical and spinal nerves and pelvic organs—eyes; occiput; eyes to occiput; sacrum—these are the chief centres of pain; throat, bowels, breasts, heart, and limbs being also affected, the left side of the body more than the right. "Feeling of tension in the eyes, as from straining them to read small print," and "desires to have things far off to look at them," show the paralysing effect on the internal eye muscles, and give one of the keynotes of the drug's action. *Onos.* has probably cured more cases of headache associated with eye-strain than any other remedy since it was proved. E. S. Norton published several illustrative cases (*N. A. J. H.*, i. 792): (1) Miss C., 23, suffering three years from headache. Pain especially in occiput, which feels "sore and stiff," often extending down spine, which was somewhat sensitive to touch. Dull, aching pain left side of head, occasionally with darting pain through eyes.

Aching in eyes, stiff, strained feeling in them if she read more than a little, left worst. Headache < in morning, with some dizziness. The patient had some astigmatism which was corrected with glasses, and *Onos.* 1 x at once relieved all the symptoms. (2) Mrs. D. had excessive myopia and severe headache : constant dull, stupid ache in right occiput and right eye ; < when tired ; from coughing ; from any sudden motion. A little vertigo and strained feeling in right eye. *Onos.* 3x cured. Norton suggests that neurasthenia and neurasthenic headache may be met with *Onos.* when connected with strains of other kinds besides eye strains. He gives a case of *ear* headache : (3) Mrs. B., deaf nine years, four years constant roaring, hissing noise in both ears, with constant dull, pressing pain in occiput, < evening ; some pain in ear, and sharp shooting pain in front of auricle ; slight vertigo. Chronic catarrh of both middle ears, membranes thickened ; hearing not improved by Politzerisation. *Onos* 1 x immediately relieved all the pains, though it did not alter the hearing or noises. Green himself has published some very striking cases (*H. M.*, vii. 530), with some pathogenetic symptoms as well as cures, and also gives an interesting comparative experience with attenuations. *Onos.* was brought to Green's notice by Dr. Durgan, presumably an eclectic or old-school practitioner ; for he recommended 20-drop doses, which Green gave in the following cases : (1) Mrs. B., 50, had for three weeks vesical irritation, with tormenting tenesmus, a trouble she had had before. *Onos.* ϕ was given, 20 drops every three hours. Within a short time Green was sent for, as the remedy produced a *severe soreness and dryness of the throat.* The dose was reduced to five drops, and then to three, and the trouble was entirely relieved in three days. (2) Mr. D., after operation for urethral stricture, had severe inflammation of urethra with vesical tenesmus. *Onos.* ϕ, five drops every three hours, was precribed, and there was decided amelioration of the symptoms in twenty-four hours. But there were these new symptoms, which promptly disappeared when the drug was suspended : " I feel as if I had been on a drunk for a week ; my head aches and feels full ; my mind is confused ; I cannot think, remember, or keep my thoughts on my business ; my legs are tired and numb, and I cannot walk well." The next case confirms these symptoms. (3) Mr. E. had the following symptoms of hyperæmia of the spinal cord : Severe pain in lower dorsal or lumbar regions coming on in night, when lying down, < towards morning, > when up and around. Constant sexual irritation, accompanied by severe erections that were also < by lying on the back. Slightly disturbed muscular co-ordination, with numbness and tingling in feet and legs. *Onos.* ϕ, five drops four times a day, cured in a week. (4) Mrs. P. had numbness and aching of lower limbs, oppression about heart, and general muscular prostration. Heart dilated with aortic and mitral murmurs. *Onos.* 1 x, five drops every three hours, was given. Next day there was a great improvement, but the patient was obliged to discontinue the medicine because it had developed *urethral irritation.* (5) Mrs. H. had severe backache in sacro-lumbar region ; dull, aching soreness in uterus and ovaries ; vesical tenesmus ; colicky pains in bowels ; slight nausea ; clammy taste and white-coated tongue. *Onos.*

2x, five drops every four hours, was given, and rapid improvement followed. (6) Mrs. J., 45, had dull, frontal headache, extending through both temples ; dizziness ; pain over præcordia and crest of left ilium. Urinary discharge irritating, frequent, profuse, light-coloured, and of low specific gravity (1,010). Muscular prostration confined her to bed. *Onos.* 6 relieved all symptoms in twenty-four hours. (7) Mrs. M., 30, blonde. During a thunderstorm she slept in a draught, and on awaking had severe and constant roaring in both ears, with marked deafness. On attempting to get up she staggered and fell. Five days later Green saw her and found : Inability to walk, or even stand without help ; constant tinnitus ; loss of memory : would repeat orders she had given to servant a short time before. Vision blurred ; and on looking closely at anything saw double. Pain in lower part of back and lower limbs. Felt as if treading on cotton ; imagined the floor too close to her ; would step too high, and by so doing jar her body. Fear of falling on going up or down stairs. *Onos.* 1 x, one drop every two hours. Next day she was worse. The remedy was omitted for twenty-four hours, and then given in 6x, with relief from the first dose, and steady recovery. The female prover had very distressing cramps in uterus and pain in ovaries, and breast and menstrual disturbances.—J. W. Covert (*Hom. News*, xxvi. 256) gave *Onos.* ϕ, 5-drop doses every hour till relieved, to a woman who had fibroids and suffered from severe uterine cramps. The attack for which he gave it was the worst the patient had ever had, and the first dose relieved so perfectly that no second was required.—W. A. Yingling (*H. P.*, xiii. 385) found out that the depressing action of *Onos.* extends to the generative sphere, desire being abolished in both male and female. He quotes S. A. Jones as suggesting that this is the primary action of the drug, thereby distinguishing it from *Pic. ac.*, in which excitement precedes debility. Jones quotes Hahnemann's canon, that "only the primary symptoms of a drug afford the indications for its therapeutical application" (a canon which Jones endorses as far as the infinitesimal dose is concerned), and he concludes that *Onos.* will correspond to the developed consequences of sexual abuse and *Pic. ac.* to the initial step of sexual debility manifested in erethism. (Jones is a very acute observer, and his comparison has a practical basis ; but I do not endorse Hahnemann's dictum, even to the limited extent Jones does.) Yingling many times verified "complete loss of desire" as a leading indication. W. J. Guernsey (*H. P.*, viii. 595) greatly relieved with *Onos.* a man, 38, suffering from seminal emissions, the result of masturbation. The uterine pains are all > by undressing and lying on the back. A leading symptom of *Onos.* is dryness : of nose ; of mouth ; of throat. With this there is a great thirst for cold water, which >. Yingling had an interesting experience in the case of a woman to whom he gave *Onos.* for dryness of the nose and throat. Not only did it cure this, but it also restored the breasts, which were diminutive and almost absent, to their normal size. Yingling's results were obtained mostly from the c.m. attenuation; he had no results from the ϕ, and not marked from 30. "Soreness and stiffness" are the frequent symptoms of *Onos.* In the occiput there is pressure upward ; and the pains may go from the eye backward. With a laryngeal

cough there is gluey expectoration. H. F. Ivens cured a case of headache of ten years' duration, which illustrates the modality < in the dark. The pain was in left temple and over left eye; was not < by noises, light, or use of eyes, but was < in the dark and on lying down. Pellets of *Onos.* ϕ were given every twelve hours. The Conditions of *Onos.* are very distinctive, especially the ameliorations. > From cold drinks; from eating; from undressing and lying on back. The headache is an exception to this last, for it is < lying down; and is also < in the dark. < From tight clothing; from motion; from jarring. > From sleep, but only temporarily (headache).

Relations.—*Compare:* Myosotis: Heliot., Symph. (botan.). In uterine misplacement, Heliot., Helonias, Lil. t., Sep., Nat. m., &c. Disorder of vision, Lil. t. (astigmatism), Pic. ac. (myopia), Nat. sul. (myopia). Ocular headache, Gels. (Gels. more right; Onos. more left), Lil. t., Spig., Rut., Bapt.

Causation.—Eye-strain. Sexual excess.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Talkative, but in a disconnected way.—Irritable.—Irresolute.—Minutes seem like hours.—Feeling as if something terrible was going to happen and that she was powerless to help it.—Fear: To look down lest she might fall down stairs; that he might fall into a fire when walking by it, and in spite of all his will-power he did stagger into the fire.—Wants to think and not move, and thinks until she forgets everything and where she is.—Writes very fast, but cannot keep pace with thoughts, omits words and letters, cannot concentrate his thoughts on the subject.—Listless and apathetic.—Forgetful; that he is reading, and he drops the book in vague and listless thought.

2. **Head.**—Fulness, > eating and sleep.—Heaviness.—Lightness.—Frontal pain: over eyes; < over l. eye; over bridge of nose; in l. eminence; in r. eminence, changing to l., where it remained; running back into neck; heavy, and the same pain in temples and mastoid region.—Pain in l. temple; sharp, darting, in l. temple; darting, throbbing in l. temple.—Dull headache over l. eye and in l. temple; at times so sharp as to be unendurable, < in dark and on lying down.—Pain in mastoid.—Dull, heavy pains in l. side and over l. eye, extending around to back of head and neck, < movement and jar, forcing her to go to bed, when they were > by sleep, but returned soon after waking.—Occipito-frontal pain in morning on waking.—Dull, heavy pain pressing upward in occiput, with dizziness.

3. **Eyes.**—Pain in and over l. eye.—Feeling in eyes as if she had lost much sleep.—Feeling of tension, as when straining eyes to read small print.—Desire to keep eyes wide open.—Feeling as if eyes were very wide open, and feels as if he wanted to look at objects far away; distant objects look large; it is disagreeable to look at near objects, tense, drawing and tired feeling in ocular muscles.—Optic disc hyperæmic.—Retinal vessels engorged, < l.—Aching in upper part of balls.—Dull, heavy pains in balls, with soreness.—Lids heavy.—Pain in upper part of l. orbit, with feeling of

expansion.—Vision impaired ; blurred.—(Amblyopia of alcoholism, or from overdosing with *Bromide of Potassium* ; hallucinations : sees beautifully dressed people in the streets and in a room.—Colour-blindness for red and green.)

4. **Ears.**—Fulness in ears.—Hearing impaired.—Singing as from *Quinine.*

5. **Nose.**—Dryness of nose ; with feeling as from taking cold.—Pain in nasal bones.—Sneezing much in morning ; and l. side of nose and l. eye seem affected ; on first getting up.

6. **Face.**—Face flushed : < least motion or excitement ; with > of headache ; with full feeling.—Pain in right malar bone, with numbness.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of mouth ; and of lips, without thirst ; > cold water, with scanty saliva.—Clammy, sticky, feeling in mouth.—Bitter, clammy taste.

9. **Throat.**—Whitish, sticky discharge from posterior nares, causing constant hawking.—Raw scraping in throat.—Soreness : lasting longer on l. side ; it hurts to swallow or speak ; momentarily > drinking, with scraping. —Constriction of pharynx when swallowing.—Stuffed feeling in posterior nares.—Dryness : in pharynx and posterior nares ; in pharynx, with soreness. —Throat perfectly dry and stiff.—All symptoms > by cold drinks and eating.

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite increased.—Hunger after siesta ; nervous, all day.—Appetite and thirst diminished.—Thirst for cold drinks, often.—Distaste for water.

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations : after eating ; nauseous.—Nausea : with bitter, clammy taste ; in morning, as in pregnancy.

12. **Abdomen.**—Distended feeling ; > removing clothing ; with griping and grumbling.—Colic : > bending backward ; below navel ; in lower part, > undressing or lying on back ; in lower part, as from ice-water. —Uneasy in hypogastrium, as if diarrhœa would come on.—Soreness in hypogastrium.

13. **Stool.**—Stool : shining, bloody, and stringy, with tenesmus ; yellow, mushy ; hurrying him out of bed in morning.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Burning in male urethra, with itching.—Pain in prostatic urethra before and after micturition.—Seldom any desire to urinate.—Micturition frequent, scanty.—Urine : scanty, high-coloured, very acid, sp. gr. high, also of balsamic odour and heavily loaded with urea.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Cold feeling in glans.—Desire diminished.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Desire destroyed.—Itching of vulva, < scratching and contact of leucorrhœa.—Constant feeling as if menses would appear.—Pain in ovaries ; < pressure ; cutting and throbbing. —Heavy aching, and slowly pulsating pains beginning in one ovary and passing over to the other, leaving a soreness that lasts until the pains return.—Uterine and ovarian pains that had not been felt for years were re-excited.—Uterine cramps as from taking cold during menstruation.— Uterine pains ; > undressing and lying on back ; bearing down.—Soreness in uterine region, < clothing and pressure.—Leucorrhœa light yellowish, offensive, excoriating and profuse, running down the legs.—Menstruation too early and too prolonged, the two next periods anticipating and profuse.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice husky.—Hacking cough, with tough

sticky, white expectoration.—Laryngeal cough, > drinking cold water, with expectoration of whitish, sticky phlegm.

18. **Chest.**—Soreness of chest.—Aching in breasts, < l.; from l. nipple through breast; sharp, under l. breast.—Bruised feeling in l. breast, with pain on pressure.—Breasts feel swollen and engorged; feel swollen and sore, with itching about nipples.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Pain in heart, causing apprehension of death.—Pain in region of apex.—Oppression of heart.—Depressed feeling in heart as if it would stop beating.—Action rapid, pulse full and strong.—Pulse: rapid; irregular and weak; and slow.—With every third or fourth beat the diastole is prolonged almost to intermittence.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain: in neck; in a (linear) spot in l. scapular region; in lumbar region; over crest of l. ilium; in lumbar region in morning on waking, > about noon; low down when walking; across lumbar region, with stiffness; bearing down in lumbar region.—Sore, lame feeling in lumbar region.—Tired feeling in lower part of back.

21. **Limbs.**—Weariness: of legs, knees, and hands, with numbness; of arms and hands.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Trembling of arms and hands.—Aching in biceps, elbows, and wrists.—Numbness of l. forearm.—She cannot write nor use the hands well in eating, because she cannot properly co-ordinate the movements.—Shooting in joints of l. fingers.—Pains in joints of fingers.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Staggering.—Disturbance of gait, with sensation of insecurity in the step.—The sidewalk seems too high, which causes him to step very high, this jars him and < headache.—Numbness mostly below knees.—Pain: in l. hip; in knees; in knees and tendons about them.—Weariness and numb feeling in knees and legs; in popliteal spaces, < l.—Tremulousness of legs.—Tingling in calves and feet, < l.—Weariness of legs; in evening when walking, with unsteadiness.—Œdematous swelling of ankles.—Heavy pain in l. instep.—Numb tingling pain in outer side of both little toes.

24. **Generalities.**—Tremulousness from least exertion.—-Nervous, trembling feeling, as from hunger.—Nervous and shaky feeling that physically and mentally unfits her for any duty.—Muscles feel unsteady and treacherous.—Inability to lie on l. side.—General distress and full feeling.—Light feeling, somewhat like that caused by chloroform.—Weakness: in morning, with stiffness; with aching, stretching, gaping, and disagreeable feeling.

25. **Skin.**—Formication in calves.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleeplessness.—Sleep: uneasy and interrupted; restless and waking early.—Dreams many, varied.

27. **Fever.**—Every day about twelve or one o'clock feeling as if I would have a chill.—Flushed feeling over whole body.—No perspiration in very warm weather.

Oophorinum.

Ovarian Extract. A Sarcode. Trituration of expressed juice of ovary of sheep or cow.

Clinical.—Acne rosacea. Climacteric, sufferings of. Flushings. Nervousness, climacteric. Ovaries, tumours of ; disease of. Prurigo.

Characteristics.—On the analogy of the action of *Thyroidin* in myxœdema, *Ooph.* has been used with much success in cases of suffering following excision of the ovaries, and for the climacteric sufferings of women. I have had good results with it in such cases in the lower triturations. It has been suggested as a remedy in ovarian cysts. E. Saalfeld (quoted *H. W.*, xxxii. 296), in view of Landau's observations on the effect of *Ooph.* on the nervous sufferings of women at the climacteric, gave *Ooph.* to women suffering from acne rosacea and other skin disorders of the climacteric. A woman, 20, after double oophorectomy had lichen-like eczema. This was greatly relieved by *Ooph.* as well as the accompanying nervous symptoms and adiposity. He obtained good results also in some non-climacteric cases as : (1) Acne and seborrhœa in chlorotic women. (2) A case of prurigo which had lasted from childhood in a woman of 26. In this case the itching was > for a short time after the period. This > *during menses* may prove a keynote, and relates the remedy to *Zinc.*

Opium.

Papaver somniferum. Poppy. *N. O.* Papaveraceæ. (Opium is the gummy exudation of the unripe capsule of the poppy.) Tincture.

Clinical.—After-pains. *Apoplexy. Bladder, paralysis of. Brain, affections of. Cancer. Catalepsy.* Chilblains. *Colic. Constipation. Diabetes mellitus. Dreams.* Dysmenia. *Epilepsy. Fear, effects of.* Fœtus, movements of, excessive. Hernia. incarcerated. Hystero-epilepsy. Ileus. Intestines, obstruction of. Labour pains, abnormal. *Lead colic.* Marasmus. *Measles. Melancholia.* Meningitis. *Paralysis.* Puerperal convulsions. *Sighing. Sleep, abnormal.* Snoring. *Starting.* Sunstroke. Tympanitis. *Uræmia. Urine, suppression of; retention of.* Uterus, inertia of. Veins, fulness of. *Whooping-cough.*

Characteristics.—*Opium* is one of the most complicated substances in the materia medica. Besides mucilage, albumen, fat, sugar, and salts of *Ammonia*, *Calcium*, and *Magnesia*, it contains "seventeen or eighteen alkaloids, and two neutral substances, as well as a peculiar acid—meconic acid" (Brunton). Among the alkaloids of *Opium*, *Apomorphinum*, *Codeinum*, *Morphinum* have their several places in the homœopathic materia medica. As the prince of pain-killing palliatives *Opium* has played a very prominent part in old-school therapeutics, and by its seductive properties has reduced many who have sought its help to become its slaves. The effects observed in

persons brought under its influence in this way, in opium-smokers and in persons poisoned with massive doses, have produced a large part of the pathogenesis ; provings and clinical observations have added the rest. The effects of a poisonous dose of *Opium* are scarcely to be distinguished from a fully developed attack of apoplexy—absolute unconsciousness ; complete muscular relaxation ; pupils contracted to a pin-point aperture ; turgid, bloated, very red, or bluish face ; stertorous breathing ; pulse slow and full. Death takes place by asphyxia, the heart continuing to beat after breathing has ceased. Minor degrees of the *Opium* influence give : Deep sleep ; pleasant, fantastic, or frightful dreams ; delirium like delirium tremens. On waking from this stage there is severe headache, nausea, furred tongue, loss of appetite. In still smaller doses (or in the large doses of *Opium habituées*) there is : (1) Excitement of circulation, pulse fuller and quicker, surface warm and flushed ; increased power of directing energies. If he wishes to sleep, "an agreeable languor followed by sleep comes on. He can be easily aroused from this sleep ; and after a few hours the effect passes off, leaving, however, slight headache and languor, with dryness of mouth and slight nausea. If, on the other hand, he wishes to work, he can do this with increased energy ; or if he desires to exert the mind, he will find his imagination more vivid, his thoughts more brilliant, and his power of expression greater" (Christison, quoted by Brunton). In my student days I had the good fortune to be in the skilful hands of Dr. Angus Macdonald through a severe attack of peritonitis (apparently induced by a chill one very severe winter). The treatment was : *Opium*, in pills, two or three times a day ; the object being to keep the intestines inactive till such time as the inflammation should subside, and at the same time to relieve me of the pains. The treatment was on perfectly rational grounds, and was completely successful. The inconveniences of it were persistent vomiting, distressing dreams, a state of irritability almost of the *Chamomilla* type, and constipation. This last was the feature which gave me more anxiety than anything else, and, in spite of my doctor's assurances, I could not help fearing that obstruction had taken place. It lasted long after the *Opium* was discontinued, and at last, without any medicinal help, ended, to my great astonishment, in diarrhœa. There had been neither stool nor flatulence pass for many days. Flatus began to pass before the diarrhœa set in. Hahnemann (*M. M. P.*) sums up the action of *Opium* thus : "In the primary action of small and moderate doses, in which the organism passively, as it were, lets itself be affected by the medicine, it appears to exalt the irritability and activity of the voluntary muscles for a short time, but to diminish those of the involuntary muscles for a longer period ; and while it exalts the fancy and courage in its primary action, it appears at the same time to dull and stupefy the external senses, general sensibility and consciousness. Therefore the living organism in its active counteraction produces the opposite of this in the secondary action : Diminished irritability and inactivity of the voluntary and morbidly exalted excitability of the involuntary muscles, and loss of ideas and obtuseness of the fancy, with faint-heartedness along with over-sensitiveness of the general sensibility."

It is right to say that Hahnemann prefaces the above with the remark that, "It is more difficult to estimate the action of *Opium* than of almost any other drug." This is quite true if we conceive it necessary to divide the effects of the drug into primary and secondary. For my part I have never yet been able to turn to practical account this division into primary and secondary in respect of any drug; and, except for the occasional purpose of arranging the actions of a drug in rememberable form I do not attempt it. I find that whether an action is "primary" or "secondary" depends on the prover or the patient. I know some people who are made absolutely sleepless by *Opium* in all sorts of doses; and *Op.* 30 has helped me in case of sleeplessness as often as *Coffea.* My experience goes to show that whether the drug-effect is primary or secondary, it *is* a drug-effect and is good for prescribing on. Hahnemann describes as a rare and transient effect of *Opium* in excitable subjects, occurring primarily but really a sort of reflexion of the secondary state: "Deathly paleness, coldness of the limbs and whole body, cold perspiration, timorous anxiety, trembling and despair, mucous stools, transient vomiting and short cough, and very rarely certain kinds of pain." The last remark is to be taken in connection with a previous one to the effect that *Opium* "does not cause in its primary action one single pain." Here again Hahnemann's negative must be taken with caution. No doubt abnormal *painlessness* is a grand keynote for *Opium;* but in the pathogenesis many acute pains will be found, and among them this recorded by Hahnemann himself: "Horrible labour-like pains in uterus, which compelled her to bend the abdomen double, with anxious, almost ineffectual urging to stool." Whether this be "primary" or "secondary" I know not; but in one of the worst cases of painful menstruation I have ever had to treat *Op.* 30 gave greater and more lasting relief than any other remedy. In one patient to whom I gave *Op.* 30 for constipation, it caused with the onset of the next period "sharp pain which caused vomiting and a desire to sit doubled up and keep warm." J. P. Willard (*H. W.*, xxxii. 168) has repeatedly given permanent relief in cases of suffering with *Op.* 2x without producing any narcotic effect. *Opium* can cause cramps and even tetanus as well as the opposite state, the tetanic properties chiefly existing in the alkaloid *Thebain. Opium* causes tetanus in frogs but has no effect whatever on birds. The grand characteristic of *Opium* is the drowsiness, inertia, torpor, absence of sensation, absence of reaction, which appears is its general effects. In all complaints with great sopor; painlessness; complaining of nothing and wanting nothing, *Opium* may be required. I remember reading of the cure of an ulcer of the leg. There were *no sensations* on which a remedy could be diagnosed, but the *absence of sensations* indicated *Opium*, and *Opium* cured. "Want of susceptibility, trembling," is another feature of the same state; lack of vital reaction. Inertia of the intestines results in constipation; of the bladder, in retention; of the uterus, in suspension of the menses. Generally speaking, all secretions are checked except that of the skin, which is excited. This arrest of action seems to explain the sensation of obstruction which occurs in inner parts; and in intestinal obstruction *Opium* has won

many triumphs. It was part of Owen Thomas's treatment of intestinal obstruction to give drop doses of *Op.* ϕ, and feed the patient on meat soups only—no milk, farinaceous foods, or solids. His idea was to keep the intestines quiet, but the action was clearly homœopathic. In ileus and strangulated hernia it has been given with success and reversed peristalsis and fæcal vomiting are leading indications here. It is equally indicated in the involuntary and unconscious passage of urine and fæces from paralysis of sphincters. Also in uterine inertia during labour *Opium* is often needed. On the other hand, *Opium*, which is a very dangerous remedy to give to children, has this effect on the fœtus in utero, that instead of making it quieter it makes it more lively; hence *Opium* is one of the chief remedies for fœtal movements when they become excessive. *Opium* also follows *Acon.* as a remedy in the asphyxia of the new-born, and in puerperal convulsions. In the cerebral complaints calling for *Opium* there is generally the deep red face, the stertor, and stupor to guide. These are found in apoplexy; in insensibility, and partial or complete paralysis resulting from fright, the fear still remaining; from charcoal vapour; from inhaling gas; from alcohol. The apoplexy of drunkards is accurately pictured in *Opium* poisoning. The spasms of children occur at the approach of strangers, from nursing after the mother has had a fright; from crying; eyes half open and upturned. Screaming before and during a spasm. Epileptic attacks occurring during sleep. Sleep follows the convulsions. Loud snoring. The delirium of *Opium* is marked by: Great loquacity; visions of animals starting out of various parts of the room. Delirium tremens of old sinners; very little drink is sufficient to bring on an attack. The face has a constant expression of fright. If he sleeps the sleep is stertorous. On the other side of the sleep picture, partly mixed up with sleep phenomena, is the exalted sensitiveness and timidity; sensitiveness to fright and other emotions. Sleepy but cannot sleep, sleepless with acuteness of hearing disturbed by sounds ordinarily not heard at all. Twitching trembling of head, hands, and arms. In tetanus *Opium* is called for when the spasms are ushered in with a loud shriek. Nervous and irritable, tendency to start. *Opium* is a great fever remedy. The Opium habit is very common among inhabitants of the fen districts of Lincolnshire, possibly contracted to palliate the debility and depression left by ague. Sweat as a concomitant is a characteristic of *Opium*—complaints appearing with perspiration. The skin is hot and damp. An opium-eater's face glistens with fine perspiration. "Very hot, sweltering perspiration." Another condition is described by Guernsey thus: "Patient may not feel cold all day, but may have only a little chill, and at night, when in bed, complain that *the sheets feel so very hot.*" T. F. Allen (*H. R.*, xiv. 481) remarks that *Opium* fever may be closely allied to that of *Aco.* (The Ranunculaceæ are not far removed from the Papaveraceæ.) The *Opium* fever may have high temperature without distinct inflammatory process. It is characterised by intense thirst and great sleepiness, and is without the anguish, fear, and restlessness of the *Aco.* fever. The *Opium* fever may be periodic—intermittent or remittent. *Gels.* fever is like *Opium* fever but *without thirst.* In regard to the almost universal use of

Opium or its alkaloids in cases of cancer in old-school practice, Snow contends that it has a certain degree of power over the cancer process. From what we know of its botanical relatives, *Sang.* and *Chel.*, this may be true.—Villers cured with *Op.* 200 a case of hystero-epilepsy having these characters : Attack preceded by sensation of swelling of body. Veins protrude ; face bluish red. Complete unconsciousness. C. N. Payne (*Med. Adv.*, xxv. 198) relates the case of a little girl, aged two, who had never slept properly since birth. She went to sleep at usual time and slept till 10 p.m., when she waked moaning, crying, and tossing about ; seems frightened ; almost falls asleep again but wakens with a start, screaming and keeping in motion one arm and one leg after waking. Seems sleepy but cannot sleep. Usual naps during day. *Nux*, *Bell.*, *Cham.* were given in succession in vain. It then transpired that before the baby was twelve hours old it had had four different medicines put into its stomach, one of them being *Paregoric*, which had also been given since, as well as "quieting medicine." During the early months it had colic, with constipation, stools in dark, hard, round balls. Clearly, it was a proving of *Opium*. *Op.* 200 was given. The first night she slept much better, and rapid improvement and cure followed. Seward (*Med. Adv.*, xxviii. 367) relates the case of a man who had been given an allopathic dose of *Opium* for diarrhœa, with the result that it made him "raving, fighting crazy, with red face, glistening eyes." He struck out to hit the men who, he said, were after him to kill him, one of them being a butcher with a cleaver. It took two men to hold him on the bed. He did not recognise those about him. *Camph.* was given in repeated doses, and he soon became quieter and would talk and laugh in a very lively manner. He said, "Didn't I give it to them ?" He soon after fell asleep, and slept all night, remembering nothing of what had happened when he awoke next morning. Among the *Camph.* symptoms indicating it in the case are : "Great excitement almost amounting to frenzy" ; "most furious delirium, being with difficulty restrained in bed by two men." *Peculiar sensations* are : As if from smoke on the brain. As if flying or hovering in air. As if drunk. As if eyes too large for orbits. As if sand or dust in eyes. As if eyelids paralysed. As of a band round chest. As if intestines would be cut to pieces. As of a stone in abdomen. As if something was forced through a narrow space in abdomen. Rolling as of a hard body in right hypochondrium. As though anus closed. As if lower limbs severed from body. *Opium* is specially *suited to :* Persons of light hair, lax muscles and want of bodily irritability ; persons insensitive to well-chosen remedies. Childhood and old persons (first and second childhood). Drinkers. J. B. S. King (*Med. Adv.*, xxvii. 112) noticed that in seven *Opium*-eaters (all that had come under his observation), there was marked arching of the back, especially of the upper part of the back. In as many *Morphia* takers he had not met with a single case of arched back. The symptoms are : < During and after sleep. < While perspiring. < From stimulants. < From anxiety and fear ; reproaches. < During respiration. < On moving. < During pregnancy. Touch < (bed feels hard) ; abdomen sensitive. There is great

susceptibility to cold air, but > uncovering head. Laboured breathing > by cold air. Bed feels hot, > by cold, < from heat. Symptoms reappear or are < on becoming heated. Drinking water > dryness and cough. Getting cold = bronchitis. > Constant walking.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Strong Coffee ; Kali permang. solution (about 1 gr. to the pint of water ; the patient is made to swallow half a pint every five minutes, and then caused to vomit ; later, a somewhat stronger solution may be given and retained) ; Oxygen inhalations, Camph. ; (patient must be kept walking about ; if allowed to sleep it may be impossible to wake him again) ; Bell., Ip., Nux, Vinum., Vanil. Nervous irritability, Cham. ; marasmus, Sul., Arg. n., Sars., Camph. *Antidote to:* Bell., Dig., Lach., Merc., Nux, Strych., Plb., Stram., Ant. t. *Followed well by:* Aco., Bell., Bry., Hyo., Nux, Nx. m., Ant. t. *Compare:* The alkaloids, Apomorph., Cod., Morph. ; Chel., Sang. (botan.). In first and second childhood, Bar. c., Mill. Apoplexy of drunkards, Bar. c. Lack of vital reaction, Pso. (despair of recovery), Ambra, Chi., Lauro. (chest), Val., Sul., Carb. v. (Op. is sluggish or drowsy). Spasms in infancy after fright of mother (Hyo. —from anger, Cham., Nux). Effects of fright, the fear still remaining, Aco., Hyo. Diarrhœa from fright, Gels., Pul., Ver. (chronic effects of fright, Phos. ac., Nat. m., Sil.). Effects of sudden joy, Coff. Loss of breath on falling asleep, Grind. Sleepy but cannot sleep, Bell., Cham. Bed feels so hot she cannot lie on it, Arn., Bry. Constipation of corpulent, good-natured women, Graph. Stool in round (black) balls like marbles, Chel., Plb., Thuj. Retrocession of exanthem to brain, Zn. < During and after sleep, Lach., Ap. Violent movements of fœtus, Sil., Thuj., Sul., Croc. (Croc. also has : Sensation as if a living fœtus were moving in abdomen when there is not). Uterine inertia, Morph., Chloral., Secal. Heat in heart, Croc., Lachn., Rho. Loquacity, Cup., Hyo., Lach., Stram., Ver. (gossiping, babbling, Ver., Hyo. ; religious subjects, Ver.). Congestion, Ver. v. Apoplexy with convulsions, Bell., Hyo., Lach. ; followed by paralysis, Arn. (left side), Bell., Lach., Nux, Rhs. Delirium tremens (Op. old sinners, easily set off ; terror ; animals start from corners ; if sleep, stertorous), Lach. (sees snakes, sensation in throat as of choking ; springing out of sleep suddenly as if from a dream), Stram. (symptoms violent, starts from sleep in perfect horror ; visions of animals coming from every corner of room ; tries to escape ; face bright red), Can. i. (errors of perception as to space and time), Ars. (fear of death, won't be left alone) ; Calc. (the moment he closes his eyes he gets visions which compel him to open them again). Drowsiness with cough, Ant. t. (cough with drowsiness and gaping). Constipation of inertia (little, hard, dry, black balls), Alm. (inertia even with soft stools), Pb. (hard, black balls with spasmodic constriction of anus), Bry. (large stools). Tympanites, Lyc., Carb. v., Colch., Raph. (passes flatus neither up nor down for days). Charcoal vapour, effects of, Bov., Arn. Spasm of lungs, Mosch., Ip., Dros. *Sudden* effects of emotions, Ign. (Ign., deathly pale or at times flushed ; Op., dark red face, bloated ; Op., loud screams, more fright. Both correspond to *sudden* effects of emotions only ; after punishment, body stiffens out, muscles of face twitch). Cerebral congestion, Hell. (Op., breathing loud,

stertorous, pulse full, slow ; Hell., pulse weak, almost imperceptible). Constriction of anus, Lach., Pb., Nat. m.

Causation. — Fear. Fright. Anger. Shame. Sudden joy. Charcoal fumes. Alcohol. Lead. Sun.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Carelessness, or great anxiety and uneasiness.—Inconstancy and fickleness.—Strong tendency to take alarm, and timorous character.—Rash and inconsiderate boldness.—Tranquillity of mind, with agreeable reveries, and forgetfulness of sufferings.—Stupidity and imbecility.—Loss of consciousness.—Great flow of ideas, with gaiety and a disposition to indulge in sublime and profound reflections.—Vivid imagination, exaltation of the mind, increased courage, with stupefaction and dulness.—Very easy comprehension.—Illusions of the imagination.—Mania, with fantastical or fixed ideas ; patient believes, contrary to fact, that he is not at home.—Delirium with frightful visions, of mice, scorpions, &c., and with desire to run away.—Mendacity.—Rambling speech.—Loquacious delirium, with open eyes and red face ; furious delirium.—Fright with fear ; is followed by heat in the head and convulsions.—Grief over insults is followed by convulsions.—Drunkenness with stupor as from smoke on the brain ; eyes burning, hot and dry.

2. **Head.**—Confusion in head, with sensation of heat in eyes, and necessity to shut them.—Great confusion, dulness and heaviness of head making thought and writing difficult.—Head bewildered, as after intoxication.—Dizziness as during intoxication.—Vertigo, on sitting up in bed, which compels the patient to lie down again.—Vertigo, after a fright.—Attacks resembling apoplectic fits, with vertigo, buzzing in ears, loss of consciousness, face red, hot, puffed, eyes red and half shut, pupils dilated and insensible, foam at mouth, convulsive movements of limbs, slow, stertorous respiration ; before the fits, sleeplessness or sleep, with anxious dreams ; ebullition of blood and general heat ; after the fit, nervous excitability, laughter, and trembling speech.—Felt as if he had bees in a great hollow in his head.—Aching above r. frontal eminence when reading, with heat, then pinching in r. temple.—Pressing pains in temples.—Cold sweat on forehead.—Headache, < by moving eyes.—Headache, with pressive tension throughout head.—Sensation as if brain were being torn.—Great heaviness of head.—Congestion to head, with strong pulsation.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyelids hanging, as if paralysed.—Sensation as if eyeballs were too large.—Eyes red, inflamed.—Quivering of eyes and lids.—Eyes half open and are turned upwards.—Staring look.—Swelling of lower lids.—Eyes fixed, half closed, convulsed, prominent, glassy.—Pupils dilated (insensible to light), and immovable.—Pupils contracted.—Cloudiness of sight.—Sensation of dust in eyes.—Scintillations before eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Buzzing in ears.—Tinkling in ears.—(Tinnitus like sea roaring, continual, coming at uncertain times for three or four days, in man, 48, who suffers from drowsiness, and was subject to epistaxis.—R. T. C.)

6. **Face.**—Face pale, earthy, wan, with hollow eyes, and red spots on cheeks.—Face deep red, sometimes brownish, hot and bloated.—Bluish

(purple) face.—The face of a suckling was like that of an old man.—Alternate paleness and redness of face.—Swelling of veins in face and head.—Relaxation of all the muscles of the face, the lower lip and jaw hang down.—Trembling, shocks, and convulsive movements of the muscles of the face.—Lips swollen.—Twitching in corners of mouth.—Disfigurement of mouth.—Cramps in jaw.—Lockjaw.—Features distorted.

7. **Teeth.**—Looseness of teeth.

8. **Mouth.**—Dryness of mouth, with violent thirst.—Copious salivation.—Hæmoptysis.—Ulcers in mouth, and on tongue.—Tongue purple ; white.—Black tongue.—Paralysis of tongue (and difficult articulation).—Voice weak, low, with inability to speak loud without great exertion.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness of throat.—Swelling and movements in throat, with fits of obstructed deglutition and strangulation, which recur daily.—Inability to swallow.

10. **Appetite.**—Loss of appetite.—Bitter or sour taste in throat.—Violent thirst.—Burning thirst, esp. for beer.—Attacks of bulimy, with want of appetite and repugnance to all food.—Slowness and weakness of digestion.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, and retching.—Vomiting, with violent pains in stomach, and convulsions.—Vomiting of blood, or of greenish matter.—Vomiting of fæcal matter, and of urine.—Painful sensitiveness, and inflation of stomach and epigastrium.—Constrictive pressure at stomach, with excessive anguish.—Heaviness and pressure in stomach.—Compression of diaphragm.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen hard, and distended, as in tympanites.—Tympanites.—Lead-colic.—Incarcerated inguinal hernia.—Inactivity of digestive organs.—Intestines sluggish, strongest purgatives lose their power.—Distension, but no power to expel contents.—Accumulation of much flatus, with rumbling in abdomen.—Weight in abdomen, as of a load.—Tension in hypogastrium, with pain on touch.—Pressive pains in the abdomen, as if the intestines would be cut to pieces.—Pulsation, pressure, heaviness, and pullings in abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation from inactivity of the intestines.—Spasmodic retention of the fæces, esp. in the small intestines.—Constipation, sometimes of long standing.—Constipation : of children ; of good-natured women ; of lead-poisoning ; fæces protrude and recede.—(Confined bowels with bleeding, furred tongue and drowsiness.)—Offensive black fæces.—Frothy (whitish pasty) and liquid diarrhœa, with burning pain in anus, and violent tenesmus.—Involuntary evacuations (of offensive stool).—Involuntary stools after fright.—Anus spasmodically closed during the colic, with difficult emission of flatus.—Stool composed of hard, round, black balls ; grey ; crumbling.—Cholera infantum, with stupor, snoring, convulsions.—Evacuation obstructed from indurated fæces.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Retention of urine, as from inactivity of the bladder.—Retention of urine : from paralysis of fundus of bladder ; from spasm of sphincter ; from nursing after passion of nurse.—Acute, spasmodic constriction of urethra, with passage of bloody urine.—Scanty, deep-coloured (dark-brown) urine, with sediment like brick-dust.—Emission of blood in urinating.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Increased sexual desire, with frequent

erections and pollutions.—Amorous ecstasy.—Diminished sexual desire, and impotence.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Great excitement of sexual organs, with sexual desire and orgasm.—Perfect loss of sexual desire from lack of nutrition.—Softness of uterus with fetid discharge.—Prolapsus uteri from fright.—Severe labour-like pains in uterus; with urging to stool; > bending double (and by warmth).—(Bearing down with r. groin pain, bloated abdomen, apathetic and drowsy, confined bowels, menses too soon, aching all over. R. T. C.)—Menses: irregular; profuse; violent colic forcing her to bend over; urging to stool; suppressed.—Mucous discharge.—Fetid leucorrhœa.—Suppressed, false, or spasmodic labour-pains.—Puerperal spasm, during and after parturition with loss of consciousness and drowsiness or coma between the paroxysms.—Violent movements of the fœtus.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Troublesome hoarseness, as if caused by an accumulation of mucus in trachea, with great dryness in mouth, and white tongue.—Rattling breathing.—Respiration deep; unequal.—Deep snoring breathing, with open mouth.—Dry cough, with tickling and scraping in larynx; > from drink of water, with gaping, drowsiness, yet cannot sleep.—Laryngismus stridulus.—Cough with profuse sweat on whole body.—Weak and low voice.—Violent, dry, hollow cough, < after repose.—Cough during deglutition, or when taking an inspiration, with suspended respiration and blue colour of the face.—Cough, with expectoration of blood, or of thick, frothy, mucus.—Noisy, stertorous, and rattling inspiration.—[Where there is continued and steady stertorous breathing (there may be occasional stertorous breathing, as, for instance, coming on and lasting a little while after a convulsion—but wait and see whether that does not presently die away; if there is continued stertorous breathing, give *Opium*).—H. N. G.]—Difficult, slow, and intermittent respiration, as from paralysis of the lungs: pneumonia notha.—Obstructed respiration and stifling, with great anguish.—Spasmodic asthma.—Fits of suffocation on making an effort to cough.

18. **Chest.**—Aching in chest, with shootings in sides during inspiration.—Tension and constriction in chest.—Heat and burning pain in chest, esp. in region of heart.—Suffocative attacks during sleep like nightmare.

19. **Heart.**—Burning about heart.—Pulsating arteries and swollen veins on neck.—Palpitation after alarming events, fright, grief, sorrow, &c.—Pain in cardiac region with great anxiety, trembling, sleeplessness, talkative delirium.—Pulse: full, slow, quick, hard; irregular; imperceptible.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Swelling of veins, and beating in arteries of neck.—Bending backwards (spasmodically) of the back.

21. **Limbs.**—Trembling of all the limbs, esp. arms and hands after fright.—Spasmodic jerkings and numbness of limbs.—Coldness of the extremities.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Jerks and convulsive movements in arms.—Paralysis of arms.—Trembling of arms and hands.—Distended veins on the hands.—Chilblains on fingers.—Swelling of veins of hands.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Jerks and convulsive movements of legs.—Weakness, torpor, and paralysis of legs.—Heaviness and swelling of feet.—Chilblains on toes.

24. **Generalities.**—General insensibility of whole nervous system.—

Want of sensitiveness against the effects of medicines, with want of vital reaction.—Great uneasiness in limbs.—Trembling of limbs after fright.—Trembling in whole body, with shocks, jerks in limbs, and general coldness; > by motion of body and uncovering of head.—Convulsive fits, esp. in evening towards midnight, with sleep, involuntary movements of head and arms, with fists closed.—Pupils dilated (*e.g.*, after cholera infantum where the brain is threatened); hardness of hearing; hunger without desire to eat; discharge of urine too scanty; labour pains ceasing; labour too weak.—Apoplexy with stertorous breathing; blackness of outer parts; blueness of the whole skin or cyanosis.—Feeling of numbness in the outer parts; of some kind of obstruction of inner parts; pains like labour pains.—Clonic spasms, esp. when the stertorous breathing lasts all the time between the spells; black-blue swelling here and there over body.—Epileptic convulsions at night, or in morning, with fits of suffocation, loss of consciousness and of sensibility, and violent movements of limbs.—Sleep, after every convulsive attack.—Relaxation of all muscles.—Convulsions, with sudden loud cries.—Convulsions and spasmodic motions, with foam at the mouth.—Sensation of buzzing and vibration in whole body.—Absence of pain during attacks.—Excessive irritability of voluntary muscles, and diminished irritability of all the others.—Persons, who take *Opium* in excess, become prematurely old.—Tetanus.—Bending backwards of (head or) body.—(Tetanic spasms and opisthotonos begin with loud screams.)—Rigidity of whole body.—Paralysis.—Lead colic.—Paralysis without pain.—Sensation of strength and vigour; or fainting and great weakness.—General emaciation.—Dropsical swelling of whole body.—Intercurrent remedy in chlorosis (R. T. C.).—Aggravation and renewal of sufferings, when over-heated.—Face dark red and hot.—Bed feels so hot she cannot lie on it.

25. **Skin.**—Skin bluish, with blue spots.—Redness and continued itching of skin, with small, round, and colourless elevations.—Erythema; scarlatina-like eruptions; furfuraceous desquamation, or else in large plaques.—Desquamation of epidermis.—Chilblains.—Dropsical swelling of whole body.

26. **Sleep.**—Lethargy, with snoring and mouth open, eyes open and convulsed, face red, and puffed, jaw hanging, loss of consciousness, difficult, slow, or intermittent respiration, pulse slow, or even suppressed, and convulsive movement of muscles of face, corners of mouth, and limbs.—Urgent inclination to sleep, with absolute inability to go to sleep.—Incomplete sleep, without power to wake.—Uneasy sleep, with anxious dreams.—Sleeplessness with acuteness of hearing; clocks striking and cocks crowing at a distance keep her awake,—Sleeplessness, with anxious tossing, restlessness, and delirium.—Stupefying, unrefreshing sleep.—During sleep, picking of bedclothes; groaning.—Moaning (whining) during sleep.—Terrific shocks in limbs, during sleep.—Nightmare.—Lascivious, frightful, and anxious dreams.—Dreams and cannot be roused.—Coma vigil.—Pleasant, fantastic dreams.

27. **Fever.**—General coldness of skin, esp. of limbs.—Coldness and rigidity of whole body.—Chill and diminished animal heat, with stupor, and weak, scarcely perceptible pulse.—Coldness only of limbs.—Burning heat in body, with great redness of face, anxiety, delirium, and agitation.—Pulse, generally full, slow and intermittent, or quick and hard.—Absence of perspiration; heat without perspiration; very hot, sweltering perspiration; complaints concomitant to perspiration: *i.e.*, those that may appear with perspira-

tion.—Intermittent fever where the chilliness is followed by heat, with perspiration which may be hot and sweltering; where there is no chill, but the fever is accompanied by this perspiration; patient may not feel cold all day, or may have only a little chill, and at night when in bed complain that "the sheets feel so very hot" (H. N. G.).—Fever, with lethargic sleep, snoring, convulsive movements of limbs, suppressed excretions, and hot perspiration (with quick and anxious breathing).—Heat with damp skin predominates, extending itself from head or stomach over the whole body.—Heat with inclination to be uncovered.—Perspiration of upper part of body, with dry heat of lower part.—Cold perspiration on forehead.—Intermittent fever; first shaking chill, afterwards heat with sleep, during which he perspires much.—Falling asleep during cold stage and no thirst; during the hot stage thirst and general copious perspiration.—Whole body burning, even when bathed in sweat.—Fever, sometimes with loss of consciousness, or delirium.

Opuntia.

1. OPUNTIA VULGARIS. CACTUS OPUNTIA. (Prickly Pear.)
2. OPUNTIA ALBA SPINA. (Prickly Pear.) *N. O.* Cactaceæ. Tincture of flowers of O. vulg. Tincture of stems of O. s. a.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Nausea. Priapism. Spleen, pains in.

Characteristics.—Two kinds of "Prickly pear" have been proved—*Opun. vulg.* and *Opun. alba spina.* Burdick took one or two deep inhalations of the tincture of the flowers of the former. J. H. Fitch (who proved many of the Cactaceæ) took ten drops of the tincture of the second. The bulk of the symptoms of the proving are Fitch's; but the most peculiar symptom (which has also been verified) is Burdick's: "Nausea extending from stomach down into bowels, with sensation as if diarrhœa would set in." Also "feeling as if bowels had settled down into lower abdomen." Fitch had actual diarrhœa. All the urinary and genital symptoms were his except "Bloody urine," which is an effect of *O. vulg.*, but not Burdick's. Coldness was observed by both provers. The peculiar mental symptoms recalling the swearing tendency of *Anac.*, are Fitch's. Sticking and pricking pains predominate, also numbness and tension.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cact., Cer. b., Anhal. In nausea and sinking-down sensation in stomach and abdomen, Ipec. Blasphemy, Anac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Aberrations of mind; not entirely conscious of it.—Blasphemous mood.—Alternately busy and wanting to pray.—Alternately praying and swearing; fit of rage on thwarting of plans.—Petulant; irritable; vindictive.—Omits and transposes letters in writing.

2. **Head.**—Tensive feeling in brain.—Sensation as if head transfixed with a lance.

3. **Eyes.**—Pain in globe of r. eye.—Burning smarting in margin of lids, with feeling of contractions in line of lashes.

5. **Nose.**—L. nostril bleeds on picking; a little blood and watery mucus.

6. **Face.**—Pale face.

8. **Mouth.**—Bites inside of (r.) cheek on chewing.—Teeth sensitive.—Tea tasting insipid.—Saliva in mouth.

9. **Throat.**—Much mucus rises from throat.—Throat feels sore, afternoon; choked or pinching feeling round top of larynx.—Shuddering on swallowing.

11. **Stomach.**—Poor appetite for breakfast.—Went without dinner.—Nausea extending from stomach down into bowels, with sensation as if diarrhœa would set in.—Nausea with dull, heavy pain in stomach, with feeling as if cramps would set in.—Alternate nausea of stomach and bowels.

12. **Abdomen.**—Bloated abdomen.—Pain through spleen and heart.—Sensation as if contents of bowels in lower abdomen were very acrid; < in median line.—Excoriating, sick feeling in lower third of abdomen, with sensation as if bowels had all settled down into lower abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Urgent desire; stools rather loose.—Stool: loose 4 p.m.; evening stool easy at first, afterwards hard; soft, but difficult, with urging in morning; smelling like strong drugs.—In straining at stool varicose veins on l. side enlarged very greatly.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Not able to wait.—Urine: increased frequency and quantity; increased quantity, but not frequency; bloody.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Pain in r. testicle; priapism, with lascivious desire; drawing pains in r. testicle.—Emissions.—Atrophied appearance of genitals.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Heaving respiration, which does not > oppression at chest.—Oppression of chest > by a single heaving respiration.—Cold shudders right through chest.

19. **Heart.**—Sticking pains through heart.

20. **Neck.**—Pain in muscles of neck, l. side anteriorly, 12.25 p.m., later of r. side anteriorly below ear; pain and ache in both sides below ears, coming and going.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain in proximal ends of first and second metacarpal bones of l. hand.—Pain in l. arm, just below elbow, palmar aspect.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—After kneeling or resting on lower limbs they become numb, with tingling and pricking.—Pain: in muscles of inner side of l. leg; head of fibula; r. little toe.

24. **Generalities.**—Prostration.

25. **Skin.**—Eruption of pimples on neck and behind l. ear, bleeding easily.

26. **Sleep.**—At night dream of women.

27. **Fever.**—Cold, chilly.—Cold feet; very chilly in the cold room; coldness of body.

Orchitinum.

Testicular Extract. Spermin. A Sarcode. Trituration.

Clinical.—Climacteric, sufferings of. Debility. Sexual weakness. Senility.

Characteristics.—The use of a testicular extract in cases of senile decay and nervous breakdown was first proposed by Brown-Sequard, and formed one of the examples by which he illustrated his doctrine of "inner secretions." He maintained that the various glands of the organism had, in addition to their obvious secretion or excretion, an additional secretion which was not obvious, but which materially contributed to the welfare of the organism. The doctrine is now generally accepted, and the use of the Sarcodes in general medicine is based upon it. Homœopathy can use these remedies in both ways. *Orch.* has been used with success, in the triturations, in climacteric sufferings ; and in old-school practice in the sequelæ of ovariotomy, in cases of debility, sexual weakness, and premature senile decay.

Relations.—*Compare :* Oophorin.

Oreodaphne.

Oreodaphne Californica. Mountain Laurel. Spice-Bush. Balm of Heaven. *N. O.* Lauraceæ. Tincture of the leaves.

Clinical.—Headache, fronto-occipital ; occipital.

Characteristics.—*Oreodaphne Cal.* is a tree which grows to a hundred feet in height. When bruised it emits a strong spicy odour which may cause sneezing. J. Murray Moore proved on himself and friends a tincture of the leaves and produced well-marked fronto-occipital headache < by movement, > by rest. The symptoms were more violent when the tincture was olfacted than when taken internally. The *Med. Cent.* (quoted *H. W.*, xx. 84) gives the characteristics of one of its headaches thus : "Dull ache in occipital and cervical regions, extending down to scapulæ ; great heaviness of the head, with a constant desire to move the head, which, however, gives no relief."

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Confusion of head.—Dizziness < on stooping and moving about ; followed by dull, pressive fronto-occipital headache ; > after night's rest.—Internal aching with pressure at inner angle of orbit, r. or l. (esp. l.), never in both simultaneously, extends through brain and across scalp to base of occiput ; lasted from 30 minutes to 7 hours ; < by light ; noise ; motion ; > closing eyes, and perfect quiet.

Origanum.

Origanum marjorana. Sweet Marjoram. *N. O.* Labiatæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Breasts, affections of. *Erotomania.* Hysteria. Leucorrhœa. Nipples, irritation of. Nymphomania. Seminal emissions. Sexual irritation.

Characteristics.—The "Wild Marjoram" of this country is *Origanum vulgare*, grows on limestone or chalky soil, and yields an oil called Oil of Thyme. *Orig. marjorana*, the "Sweet Marjoram" (which is used for seasoning in cookery), was proved by Dr. Cessoles on himself and two young women ; and the symptoms of the proving showed a distinct relation to the sexual organs, which clinical experience has verified and expanded. All kinds of sexual excitement, in females especially, have been remedied by *Orig.* The sexual symptoms were developed chiefly in the female provers, and were these : Sadness followed by joyfulness and thoughts of marriage. Lascivious dreams. Increased desire for coitus. Swelling and itching of nipples and pains in breasts. The additional symptoms in the Schema are cured symptoms collected by Hering. I have frequently verified the power of *Orig.* in morbid sexual excitement in both sexes. Other curious symptoms were : "Impulse to run." "Heat of head ; as the heat increased the head was involuntarily turned from side to side." Symptoms were < evening on lying down (vertigo) ; and < at night (excessive thirst).

Relations.—*Compare :* In masturbation in girls, Grat. In masturbation ; desire to run ; heat to head and movements of head ; affections of breasts, Bufo. In impulse to run, Iod. *Compare also :* Canth., Can. ind., Collin., Hedeoma, Helon., Plat., Val.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Impossible to remain tranquil.—Disposition much changed (after four or five days) : she became earnest, fearful, silent, sad, discontented, despairing, and weary of life ; (after ten or twelve days) irritable, restless, with great anxiety and full of ideas, with need of active exercise, of running in open air (from one to five drops of tincture).—Sadness the whole day, followed by lively mood and excessive joyfulness, with thoughts of marriage, distraction of mind, and desire for active exercise, *impelling her to run* (in another young woman from 30th).—Lascivious ideas with sexual irritation.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo on lying down in evening.—Headache in temples.—Heat of head ; as heat increased, head was involuntarily turned from side to side.

5. **Nose.**—Nose-bleed.—Tickling and sensation of constriction in tip of nose.

11. **Stomach.**—Loss of appetite.—Excessive thirst at night.—Hiccough.

12. **Abdomen.**—Violent pain in abdomen wakes her from sleep at night.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent desire to micturate, waking him from sleep as many as four times in one night.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Nocturnal emissions.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Increased desire for coitus.—Erotomania with inclination to suicide in a young girl; great sexual irritation; deep moroseness, believes herself lost or despised.—Great sexual excitement driving her to onanism; scarcely a day passes without indulgence; whenever she meets a man whose appearance is pleasing she is driven to commit self-abuse.—Nearly idiotic from masturbation.—Sexual irritation with leucorrhœa and irritation of pudenda, in an unmarried woman of forty.—Leucorrhœa, sterility, "flatulence of uterus."

18. **Chest.**—Swelling and itching of nipples with pain in breasts, frequently recurring.

20. **Back.**—Pains beneath the scapulæ.

21. **Limbs.**—Cramp in sole of r. foot, in l. leg, in fingers and shoulders.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pains in r. hand.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains in r. foot frequently recurring and disappearing.—Pains in the toes.

24. **Generalities.**—Great physical prostration.—Uneasiness.—Pains in legs and side became so violent that *Camph.* was taken after five days.—Hysteria from excessive irritation of genitals.

25. **Skin.**—Pale red spots on legs, thighs, and abdomen.—Painful red pimples on outer portion of both legs.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent waking from sleep in fright; with trembling.—Dreams: vivid, anxious; lascivious; exciting.

27. **Fever.**—Heat of head; as the heat increased the head was involuntarily turned from side to side.

Ornithogalum.

Ornithogalum umbellatum. Star of Bethlehem. [A plant of which there are many varieties; nearly allied to Garlic (Allium sativum)]. *N. O.* Liliaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Cancer. Flatulence. Gastric ulcer. Stomach, ulceration of.

Characteristics.—In his *Cancer and Cancer Symptoms* Cooper has published the case of George M., 40, who was suffering from cancer of the stomach, and was operated on in the Cancer Hospital. The operation was abandoned on account of the numerous adhesions, and because it was impossible to remove all the diseased tissue. Cooper saw him first on July 22, 1898, and found him writhing in agony on his bed, unable to keep anything long on his stomach; > by warm foods, < by cold drinks. Pains < at night. They began in stomach, spreading to hands and between shoulders, as if an iron brick were being forced through stomach and chest. There was a visible bulging beneath attachment of diaphragm extending to scrobiculus cordis. Tongue red, coated towards back; bowels confined, sometimes diarrhœa. Patient's father died of gastric ulcer, aged 73. On Saturday,

July 23, at 6 p.m., Cooper gave *Ornith.* ϕ one dose. This was followed by great pains ; he felt almost frantic at 3 a.m. and again at 1 p.m., when the bowels acted. At 3 a.m. he began taking *Carb. v.* 3x every three hours. This was discontinued on July 26th as patient thought it increased the pains, which now extended over the whole body. On the 27th a frothy substance began to come up, giving great relief. Cooper considered this as evidence that the *Ornith.* had touched the disease, but had been restricted in its action by the *Carb. v.* A second dose of *Ornith.* ϕ was therefore sent and taken on the evening of July 28th. Almost immediately after the patient began bringing up a black jelly-like substance with great relief to pain and general improvement. From this time the progress was steady. On August 29th the patient in his report said he was keeping fairly well, though at times having great pain in lower part of stomach. And he noted this important additional symptom : "Great difficulty in going to sleep owing to a creepy sensation in limbs. Also on sitting, legs and feet go all of a heap, cannot keep still, cannot read without walking about. Feet also ache and swell." Dose repeated September 9th. On the 18th he reports : Sleep much better. Pain in left leg and foot, but not nearly so bad. Slight pains at bottom of stomach and a little more swelling. Cooper saw him on September 30th, and learned that after the last dose feet and ankles began to swell more, but gradually got better. On September 23rd right leg felt as if bruised, and is now painful and angry-looking, swollen, and leaves spots on pressure. When eating feels as if food chokes in the stomach ; some flatus, bowels regular. Another dose was given, and the effect confirmed Cooper's view that the swelling resulted from "the high pressure put upon the emunctories owing to the setting free of poison in the system." "In a few days," says Cooper, "he came to me in a great fright, and, pulling up his trousers, showed me the terrible condition, as he thought, of his legs. They were swollen, and great red streaks and patches could be seen coursing down the limbs. Believing that these were due to the rapid elimination of the cancer poison, I rather astonished him by insisting on his walking away without any medicine whatever." This patient soon became perfectly well. I saw him myself soon after and examined him thoroughly, and could find no indication of any disease whatever except the scar of the operation. He was alive and well in July, 1901. In the same volume Cooper reproduces from *H. W.* (April, 1898) cases of ulceration of the stomach in elderly women cured with the same remedy. (1) Miss J., 50, a thin, drawn-featured woman. Her sister died of cancer of stomach. Fifteen years previously vomited blood, and had been subject to gastric pains ever since. Symptoms : Pains in stomach with sickness ; vomiting two or three times a day ; feels a pressure in every nerve of body, sometimes in one part, sometimes in another, with pain across the chest sometimes after food, sometimes at night, and sometimes on an empty stomach ; *a great deal of wind and sometimes a swollen feeling across the lower chest ;* occasional heartburn with rising of food ; nasty canker taste in the morning ; sleep not good from the pains ; wandering dreams ; bowels are confined. *Ornith.* ϕ, one dose, November 6th. On 13th was seen again. Symptoms had

moderated, vomiting ceased. A new symptom had made its appearance: "Wakes in perspiration at night." That had diminished by the 27th. Pains better; "gets cold before the pains." No heartburn; nasty taste still and confined bowels. Repeated dose. The day after this dose looseness of bowels set in with general relief, which went on increasing under more doses of the remedy till the patient regained almost perfect health and was quite changed in appearance. (2) Mrs. K., 62, eighteen months before seized with profuse vomiting of blood. Since then lived on slops and Quaker oats. Lately has spat up clots. Whenever she turns in bed "*feels as if a bag of water turns also.*" Feet and legs swollen, unable to walk with ease. A brother is said to have died of cancer. January 12, 1898, *Ornith.* ϕ, one dose. January 23rd, so much better she can hardly believe it the effect of the powder. Oppression at stomach gone. The "fluid sack" that rolled about in her inside had seemed to go down, and she felt nothing of it. Feels cheery and light. On February 10th there was a threatened return of the symptoms, but another dose permanently removed them. Cooper adds to the above this account of how he was led to think of *Ornith.* in cancer. "My acquaintance with it in cancer cases was due to the very distinctive disturbance it produced in a woman very sensitive to all alliaceous flavouring substances in food. The dose was taken at midday, and the same evening distension of the stomach and duodenum came on, with *frequent belching of mouthfuls of offensive flatus obliging her to loosen her clothes*, and this was accompanied by the most hateful depression of spirits and desire for suicide, a feeling of complete prostration and painful sinking across the pit of the chest, and a feeling of sickness that kept her awake the greater part of the night, and that did not pass off for several days. The subject of this disturbance was about fifty-four years of age, of quite a sanguine temperament, inclined to enfeebled digestion, and with a history of pleuritic seizures, and a possible phthisical tendency, but otherwise not subject to any settled form of disease. Since the medicinal thrill above recorded, her general strength, digestion, and capacity for the enjoyment of life have manifestly improved. The *Ornith. umb.* in those sensitive to it goes at once to the pylorus, causes painful spasmodic contraction of it, and distends the duodenum with flatus, its pains being invariably increased when the food attempts to pass the pyloric outlet of the stomach." I have had several opportunities of confirming Cooper's observations on the action of *Ornith.* on the stomach. Mr. W., 44, came to me in August, 1899, with this history: Both parents died of cancer. He had had a weak stomach for two or three years and was wasting. Has to get up in the night to vomit. Brings up green and yellow liquid. Much flatus, "swells up in balls of wind." Abdomen large and hard; spleen rather large. Venous zigzag. Stools loose, watery, slate-coloured. Urine scanty, dark. Vaccinated three or four times. Under *Thuj.* 30 once a week he made good progress, the vomiting ceased, and he began to put on flesh. He developed an offensive body odour, which disappeared under *Sul.* 30; but on October 13th symptoms were rather worse. Some distension;

wind does not pass freely. Rumbling before stool. Balls of wind roll about, but not as badly as at first. Frothy, acid vomiting which relieves. I now gave *Ornith.* ϕ, one dose, repeated three weeks later, with manifest improvement in the symptoms. Body much less hard and distended; sleep good; appetite good; cessation of vomiting and gain of three pounds in weight. When he returned the symptoms were different and another remedy was required, and then he considered himself cured. I have put into Schema form the main symptoms cured and caused by *Ornith.* Cooper particularly insists on his method being followed: a dose of a single drop being allowed to act till all trace of its action has disappeared.

Relations.—*Compare:* All. sat. In flatulence, indigestion, &c., All. sat.; Abies n., Cham., Chi., Carb. v., Lyc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Hateful depression of spirits and desire for suicide.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue red, coated towards back.—Nasty canker taste in morning.

11. **Stomach.**—Distension of stomach and abdomen, with frequent belching of mouthfuls of offensive flatus, obliging her to loosen her clothes, with hateful depression and tendency to suicide; complete prostration and painful sinking across pit of chest; and a feeling of sickness that kept her awake the greater part of the night; (this was followed by great improvement in strength, digestion, and enjoyment of life.)—Writhing in agony, unable to keep anything long on stomach; **>** by warm food, **<** by cold drinks.—Pains **<** at night, begin in stomach, spread to heart and shoulders, as if an iron brick being forced through stomach and chest.—Bulging beneath attachment of diaphragm extending to scrobiculus cordis.—When eating feels as if choked in stomach.—Pains in stomach with sickness; vomiting two or three times a day.—Great deal of wind and sometimes swollen feeling across lower chest.—Heartburn and rising of food.—Feels as if a bag of water turns when she turns over in bed.

12. **Abdomen.**—Hardness and distension of abdomen.—Wind in balls rolling from side to side.

13. **Stool.**—Bowels confined.—Diarrhœa **>**.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Legs and feet go to sleep on sitting.—Creepy feeling in legs keeps him awake at night.—Right leg felt bruised and sore; later, angry and red.—Legs swollen, great red streaks and patches coursing along them.—Legs and feet swollen, preventing walking.

24. **Generalities.**—Gets cold before the pains.—Feels a pressure in every nerve of the body, sometimes in one part, sometimes in another, with pain across chest, sometimes after food, sometimes at night, and sometimes on an empty stomach.—Restlessness on account of creepy feeling in feet; cannot sit still; cannot read without walking about.

26. **Sleep.**—Great difficulty in going to sleep owing to creepy feeling in limbs.—Sleep disturbed by pains.—Wandering dreams.—Waking in perspiration at night.

Osmium.

OSMIUM. The Element. Os. (A. W. 190·3). Trituration of the precipitated metal.

OSMICUM ACIDUM. Osmium tetroxide. OsO_4. Dilutions with absolutely pure water.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bronchitis. Cold, liability to. Coryza. *Cough, spasmodic.* Eczema. Erections. Glaucoma. Headache. Hernia. Herpes iris. Larynx, pain in. Penis, sores on. Pollutions. Post-nasal bleeding. Post-nasal growths. Spermatic cords, pains in. Sternum, pain in. Syphilis. Syphilitic eruptions. Testicles, pains in. Tongue, sore. *Trachea, pain in.*

Characteristics.—*Osmium* is a metal of the *Platinum* group, in association with which it is always found. It is the heaviest of them all and the most refractory, having never been fused. It derives its name (ὀσμή, odour) from the pungent odour of the fumes of *Osmic acid*, which are evolved in the process of separating *Platinum* from its ore, and the effects of which have supplied a number of valuable symptoms in cases recorded by J. G. Blackley (*C. D. P.*). In the arts it is used in the alloy with iridium (*Iridosmium* or *Osmiridium*) for making the tips of gold pens. Triturations of the pure metal have been proved. The symptoms of the metal and of the acid are taken together. The odour of *Osm.* closely resembles that of *Chlorine*, as also do its irritating effect on the respiratory mucous membrane. The odour imparted to the secretions is various; it makes the urine smell like violets; the eructations like radishes; the axillary sweat like garlic. The respiratory tract is irritated from beginning to end, and not only irritated but pained. The nostrils and larynx are sensitive to cold air. There is pain in larynx, trachea, and in and under sternum on coughing. Even talking causes pain in larynx. Cough convulsive in paroxysms; hollow sounding as if one coughed into an empty tube; caused by irritation in larynx or low down in chest. As with so many remedies causing cough and asthmatic symptoms, *Osm.* is no less irritating to the skin, producing all degrees of irritating eruptions, eczematous and herpetic. In one of Blackley's cases a child born during the time that his father was under the influence of *Osm. ac.* developed eczema, though none of the previously born children were eczematous. In one of the provers the eruption proceeded from above downwards, the eruption disappearing from the upper part of the body and becoming worse on the lower. The downward direction of the symptoms also appeared in the male generative sphere, which was profoundly influenced: "Weakness in both groins towards cords." C. M. Boger (*Med. Couns.*, xvi. 264) cured a case in which there was pain in both directions: "Stitching pain upward in left spermatic cord. Creeping sensation downwards in left spermatic cord. Weakness in calves; they give out while walking." [Shootings in the sternum are "up and down."] In another case (man, 44, syphilitic) he cured: "Dull, steady pain in hypogastrium, sore to pressure. Steady aching in glans penis." In the provings the erec-

tions were severe almost to priapism, and the ejaculations were longer-lasting and more copious than normal. The kidneys were affected in one of Blackley's cases, incipient nephritis being set up. The headaches of the provings were of a violent description, many of them affecting the base of the brain. A woman, 62, to whom I once gave *Osm.* 2x for a spasmodic cough with pain in the head had a severe aggravation, the headache taking this form : "Sharp pain in centre of forehead going through to back ; > by hard pressure on forehead." She discontinued *Osm.*, and in two or three days that pain went away, leaving only an ordinary headache. The cough was not relieved. G. S. Norton (*H. W.*, xviii. 263) suggests that *Osm.* may be a remedy in many cases of glaucoma. Among the *peculiar sensations* are : As of a band round head. As if he had swallowed broken stones. Cough as if caused by resonance of contiguous parts. As if insects crawling on back and shoulders. Legs and feet as if too full. The symptoms are < by touch (tongue, sternum). < Riding (hoarseness). < Coughing ; talking (pain in larynx). Most symptoms are < evening (cough, skin, restlessness). Cough < till midnight. Open air < (coryza, cough). (One prover was less liable to taking cold in November than usual.) Open air > (smarting in eyes).

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Sulphuretted hydrogen, Phos. ac. ; Sil. (swollen gums) ; Hep. and Spo. (pain in larynx) ; Bell. and Merc. (laryngeal catarrh). *Compare :* Iridium, Selen., Tellur., Thall., Plat., Pallad. In eyes and lungs, Chlor., Bro. Skin of nails, Flu. ac. Itch, Sul. Coryza, cough with pain in larynx, Cep. (but Cep. has > in open air). Eruptions, Ars., Rhus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Morose, irritable, impatient.—Weeping mood, screaming with cough.—Weak, gives up.—Consciousness of mental weakness ; misplaces words.—Thoughts of accidents having happened to others, these thoughts grow upon him as if he were to do the same injuries to others.—Disinclination for work.

2. **Head.**—Dull, heavy headache.—Violent headache above and under the eyes, one-sided, extending to the ears ; < below the eyebrows ; the eye waters.—Headache in r. upper forehead, a tearing to and fro deep in ; at same time similar pains in bones of limbs, deep in, evening.—Sharp bewildering pain centre of forehead going through to back, > by pressing on it.—Aching : in base of brain and jaws at night ; extending from base of brain into jaws ; < temples, with pain in larynx and hoarseness ; nearly preventing sleep ; like a band around head above ears.—Pain in vertex and occiput all the afternoon, < throwing head backward, with fulness.—Falling off of the hair.

3. **Eyes.**—Sharp pain in orbit (as if in bones) ; lids spasmodically closed.—Burning pain in eyes, with profuse lachrymation.—Weakness of sight (< r. eye).—Dimness of sight ; letters run together as from a fog.—Smarting, > open air, but leaving eyes weak, so as to prevent reading, all objects surrounded by a coloured halo, eyes red and swollen.—Flame of candle

surrounded by a bluish-green or yellow circle ; or a rainbow ring ; the flame looks larger or less distinct ; at a distance it seems enveloped by dust or smoke.—Veins at fundus large and tortuous.—(Glaucoma.)

4. **Ears.**—Ringing in r. ear.—Tingling and pain in r. ear.—Earache evenings ; first r. then l. ear.—Severe pains in l. petrosum.—[Perforations with irritation of meatus (both sides), sneezing, catarrh, sore throat, pasty posterior nares.—Itching in the ears ; profuse nasal catarrh.—Meatus and membrane look red, and latter is perforated ; thin but stringy discharge from nose.—Deafness ; ears pain when nose is blown ; mouth open ; sleep noisy.—Girl of 14 with post-nasal growths improved rapidly under Osmic acid, 3x, but was seized with exhaustion ; then under *Hydroc. ac. ;* got quite well.—(Cures by Cooper)].

5. **Nose.**—Sensation as if blood rushed into nose from head.—Coryza with sneezing.—Sneezing and fluent coryza, with tickling in larynx, with difficult respiration.—Discharge from posterior nares of loose mucus.—Burning irritation in nose.—Nostrils sensitive to cold air.—Sense of smell diminished.—(Post-nasal growths : adenoids.—R. T. C.)

7. **Teeth.**—Jerking pain in a r. upper hollow molar, often preventing speech, afterwards the pain returned but was drawing, > sucking it with tongue.—Sudden swelling of gum above root of an upper l. incisor after eating pears, with pain and numbness ; > by *Silic.*

8. **Mouth.**—Aching in jaws ; pain in muscles of mastication.—Tongue : coated ; and bad taste to coffee ; fissured and one spot denuded ; edges rough (and covered with pimples) ; red stripe in middle (paining as if sore).—Tongue sensitive to touch when eating and drinking.—Mouth sticky and pasty.—Copious salivation.—Taste of blood ; metallic ; unusual to tobacco, it causes scraping in throat, cigars cannot be smoked because they provoke cough and < the rawness in larynx ; taste blunted.

11. **Stomach.**—Aversion to cocoa.—Eructations ; nausea ; vomiting.—Qualmishness and extreme discomfort, with dull pain and heaviness in pit of stomach.—Aversion to coffee and tobacco, disgust at their odour.—Eructations of odour of radishes.—Nausea : in morning, with discomfort in pit of stomach ; on coughing ; after eating, with pain and heaviness in pit of stomach when riding in open air ; > empty eructations.—Vomiting of watery mucus of the odour and taste of the acid, with blackish-grey flakes of mucus.—Paroxysmal vomiting of water, afterwards of yellowish and tenacious substances.—Distension of stomach and abdomen in evening, with difficult passage of flatus.—Constriction in forenoon ; in epigastrium before dinner (which I take at 12.30), with weight and often a feeling in stomach as if I had swallowed stones.—Chronic vomiting, with pressure in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Abdomen distended and sensitive ; much rumbling.—Pain in groins, that on coughing extended into testicles.—Pressure on inguinal rings.—Weakness in groins towards spermatic cords.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa : nine or ten times daily, preceded or followed by colic, nearly always with black blood (no hæmorrhoids) ; (diarrhœa after coffee).—Stools mushy, frequent.—Bilious stools, partly fluid, delayed, hasty, with burning at anus.—Constipated stools ; small, delayed.—Stool : hard, then soft, orange-coloured ; dry, full of air, delayed, next day scanty and small ; only a small lump like a marble, difficult.—Tendency to

piles.—Urging but passage of only flatus ; urging, then stool, first part hard, then soft, with burning in anus preventing sleep, urging with desire for stool, but evacuation of only a little mucus.—Constipation.—Burning in anus during and after stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Diminution or suppression of the urinary secretions.—Urine albuminous ; strong-scented (high-coloured, smelling of violets, apparently full of bile) ; dark brown (porter-coloured) and scanty ; deposits bright-red sediment.—Bright's disease.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Violent pain on the point of penis and prepuce.—Glans red on l. side, during coition a long-lasting emission of semen.—Throbbing, stinging, pinching in l. side of glans.—Hard erections ; often after midnight, always on waking in morning, later they last longer, even after rising, desire moderate.—Erections every morning, earlier and harder.—Pain : in r. testicle ; in testicles, preventing sleep all night ; in spermatic cords, < l. ; in spermatic cords extending into testicles, with inflammatory swelling of r. inguinal glands.—Appetite suppressed, the conjugal act done by volition, and the usual thrill in ejaculation absent.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Larynx, tickling ; sore pain ; burning.—Mucous secretion increased ; profuse secretion of mucus in air passages ; it hangs in larynx like a string, causing hawking and coughing with straining to vomit ; has to swallow it ; when sneezing the mucus becomes loose easily.—Dryness of the throat when coughing.—Hoarseness and pain in larynx ; with cough and coryza.—Hoarseness, < from singing, and < on entering the house.—Burning irritation in trachea.—Spasmodic coughs in attacks (with twitching of fingers, dryness of throat and crying).—Cough sounds as if one coughed into an empty tube ; or as if caused by resonance of contiguous parts.—Cough with sneezing.—Cough : only in morning ; from scraping in larynx ; with pain in larynx ; with constriction of trachea ; convulsive ; in short bursts on rising, without expectoration ; in short bursts (after coryza), returned during day, disturbing sleep till midnight, from tickling in larynx, after sneezing a lump is loosened, which he must swallow ; dry, spasmodic ; dry, rattling, difficult to loosen ; short, dry, paroxysmal, as if mucous membrane would be torn off, with and followed by raw, sore pain in larynx and trachea, extending to middle of sternum.—Hacking cough ; > deep inspiration ; < motion in open air, with irritation in larynx.—Cough, with secretion of colourless mucus. — Bronchitis. — Chronic dyspnœa. — (Heaves in horses.)

18. **Chest.**—Moist râles on breathing and in larynx.—Wandering pneumonia.—Sticking near l. lower rib.—Pain beneath sternum on coughing, extending to sides of chest, with burning soreness, after coughing long lumps of yellow, tenacious mucus were loosened.—Sternum sore, painful to touch, independent of cough.—Shooting up and down in sternum.—Oppression ; > deep inspiration, with difficult respiration as if lungs were collapsed and could not get air enough.—Tightness, dread of breathing, sore pain when air enters lungs.—Dryness in chest.

19. **Heart.**—Anxious palpitation.—Pulse rapid.

20. **Back.**—Pressive pain in back and loins.—Pain : in sacral region. —Peculiar pain extending from scapula to sacral region, < motion and cough.

21. **Limbs.**—Heaviness and weariness of limbs, < knees.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Perspiration in axillæ smelling like garlic.—Pulsating stinging on inner side of r. shoulder-joint.—Pinching above l. elbow, inwardly and on inner posterior side.—Pain : in middle of l. humerus, then in l. fingers ; in bone of l. elbow.—Paralytic pain deep in radius.—Pinching in bones of r. forearm.—Pain in bones of l. wrist in morning after stool.—Pain in r. index, esp. in phalanx, stinging and twitching towards tip, in forenoon.—Stabbing : in tips of l. fingers and thumb ; in attacks, in finger tips, < l.—Burning pain in l. ring finger.—Fold remains attached to growing nail, < r. side and mostly middle finger.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Rash on thighs and on ankle.—Fulness and restlessness in legs and feet, quite unbearable ; has to lie down at 9 p.m.—Legs almost insensible.—Sudden pain in hip-joint as if it would be dislocated, preventing walking.—Ulcerative pain in l. leg and gluteal muscles.—Pain in r. ankle.—Flying cutting in bones and joints of r. foot.—Pinching in bones of l. heel, then r.

24. **Generalities.**—Great weakness and prostration (all day, with muddled head and aching limbs and body ; on rising ; on rising after a restless night).—Cutting and pinching pains in limbs.—Tearing to and fro deep in r. upper side of forehead and in bones of limbs in evening.—General sick feeling.—Restless.

25. **Skin.**—Red spots on dorsum of hands.—Copious exanthema on forearms, hands, and cheeks.—Red-brown papules, with desquamation, on forearm and hand.—Small, itching, pointed vesicles, surrounded by red areola on back of l. hand, between thumb and index (where six years before scabies had broken out), and on ulnar margin of l. hand, from metacarpal joint to phalanges of little finger, and on outer surface of wrist, on r. hand itching, but no vesicles.—Itching as from crawling of insects.—Face red, tender, covered with pimples with watery heads, then pimples on knuckles, gradually spreading over hands and arms, later hands and forearms covered with red, slightly raised circular or elliptical patches, covered with concentric scabs, resembling later stages of herpes iris, most of patches deeply fissured, patches irritable, < morning on rising and at night on undressing, papules on neck.—Redness of hands and arms, with swelling and itching pimples, gradually becoming vesicular ; on face, neck, and forearms patches of vesicles on an elevated base, the latter hard, brawny, and pitting on pressure, towards the edges the patches consist of one or two vesicles on the summit of a large pimple, contents of vesicles watery, occasional cracking of affected skin and constant oozing, the itching makes him irritable.—Eruption on forearms, head, and side of face.—Eczematous rash on face and upper limbs.—Prickly heat disappears on upper half of body and increases on lower, first on thigh, then on leg, then on ankle.—Burning stitches in many places, < r. upper lid and at inner border of nail of l. fourth finger.—Itching : on legs and ankles, in spots near l. hip, 3 to 4 a.m., when erections return ; above crest of l. ilium, with redness and pointed spots as if tetter would appear ; as from crawling insects, on shoulders and back in evening on going to bed, it scarcely permits sleep.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness ; overpowering.—Sleepless.—Restless sleep ; with painful dreams.—Sleep heavy, interrupted by nightmare.—Dreams : of fire,

confused, but not frightful ; unremembered of activity and of serious and important events.

27. **Fever.**—Shivering, < back.—Fever, with difficult respiration ; fever, with hot and dry skin.—Sweat in axilla, smelling of garlic, < evening and night.

Ostrya.

Ostrya virginica. Hop-hornbeam. Iron-wood. Lever-wood.
N. O. Cupuliferæ. (Corylaceæ.) Tincture of heart wood.

Clinical.—Headache, dull. Head, numb. Intermittent fever. Liver, affections of. Lumbago. Malaria. Malarial anæmia.

Characteristics.—The Hop-hornbeam, *Ostrya virginica*, is sometimes regarded as a variety of the common Hornbeam naturalised in America, though native to Southern Europe. The chief difference between them is that *Ost. vulg.* has pendulous and *Ost. virg.* upright catkins. The wood, from preparations of which the provings by Burt and others were made, is exceedingly hard and heavy. The symptoms show a marked action on the liver, with the usual dull headache and pain in back and shoulders ; cutting, sinking pains in abdomen. Allen put in italics the following : "Tongue coated yellow at root." "Loss of appetite for breakfast and dinner." "Frequent nausea with the dull frontal headache." On the other hand there is increased appetite ; hunger wakes the patient at 4 a.m. ; and sinking at epigastrium. *Sickening* pains were much complained of. Some of the stools were very black. The symptoms were < moving ; stooping ; walking. < 6 a.m. ; 4 a.m. ; 3 p.m.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Macro., Bry., Nux (lumbago). *Compare:* Waking in night hungry, Ign., Lyc. Black stools, Lept.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Very nervous, with dull headache.

2. **Head.**—Light feeling in head (with stomach symptoms) ; < walking. —Dull headache with numb, prickly feeling in head, face, and hands ; < head.—Sharp pain from within out back of mastoid process.—Severe throbbing frontal headache, < stooping.—Dull frontal headache with nausea.—Severe pressing pain r. temple ; and r. molars.—R.-side headache, morning.

4. **Ear.**—Drawing pain deep in l. ear.

6. **Face.**—Moist freckles in face, head, and hands.

8. **Mouth.**—Boring and sharp pain in r. lower molars.—Tongue coated yellow at root.—Taste : coppery, slimy ; sweet, slimy ; bitter ; rough.

11. **Stomach.**—Appetite greatly increased.—Woke with hunger 4 a.m. —Loss of appetite.—Frequent nausea with the dull frontal headache.—Sour stomach.—Burning distress in epigastrium.—Sensation as if indigestible substance in stomach ; > by eating.—Nausea and distress after riding in cold air.—Hard sickening pains in epigastric and umbilical region ; awaking him at night.—Sinking in epigastrium.

12. **Abdomen.**—Dull pain in r. hypochondrium, < by walking; with nervousness and dull headache.—Dull pains in r. lobe of liver with sour eructations.—Retraction of umbilicus.—In umbilical region : frequent, hard sickening, cutting pains; extending into hypogastrium ; with desire for stool ; with borborygmi and tenesmus ; neuralgic pain ; constant distress.—Rumbling; flatus; pain waking him in night.—Bowels felt as if bound by lead poisoning.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Rectum feels sore; protruded feeling after stool.—Stool : loose; bilious with tenesmus and straining; loose without tenesmus; tenesmus followed by diarrhœic stool; mushy with burning at anus and tenesmus ; small, natural ; dark-coloured, natural ; black, dry lumps 6 p.m. ; very black.

20. **Back.**—Back so painful, can hardly turn in bed ; cannot sit up (> by *Macro.*, *Bry.*, *Nux*).—Dull pain in whole dorsal region ; extending into l. hypochondrium.—Constant lumbar and sacral pain, < stooping or walking.

21. **Limbs.**—Arms and legs : aching ; dull pains.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Fine drawing rheumatic pains in l. fingers, morning.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Awoke several times with cramp-like pain in lower limbs, < walking.—Drawing pains in r. ankle.

24. **Generalities.**—Nervous, languid, weak, uneasy.

26. **Sleep.**—Constant desire to yawn.—Sleep restless, as after strong tea.

27. **Fever.**—Cold, chilly about shoulders.—Gentle sweat over entire surface, with feeling of weakness.

Ovi Gallinæ Pellicula.

Membrane of the Shell of a Hen's Egg. The fresh membrane is triturated in ·95 alcohol, allowed to digest several days, and then potentised (Swan).

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Catarrh. Coryza. Heart, oppression of. Hip, left, pain in. Leucorrhœa. Menstruation, irregular. Ovaries, pains in. Post-nasal catarrh. Pruritus vulvæ. Throat, sore. Uterus, misplacements of ; prolapse of ; retroverted (?) Vertebræ, pain in. Vulva, soreness of.

Characteristics.—This preparation was made by Swan, and proved by a young lady, a patient of J. C. Boardman. Swan's paper was read before the Denver Homœopathic Club, and published in a number of *Med. Visitor*, the date of which I have lost, with additions from *H. P.*, xiii. 323. Under *Calc. ov. test.* I have given an account of the action of Egg-shells in leucorrhœa, and Swan adds that it has an ancient reputation for "immoderate flux of the courses" (like our *Calc. c.*), and for nocturnal enuresis. The Egg-shells were anciently used powdered fresh or roasted, and as such were and are much used in the treatment of oxyuris vermicularis. Swan prepared the membrane. As an ovarian product it might be expected that all parts of the egg should have an action on ovaries. It is recognised that as an article of diet in some forms eggs have a stimulating effect on the sexual functions. The provings of *Ovi g. p.* bear out this relation.

The first prover was a young lady who was known to be unable to bear any extra exertion, but the details of this were not known until after she had taken the first dose of the c.m. sent by Swan. This had the effect of removing suddenly the whole of the trouble which prevented her from exerting herself—a left ovarian pain extending down the left limb, brought on some years before, when she felt something "give way" in the groin whilst shovelling snow. The sensitiveness to exertion never returned, though the dose created much disturbance of the generative functions before it had finished its action. The symptoms of the second prover, a married woman who took the 30th, confirmed the symptoms, both cured and pathogenetic, experienced by the first. This prover had also hæmorrhage from the rectum; incontinence of urine whilst sneezing or coughing; post-nasal catarrh. Yingling contributed this case to *Hahn. Adv.* (quoted *Amer. Hom.*, xxii. 412): H. E., 42, blonde, had these symptoms: A dull, hard, heavy aching in region of heart; generally about apex; extending at times to left ovarian region. Occasionally a cutting which extends to base of heart and prevents breathing; after the cutting a sensation as if something went "thud," after which pain seems to recommence at apex. At times heavy aching in base of heart, which makes breathing very difficult. Only bending backward > respiration. *Ovi g. p.* (a preparation of Fincke's) one dose, dry on the tongue. In a very few minutes the pain was all gone. "Feels splendidly since taking the remedy." Without knowing what it was, said she had "a taste of fresh eggs in the mouth since taking the powder." Among the noteworthy features of the provings are: *Suddenness* of onset and ceasing; both provers manifested these. Jerkings on going to sleep and in sleep; heat in sacrum, the rest of the body being cool. The bearing-down sensations in the uterus were very marked. Pushing and rushing feeling in womb, as if blood might rush out in torrents (which sometimes happened and sometimes did not). Sensation as if something turned over inside. The symptoms were < by movement; reaching; lifting arms; over-exerting. < At menses: before, during, and after; though some symptoms were > when flow appeared. > Bending backward (dyspnœa in cured case). > Jarring or beating breast (dyspnœa). < Pressure and touch (abdomen, breasts, ovaries); intolerance of pressure of clothing. < Descending stairs. < At full moon.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc. ov. test. (leucorrhœa, &c.). In pains in heart and left ovary, Naja. Clinkers in catarrh, K. bi. Sensitiveness to touch and pressure, Lact., Lyc. Suddenness of pains, &c., Bell., Lyc. Symptoms > by flow, Lach.

Causation.—Over-exertion. Strain.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—(Deep melancholy; in connection with ovarian pain.)—Depression before menses.—Hopeless, tearful mood.—Profound melancholy, without knowing cause, passing off like a cloud.

2. **Head.**—Whirling sensation in head and sense of depression.—Dizzi-

ness, fear of falling, and catching her breath on descending stairs ; or walking on anything narrow when raised above the ground.—Fulness of head with great pressure outward in mastoid region, with headache in occiput (cured). —Occipital headache.—Aching pain, afternoon, from back of l. ear, extending down towards shoulders half-way from neck.

3. **Eyes.**—Sharp darting pains in l. eye through to occiput; very violent, compelling him to press eye to prevent its leaving its socket, which it seemed as if it would do (Ballard).—Sensation of a shade over eyes.—Sunken eyes, haggard look.

5. **Nose.**—From a slight change of underclothing, severe cold and coryza, with much mucous discharge from nose, came suddenly, lasted three days, ceased as suddenly, much mucus discharged from nose (quite different from usual colds).—Sensation of severe cold, sneezing catarrh, cracked lips.

6. **Face.**—Looks haggard ; eyes sunken ; skin discoloured, dark.—Eruption of small pustules on forehead and chin.—Slight soreness and stiffness of jaw (passed off in a few hours).

8. **Mouth.**—Exceedingly and peculiarly offensive breath during menses (a lady near said it was indescribable, seemed to enter her mouth and pass directly to her womb).—Taste of fresh eggs in the mouth.—Exceedingly acid saliva (cm).

9. **Throat.**—Sore throat l. side as if it had been scalded ; lasted several days, only at night ; catarrh with hard clinkers hawked back, which would invariably shoot down the throat.—Sore throat with sensation of a lump on l. side low down causing cough ; throat looked inflamed ; tonsils swollen.—Sensation of dryness causing cough, tonsils inflamed on one side (*Kalm.* >).

11. **Stomach.**—Nervous dyspepsia ; low spirits ; very weak ; sleeplessness occurring every week.—Sensation of lump between lower end of sternum and back as if a hard potato had been swallowed ; with this severe sacral pain (relieved with cm).—Burning and heaviness in pit of stomach (cured). —Vomited three gall-stones.

12. **Abdomen.**—Suddenly a pain in epigastrium passing down in middle line, then pain in l. ovary to l. limbs.—Distended almost to bursting, before menses, with bearing-down pain.—Heavy pressing down in lower abdomen. —Between periods, l. side of abdomen very sore, with sharp pains occasionally darting through it, and bearing down in womb as if weight hanging to it.—Pain in hypogastrium, < on side lain on, and in sacrum when lying on back.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constipation ; stools irregular, from five to eight days.—Stool mixed with a sand-like substance that fell heavily to bottom of vessel and was voided with much pain.—Diarrhœa with cutting colic pains (was icy cold), in a collapsed state.—Increased peristalsis.—Diarrhœa mixed with corrugated skins.—Griping cramps and diarrhœa coming suddenly ; at night.—While riding in cars, sudden (bright) hæmorrhage from rectum, severe pain across sacrum.—During menses, followed by burning at anus ; hæmorrhage from bowels.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Every time she sneezes or coughs the urine spurts out (after cessation of menses).—Urine scalds vulva, esp. r. side, which itches intensely.—Urine dark yellow-red.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—(At age of sixteen, whilst shovelling snow, felt something give way in l. groin, causing great pain, extending down

thigh to knee, feet, and toes, compelling her to keep in bed; afterwards always set up afresh by any slight extra exertion, using arms, reaching up, lifting; also and esp. whilst menstruating when the ovarian pain was <, and severe bearing-down pains were added; entirely > by keeping quiet and idle. Took *Ovi p. g.* cm (Swan) whilst in the middle of an attack from over-exertion. In about an hour the pains *left suddenly*, she got up and dressed, and was never affected by exercise again.)—During menses excessively and peculiarly offensive breath.—Night before menses, awaked 1 a.m. with pushing sensation downward in lower abdomen as though the blood might rush out in torrents, suffering intense, but no blood appeared or any fluid, till following night, when menses came on; during the sensation abdomen was distended as if it would burst.—Four days later, whilst playing banjo, seized with whirling sensation in head, sense of depression, weakness, giving-way feeling in lower limbs and knees, followed by a pushing down (no pain), rushing feeling in womb followed immediately by a profuse flow of blood, rushing out, lasting an hour and then ceasing, during flow other symptoms completely >.—At 8.30 a.m. seized with a pain in epigastric region passing down middle line, then pain in l. ovarian region, then l. hip, then back of l. thigh to hollow of knee, with weakness of l. side, and esp. l. limb; then another discharge of blood, coming on alternate days.—Heavy pressing down in lower abdomen.—Sensation as if menses coming on (but they did not).—After menses, leucorrhœa, thick, white, cream-like; preceded by sharp pain in womb as during menses; leucorrhœa lasted as long as menses, occurring every morning and not on alternate days as menses did.—While stooping had a pain in l. lower abdomen, and a sensation as if something within her turned or rolled over; ever since has felt exceedingly well, more joyous and happy and more free from attacks of depression; no pain; no blood; no leucorrhœa.—Pains and aches in uterine region and l. ovary as if menses coming on (eighteen days before due).—Itching of r. labia extending outward to edge.—During menses very sleepy.—After menses: slight pain in front of l. thigh; sore spot on pressure in l. ovary; breasts sore, sensitive to pressure.—Menses flowed all night, colourless, profuse, penetrating clothing; in morning began to be red, profuse, painless.—Before menses for twenty-four hours, depression, dull, digging pains in lower abdomen.—Between periods bearing down as if weight hanging to womb.—After menses cannot bear pressure of clothes, has to suspend them from shoulders (passed off suddenly).

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Violent cough, with coryza, oppression, and tightness of chest.

18. **Chest.**—Tightness across chest, oppression.—Congested, suffocative feeling in chest as from wind, in centre under sternum, > beating it with the hand; by jarring; (query: in heart ?).—Breasts sore, sensitive to pressure (after menses).

19. **Heart.**—Dull, heavy aching in region of heart, generally apex, with cold, numb feeling internally, extending at times to l. ovary (cured).

20. **Back.**—Backache, with feeling as if a vertebra had dropped out of lumbar region, and as if spine were tied together with strings.—Pain in every vertebra of spine.—Sharp pain through spine crosswise.—Severe pain across sacrum (with hæmorrhage from rectum).—Awakened at night with much heat in sacrum, rest of body cool; good deal of aching pain across sacrum and nates.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pain in l. hip (from ovarian region), down back of thigh and knee ; whole limb weak.—Ache over l. hip, seemed to extend in deep, > during menses, < after.

24. **Generalities.**—Weakness and giving way feeling, < in lower limbs, esp. knees, followed by pushing down, rushing in womb.—Debility with dread of motion ; wants to keep quiet.—Intolerance of bands on wrists, arms, waist, or garters.

26. **Sleep.**—During sleep, and immediately on going to sleep, whole body jerked (during menses).—Very sleepy during menses ; between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. suddenly taken with intense drowsiness, sometimes overcoming the will to keep awake.

27. **Fever.**—Griping chills.

Ovi Gallinæ Testa, *see* Calcarea Ovi Testæ.

Oxalicum Acidum.

Oxalic Acid. Hydrogen Oxalate. $C_2H_2O_4 2H_2O$. Trituration. Tincture.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. *Back, pain in. Chest, affections of.* Cholera infantum. Convulsions. Deltoid rheumatism. Enuresis. *Eyes, affections of. Gastrodynia. Gout. Gravel.* Hernia. Indigestion. *Meningitis. Myelitis.* Nails, blue. Neuralgia. Neurasthenia. *Nose, affections of. Numbness. Oxaluria. Paralysis.* Pregnancy, sickness of. *Side, pain in.* Spasms. Spermatic cord, neuralgia of. *Stomach, affections of.* Tetanus. Testicles, induration of ; pains in. *Tongue, affections of. Urine, abnormal. Voice, altered.*

Characteristics.—If *Opium* is the painless remedy, *Oxal. ac.* may be considered its antithesis : it causes pains excruciating beyond description, and it has this grand keynote distinction, that its pains are all < when the patient thinks of them. And not only that, thinking of pains and conditions will bring them on when they are not actually present. If the patient thinks about urinating he must go instantly and relieve the bladder. Full doses of the poison cause corrosion of the passages, excruciating agony in back, chest, stomach, and abdomen, destruction of mucous membrane, bloody vomit and stool, and death by exhaustion, consciousness being generally retained to the end, though sense of sight may be lost. Coldness of surface, numbness, mottled skin, blue nails, are present in all degrees of the drug's action, and are leading notes for its use. The excruciating pain in lower back and loss of power in the lower limbs shows an unmistakable action on the spinal cord and its meninges. These symptoms are better seen in less severe cases of poisoning. I take two cases from *C. D. P.* 1. A middle-aged shoemaker, a hard

drinker, took ¼ oz. of *Oxal. ac.* in crystals. Prepared chalk was given freely. Symptoms : Severe burning sensation in mouth and throat with great thirst and difficulty in swallowing ; excruciating pain in epigastrium, and cold, clammy perspiration ; numbness and tingling in extremities, legs drawn up towards abdomen ; pulse was just perceptible ; breathing slightly spasmodic ; features anxious, pallid. At 8 p.m. (nine hours after observer's first visit) hot feeling in throat and tingling in extremities continued. *Voice altered ;* instead of a remarkably deep bass it was reduced to a very low key, like one talking in an undertone. This lasted a month, during which period the legs used to "go to sleep" several times a day. After nine weeks the voice, though stronger, was still "a complete old man's voice." 2. A woman took three drachms in three ounces of water. Most of it was evacuated within fifteen minutes by stomach-pump. Symptoms : Convulsions ; spastic contraction of jaws and limbs ; forcible closure of mouth and drawing down of its angles. Dilated alæ nasi, corrugated brows, twitching of facial muscles and insensibility. Great cerebral excitement afterwards occurred with dry coldness of surface and imperceptible pulse. Symptoms were less marked during intermission of tetanic spasms, and declined in three hours. In animals poisoned with *Oxal. ac.* the first symptom is stiffness of hind limbs. Farrington sums up the indications of *Oxal. ac.* in spinal affections : Weak loins, hips, legs, numb back ; numb limbs. Limbs blue and cold ; weak and numb ; < going up stairs. Limbs *stiff ;* paroxysm of dyspnœa (as in spinal meningitis). [The mottled purpuric surface of meningitis gives another indication.—J. H. C.] Pains in small spots [especially linear spots]. Pains < when thinking of them. Erections with dulness in occiput. In a case of paraplegia, affecting first right then left leg, of a year's duration, in an American lady, mother of four children, W. M. Butler (*N. A. J. H.*, i. 797) gave great relief with *Oxal. ac.* 3. In a few weeks the motory symptoms were better, then the sensory. Sensation to heat and cold was restored, general tactile sensibility was improved. Some control was gained over bladder and rectum.—The involuntary muscles are affected by *Oxal. ac.* no less than the voluntary. There is frequent ineffectual urging to stool, preceded by a sick, distressing feeling from navel downwards, < when thinking of it, < from drinking coffee. Sugar < pain in stomach. Wine = headache. Faintness and vomiting during stool. After stool > of pain in back. The heart may be paralysed in a few minutes if the dose of the poison is very large, and then it is found flaccid or distended with blood. In an interesting study of *Oxal. ac.*, J. W. Ellis (*J. B. H. S.*, vii. 285) cites a fatal case of poisoning recorded by Boericke (*Med. Cent.*, August, 1894) through exposure of the hands to a saturated solution used for chemical purposes. The symptoms were : Intense pains in head. Hyperæsthesia, especially to light. Spasms of pain down extremities, along throat muscles, and through spermatic cord. Sensitive spots on spine. De Noë Walker told me of a case of his in which the patient, an elderly, gouty man, was suddenly seized with congestion of spinal meninges with great coldness, blueness, and numbness ; complete prostration of strength. *Oxal. ac.* 6 rapidly cured. A patient of mine who used *Oxal. ac.* in his

work suffered from : "*Rheumatism of left side.* Starting on falling asleep. When actually at work, acidity." This *left-side* rheumatism is noteworthy, for *Oxal. ac.* is a very *left-sided* remedy. But it has one special region of the left side, as Burnett has graphically illustrated, in which it is supreme. Sharp pains through the lower lobe of the left lung. It matters not what the name of the disease may be—pleurisy, pneumonia, phthisis—when that pain is present *Oxal. ac.* will do its work. The provings give : Sharp shooting pain in left lung and heart, extending down to epigastrium, and lasting some seconds. —In afternoon, stitches several times in left lung.—Sharp, lancinating pain in left lung, coming on so suddenly that it deprives him of breath for a few seconds. Sore sticking in chest extending back to between scapulæ." *Oxal. ac.* has cured many cases of angina pectoris, with symptoms recalling these. A powerful action is developed on the kidneys in the poisoning cases, albumen, blood, and oxalate crystals being found in the urine. *Oxal. ac.* in the attenuations has given good results in cases of oxaluria in which some of the leading symptoms of the remedy, as the backache, numbness, &c., were present. Enuresis has also been cured (*H. P.*, vi. 232) with *Oxal. ac.* 6 in a blonde boy of six. The guiding symptom was : " Sharp shooting pain in left chest, close to sternum and parallel to it. Ellis suggests that *Oxal. ac.* corresponds to many cases of neurasthenia. It is a favourite remedy with S. A. Jones in cardiac trouble, occurring in highly "nervous" patients (*H. R.*, v. 13). [Hale cured a case of palpitation with action of heart irregular in force and rhythm, alternating with aphonia, with *Oxal. ac.* 6 (*Org.*, ii. 222).] Jones's remarks just quoted are made in reference to a case reported by " C. F. M." (*H. R.*, iv. 257), and described by the reporter as "lumbago," but considered (in my opinion, correctly) by Jones to be spinal meningitis. This is the case : Mrs. S., 55, suffered for several days with : Terrible pain in lumbar region, extending down thigh and over region of both kidneys. Extremely anxious to change position frequently, but slightest movement, assisted or unassisted, caused her to shriek out in agony. Frequent desire to pass large amounts of urine, but the pain on moving was so great that she would shrink from the attempt. Legs numb and very weak and cold. Pulse rapid. Short, distressed breathing in general, though there were intervals of easier breathing. Appetite normal, though swallowing was difficult and painful. *Oxal. ac.* 30, every half-hour, was given. In two hours she could be placed on the vessel with very little pain. In twelve hours she sat up. In twenty-four hours was entirely relieved. Banergee (*H. P.*, xiii. 157) cured a case of strangulated hernia of left side with *Oxal. ac.* 6 trit. He had no definite indication. John Moore reports the case (*H. W.*, xv. 53) of a sea captain who suffered much from indigestion. Two years before Moore saw him he had had to undergo operation for strangulated hernia. Ever since he had been subject to these symptoms : Pain in region of navel coming on two hours after eating, accompanied by much flatulence and bitter and sour eructations. Pain < in night, arousing the patient 3 a.m., and keeping him awake. *Burning sensation from throat downwards* to the region of the pain. The patient had always had a weak digestion, and had met with many severe acci-

dents at sea. *Oxal. ac.* 3, two drops, an hour after meals. He was a little better the first night, and after that slept the night through, and said he had not had so much comfort for years. *Oxal. ac.*, the chief constituent of Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) and Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), exists in plants that are ordinarily deemed anti-scorbutic and are remarkable for the grateful acidity of their herbage. Inspissated solutions of sorrel have been used successfully as local applications for epithelioma, and with a solution of *Oxal. ac.* and of *Tannic acid*, applied locally, Cooper removed a large patch of erythematous lupus on the cheek. With a solution of 5 gr. to ʒij of water Cooper has often removed troublesome small nævi in infants upon the face and elsewhere, using it perseveringly for weeks or even months. From this it would appear, taking into account that *Oxal. ac.* produces wart-like growths, that, well diluted, it may be regarded as having a beneficial influence, locally and probably internally as well, upon epithelial proliferations of the cuticle. *Ox. ac.* is said to enter largely into the inspissated juice of the Clover (*Trifol. pratense*) which formed Thomson's "cancer plaster," and which is strongly escharotic. Among the *Peculiar Sensations* are: Jerking pains, like short stitches, confined to small spots, lasting only a few seconds. Sensation as if all blood had left the brain. As if blood in head was coursing upward and outward. As from a screw behind each ear. Hypogastrium as if bound. Back as if broken or bruised. Wrist as if sprained. Hands as if dead. During shaving as from chafing. Symptoms are < by touch (small spots on head); slightest touch = excruciating pain. < Shaving. Eating > pain in stomach. Soup > gnawing in stomach. Sugar, coffee, wine <. After eating: pains at navel, colic, rumbling in abdomen, urging to stool, weakness. Motion and exercise <. Rest < colic. Lying down = swimming sensation; palpitation; erections; return of colic and diarrhœa; < headache; > pain in left lung. Change of position > pain in back. Slightest exertion = heat. < Evening, night, and early morning. Walking in open air = tickling in larynx. Shaving < (skin of face). After stool: headache and backache >.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Carbonates of Lime and Magnesia. *Compare:* Kali ox. In cholera infantum, Ars., Ip., Ver. In gastralgia, Colch. Gastric symptoms, Kre. In spinal disease, Pic. ac. (Pic. ac. more heaviness; Ox. ac. more numbness, blueness; and pains in small spots), Arg. m., Phos. ac. Induration of testicles, Puls. Headache < from wine, Zn. Faintness during scanty stools, Crot. t., Dulc., Pet., Sars., Sul. (stools not scanty, Apis, Nux m., Pul., Spi., Ver.). Pain lower lobe left lung, Sul. < From sugar, Arg. n. Backache, Variol., Ant. t. < Shaving, Carb. an., Ant. c. < Thinking of ailments, Oxytr., Piper meth. (> thinking of them, Camph.).

Causation.—Coffee.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Diminished power to concentrate ideas.—Great cheerfulness and clearness of mind.—Very much exhilarated; quicker thought and action. —Thinking of his ailments < them.—As soon as he thinks about the pains they return.—Mania.—Aversion to talk; with headache, fulness in face.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo : with darkness before eyes and sweat ; with weakness and thirst ; anxiety ; headache and perspiration.—Vertigo while looking out of the window ; when rising from a seat.—Vertigo ; swimming sensation on lying down.—Sensation of emptiness in head ; faint feeling, as if all the blood had left the brain.—Dulness in forehead (morning).—Pain in forehead and vertex (dull, heavy headache) ; on l. side of the forehead on waking.—Pressing pain on small spots.—Pressing, like screwing, behind both ears.—Headache < after lying down, after sleeping, and on rising ; > after stool.—Head affected by drinking wine.—Small spots on head painful to touch.

3. **Eyes.**—Pain in the balls of the eyes ; < in the l.—Pain in both orbits, < l.—Inclination to close the eyes.—Type blurs when reading.—Small, esp. linear, objects appear larger ; they are thought to be more distant than they really are.—Vanishing of sight, with giddiness and perspiration ; with bleeding of nose.

5. **Nose.**—Sneezing ; watery coryza.—Sneezing, with chilliness.—Stitches in r. nostril on taking a long inspiration.—Pimples in r. side of nose ; wing of nose swollen.—Red, shining swelling of r. side of nose, beginning at tip and from there extending.

6. **Face.**—Face pale and livid, with open mouth and unconsciousness.—Pale colour, with sunken eyes.—Face red, swollen, feeling full ; hot or cold ; covered by cold perspiration.

7. **Teeth.**—Pain in decayed molar teeth.—Gums bleed and are painful in spots.—Small ulcers on gums.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue swollen, sensitive, red, dry, burning ; swollen, with thick, white coating.—Tongue coated white, with nausea, thirst, and loss of taste.—Sour taste in mouth.—In mouth, pain, accumulation of saliva, water, or mucus.

9. **Throat.**—Burning in throat and stomach (heartburn).—In the throat, scraping (rawness), increased accumulation of thick mucus.—Dryness in throat (in morning) after diarrhœa.—Painful deglutition, esp. in morning.—Difficult deglutition, with sour eructations.

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite : increased ; absent, with loss of taste.—Thirst, with vertigo, loss of appetite, nausea, colic.—Unquenchable thirst.

11. **Stomach.**—Pain in stomach is > by eating ; soup is pleasant when there is gnawing at stomach.—Empty feeling, compelling one to eat.—After eating, eructations, nausea, pains at navel, colic, rumbling in abdomen, urging to stool, weakness.—Heartburn ; < evenings.—Empty or sour eructations ; of tasteless wind, after each meal.—Sudden hiccough, with eructations ; frequent hiccough.—Nausea and thirst with colic ; after diarrhœa.—Nausea and frequent vomiting.—Stomach sensitive ; slightest touch causes excruciating pain.—Violent pressive pain at pit of stomach.—Burning at pit of stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Violent colic, waking one at night.—Colic, rumbling evening and night).—Colic pain around navel, as if bruised ; stitches, with pressing and discharge of flatulence ; < on moving, > when at rest.—Difficult emission of flatus.—Continuous pain in l. hypochondrium as if bruised ; stitches.—Incarcerated flatulence (in l. hypochondrium).—Stitches in liver > by taking a deep breath.—Burning in small spots in abdomen.—Cutting pain in abdomen.

13. **Stool and Rectum.**—Morning diarrhœa ; stools soft or watery,

with colic around navel and pressing in rectum ; returning as soon as one lies down again.—Stools : dark, muddy, copious ; mucus and blood.—Before stool, and from pain with stool, headache.—During stool : micturition ; fainting ; vomiting.—After stool : nausea and tension in calves ; dryness in throat ; > of pain in small of back.—Diarrhœa as soon as one drinks coffee.—Pressing and straining in rectum ; tenesmus.—Constipation ; no stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Thinking of urinating = necessity to urinate.—Nocturnal incontinence ; sharp, shooting pain in l. chest, close to sternum and parallel to it.—Pain in region of kidneys.—Frequent and copious urination, which is clear, straw-coloured ; oxaluria.—Albuminuria.—Burning in urethra, as from acrid drops.—Pain in glans penis when urinating.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Great increase of sexual desire.—Red points on glans without itching or soreness.—Erections (forenoon).—Erections with dulness in occiput.—Sensation of heaviness and contusion in testicles ; < l.—(During a walk) heaviness of testicles, with drawing pain, extending into (shooting along) the spermatic cords.—Terrible neuralgic pain in cords, < from slightest motion.—Emissions at night with lascivious dreams.—(After taking rhubarb tart, boys with long foreskins often get balanitis from deposit of oxalate of lime crystals.)

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Much burning pain in genital organs.—During pregnancy, nausea and painful vomiting ; a tormenting, cramp-like feeling between pit of stomach and navel ; sour taste, heartburn, and water-brash.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarseness ; larynx feels swollen, contracted, raw, with tickling in it (sensation of mucus during talking).—Voice completely altered from a deep bass to a very low key, like one talking in an undertone ; later, though improved, still "a complete old man's voice."—Constant dry cough on violent exertion.—Mucous secretion in throat increased.—Mucus in small lumps, or hard or thick, yellowish-white phlegm, with black lumps in centre of it.—Difficulty of breathing, with oppression of chest (r. side) when moving about in evening.—Difficulty of breathing, with constrictive pain in the larynx and wheezing (angina pectoris).—Spasmodic breathing.—Paroxysms of short, hurried breathing, with intervals of ease.

18. **Chest.**—Sharp, shooting pain in l. lung and hepatic region.—Congestion localised base of l. lung.—Dull, heavy, sore pain in chest.—When breathing, stitches in chest and pain above the hip.—Pain in the middle of chest, extending through to back.—Sudden lancinating pain in l. lung, depriving him of breath.—Stitches in l. breast ; < during walking.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Pain in heart ; soreness, stitches from behind forward or from above downwards.—Sharp darting in heart and l. lung, extending to epigastrium.—Pain commencing in præcordial region, extending up sternum and darting out across chest, esp. towards l. side ; must keep perfectly quiet (angina pectoris).—Palpitation of heart after lying down at night ; heart in a continual fluttering palpitation.—Beats of heart intermit when thinking of it.—Pulse increased in frequency, almost imperceptible ; with coldness, clammy sweat, &c.

20. **Back.**—Pain in back, under point of shoulder-blade, between shoulders, extending from shoulders to loins ; bruised sensation, < beneath tip of l. scapula, with stiffness.—Stitches from chest into scapulæ.—Acute

pain in back, gradually extending down thighs, with great torture ; seeks relief in change of posture.—Numbness, pricking, causing a sensation of coldness and weakness in back ; weakness in loins and hips, extending down to lower extremities ; back feels too weak to support body.

21. **Limbs.**—Strange sensation of numbness in limbs.—Pains in rheumatic gout < from sweets.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Pain first in l., later in r. deltoid muscle, with inclination to move.—Sharp, lancinating pains in arms ; angina pectoris.—R. wrist feels sprained, with inclination to stretch it, and stitches in ulnar region ; cannot hold anything.—Numbness of shoulders to tips of fingers.—Numbness of finger-tips.—Pain in (r.) metacarpus and fleshy part of r. thumb, with sensation of fulness, heat, and numbness.—Heaviness of hand ; can move fingers but slowly.—Hands are cold, as if dead.—Arthritic pains in fingers ; they are drawn in.—Twitching of fingers.—Fingers and nails livid.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Blueness, coldness, and almost complete immobility of lower limbs.—Numbness and tickling or pricking in thighs.—Numbness, pain, and weariness in lower limbs, making it difficult to ascend stairs.—Restlessness in legs.—Knees feel tired.—Violent contracting pain in external tendon of l. knee.—Weariness of lower extremities ; they are gone to sleep ; paralysis, stiffness.

24. **Generalities.**—Pains appear on small longitudinal (circumscribed) spots.—Jerking pains, like short stitches, confined to small spots, lasting only a few seconds.—Pains come on periodically.—Peculiar numbness, approaching to palsy.—Paralysis of l. side.—Symptoms recur in paroxysms ; intermit for hours or a day.—Blood coagulates very slowly.

25. **Skin.**—Skin very sensitive, sensation during shaving as from chafing.—Marbled skin (mottled in circular patches).—Skin of face, head, chest, and nates covered with red spots or petechiæ, appearing as if bespattered with blood.—Itching on neck or fingers.—Itching eruption with redness.—Warts.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent yawning ; sleepiness during day.—Starts when falling asleep.—Awakens at night with palpitation.—Dreams, with fright and fear ; sits up and looks around.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse more rapid in morning ; slower, irregular, weak.—Chilliness, ascending from below upwards.—Creeping chill up spine.—Chilliness with sneezing (evening).—Chill after diarrhœa (afternoon).—Shaking chill, with red face (evening).—Heat from every exertion.—Heat, esp. in the face or on hands.—Flushes of heat, with perspiration.—Perspiration with weakness, or with giddiness.—Night-sweat clammy and cold.

Oxydendron.

Oxydendron arboreum. Sorrel-tree. Sour-wood. Elk-tree. (Rich woods of the Alleghenies.) *N. O.* Ericaceæ (tribe Andromedeæ). Tincture of leaves.

Clinical.—Dropsy.

Characteristics.—*Oxydend. arbor.* is the only species of its genus. It is an unproved remedy, and there is only one observa-

tion with it that I know of. M. E. Douglass (quoted *H. W.*, xxxii. 547, from *S. J.* of *H.*) treated Mrs. H. for general dropsy—ascites and anasarca—which dated from an attack of measles treated with ice-drinks and ice-applications seven months before. When Douglass saw her the urine was nearly suppressed, but contained very little albumen. Menses suppressed. Great difficulty of breathing even when sitting, lying down impossible. Had to sit in one chair with feet in another. After the failure of *Apocy.* and several carefully chosen medicines, the legs having burst in several places, Douglass was about to tap the abdomen, but before doing so put *Oxydend.* ϕ ʒi in a tumbler of water and gave three teaspoonfuls every three hours. In forty-eight hours the breathing was better and urine increased. *Oxd.* was continued (with the exception of three days during which *Rhus* was given to combat erysipelas which had set in on left leg), and on the tenth day the patient lay down on the bed and slept three hours. Appetite increased, and in two months she was quite free from dropsy and felt perfectly well though much emaciated.

Oxygenium.

Oxygen (including Ozone, which is Nascent Oxygen.). O. (A.W. 16). Dilutions of distilled water charged with the gas. Dilutions of the preparation called Oxydol.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Cancer. Coryza. Cough. Diabetes. Influenza. Morphia poisoning. Mouth, canker sores in. Strychnine poisoning. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—As we learn more and more how to handle gases they will take a more definite part in the materia medica. I have incorporated in the present Schema a proving by Swan of *Oxy.* 200 (*Organon*, iii. 280), and a proving of *Ozonum* by Dewar, McKendrick and two others, recorded by Allen. Their symptoms I have marked "Oz." With another preparation called *Oxydol*, or *Eau Maiche* (from its inventor), I have had some experiences. It is not chemically distinguishable from Peroxide of Hydrogen, but it has none of the disagreeable features of that substance. It does not bleach articles it may touch, or cause effervescence. It is said to liberate oxygen in nascent state in the tissues when it is taken internally diluted with five or six parts of water. Undiluted its taste is disagreeably metallic, though it can be used undiluted as a gargle without inconvenience. Diluted it has no taste at all. When taken as directed in doses of a tablespoonful with six of water it sometimes causes relaxation of the bowels followed by constipation. In myself it set up all the symptoms of a common cold. As an antiseptic lotion and application I have found it of great value, and as a gargle in cases of sore throat, or rather rawness of the throat when ushering in a cold, I have often known it stop the irritation from going further either up or down. In cases of gonorrhœa it has a useful function in rendering the urine antiseptic, supplying an antiseptic

lotion from within, without interfering with the action of the specific homœopathic remedy. I have found it more useful than *Salol* or *Urethane* in such cases. But the disease for which it is chiefly commended by its inventor is cancer. I have given it in a number of cases and have obtained favourable temporary results in some. In one case seen with a colleague in an elderly woman of the working class who had a large fungating cancer of the left breast, *Oxyd.* was given internally and applied also externally. It caused excessive discharge with corresponding reduction of the tumour, and we hoped for a cure. But after several weeks the patient's legs suddenly swelled; the swelling rapidly increased and she sank, the tumour having at least three-quarters disappeared. The effect of the *Oxydol* was probably to liberate the disease elements too rapidly for the organism to eliminate them, as Dr. Cooper suggests in his account of *Ornithogal.* Swan's symptoms have been verified in some instances (*H. P.*, x. 400), the following cures being recorded: (1) Cough from dryness in upper larynx and constant tickling in throat-pit. Hard, shaking cough causing soreness in epigastric region. Expectoration with every cough, thick, lumpy, tasteless; *Oxy.* 1m.—(2) Passing quantities of uric acid like ruby sand; *Oxy.* cm.—(3) Cough excited by tickling in throat and causing soreness of chest; 2 to 3 a.m.; > lying on back. *Oxy.* cm cured this case. As a mouth wash in canker sores dilute *Oxydol* is a useful preparation. Now that Oxygen inhalation has become so popular, we may expect some symptoms from those who become addicted to it. With inhalation of Oxygen kept up for ten hours, D. T. Playfair (*Lancet*, quoted *N. A. J. H.*, xiv. 139) cured a desperate case of morphia poisoning (30 grains *Morph. acet.* had been taken) in a young woman of 37. All the usual antidotes had been given before without avail. The patient was entirely well in twenty-four hours. Osterwald of Berlin (*Med. Press*, Jan. 9, 1901) has also shown by experiments on guinea-pigs that *Oxygen* gas is a most efficient antidote to poisoning by *Strychnine* in these animals. After injecting the strychnine in two animals, he placed one in an atmosphere of Oxygen, and no convulsions occurred in this one, whilst they were fully developed in the other. Other experiments fully confirmed these. Korndoerfer (*H. R.*, iii. 189) relates this case illustrating how *Ozone* inhalations may sometimes assist homœopathy: Miss X., 18, tall, slender, intensely pale, chlorotic, had been two years ill, and neither homœopathy nor allopathy had given any relief. She suffered from great weaknesss, could scarcely walk a hundred yards. Prostration and loss of breath and palpitation from least exertion. Frequent violent headache, < after exertion, especially after going up stairs. Pains along spine, especially aching about small of back. Rheumatic pains in lower limbs. Desires motion, but owing to exhaustion dares not indulge the desire. Stooping gait. Poor appetite. Menses much delayed, and, when appearing, scanty, watery, brownish. All symptoms < in wet weather, and on change from clear to cloudy weather. *Puls.* gave slight relief. *Rhus* caused severe aggravation. It covered the case, but something prevented its acting properly. Korndoerfer thought the action of *Ozone* on the red corpuscles might help. Inhalations, of ten minutes each, three

times a week, were given, and then *Rhus* acted well. The improvement was prompt and continued, and was only interrupted when the experiment was made of trying to do without either of the remedies. Neither was efficacious when given without the other. A cure of diabetes with large doses of *Oxy.* is on record (*H. W.*, xxxii. 567); and many cases of whooping-cough have been cured with inhalations of *Ozone* (*H. W.*, xxxii. 46).

Relations.—*Antidote to:* Morphia and Strychnine poisoning. *Compare:* Chr. ac., K. bich., K. chl., K. perm., Osm. ac., and oxydising agents generally; Chlorum, Electricitas. In antidotal relations, Camph.

Causation.—Morphia. Strychnine.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Headache in outer half r. eyebrow; pain still in frontal region.—Dull frontal headache, < in spot over l. eye.—Pain in l. temple, which feels cold to touch.—Continued sweat on scalp.

3. **Eyes.**—Lancinating, paroxysmal pain in r. eyeball, a little to l. of pupil.—Occasional rush of pain, filling whole r. eyeball and extending into r. temple, which then became hot.—Tingling of conjunctivæ and skin of face (Oz.).

5. **Nose.**—Much indurated mucus in nose, necessitating frequent picking; in morning blowing out of lumps, generally tough, opaque, whitish yellow. —Sneezes with the cough (Oz.).

6. **Face.**—Tingling of skin of face (Oz.).—Rawness in throat (Oz.).

8. **Mouth.**—Canker sores in mouth and cheeks.

9. **Throat.**—Irritation of fauces and glottis.

12. **Abdomen.**—Great flatulence, passing large quantities at stool; flatus seems to accumulate in rectum; causes desire for stool and fears to pass flatus lest stool should also pass.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Fine stinging rash r. side of scrotum, lasting one day.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Violent irritating cough and sneezing, followed by rawness in throat and air passages (Oz.).—Irritation of respiratory tract as when recovering from attack of influenza (same irritation can be produced by breathing electricity given off from a conductor) (Oz.).—Aphonia, with difficulty of controlling voice.—Slight hoarseness, dryness of throat; towards evening dryness increased round rim of glottis; at midnight woke with choking, burning dryness of glottis and upper larynx; no thirst.—Hoarseness, and hard, shaking, tearing cough from tickling under sternum in night, < lying either side, > lying on back, with profuse, lumpy, tasteless whitish sputa.—Sputa occasionally yellow, purulent.—Dry, hacking cough; 2 to 5 a.m.—Cough = hawking; blowing nose; bursting sensation in chest.

18. **Chest.**—Tickling under sternum.—Tightness under sternum < bringing shoulders forward.—Suffocating feeling in chest; tendency to breathe slowly (Oz.).

20. **Back.**—Pains excessive in whole sacral region, apparently in articulations; esp. a sensation of tiredness all through pelvic viscera, even in perineum (Oz.).

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Itching of skin of metacarpal end of first phalanx of l. index finger, no redness of eruption.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Thighs and legs as if overworked; excessively fatigued (Oz.).—Eruption of pimples in the fold of r. side of nates, near anus, becoming very sore and seemingly like blisters; as skin rubbed off it was left very sore.

25. **Skin.**—Tingling of skin of face and conjunctivæ.

27. **Fever.**—Sweat all over and headache between eyes.—Sweat on scalp and slight moisture over body.

Oxytropis Lamberti.

Oxytropis Lamberti (Pursh). (Including O. Campestris, Hook.) "Loco" Weed. Rattle-weed. *N. O.* Leguminosæ. Tincture of fresh plant (without root).

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Bladder, irritability of. Cough. Fever. Impotence. Locomotor ataxy. Ovary, pain. in. Paralysis. Rheumatism. Spermatic cord, pain in. Sphincters, relaxation of. Testicles, pain in. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—The "Loco-weed" or "Crazy-weed" ("loco" is of Spanish origin, and means "crazy") has been variously identified by Gray as *Astragalus legum*, by others as *Astragalus mollissimus*, and by W. S. Gee, who made the proving, as *Oxytropis Lamberti* (*M. A.*, xvii. 441). Probably the writer of the botanical articles in the *Century Dictionary* is nearest the mark in saying that Loco-weed is "any one of several leguminous plants producing the loco-disease in animals. Among them are *Astragalus mollissimus* and *A. Hornii*, with several other species of the genus, and *Oxytropis Lamberti*." Henfry's Botany remarks that the foliage of "*O. Lamberti* is said to be injurious to cattle"; so Dr. Gee was quite justified in taking this plant for the proving. (The Astragali are very closely related to the Oxytropi. *A. gummifera* is the source of *Gum tragacanth*. A few observations with *A. Menziesii* will be found in Vol. I. of this work.) Gee's specimens were obtained by Dr. Hawkes, of Chicago, and a tincture was made from these by Boericke & Tafel. Gee quotes from Coulter's *Manual of the Botany of the Rocky Mountain Region* a description of *Oxytropis Lamberti*. W. D. Gentry in June, 1895, sent Boericke & Tafel specimens of Loco-weed, and as this firm are extremely careful about the botany of the plants they make their tinctures from, I conclude these plants must have been *Oxyt. Lamberti* or they would have mentioned the fact. Gentry makes these remarks concerning the plants he sent (*H. R.*, x. 364): "My attention was first called to this plant last winter during January, soon after my arrival on the territory, as it was almost the only green thing showing itself above the snow, which covered the ground at that time for two or three days. Some cattle had been eating the weed, and as I approached them they tried to move away; but in spite of their efforts they backed towards me, and in their efforts to escape made some ludicrous manœuvres. I

observed them closely for more than an hour, and was reminded most forcibly by their actions of the symptoms of locomotor ataxy." Gentry made provings of the ϕ tincture of the whole plant and seeds on three persons. He gives the "leading symptoms," which will be found with his authority (Gent.) appended to each in the Schema. Gentry's observation of loco-disease in *winter* bears out what is said by other writers, namely, that it is only in winter, when food is scanty, that animals can be induced to commence eating the weed; and then they cannot leave off. An account of loco-disease appeared in *Brit. Med. Jour.* of March, 23, 1889 (*H.W.*, xxiv. 177), which contains some observations bearing on the *season* at which the disease occurs, and at which the plant is poisonous. I quote from the article: "The animal affected loses flesh; has a feeble, staggering, uncertain gait; a rough coat, and general appearance which is said to be characteristic; it loses all sense of distance or direction, and is liable to fits of rearing, plunging, and wild excitement; pregnant animals drop their offspring prematurely." The account goes on to say that the plant is generally identified as *Astragalus mollissimus*. H. C. Wood and Mr. Kennedy, of Texas, failed to produce poisoning in animals experimented on. Later, Dr. Mary Gage Day made experiments with a decoction of roots, leaves, and stems *gathered in September*. She is convinced from experiments made with materials gathered in different months that the greatest amount of poison is present in autumn and winter after the seeds have ripened—the seasons at which the disease is most rife. The account does not give the botany of the plants she used, but cats, kittens, and a jack-rabbit were decidedly "locoed," and died, the jack-rabbit in ten days after commencing to eat the plant, for which he speedily acquired a liking. In Gee's proving the ϕ tincture and potencies from 1 x to 30x were used. A number of mind and brain symptoms were produced; despondency, forgetfulness; a feeling as if consciousness would be lost; fulness in the head and instability standing. Two provers had "symptoms < when thinking of them." Gentry's provers had "pleasant, intoxicated feelings." Both Gentry's and Gee's provers had well-marked pains in the eyes and disturbance of vision; and Gentry's had "numb, pithy, or woody feeling about and on the spine"; and "loss of power to control movements of limbs." In Gee's provings there were pains both in testes and ovaries, and one male prover, naturally passionate, became impotent. The symptoms are < on thinking of them (urging to urinate if he thinks of it); > on side lain on; < immediately after eating, > an hour after. Sick, exhausted feeling at 10 a.m.; chill 11.40 a.m. Pain (also bladder irritation) > when moving about; > in cool air. Any little exercise = dry cough. > After stool. > After sleep. Pains go from r. to l. Dyspnœa with chill.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lath., Astrag. menz., Physostig., Laburn., and other Leguminosæ. In symptoms < when thinking of them, Ox. ac. (>, Camph.). Pain in cord and testes, Ox. ac. Pains r. to l., Lyc. > moving about, Rhus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Great mental depression.—Stimulation of mind ; pleasant, intoxicated feeling (Gent.).—Satisfied indifference to all influences and interests (Gent.).—Cannot think or concentrate his thoughts.—Very forgetful of familiar words and names.—Disinclination to talk or study.—Wants to be alone.—A feeling as if I would lose consciousness.—All symptoms < when thinking of them.

2. **Head.**—A feeling as if I would lose consciousness, or as if I would fall when standing.—Sense of fulness of head, and of instability, when standing or sitting.—Head has a feeling of great pressure, esp. on moving eyeballs.—Head, hot.—Was unable to move around on account of this strange, uncertain feeling of numbness, with prickling sensation in l. arm and hand.—Full, uncomfortable feeling in head.—Slight headache in vertex and occiput in forenoon, over eyeballs about noon.—Pain in helix of ear for two or three minutes, then pain commenced between the eyes and went in a straight line up over head and down to base of brain.—Pain across base of brain ("gone in a minute or two").—Pain in occipital region ; heavy ache, as if a weight were attached to lower edge, pulling it back, but pain does not extend down back ; 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.—Head very sensitive, < on side on which he lies.—Pressure on head > after sleep.—Dull, heavy feeling in head, with uncertain gait and walk, so that she was obliged to lie down, when she fell into a deep sleep and woke up with the metallic taste.—Full, warm feeling about head (Gent.).

3. **Eyes.**—Feel dull and heavy, blurred, pupils dilated.—When reading, it seems as if a light were reflected from a bright copper plate seen at l. side, as if the light were at the end of the room.—Pain in eyeball.—Pain over r. eye.—Strange feeling of fulness about eyes with sight obscured, so that it appears that one is looking through clear water which produces the seven prismatic colours (Gent.).—Amblyopia from paralysis of nerves and muscles of eyes (Gent.).—Pupils contracted, do not respond to light (Gent.).—Sight lost, with feeling as if from long exposure to strong electric arc-lights. (Gent.).

4. **Ears.**—Roaring sound in ears.

5. **Nose.**—Nose very dry ; scabs form in it.—Frequent violent sneezing, with fluent coryza in evening.—Nose feels as if sunburnt ; red and shining, esp. on alæ.—Feeling of pressure over bridge of nose.—Fluent coryza, somewhat bloody.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth very dry, esp. in morning.—Metallic taste in mouth strongly marked.—Gumboil on l. lower jaw ; profuse saliva.—Pain in l. lower jaw.

9. **Throat.**—Slight imflammation of pharynx, a "husky" feeling.—Throat dry and sore.

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite gradually increasing.—Appetite good ; symptoms < after eating, > after an hour.—Loss of appetite (unusual).

11. **Stomach.**—Eructations, as after taking soda-water (after each powder), with colicky pains, and looseness of bowels (constipated before taking remedy).—Tenderness in epigastric region.—Cold during the chill.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sharp, lancinating pains all through abdomen, early in evening (observed but once).—Sharp pain, running from r. to l. across bowels, for several minutes, followed by a very strong desire to go to stool; entire relief after stool.—Slight griping pain in region of umbilicus, working down at 8 p.m., followed at 10 p.m. by discharge of flatus.—Full feeling in abdomen, causing short breathing after lying down in bed.

13. **Stool and Rectum.**—Fæces of consistency of mush, which slips through sphincters in little lumps, very similar to lumps of jelly.—Stools dark brown, or like jelly.—Urgent desire for stool, sometimes removed by passing wind; quantity normal.—Sore feeling in rectum.—Crawling sensation in rectum as if little worms were there.—Stool inclined to be hard; unsatisfied feeling, as though not done.—Stool solid at first, then diarrhœa.—Movement of bowels at an unusual time (6.30 p.m., had moved morning of same day).—Sharp pain from r. to l. across bowels, followed by very strong desire for stool.—Stool, first hard, then loose.—Entire > from pain after stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Characterised from first by a very profuse flow of clear, or almost colourless urine, nearly colour of water.—Three or four times normal quantity.—When thinking of urinating I had to go at once.—No sediment whatever.—Pain in kidneys, hardest in r., with some tenderness.—At expiration of every two or three hours after stopping the remedy there was an enormous flow of pale, straw-coloured urine, and with this would gradually disappear the metallic taste which was so well marked.—Free urination, dark in colour, no distress.—Urine scanty, and looked that of a child troubled with worms, light red-coloured stain on bottom of vessel.—Awoke with a heavy pain in kidneys.—Urine clear on passing, but becomes turbid on standing (third day).—During day urine scanty, with considerable irritation as if muscles of bladder were contracting, > moving about.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—From being naturally of a passionate nature, the desire and ability diminished to impotence.—No sexual desire or ability.—Bruised feeling in testicles, beginning in r. and extending to l. (after going to bed).—Occasional pain of short duration, in glans.—The pain in testicles becomes worse, with extension along spermatic cord and down thighs.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—At 1.30 p.m. pain in l. ovary, like something grasping or holding tightly for about an hour, then disappeared.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Slight accumulation of mucus in larynx, hard to cough it up.—Short and quick breathing from the full feeling in abdomen.—Hard breathing, as though lungs and bronchi were closing as the chill passes off.—A dry cough, from any little exercise.—A short cough, with tightness across chest.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression in lungs at 9 p.m.—A warm tingling sensation over l. chest, just under skin.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Palpitation after lying down at night, for 15 to 20 minutes.—On going to bed, pain, like a wave over heart, < lying down.—Pulse 84, intermittent.

20. **Neck.**—Pain and stiffness of muscles of back of neck.—Numb, pithy or woody feeling about and in the spine (Gent.).

21. **Limbs.**—Flesh on under side of limbs sore.—Sore feeling of all the muscles of r. side of body.—All the pains come and go quickly, but

the muscles remain sore and stiff.—Frequent fine pains all over body until 3 p.m., when all disappeared and felt as well as usual.—Loss of power to control movements of body or limbs (Gent.).

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Stitching pain in r. wrist for half an hour, leaving a tired feeling in joint.—At 12.30, a sharp, cutting pain running from point of shoulder down front of chest to point of hip-bone, going suddenly.—Flesh feels as though she had taken a heavy cold.—Sharp pain, with coldness, from l. shoulder-joint extending down arm < in shoulder-joint, > sleep ; goes away gradually.—Prickling sensation in l. arm and hand.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Swaying, staggering gait (Gent.)—Patellar-reflex lost (Gent.)—Stitching pain in r. leg and knee-joint for half an hour, leaving a tired feeling in the joint.—Hard pain in l. big toe-joint.—Pain inside of l. leg from groin to knee.

24. **Generalities.**—At 10 a.m. a very sick, exhausted feeling.—Weakness and insecurity of all power of locomotion (Gent.).—Feeling of intoxication with almost entire loss of vision (Gent.).—Sense of touch greatly impaired (Gent.).—Animals eating it become slaves to it and can never be kept from it ; they droop, lose flesh, stand with head hanging down, eyes half closed ; suddenly will commence to kick violently at imaginary enemies ; they are devoid of malice, but cannot be worked as they don't know when to stop or when to start, or which way to turn, or how to change gait or meet changes in level of road.

26. **Sleep.**—Dreams of a pleasant or lascivious character.—Wakes often.—On rising feels sad, weary, despondent.—Twitching of muscles on falling asleep roused him (once, for three or four nights).—Dreamed of spiders, bugs (first night), of swimming in water (second night), (not in the habit of dreaming).

27. **Fever.**—Chill at 11.40 a.m., beginning in back and between shoulders, down over body to feet ; stomach feels cold ; pains all over body during chill ; a peculiar sensation of crawling or contraction of abdominal muscles, hardest about navel, lasted about half an hour.—As chill passes off a smarting in throat and a feeling as though lungs and bronchi would close up, making breathing very difficult ; chill lasted until 2 p.m., when all disappeared. —No thirst in either stage.—For four weeks on every seventh day had a chill with all the above symptoms ; coldness of spine was continuous for eight weeks, and was then removed by *Gels.*

Ozonum, *see* Oxygenium.

Pæonia.

Pæonia officinalis. Peony. *N. O.* Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of the fresh root dug in spring (in autumn the root is said to be inert).

Clinical.—Anus, fissure of ; fistula of ; affections of. Bed-sores. Breast, ulceration of. Ciliary neuralgia. Coccyx, ulcer on. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Head, rush of blood to. *Nightmare.* Perineum, ulcer on. Sternum, pain in. *Ulcers.* Varicose veins. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Pæonia* belongs to the great order of Ranunculaceæ, which includes the *Aconites*, *Actæas*, and *Hellebores*. The proving brings out many symptoms of congestion—rush of blood to head, face, chest ; burning heat and redness of eyes and face ; burning, itching, and swelling of anus ; heat in throat ; in skin. The symptoms are well characterised, but it is principally the anal and skin symptoms which have been verified in practice. One of the symptoms of the proving is this : "A small ulcer on perineum near anus that constantly oozes very offensive moisture ; painful for eight days." This symptom has been expanded by clinical observation, principally Ozanam's, into ulceration in general, ulcers from pressure, as bed-sores, and from ill-fitting boots. "Sensation of splinter sticking in skin of right great toe when touched," and "violent pain as from pressure in left little toe," are guiding symptoms of the provings which put that great prescriber on the right track here. The ulcers are the seat of severe shooting pains. The symptoms of Ozanam's cases are bracketed in the Schema. These observations show the relationship between *Pæon.* and the *Hellebores*. The situation of the ulcer of the proving, together with the anal symptoms—biting, itching, swelling, burning—clearly point to *Pæon.* as a remedy in anal affections such as abscess, fissure, fistula, and piles. The leading indications are intolerable pain during and after stool and oozing of moisture. Experience has proved that varicose veins as well as anal varices are amenable to *Pæon.* The dreams experienced by the provers were of a terrifying nature ; and it is interesting to note, as Geyer, one of the provers, does, that both Dioscorides and Plinius cured nightmare with *Pæon.*, the former with the seeds, the latter with the root. Geyer was ignorant of this fact until after he had experienced the nightmare-causing power of the drug. As the tissues are sensitive to pressure and injury, the mind is also sensitive: "Griping pain in abdomen, preceded, and especially followed, by anxiety, trembling of legs and arms as though he were frightened ; he became apprehen-

sive if any one spoke to him, and unpleasant news affected him exceedingly." There is fainting with diarrhœa ; and the stools are followed by intense chilliness, occurring generally a few hours after he felt the worst. The symptoms were < by motion ; by walking. Bad pain in anus compelling him to walk the floor all night ; or to roll on the floor. < Coming into warm room. < Touch or pressure. Keeping jaws open > pressure from lower jaw to inner ear. Drinking water > vertigo with nausea. The right side is more affected than the left.

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Alo., Ratan. *Compare :* In varices, Ham. In splinter sensation, anal fissure and abscess, in ulcer, Nit. ac. In splinter sensation and ulcers, Arg. n., Hep. In ulcers, Helleb. n., Helleb. v., Silic. In ulcers about the toes, Magn. aust. In diarrhœa, Sul. In effects of bad news, Gels.

Causation.—Bruises. Pressure (bed-sores, tight boots). Bad news.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Delirium.—Excitement.—Apprehension ; in evening, with anxiety.—Anxious, afraid to talk with any one ; much affected by bad news, after pinching in belly.—Ill-humour.—Depression ; after 5 p.m., with irritability.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo : on every motion (in a warm room), with constant reeling and staggering.—Dulness, heaviness, vertigo, and feeling of heat in head.—Syncope and cold sweat.—Fulness ; and rush of blood to head ; after 5 p.m., with pain below forehead ; and to face with sweat.—Pain and confusion of head.—Pain with dulness of head, roaring in ears, and flickering before eyes.—Gnawing headache.—Headache, with pressive pain in l. side, after a meal (dinner).—Pain in forehead : in morning and evening, and in orbits ; above l. brow, with sticking.—Jerking tearing in r. temple, extending into head.—Boring outward in r. temple.—Pain in occiput and in nape.—Heaviness in occiput.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes red and watery.—Pain in l. eye ; becoming a tearing, with inflammation, injection of conjunctiva, difficult opening of eye on account of pain and photophobia, with lachrymation.—Eyes dry, smarting, not easy to open.—Burning, itching and dryness ; of eyes and lids.—Violent tearing around r. eye.—Conjunctivitis of ball and lid, with lachrymation and contracted pupils.—Inflammation of l. ball, with pain as if a grain of sand were under upper lid.—Sticking in r. upper lid towards inner canthus.

4. **Ears.**—Jerking in cartilages of ears.—Sticking outward in r. ear.—Pinching behind r. ear.—One ear cold, the other hot, 3 p.m.—Itching in concha.—Ringing in ears ; in l.

5. **Nose.**—Stoppage of nose : in evening, in morning in bed, with dryness.—Crawling in tip of nose.

6. **Face.**—Face red and puffy.—Burning heat in face.—Crawling in upper lip.—Pain extending from articular fossa of lower jaw through inner ear, > keeping jaws open for a long time, as, *e.g.*, when drinking, < pressing them together.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue red.

9. **Throat.**—Biting posteriorly in palate in evening.—Hawking caused by tenacious mucus in throat, with scanty expectoration.—Scraping in throat, necessity to cough and hawk to loosen it, and feeling in posterior nares as if full of mucus.—Sensation as if an acrid, burning vapour ascended throat.—Heat : in fauces extending to pharynx ; in throat and œsophagus, < hawking.—Swallowing difficult.

10. **Appetite.**—Appetite lost.—Thirst.

11. **Stomach.**—Nausea (on entering a warm room after a moderate walk, with seething in head, vanishing or obscuration of senses, and attacks of faintness).—Vomiting and painful diarrhœa.—Anxious aching (pressing) in epigastrium.—Periodical sticking upward from middle of epigastric region.—Burning in epigastric region at night.

12. **Abdomen.**—Borborygmi.—Griping pain in forenoon, preceded, and esp. followed, by anxiety, trembling of limbs and arms, as if frightened, and apprehension when any one spoke to him, unpleasant news affected him exceedingly.—Pinching in abdominal muscles.—Cutting ; in umbilical region.—Colic ; with diarrhœa ; transversely across upper abdomen.—Sensitiveness, < along transverse colon and epigastric region, that were hard and retracted.—Crawling in abdomen.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Biting itching in anus that provokes scratching in afternoon ; the orifice seems somewhat swollen.—Hæmorrhoids with fissure in anus ; intolerable pains during and after a stool.—Hæmorrhoids and ulceration of rectum.—Very painful and sensitive ulcers and rhagades in rectum.—Very painful ulcer, partly in enlargement, round, sharp-cut edges, and exuding much moisture.—Funnel-shaped ulcer just below coccyx.—Running and fetid ulcer in the anus, towards the perineum.—Sudden pasty diarrhœa, with faintness in abdomen and burning in anus after stool, returning after six hours, then internal chilliness, generally a few hours afterwards he felt the worst.—Stools thin, frequent.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Constriction in region of neck of bladder, so that urine passed only in driblets.—Frequent and copious micturition, disturbing sleep at night.—Micturition burning and urine scanty.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—External genitals swollen and painful.

18. **Chest.**—Sticking in l. chest ; parallel with axis of body, on every inspiration from 3.30 to 5 and at 9 p.m.—Sticking : in r. side near sternum, on a level with nipples, at 4 p.m. ; near r. nipple, < walking ; to r. of ensiform process, with pressure ; downward sticking in l. chest ; backward sticking as if through heart.—Sticking through whole l. half of chest, beginning beneath clavicle and extending to diaphragm, < region of heart at moment of expiration, and < walking.—Cutting in l. side when sitting bent over.—Sharp pain in ribs above hepatic region, in morning.—Pain : near middle of sternum ; beneath manubrium in morning ; near both sides of lower part of sternum when eating ; in middle of sternum, > night, < next morning, and recurring all the forenoon.—Pain beneath the heart as from anxiety.—Throbbing extending through r. side and from posterior part to nape, where it ended in intermitting pinching.—Rush of blood.—Heat in chest.—(Ulcer on lower part of l. breast, consequent on abscess which had never healed.)

19. **Heart.**—Dull shooting from front to back through heart.—Pulse contracted.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Sticking in last cervical vertebra.—Sticking in scapulæ; in places in back, > scratching.—Pinching or griping now in dorsal, now in abdominal muscles.—Boring in l. scapula, > motion.—Ulcers over sacrum, bed-sores.

21. **Limbs.**—Jerking and tearing in extremities; paroxysmal tearing, then numbness; weakness in evening.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Acute lancinations under axillæ.—Aching in r. upper arm, extending to region of elbow, > motion.—Tickling as if an insect were creeping on forearm.—Tense feeling in muscles across elbow on flexing arms.—Cramp in ulna at wrist.—Sticking griping in l. wrist, behind thumb.—Pain almost a tearing in l. finger-tips.—Shootings and tinglings in fingers.—Dead feeling in one finger.—R. ring finger, which received four weeks previously a blow from a blunt rapier, seems as far as the first and second phalanges dead, cold, devoid of blood, shrivelled, yellow, and without sensation, in afternoon.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Cramp in r. knee (joint) when sitting.—Sudden thrusts (blows) outward or inward side of l. knee.—(Ulcer on anterior surface of r. tibia, from a blow.—Chronic ulcer of r. leg, serpiginous, spreading at edges; severe shooting pains hindering walking by day and rest by night.—Ulcer on l. great toe; on dorsum of foot, from tight boots.)—Sensation in lower part of calf as if aponeurosis of muscles and tendons were tense or bruised, making walking difficult, towards evening.—Weary pain in ankles when sitting.—Pain in corns.—Swelling of toes, with contraction, intermittent sticking (jerking pains) through them.—Sticking in skin of great toe, as if pressed by shoe, in evening.—Pain in l. little toe as from pressure.

24. **Generalities.**—Weakness: when walking, with heaving of chest and limbs, so that often she must stand still; > eating, with heaviness of limbs.—< After sleep at night, at noon and in rainy weather.

25. **Skin.**—Painful ulcer, oozing offensive moisture on perineum, near anus.—Sensitive ulcers on lower part of body.—Crawling in a spot on l. forearm, with a bristling sensation; sticking in the fingers, in the sides; drawing beneath umbilicus, > scratching.—Itching: on calves, > rubbing; on head, chest, and limbs, with burning biting as from nettles; prickling in open air, with sticking; prickling on chest, then in axillæ and arms down to sides of chest.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepiness all afternoon.—Starting on falling asleep, even during day.—Sleep: restless, and dreams unremembered; restless, disturbed the first night by burning in epigastric region, afterwards by voluptuous dreams with emissions, or by anxious and vivid dreams of death, &c.—Sleep unrefreshing, disturbed by many and unrefreshing dreams.—Dreams: unremembered; frightful, of the death of relatives, &c.; quarrelsome; anxious; vivid, wonderful, and amorous; amorous, with emission; amorous after midnight, disturbing sleep; of a ghost sitting upon his chest and oppressing his breath, so that he often woke groaning; of a figure sitting upon his chest, making respiration anxious.

27. **Fever.**—Shivering.—Coldness of one ear at 5 p.m., with heat of the other.—Coldness of limbs, with (burning) heat in face, back, and chest.—Heat: at night disturbing sleep; general, waking after midnight, with heat in region of stomach.—Hot skin.—Heat in head; in face; as from nettles, on chest, neck, back, and shoulders.—Rush of blood to head and face with sweat.

Palladium.

Palladium. The Metal. Pd. (A.W. 106·5). Trituration.

Clinical.—Constipation. Egotism. Eyelids, margins, blisters on. Headache. Hysteria. Leucorrhœa. *Ovaries, affections of.* Sciatica. Sexual power, diminished. Uterus, affections of ; prolapse of. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Palladium*, one of the rare metals, was first separated from native *Platinum* by Wollaston in 1803, and was named after the planet Pallas, which had been discovered just before that time by Olbers. Hering, who made the first provings in 1850, says : "If we classify the Sulphides according to their solubility in dilute acids, *Pallad.* must be placed with *Argentum*, *Rhodium*, *Ruthenium*, and *Osmium*, and *Platina* remains with the less soluble *Mercury*, *Aurum*, and *Iridium*. *Platinum* and *Palladium*, both proved in dust form, showed such similarity in their effects that the question arose whether corresponding *differences* might be found. These data can only be furnished by frequent use of *Pallad.* in practice." Clinical experience has done much to distinguish between these two remedies, related as closely in their effects on the human organism as they are closely related in nature. The chief characteristic of *Pallad.* is affections of the right ovary attended with pains which are **>** by pressure. Skinner cured with *Pallad.* a young lady who had excessive pain in the right ovary during the menses. The only relief she could get was by inducing her sister to sit on that region. This **>** by pressure distinguishes the pain of *Pallad.* from the similar ovarian pain of *Plat.* Lippe was the first to turn the provings to account, and the mental symptoms provided his best guides. The chief characteristic of *Pallad.* in the mental sphere is "Love of approbation," which lays its victim an easy prey to slights real or imaginary, and easily gives place to a state of "wounded pride and fancied neglect" ; irritability which often finds vent in violent expressions. Such a patient is **>** in society, and **<** after the party or entertainment. This state of mind (which differs from the hauteur of *Plat.*), when found associated with uterine and ovarian disorders, will surely indicate *Pallad.* There is much uterine bearing down, and even prolapse. Many head symptoms were noted, and this has been confirmed : "Headache across top of head from one ear to the other." According to Hering the pains of *Pallad.* are fleeting and transient and hard to describe. *Peculiar symptoms* are : As if he had grown taller. As if something horrible would happen. As if she were going crazy. As if she could not touch anything. As if head were swung from behind forward. As if brain were being shaken. As if a weight were lying on brain, and were pushed from occiput to forehead. Pressure on head as from finger-tips. As if something hanging in throat near hyoid bone, or a crumb had lodged there. Crawling in abdomen. As if intestines strangulated. As if air-bubbles pressed forcibly through intestines and passed upward. As if an animal were snapping and biting off small portions inside abdomen. As if testicles were bruised.

As if parts of groins would tear. As if viscera had gone from flanks. As if bladder was filled. As if uterus would prolapse. As if neck becoming stiff. As if hand shattered. As if heads of femurs were forced out of their sockets and expanded. The symptoms are : > By touch (headache). > By pressure (pains in kidney and ovary). > By rubbing (pain in ovary ; burning spot on right cheek bone). Warmth > sciatica ; colic (hot cloths). Undressing = itching all over body. Cold < sciatica. Open air > stitches in chest ; lameness in arm. Rest >. Motion <. Lying on left side > abdominal symptoms. Walking > stitches in chest. Every step = pain in groin. Keeping thigh flexed > pain in groin. < After exertion. < After social excitement, concerts, &c. > After sleep. Expiration = pushing forward of weight in head. Cutting pains in uterus are > after stool. Coughing and sneezing < pain in abdomen. Menses come on at full moon (two weeks late, being due at new moon).

Relations.—*Antidoted by :* Chi. (diarrhœa) ; Glon. and Bell. (headache). *Complementary :* Plat. *Compare :* Irid., Osm., Plat. (natural allies). Right ovary, Ap., Graph., Pod., Plat. Left ovary, Arg. met. (feeling as if left ovary growing enormously large), Lach. (Lach. < pressure), Lil. t., Act. r., Sul. Tired backache, Helon. Hysteria, introverted state of mind, Tarent. Crumb in throat, Hep. Pain in spleen, Cean. (Pallad. at menses).

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Extremely fatigued evening ; feels mentally "gone."—Greatly inclined to use strong language and violent expressions.—Fond of the good opinion of others ; also too much weight is laid on their judgment ; therefore very excited in society, and her complaints are < next day.—> In company, wants to be flattered.—Easily wounded pride.—Imagines herself neglected.—Great inclination to weep.—Depressing news < all symptoms.—Mental agitation, esp. from society, or musical entertainments, or excited conversation, or motion, < the pain in r. ovary.—Excited and impatient (from headache).—Time passes too slowly.

2. **Head.**—Is so tired that he reels on coming into a room.—Sensation as if head were swung from behind forward ; as if brain were being shaken. —Painful dulness in head with darting to and fro in l. side of it.—Headache across top of head from one ear to the other.—Headache : < in afternoon, had to lie down ; inability to sleep ; with pulsations over whole body ; < or > after sleep.—Headache causing irritability and impatience.—Sensation as if a weight lying on centre of brain ; each expiration = sensation as if the weight were pushed from occiput to forehead.—Morning headache with weakness in back.—Sensation of roughness on forehead and slight itching.—Itching on sides of head.

3. **Eyes.**—Dull, heavy pain in and behind l. eye, in evening, after walking.—Pustule under r. eyelid, < by touch.—Pain in r. eye, temple, and ear.—Pain around l. eye, extending beyond r. eyebrow, while walking at 11 a.m.—Sensation of dryness on the edges of the lids.—Small watery blisters on edges of lower lids.—Dryness and itching of eyes in evening, which is not > by rubbing.—Blue half-circles under eyes.

5. **Nose.**—Burning in nose with coryza, evening.—When sneezing or coughing, pain in abdomen.—Blood pustule r. cheek, near wing of nose.—Painful pustule on point of nose, bleeds long after being squeezed.

6. **Face.**—Itching pimples in the face, on the nose, behind the ears; back of r. and l. zygoma; in whiskers.—Growth of whiskers more slow.—Soreness and painfulness of the r. corner of mouth.—Pain in r. and l. lower jaw.

7. **Teeth.**—Sensation as if upper incisors projecting.—L. upper and outer incisor sensitive, and feels like a foreign body.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue red in the middle (morning).—Burning sensation on surface of tongue near tip.—Much tough mucus in mouth and slimy taste.

9. **Throat.**—Accumulation of tough mucus in throat, with slimy taste, which returns after rinsing out the mouth.—Frequent hawking of small solid lumps, which he must swallow.—Dryness in throat and on tongue, without thirst.—Tickling (or sticking) as if a crumb of bread had lodged in throat.—Sensation when swallowing as if something hanging near hyoid bone.

11. **Stomach.**—No desire for beer.—At dinner, and after coffee, headache.—Nausea; tasteless eructations, which do not >.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain and soreness in liver.—Pain in l. hypochondrium; > by eructations.—Pain in region of spleen.—Crawling sensation in abdomen.—Sensation as if the intestines were entangled and twisted in different directions.—Stitches in l. side near hip-bone but more inward; in intervals peculiar pain as if air bubbles pressed forcibly through intestines and passed upward; sometimes as if an animal tearing off small portions from inside; stitches extend to r. side next day.—Sensation in flanks as if viscera gone.—Violent colic in abdomen, more on the r. side; growing < under continuous eructations; can only endure the pain when lying on l. side; < from sneezing, coughing, and urinating, and in afternoon; returning next day in afternoon, with cold hands and feet, continuous chilliness, and passing of urine like blood mixed with water; after going to bed cramps in legs, which prevent her from moving in bed; > by external heat (hot cloths).—Shooting pains from navel to pelvis.—(Soreness and shaking pain from navel to breasts.)—Swelling and hardness in r. side of abdomen (ovary).—Sharp pains, as darts with a knife, low down in abdomen; > after stool.—Distended abdomen from flatulency.—Every step hurts in l. groin.—Sensation as if something in groin would tear.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Frequent soft stool.—Diarrhœa with very little pain, night and day; cured by *Chi.*—Stool in afternoon or evening instead of morning.—Dull stitches felt at approach of a stool; dull aching twitches l. side of rectum; morning.—Dull pains in rectum, as from too long retained stool, but without urging, at noon.—Knife-like pains in uterus are > after stool.—Constipation; stools hard, frequently whitish (like chalk).

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Single stitches through bladder, with painful weakness in it.—Frequent micturition; bladder feels full, but little urine is passed.—Pressure in bladder, as if very full.—Dark urine with brick-dust sediment, or colouring the vessel red.—Muddy (not dark) urine; urine like water mixed with blood.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—In evening and at night no proper erection could be obtained.—Single stitches in urethra, extending down to corona glandis.—Sensation as if testicles were bruised, with pain in abdomen.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Pain and weakness as if uterus were sinking down ; every motion was esp. painful ; she could not well stand.—Heaviness, like a weight in pelvis.—Bearing-down pain.—R. ovary swollen, sore to pressure, with bearing-down pains.—In the region of r. ovary, drawing down and forward ; > by rubbing (pressure).—Pain in r. ovary ; urgency to urinate but scanty emission and sensation of weight and bearing down in pelvis ; prolapsus uteri.—Swelling and induration of r. ovary, with soreness and a shooting pain from navel to pelvis ; with a heaviness and weight in pelvis ; < from exertion and while standing up, > lying on l. side.—Menses appeared later, at full moon instead of new moon, and accompanied by headache, &c., which were > by *Glon.* and *Bell.*—Pain in abdomen and region of spleen at return of menses.—Feels sore in abdomen after menses, with fear and apprehension that something horrible will happen.—Menstrual discharge while nursing.—Leucorrhœa transparent, like jelly ; < before and after menstruation.—Yellow leucorrhœa turned white and thicker and then disappeared.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Frequent hawking of small solid lumps which he must swallow.—When making an expectoration, sensation as if something were pushed into head ; when taking a deep breath, stitches in chest.—Coughing and sneezing < pain in abdomen.

18. **Chest.**—Stitches in r. side of chest, through to the back ; < from taking a long breath, > when walking in the open air.—Stitches in r. breast near nipple, running in deep ; < deep inspiration.

19. **Heart.**—Pain in region of heart.—Pressing deep in the l. side of the chest periodical, as if in the heart.—Pain in heart, with paralysis of l. arm.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Frequent painful spasm in muscles r. side of neck ; esp. morning.—Painful drawing in neck, shoulders, and down l. arm.—Pain in back and hips, with coldness of limbs.—Tired feeling in back.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Sudden stitches in r. shoulder-joint ; rheumatic pains in r. shoulder.—Sensation as if sprained in r. shoulder-joint.—Stitches from shoulders into middle of chest.—Pain in r. arm and temple.—Pain in r. wrist extending into forearm.—Sensation of numbness in l. arm, as if paralysed.—Numbness of r. arm and hand at night.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Rheumatic pains in the r. hip.—Sciatica : r. side ; dull aching pain ; < towards night and in evening, in cold and from motion ; > by warmth and rest.—Darting pain from toes to hip, or from trochanter to hollow of knee.—Tension in l. calf ; while walking it becomes tensive in hamstrings.—Itching in l. ankle.

24. **Generalities.**—Aversion to make any effort to exercise ; must lie down.—Stitches ; rheumatic pains, suddenly changing and often lasting but a short time ; soreness as if bruised.

25. **Skin.**—Redness of knuckles ; warts on knuckles.—Itching and crawling as from fleas on different spots, back, arms, abdomen, thighs, ankles.

26. **Sleep.**—Great sleepiness ; in afternoon (3 p.m.), and early in the evening.—Wakeful till 2 a.m.—Starting in sleep ; afternoon.—Dreams : every night ; of buildings ; wide stairs ; many rooms.—Symptoms > by sleep.

27. **Fever.**—Chilliness with cold hands and feet, with colic.—Coldness of the limbs, with pain in the back.

Pancreatinum.

Extract of Pancreatic and Salivary Glands of Ox or Sheep. Trituration.

Clinical.—Diabetes, pancreatic. Diarrhœa. Mumps. Gout. Pancreas, disease of.

Characteristics.—*Pancreatinum* has been used with success in conditions due to disease or faulty action of the pancreas on the analogy of *Thyroidin* and the other Sarcodes. Burnett says pancreatics are often of great service in gout.

Relations.—*Compare:* In action on pancreas and salivary glands, Ir. v., Nux, Puls., Merc., Iod., Jabor., Pilocarpine.

Papaya, *see* Asimina.

Paraffinum.

Paraffin. Trituration.

Clinical.—Abdomen, swelling of. Breasts, affections of. Constipation; of children. Diaphragmitis. Indigestion. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Muscæ volitantes. Spine, pains in. Spleen, pain in. Umbilicus, pain in. Uterus, affections of. Vertebræ, affections of. Vision, disorders of.

Characteristics.—"Paraffin" as a *generic term* includes all those substances which have *no affinity for Sulphuric Acid*, and cannot be destroyed by it, Petroleum itself coming within this designation. *Specifically* "Paraffin" is a "tasteless, inodorous, fatty matter, which resists the action of acids and alkalis, obtained by the dry distillation of wood, peat, bituminous coal, petroleum, &c." In the distillation of Petroleum, *Naphthalin* is the first substance that comes off; *Paraffin* is the next. This is the substance the attenuation of which I have successfully used on the indications of Wahle's proving (translated by W. F. Robinson from the Italian, *H. R.*, v., 193), and I conclude this is the substance Wahle proved, though no description of it is given. The symptoms of the proving, which was made on persons of both sexes, are very striking. The pains are: Knife-like stabs; twisting, wrenching pains; stinging and twisting; electric pains. The pains extend from one part to another and alternate. Pain in the stomach alternates with pains in throat and spine. There is sensitiveness to touch about the head. Sensation as if there were fat on the eyes. Sensation as if whole body was swaying to and fro. Sensation of a cord round abdomen. The pains are < bending over. < Standing or walking (these soon bring back the symptoms). > After sleep. > After rest. > By supporting the part. Aversion to

tobacco; smoking = pain in stomach. Palpitation accompanies stomach pain. A number of pains were experienced in the groins; stabbing in mons veneris; cutting pain from one iliac crest to the other. With these pains there was leucorrhœa, pruritis vulvæ, and other disturbances of the female generative organs. The homœopaths of Rome (says the *H. R.*) have found it serviceable in uterine and other troubles, particularly constipation. I have recorded (*H. W.*, xxvi. 319) this case: Mrs. W., 37, mother of three children, suffered since last confinement, five years before, with bearing-down pains, excessive menses, leucorrhœa, constant and violent indigestion with morning retching or vomiting. Pain in back, shoulders, and abdomen after any food, however light. The pains, which "double her up," are < on standing. Much thirst. Constipation with piles. Constant desire to pass water. After *Murex* and *Alston.* had given some relief, the indigestion returned in full force. A few globules of *Paraf.* 30 were dissolved in water and a teaspoonful taken every two or three hours. In a few days all symptoms of indigestion were gone and did not return. Other symptoms were markedly ameliorated. The catamenia instead of recurring too soon were delayed much beyond the normal time. *Paraf.* has a remarkable action in nodous joints. Cooper has seen swollen joints lessen considerably from its use as a liniment.

Relations.—*Compare:* Naph., Petr., Eupn., Kre. (Eupn. and Kre. have to each other a relation similar to that between Naph. and Paraf.). Desire to walk fast, Buf., Iod. Uterine symptoms, Sep., Murex, Nat. m., Nat. sul. Intolerance of tight clothing, Lach.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Sensation of fear with electric pains in axilla.

2. **Head.**—Bruised feeling in l. occiput.—Knocking and hammering in head as if all the pulses were beating.—Head heavy and dull; a feeling when leaning forward as if a weight fell toward forehead.—Pressing pain in head, extending from vertex toward forehead as if something would come out.—Pricking stinging in head, extending to l. temporal bone.—Pain as of a contusion in occiput.—At 9 a.m. a pain in l. side of vertex as if a nail were being driven into head, with extension of the pain to l. lower jaw.—Touching l. side of head = pain as if the part were crushed and a feeling as if the whole side of the head were soft and spongy.—Twisting and wrenching in sinciput so that he must lie down (which >); having lain down a quarter of an hour, and having placed r. hand under head, there was experienced a feeling of painless shock so that the hand under the head was drawn away and the legs were thrown down from the sofa; soon afterward occurred severe palpitation of heart.—Twisting and wrenching in the whole head as well as the face; of l. side; l. teeth ache as if they would fall out.—Feeling as of knife-stabs under r. temporal bone, extending into r. eye and becoming < on bending over.—On the outside of forehead a pressing pain which seems to thrust inward, passing in half an hour into inside of head.—The l. side of head and face suffers most; pains stinging and twisting, often going and returning at the same time.—Sticking in the forehead extending into the nose.—On touching the

vertex the skin pains as if it were suppurating, in the afternoon.—Skin of head feels soft on being touched, or as if suppuration was going on beneath it.—Falling out of hair.

3. **Eyes.**—Throbbing and sticking over r. eyebrow laterally and from without, extending into lower jaw and there disappearing.—Stinging pains above the l. eye and toward temple.—Raised spots upon cornea.—Eyes seem as if there was a veil before them, morning.—In morning, lids closed with mucus; dry mucus in internal canthi.—Itching in internal canthi which ceases a moment on rubbing, but a sore pain remains, and very soon the itching returns.—Pressing pains under r. upper lids as if from a foreign body; or as if from the prick of a needle.—Lids red, as after crying.—Pain as of a wound in l. external canthus, morning.—Itching of lids, lasting the whole day.—Rubbing > only for a short time.—Feeling in eyes as if they had fat in them.—Feeling in eyes as if always moist.—Eyes moist and tearful.—The mucus in internal canthi is cold and viscid.—Lachrymation and itching of eyes in morning on rising.—In morning, l. eye closed with mucus, and seems to have a veil before it.—Eyes dim, she sees nothing, but feels everything.—On fixing any object for some time eyes become moist, as if a cold wind was blowing into them, with a gentle itching.—In open air there seems to be a black veil before eyes; objects seen seem to be pale, with short sight; little black flies are seen before the eyes.—She sees objects as if in a mist.—White of eye full of blood; < toward the external angle.

4. **Ears.**—Roaring in r. ear like rumbling of a mill wheel, afternoon.—Gurgling in l. ear like beating of pulse.—Ringing in both ears, morning.—Stinging and twisting in l. ear with a feeling as if it was stopped up; pushing things into ears > temporarily.

5. **Nose.**—Odour of cordials in nose.—Nose moist, frequent desire to blow it, but without sneezing.—Blood from nose of a dark red colour.

6. **Face.**—Itching in face as from urticaria, smooth red spots appear.

7. **Teeth.**—Tearing in r. teeth, extending to r. ear; > by supporting painful cheek.—Stabbing pain in one of the l. lower molars.—Twisting in teeth with stinging in ear, which after some hours affects whole l. side of head and face, down to lower jaw.—Twisting pain in l. lower teeth and l. temple, sleep impossible.

8. **Mouth.**—In evening, under upper lip, on the gum, a hard, painless swelling, which broke during the night.—Mouth full of saliva; she was obliged to spit constantly, lasting for twenty-four hours.—Mouth feels sticky.—Mouth without taste and the appetite fails.—Bitter taste in mouth.—Tongue slightly coated; dirty-white in colour; chill, followed by dry heat with thirst, which is soon followed by sweat, lasting a long time.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness of throat, fauces as if dried up, but without thirst.—Sense of suffocation in pharynx.

11. **Stomach.**—Acid eructations some hours after eating.—A constant feeling of satiety.—Appetite good, but nothing seems to taste as it should.—Inclination to vomit at 9 p.m.—After eating repeated urging to vomit with expulsion of the ingesta.—Disturbance of stomach with increase of saliva in mouth as if emesis must occur, with stinging pains in forehead and cold over whole body, without thirst or feeling of heat following.—Hunger almost all the time.—Pain across stomach as if a blow had been received; lasts thirty-

six hours; can only breathe slowly and carefully.—The pains in stomach extend to chest, causing oppression thereof, and then pass into shoulders, with much belching, and alternating with pains in throat and spine.—Great sensibility of stomach; cannot draw the vest together.—In walking, feeling of relaxation in region of stomach, as if a sore in it were causing pain.—Smoking soon = pain in stomach, and tobacco is distasteful.—Pain as if from a beating in region of stomach; she wished to gape and was obliged to support region of stomach with hand, thereupon a fixed pain in l. hypochondrium as if some of the parts were being twisted.—Stomach swells up like a ball and forces itself upwards; hard and very painful to the touch; there is also very little appetite. —When the pains in stomach subside, those in teeth also disappear (as if a causal relation between the two).—Weight in stomach as if there was a stone placed upon it, in morning, evening, and after dinner during time of digestion (from half an hour to an hour after meals).—Palpitation of heart with stomach symptoms, so severe as to incapacitate him. — After breakfast, between 9 and 10 a.m., griping and drawing with crawling in stomach, which extends into chest and between shoulders, causing oppression of chest with a sense of heat.

12. **Abdomen.**—Sense of lassitude in abdomen > when supported.—Swelling of abdomen and nausea as if about to vomit.—Feeling in the abdomen as if he had been disembowelled; he wishes to walk fast which causes the parts to pain severely.—Cutting pains in abdomen, preventing sleep the whole night.—At 9 a.m. colicky pains in abdomen, which ceased after some minutes, and a quantity of white mucus issued from vagina; these attacks are often repeated.—Under umbilicus a cutting pain as if caused by a sharp knife, extending downward to genitals.—Colicky pains for some hours internal to umbilicus with a painful sensation as if a cord was bound around abdomen above stomach, lasting ten minutes.—Griping sensation in region of umbilicus, extending to spine.—When sitting, spasmodic pains in lower abdomen, extending into rectum and coccyx.—After long sitting the pains are >, but walking makes them <, so that the body must be held in a slightly curved position.—Toward 6 p.m. griping and cutting internal to umbilicus with nausea, afterwards vomiting of acid water and at the end a little food, with twisting pains in vertex and temples; dryness of mouth with much thirst.—At 10 p.m., without having supped, abdomen suddenly swelled as if she had eaten to excess; before and during the attack flat and viscid taste in mouth.—She went to bed in this condition, and on waking in morning the attack was entirely gone, the bowels, however, refused to move.—Painless swelling of abdomen lasting twenty-four hours.—Abdomen hard, tense, and swollen, with painless rumblings unaccompanied with belching of wind; he goes to bed with these symptoms but they are gone in morning.—Pressing arm against stomach and squeezing it > the pain, and then she was able to breathe deeply, which she could not do otherwise.—Stomach swollen in the afternoon; went to bed at 10 p.m. and slept one hour, awoke with urging to vomit, and soon after threw up acid water and the food taken the preceding day.—Griping in abdomen, extending down into rectum, with a feeling as if this organ was ligated; she feels so weak that she has to support herself to keep from falling, with cold sweat in face, lasting half an hour.—Severe itching in abdomen which ceases, and is always followed by copious white

expectoration, with flashes of heat in face and great weakness.—At first coldness in feet, then stinging and pressing pains in r. hypochondrium.—From here the pains pass to stomach with swelling of abdomen ; then they extend up the spine to the shoulders.—Spasmodic stabbing pains one after the other in mons veneris, when standing on her feet she has a desire to put one foot over the other.—Spasmodic pain in l. inguinal region as of incarcerated wind, which extends upward across abdomen, causing a painful spot in region of spleen.—Drawing and cutting pain from one iliac crest to the other as if a knife had traversed abdomen ; often intermitting, and always returning.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Constrictive pain below ribs, passing across stomach, with much thirst ; five hours later stools, at first very hard with much tenesmus and retracted abdomen ; later, fluid, abundant, constant tenesmus, relieving swelling of abdomen a little.—Bowels confined for two days and very hard ; evacuation in small pieces.—No evacuation for three days, abdomen seems very full, as if much had been eaten, with loss of appetite.—Evacuations accompanied with stinging, cutting pains in rectum, which persist more than an hour, with vehement tenesmus.—Obstinate constipation in children is readily cured.—The child has a movement only once in three or four days, accompanied with severe pain in anus.—Frequent desire for stool without result.—Stools hard but occurring every day.—After going for three days without stool he is obliged to remain an hour before expelling anything, and becomes very much fatigued.—Evacuations hard as nuts expelled with much difficulty, with spasmodic pains in intestines ; the fæces escape in small pieces.—Chronic constipation with hæmorrhoids and continual urging to stool without result.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Passes much urine often.—Frequent desire to pass urine after cramps in stomach.—Was obliged to urinate three times in the space of four hours, but only a small quantity each time ; otherwise she only urinated once during the same length of time and with strangury.—Urine very hot and light coloured.—Passes much urine, and after a quarter of an hour passes an equally large quantity although she had drunk but little.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Slight itching and burning in vulva when not urinating.—Feeling of heat in the vulva.—Very hot urine causing heat at vulva.—The menstruation appears several days too late.—The menstruation comes on six days too soon, when on the feet the blood flows continuously.—The blood is black and abundant ; reddish-black.—During menses : feels cold externally and hot internally and must drink a great deal ; cutting pains through body on second day.—White fluid discharge like milk coming away in drops ; sweetish odour.—Very profuse white discharge, leaving white and grey spots on the linen, with itching in abdomen.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Voice hollow and harsh.—A chronic rattling in throat causes a dry cough.

18. **Chest.**—Whole chest pains as if compressed, and when breathing sharp stabbing pains traverse chest, < l. side.—Stinging in chest which prevents him from taking a long breath.—Pain in region of diaphragm as if it was inflamed ; when gaping, drawing pains under r. ribs, extending as far as spine ; they come and go frequently and are < by respiration.—Stinging pains under false ribs on l. side, < on lying down, on external pressure and on deep respiration with flashes of heat.—Stabbing pains one after another in

upper portion of breast, < when breathing, lasting half an hour.—Twisting pains in l. breast.—The nipples pain on touching them, as if sore inside.

19. **Heart.**—Pulse weak, thready, increased in frequency.

20. **Back.**—Drawing and stinging between the shoulders with oppression of breath.—Drawing pains between the shoulders, extending downward along spine, toward liver and upward into chest, then respiration becomes oppressed and frequent shooting pains traverse entire body.—Pains in spine, extending into lumbar vertebræ and then into both sides above crests of ilia and into inguinal regions, where a pain as of inflammation is felt.—The dorsal pains are < by bending.—Pains in spine as if it had been injured, as bad during repose as when in motion.—Pains as if from fatigue in both loins, when ascending stairs.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—In l. axilla an electric shock which shakes whole body, and in all the joints there occurs a trembling, such as might be produced by an electric machine, and which causes each time a sensation of fear.—Whole r. arm, but esp. axilla, feels as if it had been dislocated by a blow.—Stabbing pain under r. arm toward breast.—R. arm feels heavy and she cannot lift it well; feels a sensation of numbness as if the clothing was too tight, with turgescence of the veins.—Muscles of forearm seem to grow large and have a feeling of stiffness.—Wrenching pains in elbow-joints.—Wrenching pain in joints of l. hand.—Palms very hot.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Painful tension in muscles of thigh as if a long walk had been taken.—Wrenching pain on outside of r. knee extending down r. side of leg to malleolus, from thence into the heel, where it ceases.—Wrenching pains in calves, extending into toes; prevent sleep; she does not know where to put her legs.—Trembling of legs from knees to toes so that there is difficulty in walking or raising the feet.—Tearing pains in the calves of the legs, with a feeling of heat, extending down to the toes; the palms of the hands and soles of the feet are very hot.—Tearing pains in articulations of feet and in toes for several hours.—Back and soles of feet are swollen, after thirty-four hours, with tearing pains in ankles and soles, on account of which, though very tired, he was not able to sleep.—A feeling as of electric shocks in all the joints.

24. **Generalities.**—General weariness, lasting several days.—When sitting down a feeling as if whole body were swaying to and fro.—At 4 p.m. great fatigue with profuse cold sweat and somnolence for two hours.

26. **Sleep.**—Frequent gaping with great somnolence.—Continued yawning although the joints of the jaw are painful.—She would like to sleep all the time, day and night.—She cannot keep awake and goes to sleep in her chair; her feet go to sleep.—After having passed the night rolling around in bed without waking and passing from one dream to another, she wakes at 5 a.m., the bed-clothing thrown aside and without her nightcap, a thing which had never happened to her before.—Sensual, lascivious dreams.

27. **Fever.**—Chill, followed by dry heat with thirst, which is soon followed by sweat, lasting a long time.—Chill, heat, and sweat frequently alternating.—Face and hands hot and red; hot sweat on upper part of body, esp. forehead.

Pareira.

Pareira brava. Cessampelos pareira. Velvet Leaf. Virgin Vine.
N. O. Menispermaceæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—*Bladder, catarrh of. Calculus.* Dysuria. Gonorrhœa. Leucorrhœa. Prostate, enlargement of. Renal colic. Urine, slimy.

Characteristics.—*Pareira* is a climbing plant, a native of the West Indies, Central America, and India. The root has a traditional use in diseases of the bladder and urinary organs. A short proving by C. M. Fox, of Denver (*Med. Adv.*, xvi. 319), brought out some characteristic symptoms which have been clinically confirmed. Among these are : Violent pains with strangury ; must go on "all-fours" and press head against floor to pass water at all." "Urethritis with severe pain when passing water, and discharge of mucus from urethra." "Pains down thighs and even to feet when attempting to pass water." "Violent pain in glans penis" with the straining. Fox relates two cases of prostatic enlargement with dysuria in which *Par.* gave complete relief. (1) Man, 68, old prostatic affection ; constant urging with entire inability. Feet and legs much swollen ; had to be put in a warm bath before catheter could be passed. Only on hands and knees, with forehead pressed on the floor, could he pass a few drops of scalding urine. *Par. b.* 1 x gave rapid relief. Swelling disappeared from legs, and he was able to resume his business and continue at it for years. (2) Enlarged prostate with retention ; severe attacks two or three times a year, when he would have to have the urine drawn off for a week or two. After using *Par. b.* the catheter was not required more than twice in two years. When he feels the symptoms coming on a few drops of *Par. b.* relieve him at once. Many other remedies had been used in vain before *Par. b.* was prescribed.

Relations.—*Compare :* Coccul. (botan.). Spasm and burning in bladder, ropy urine, Chimaph., Uva ursi. Prostatic affections, Hydran., Sabel ser. Renal colic, Ocim. c., Berb. Dysuria, Berb. (Berb. has pain in back extending to hips ; Par. b. has pain extending to thighs and even toes. Berb. has paralysis of bladder with discharge of great quantities of mucus, which deposits itself at bottom of vessel and is viscid. Berb. urine lacks the ammoniacal smell of Pareira.) Dribbling urine after micturition, Selen.

SYMPTOMS.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Excruciating pains in l. lumbar region ; pain radiates from l. kidney to groin, following course of ureter.—Bruised pains in region of kidneys.—Micturition difficult, with much straining only in drops, with sensation as if urine should be emitted in large quantities.—Dropsical swelling of feet and legs ; urethritis with severe pain when passing water, and discharge of mucus from urethra.—Violent itching in entire length of urethra with scalding when passing water ; distress after urinating, with

shooting pain in orifice of urethra.—Urethritis with prostatic trouble.—Dribbling of urine after micturition.—Violent pains in bladder, and at times in back ; l. testicle is painfully drawn up ; frequently pains down thighs, during efforts to urinate, shooting down into toes and soles of feet.—Paroxysms of violent pain with the strangury ; he cries out loud and can only emit urine when he goes on his knees, pressing his head firmly against the floor ; remaining in this position for ten to twenty minutes, perspiration breaks out, and finally the urine begins to drop off with interruptions, accompanied by tearing, burning pains in glans penis.—Dysuria ; since confinement, two weeks previously, cannot pass urine in any position except on hands and knees.—Urine smells strongly of ammonia, and contains a large quantity of viscid, thick, white mucus.—Black, bloody, foaming urine, depositing a brick-dust sediment of uric acid ; deep red and mucous urine.—The paroxysms appear generally from 3 to 6 a.m. ; **>** through the day.—Almost cartilaginous induration of mucous membrane of bladder.—Enlargement of prostate gland, with retention of urine ; pains extending down thighs.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Urethritis with prostatic disorders.—Gonorrhœa.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Viscous matter lodged in and obstructing bronchi.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Œdema of lower limbs.

Parietaria.

Parietaria officinalis. Pellitory-of-the-Wall. *N. O.* Urticaceæ.
Tincture of fresh plant

Clinical.—Calculi. Nightmare.

Characteristics.—*Pariet.* belongs to the nettles. It grows on old walls, and its ashes contain much Nitre (*K. nit.*). Cooper has used it with success in a case of renal calculus ; and in one case it produced nightmare, the patient dreaming of being buried alive in the midst of ruins.

Relations.—*Compare :* Urt. urens, Kali nit.

Paris.

Paris quadrifolia. One-berry. True Love. Herb Paris. (Moist, shady woods in Great Britain.) *N. O.* Trilliaceæ. (Sometimes considered a sub-order of Smilaceæ, or of Liliaceæ.) Tincture of whole plant when in fruit.

Clinical.—Acidity. After-pains. Brachial neuralgia. Ciliary neuralgia. Ciliary paralysis. Digestion, slow ; weak. Gonorrhœa. Headache. Hiccough. Hoarseness. Hysteria. Mania. Neuralgia. Panaritium. Paralysis. Saliva, sour. Spine, affection of. Touch, sense of, disordered.

Characteristics.—*Paris* betrays its relation to the Lilies and Arums in the symptoms of irritation which it causes in mucous mem-

branes and skin with burning sensations and cramps. The *Treasury of Botany* says of *Paris* that the leaves and stems were "formerly used in medicine, the juice of the berry, though considered poisonous, has been employed in curing inflammation of the eyes." The provings made by Hahnemann, Stapf, and others, bring out a very marked and characteristic action on the eyes, and develop some of the keynote symptoms of the drug. One of these is a sensation of expansion and consequent tension. The head feels as if distended and the scalp too tight. The eyes feel as if much too large for their sockets ; as if they were projecting and were being drawn tightly backward by a string to the middle of the brain. *Paris* is one of the drugs which are credited with producing garrulity, vivacity with love of prattling, like tea. A case of loquacious insanity cured with *Paris* 3 was recorded by B. Nath Banerjee (*Calc. J. of Med.*, xii. 60). It brings out many of the leading symptoms of *Paris*, which I have put in italics. Mrs. B., 45, suddenly became loquacious and insane. After a month of Kavirajee treatment without benefit she came under Banerjee's care, October 3, 1893. A year before, the last of her five children, a grown-up son, died, and she could not be consoled, and gradually became morose and dull. She ceased to menstruate in February, 1893, but had no uterine troubles or any other illness previous to the present. The symptoms were : *Loquacity*, but not continuous. Every three or four days, if interfered with, maniacal attacks lasting about half an hour. At times foolish behaviour. With difficulty Banerjee obtained the following symptoms from the patient : Vertigo, and whenever she thinks of her lost son, severe headache, the vertex being sensitive to touch. When telling these symptoms, suddenly her *looks became wandering*, and her eyes appeared *as if protruding from their sockets.* She could not relish her food because everything, especially fish, *smelt putrid.* Whole body painful, *especially when touched.* She complained of a *ball lodging in the throat and giving her trouble, with burning.* Acidity and *badly smelling diarrhœa.* A peculiar feeling of *coldness of right side of the body while the left side was hot.* All symptoms < in *evening and on motion. Ign.* 30, and later 200, was given without any effect. *Paris* acted promptly, and on the third day the patient assured the doctor that she was quite well. The remedy was not repeated and the cure held good. *Paris* is in general a left-side remedy, but it has coldness of the right side, whilst the left side is natural or hot. I cured with *Paris* "numb feeling of left side of head." Numbness affects the upper limbs. The left arm is paralysed, feels stiff, and fingers contracted. "Numbness and prickling in left hand" was removed in a case of spinal affection. "Fingers often feel as if asleep ; *objects seem rough to touch.*" This disorder of the sense of touch is a marked symptom. And at the same time there is great sensitiveness of the surface. The characteristic mucous secretions are green and tenacious. The diarrhœic stools smell like putrid meat. There is great sensitiveness to offensive odours ; also imaginary bad smells : milk and bread smell like putrid meat. The eyes give out a fetid, ulcer-like smell. *Paris* has "hunger soon after a meal," which is the same thing as the "sinking" of the antipsorics, and of the Hellebores, Veratrums, &c. *Peculiar sensations* are : As if

scalp were contracted and bones scraped sore. As if a thread were drawn tightly through eye to middle of head. As if head were puffed up, and temples and eyes were pressed out; as if distended the size of a bucket and the walls were too thin. Eyes as if too large; projecting; as if pulled into head by a thread drawn through eyeball; as if he could not open eyes. Ear as if forced apart by a wedge; as if pressed out or torn out; as if a burning heat was rushing out of ears. As though face were drawn to root of nose then back towards occiput as if by a string. Tongue feels too large. Ball in throat. Throat constricted. Stone in stomach. As if internal parts contracted. Heavy load on nape. Fingers as if asleep; dead. All joints as if broken, swelled or dislocated at every motion. Hot stitches in left malar bones. Acidity, sour saliva. The symptoms are < by touch. The scalp is very sensitive to touch. Pressure on a sore spot on head = cries. Pressure with the hand > pressive pain in head. Motion <; rest >. Sitting = stitches in coccyx; burning in orifice of urethra; vertigo. < From mental exertion; thinking. All symptoms < evening. Tenacious expectoration < morning. Dull pain in neck > in open air. Smoking tobacco = headache. < After eating (hiccough). > By eructations.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Coffea. *Compatible:* Calc., Led., Lyc., Nux, Pho., Rhus, Sep., Sul. *Incompatible:* Fe. ph. *Compare:* In spinal headache rising from nape, Sil. (Paris = feeling as if head immensely large). Wild look in eyes, Bell. As if eyes drawn back by thread, Crot. t. Eyeballs feel too large, Sil. Garrulity, Lach., Meph., Stram., Act. r., Agar. Laryngeal affections, Arg. n. (Paris has expectoration noticed mostly in morning, and it is green and tenacious). String-like pain, Al. cp. Heart, Lil. t., Conval. Panaritum, Bor. ac. Imaginary foul smells, Anac. < Motion, Bry.

Causation.—Injury. Suppressions.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Disposition to treat others with contempt and disdain.—Silly conduct.—Disposition to utter absurdities with complacency.—Mania with loquacity.—Repugnance to intellectual labour.—Discontent, ill-humour.

2. **Head.**—Bewildered, confused head.—Vertigo on reading aloud, with difficulty of speech and sight.—Sensitiveness of vertex to contact.—Pains in head are < by meditation.—Pressive pain in the head, which disappears when the hand is pressed upon it.—Sensation of swelling in head, with pressure, as if contents of cranium were forcing themselves through temples and eyes.—Head feels like a bushel, and walls too thin.—Sticking pain in middle of head and in temples; afterwards heavy pressure on forehead, esp. on stooping.—Benumbing stitches in l. side of forehead.—(Numb feeling l. side of head.)—A very sore, painful spot, only when touched, in l. parietal bone.—Tension in brain and integuments of forehead.—Shootings and lancinations in head.—Pulsative, bubbling headache on waking at night, with great agitation.—Pulsative headache, with a wavering sensation on going up stairs.—Headache after having smoked.—Pain as of excoriation on the exterior of vertex when touched.—Painful sensitiveness and falling off of hair.—Severe

pains in occiput, from mental exertion, after a blow.—Headache of spinal origin rising from nape and producing a feeling as if head unusually large.—(Acute congestion to brain.)—Tension of scalp on forehead and occiput.—Brain, eyes, and skin feel tense, and the bones scraped sore ; < from motion, excitement, or using eyes ; < in evening.—Scalp sensitive to touch ; sore pain in small spots on forehead.—Pain in scalp when touched as if the hair were painful.—Scabs on the head.

3. **Eyes.**—Pain in eyes, like a pressure on orbital bones.—Sensation as if eyeballs were too large or swollen ; as if orbits too small and lids could not close.—Burning pain in eyes, with lachrymation, esp. after rising in morning.—Jerking and twitching of (r.) upper lid.—Eyes feel heavy as lead.—Eyeballs pain on slightest attempt at motion.—Confused sight and wavering before eyes.—Eyes feel as if projecting with a sensation as if a thread were tightly drawn through eyeball, and backward into middle of brain, very painful ; weak sight ; stitches through middle of eye.—Wandering, unsteady looks.—Fetid, ulcer-like smell from eyes.

4. **Ears.**—Otalgia, with tearings.—Sensation as if ears were pressed out or torn out, or forced apart by a wedge.—Sensation as if a burning heat were rushing out of ears.—Pains in ears on swallowing.—Diminution of hearing.—Tinkling in ear.—Ringing in l. ear.

5. **Nose.**—A sensation of obstruction in upper part of nose, with a discharge of blood when it is blown.—Bread and milk have a putrid smell.—Great sensitiveness to offensive odours ; imaginary foul smells.—Obstruction of the nose in the morning, with discharge of thick and sanguineous mucus when it is blown.—Dry alternately with fluent coryza.—Discharge of liquid mucus from nose and eyes, which excites a panting respiration.—Red or greenish mucus blown from nose.

6. **Face.**—Pains in face, with burning shootings in zygomatic process.—Hot stitches in l. malar bone, painful when touched.—Violent itching, biting, and burning on edges of lower jaw, frequently with red, small, easily-bleeding (miliary) eruption.—Purulent pimples under nose and on chin.—Sanguineous pimples, like grains of millet, on lower jaw.—Pimples on forehead, with pressive pain when touched.—Lips cracked.—Vesicles on the surface of the lower lip.—Herpes round mouth.

7. **Teeth.**—Drawing toothache, or with drawing pulsations, esp. in teeth which are carious, < by cold things.—Incisive pains in gums every morning.—Gums shrivelled, as if they had been burnt.

8. **Mouth.**—Mouth dry and parched on awaking in morning.—Collection of water in mouth.—Accumulation of rough and astringent saliva.—White and slimy froth in corners of mouth in morning.—Tongue coated white.—Swelling, pain as of excoriation, and desquamation of velum palati.—Hard (almost painless) swelling of size of a pigeon's egg in palate, which is also hard.—Tongue rough and dry, with sensation as if it were too large.—Clammy and insipid taste.

9. **Throat.**—Pain in throat as from pressure of a ball.—Shootings, scrapings, and burning pain in throat.—Burning in throat when eating or drinking.—Much mucus in fauces, causing hawking.

11. **Stomach.**—Voracious appetite.—Hunger very soon after a meal.—Disgusting and pressive risings.—Watery risings.—Nausea with sour taste.—

Weakness and slowness of digestion.—Continued hiccough after a meal. —Pressure at stomach, as by a stone, > by risings.—Burning pain extending from stomach into abdomen.

12. **Abdomen.**—Rumbling and rolling in abdomen; cutting, griping pains.—Tensive pain throughout abdomen.—Hard pressure in abdomen.—Incisive drawing and boring in one side of abdomen, at night, while lying upon it.

13. **Stool.**—Frequent but scanty evacuations of the consistence of pap.—Loose, fetid evacuations, which smell like putrid flesh.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Diminished secretion of urine.—Frequent and urgent want to urinate, with burning pain during the emission.—Urine with greasy cuticle on surface.—Acrid, excoriating urine.—Fiery urine, with clouds in centre, a reddish sediment, and a variegated pellicle after standing for some time.—Sticking in forepart of the urethra.—Burning pain and shootings in urethra (when sitting).

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Increased sexual desire.—Premature catamenia.—Intense after-pains but very imperfect contractions; suppressed lochia for forty-eight hours with ineffectual urging to stool; weak and feverish; agonising headache, with sensation as though face were drawn to root of nose then back to occiput; eyeballs sore, < on slightest attempt at motion.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Sensation of dryness in trachea in morning (on waking).—Troublesome hoarseness and low voice, with continued hawking up of mucus (and burning in larynx).—Periodical painless hoarseness.—Cough with expectoration in the morning, without expectoration in the evening.—Cough with expectoration of viscid mucus, difficult to raise in the morning and evening on lying down.—Cough as if excited by vapour of sulphur in trachea, or as if caused by slimy mucus in pharynx.—Nocturnal cough when lying on the l. side.—Cough with expectoration of slimy, greenish mucus, proceeding from larynx.—Burning in the larynx (bronchitis).

18. **Chest.**—Obstructed respiration, with necessity to take a full inspiration.—Aching in the r. side of chest.—Shootings in chest and sides of chest.

19. **Heart and Pulse.**—Palpitation of heart during repose and movement; in evening.—Pulse full but slow.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Tension and weakness in muscles of neck and nape.—Sensation as if neck were stiff and swollen on turning it.—Dull pain in nape, increasing at times in acuteness, with numbness, heat, and weight; > from rest and in open air; < from exertion.—Violent pains in both sides of neck, extending down to fingers, esp. l. side; < from mental exertion.—Pain l. side of neck and shoulders, paralysing arm and depriving of power of mental or bodily exertion.—Pains in the back and nape of the neck on stooping, as if a load were pressing upon them.—Shootings and lancinations in back, also in and between the shoulder-blades, and pulsating stitch in the os coccygis when sitting.

21. **Limbs.**—Stinging pains in limbs.—All joints painful on motion.—Paralytic pain in limbs.—Stitches in all limbs.—Heaviness in all limbs.—Contractive pressure in joints.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Heaviness and paralytic weakness in arms and joints of fingers.—Tearings and drawings in fingers, from shoulder to fingers.

—Trembling of the hands.—Shootings in the fingers.—Fingers at one time hot, at another cold or dead.—Numbness of fingers.—Panaritium.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Tearing and drawings in legs, and esp. in coxo-femoral joint.—Paralytic pain in joint of foot.—Tingling in tendo Achillis.—Tearings, drawings, and shootings in toes.—Coldness of feet in bed at night.

24. **Generalities.**—Affections of any kind on the eyebrows; inner temples.—Continual lancinations in all limbs.—Stinging pains in all parts of body, esp. limbs.—Cramp-like contraction in joints, or sensation on moving and turning them as if broken, swollen, and dislocated.—Sensation of heaviness in whole body.—Sensation of extension in size, *i.e.*, patient feels very large.

25. **Skin.**—Papular eruptions, esp. on face and lips.—Violent itching in various parts.—Subcutaneous tingling without itching.—Pain as of excoriation in skin, on touching the parts.—Crawling sensations.—Panaritium.

26. **Sleep.**—Urgent inclination to sleep during the day and early in evening.—Yawning and sleepiness.—Incomplete, broken, and agitated sleep at night, with continued tossing and numerous dreams.—Voluptuous dreams with erections and pollutions.

27. **Fever.**—Pulse full and slow.—During chill sensation as if skin and other parts of the body were contracted.—Cold feet all night in bed.—Coldness in r. side; l. side natural.—Shiverings, esp. in chest, abdomen, and legs, with cutis anserina and yawning.—Constant coldness with trembling internally (mostly towards evening).—Heat extending from neck down back.—Heat with perspiration on upper part of body.—Itching sweat in the morning, which compels scratching.—Coldness on one side of the body only (r.), with heat on the other side of the body (l.).

Parthenium.

Parthenium hysterophorus. Bitter-broom. Escoba amarga. *N. O.* Compositæ (tribe Heliantheæ). Tincture of the dry plant. Trituration or solution of the alkaloid Parthenia.

Clinical.—Abortion. Amenorrhœa. Cheyne-Stokes breathing. Debility. Dyspepsia. Ear, affections of. Fevers. Headache; extending to nose. Liver, pain in. Milk, increased. Neuralgia, periodic. Salivation. Spleen, affections of. Syncope. Toothache. Vision, disordered.

Characteristics.—E. Fornias brought *Parthen.* to light (*H. R.*, i. 42, 71). It is a Cuban remedy of great repute in the treatment of fevers. An alkaloid *Parthenia* was isolated by C. J. Ulrice, of Havana, and Dr. J. L. Dueñas published experiments with this on the human organism and on animals. Dr. B. H. B. Sleight proved increasing doses of the ϕ tincture, and later on of 6x, which reproduced most of the symptoms of the first proving. The Schema is made up chiefly of Sleight's symptoms; additions from Dueñas being marked (D). Dr. Ramirez Tovar has reported these cures by *Parthenia:* (1) A lady living in the lower part of the city, where the rain leaves channels of infection, had

daily attacks of intermittent, more intense each day. One grain of the alkaloid was divided into six powders, one every hour after the attack. No further attacks. The patient was nursing at the time, and she noticed a marked increase of milk in the breasts. Half a grain divided into five doses completed the cure. (2) A tailor, 30, moved to lower part of the city, and contracted tertian intermittent, the fourth seizure being attended with much pain in left hypochondrium. One grain in five doses cured, though the conditions were unchanged. [The removal of this left hypochondriac pain is important in connection with Burnett's experience with *Helianthus*.] (3) Girl, 6, lymphatic, living near the beach of the harbour, ill for seventeen days with malaise, loss of appetite, sleepiness, and fever. Had had Quinine internally and externally and was wasting visibly. The alkaloid, aided by a tonic wine prepared from the extract of the plant, cured. (4) Man, 45, of delicate constitution, poorly nourished, straw-yellow face, yellow sclerotics, enlarged liver and spleen, spleen painful to pressure. Had had fever in Panama, had taken Quinine ; complained of a pain in right side (more severe in some parts than in others), which commenced at 1 p.m. with shiverings, disappeared in two hours, and returned at precisely the same hour next day. Five doses of ten centigrams each removed the pain. About six weeks later there was a relapse, the pain this time being located in the stomach. One grain in five doses, one dose every two hours, removed the pain, but it returned the third day. The same treatment then removed it permanently. (5) Young lady, 18, had periodical facial neuralgia ; cured by same treatment. Fornias adds this case : His niece, 5, living in Havana, had been suffering from a continued fever with periodical midday exacerbations, which later on assumed an intermittent form. She had been saturated with Quinine, and complained at the time of *malaise*, *lassitude*, *headache*, *gastric intolerance*, &c., when she was seen by Dr. Govantes, who prescribed an extract of *Parthen. hyst.*, three doses a day, each the size of a pea. In four or five days she was free from fever, and made a quick recovery. In the proving the pains were sudden, congestive, out-pushing. A large number were experienced in the head and ears, and singing and fulness in the ears was among them, which points to its antidotal action towards Quinine. The symptoms were **<** by sudden motion ; **<** after sleep ; **>** after getting up and going about.

Relations.—It *antidotes* Quinine. *Compare :* In spleen affections, Helianth., Ceanoth. In malaise and periodic neuralgia, Malar. off., Chi., Cedr.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Feels dull and stupid.—Difficult to fix attention.—Malaise, apathy, lassitude (D).—Indifference (D).

2. **Head.**—Vertigo ; while sitting, with heat of face and blurred vision. —Heaviness and dulness of head.—Full feeling, esp. in vertex, pressing from within.—Stitching pain in l. temple, of short duration.—Aching pain at l.

supra-orbital foramen.—Head heavy, brain feels loose; < moving head.—Head feels as if in a vice.—Sudden stitching and severe plunging pain in l. frontal eminence.—On rising, after restless night, throbbing deep in brain as if it would push through top of head; "big head," > after moving about and washing face.—Sudden darting pains in r., then l., frontal eminence, < by sudden movement.—Head feels swelled; brief feeling as if blood would burst through face; returning in a few minutes, esp. above nose and root of nose.—Heart beat felt all over head and over eye, < motion.—Pressure at r. frontal eminence, increasing to sharp, penetrating pain, going to root of nose, then to tip, where it is most severe; restlessness succeeds; seems in all bones of nose, < l.—Front of head feels big.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes heavy; drowsy.—Aching in eyeballs.—Must look intently to see the words; when writing the letters seem pale and eyes ache.—Aching over eyes; wants to close them.

4. **Ears.**—Ringing in ears, < l.—Some sharp pain in ears.—Aching at lower edge r. ear spreads over face; ear feels plugged up.—Stitching at lobe of l. ear, deep in and above external auditory meatus.—Dulness and aching in ears, coming suddenly.—Splitting pain over both ears in spots size of a dollar.—Stabbing pain in l. ear.—Singing, dull aching, pushing out in l. ear.

5. **Nose.**—Pain at root of nose and in nose; in all bones of nose, < l.—At root of nose stuffed feeling as with dry coryza.—Nose feels swollen; and tender to touch.—Aching in bridge of nose (< l. side) and of upper l. molars.—Aching at end of nose, which feels full of blood.

6. **Face.**—Bursting pain in r. malar bone.—Seems as if blood would burst through face.—Aching pains run up from above l. eye-tooth to eye and over face; occurs by starts and stops.

8. **Mouth.**—Upper teeth feel on edge; pricking pains in sockets.—Head thick, heavy.—Sharp aching twinges in upper molars.—Upper incisors tender at sockets when biting.—Sharp pain in l. upper and lower molars.—Teeth feel too long.—Tingling in tip of tongue.—Profuse, very fluid, salivation.

11. **Stomach.**—Goneness in epigastrium; hunger.—Irrepressible, tasteless eructations.—Eructations tasting of the drug.—Hard lumps at epigastrium.—Heat and weight in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Severe pain in l. hypochondrium, with tertian fever (cured with *Parthenia*).—Spleen painful to pressure; pain in r. side, worse in some parts than in others, with shiverings 1 p.m. daily (cured with *Parthenia*).—Loud rumbling in bowels; about navel.—Slight colicky pains at navel.—Colic deep in pelvis; pains run down backs of thighs to knees.—Sore.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Stabbing pain runs up rectum after passing flatus.—No desire at usual time (10 a.m.), 10.30 p.m. mushy stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Kidneys enlarged and congested (D).—Increased urine.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Given to pregnant women for febrile conditions, it has caused abortion and premature delivery (D).—Given in a case of subacute tuberculosis, it restored the menses, which had been absent since the illness commenced.—Great increase of milk in breasts of nursing women cured with *Parthenia* of intermittent fever.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Slow, irregular (Cheyne-Stokes) breathing (D).

19. **Heart.**—Excitation of heart-beats; or slow heart (D).—Progressive slowness of pulse, followed by syncope, cardiac paralysis, and death (D).—Pulse slow, soft, compressible.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Hands feel numb, esp. their dorsa.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pains run from pelvis down backs of thighs to knees.—Marked diminution of reflex in hips and extinction of voluntary movements (D).

24. **Generalities.**—Tremors (D).—Muscular relaxation; anæsthesia (D).—Coagulation of blood retarded (D).—The alkaloid is very rapidly absorbed and eliminated.—General depression and lassitude.

26. **Sleep.**—Restless night, wakes at 3 and 4 a.m., then dozes and dreams till 7.30.—Increased stupor; desire to be quiet (D).

27. **Fever.**—Rise and fall of temperature, shivering, diminished perspiration (D).

Passiflora.

Passiflora incarnata. Passion Flower. *N. O.* Passifloraceæ (of the Violal alliance). Tincture of fresh or dried leaves gathered in May. Fluid hydro-alcoholic extract. Powdered inspissated juice.

Clinical.—Burns. Cholera infantum. Convulsions. Delirium tremens. Dentition. Epilepsy. Erysipelas. Exophthalmos. Levitation. Sciatica. Sleeplessness. Tetanus; neonatorum.

Characteristics.—*Passiflora* has not been proved. Its curative action appears to be of a direct kind. Hale introduced it to homœopathy, citing in the *New Remedies* a paper by L. Phares. Phares learned its action from W. B. Lindsay, who used it with extraordinary success in tetanus of the newborn. An aqueous extract of the root Lindsay commended as an application for chancre, erysipelas, irritable piles, and new burns. Phares confirms the efficacy of *Passif.* in erysipelas (he "never saw anything act so promptly"), ulcers, neuralgia, and tetanus. He cites the case of an old lady who was seized with convulsions of a tetanic nature, and refers to several cases of tetanus in the horse cured by himself and his son, J. H. Phares. One of his own horses was seized with tetanus, and all hope of saving him was given up, when Phares gathered some *Passif.*—stems, leaves, and flowers—pounded, moistened with water, expressed ten or twelve ounces, and poured it down the animal's throat through a tube introduced at the side of his mouth. Though not expected to live half an hour, the horse was found grazing next morning. Farrington considers *Passif.* suited especially to tetanus of hot countries, and refers to two cures by Archibald Bayne of Barbados with the ϕ and 1 x. It has also been used in convulsions of children and other complaints of dentition, and even in epilepsy. J. W. Covert (*Hom.*

News, xxii. 153) reports this case : Mrs. X., 28, had epileptic convulsions for years, from one to twenty fits in a week. The aura was a tight feeling in the chest. By homœopathic treatment Covert succeeded in diminishing the frequency of the attacks, but they would invariably return at the menstrual period. *Passif.* ϕ, gtt. vi., six times a day, was given. The next period was passed without a convulsion, but the patient had a violent headache as if the top of the head would come off. This was rapidly controlled by *Glon.* 6. The three following periods passed without any attack. E. S. Prindle (*H. R.*, xv. 21) relates a case of delirium tremens. A German, driver of a beer-waggon, was laid up with a broken arm, when he was seized with delirium tremens of a most ferocious type, which the usual remedies entirely failed to control. *Passif. succus* was now given, two drachms every half-hour. After the third dose the patient quieted down and slept three hours. On awaking he again began to rave, but not as badly as before. Another teaspoonful of *Passif.* put him to sleep, and next morning he was quite sane and allowed his arm to be reset. *Passif.* has been also used for ordinary sleeplessness ; for restlessness of fevers ; for tedious labours when the patient becomes nervous and excitable ; for breaking off the Morphine habit ; cholera infantum with restlessness, excitement, and spasms ; neuralgias, internal and of the limbs. G. C. Buchanan (quoted (*H. W.*, xxviii. 411) observed some curious effects in a patient, Mrs. V., to whom he gave tea-spoonful doses for neuralgia, sleeplessness, and nervousness : "Her eyes seemed to push out of her head and lie on the quilt, her heels seemed to be up in the air ; top of her head seemed to lift off." To the observer the eyes seemed to protrude. Later a severe attack of piles developed. The dose was reduced to half-teaspoonfuls, which produced sleep and caused no ill effects. The *Live Stock Journal* (June 28, 1901) mentions an experience recorded in "The Stock Poisoning Plants at Montana" : Mr. T. A. Melter gave to a horse a large quantity of passion-flower vine *collected three months after the flowering season* and the horse thrived and fattened on it. At another time the horse accidentally obtained access to a quantity of the same fodder, which, however, had been *collected in the flowering season*, and ate eagerly of it. The day after the meal the horse was found in a stupid state and so remained, steadily losing flesh for six weeks, when he died.

Relations.—*Compare :* In tetanus and epilepsy, Œnan., Nux. Heels seem to go up, Phos. ac.

SYMPTOMS.

2. **Head.**—Violent headache as if top of head would come off (**>** by *Glon.*).—Top of head seemed to lift off.

3. **Eyes.**—Eyes looked as if starting from head ; seemed to her to push out of her head and lie on the quilt.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Severe attack of piles developed.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Her heels seemed to be up in the air.

Pastinaca.

Pastinaca sativa. Parsnip. *N. O.* Umbelliferæ. Tincture of roots of second year.

Clinical.—Delirium tremens. Loquacity. Milk, intolerance of.

Characteristics.—The root of the Parsnip, after the first year, is very poisonous, and some cases of poisoning have been observed, the symptoms of which make up the Schema. A state of perfect "delirium tremens" was observed in several persons, illusions of vision, catching at imaginary objects ; fighting with one another. A peculiar effect was produced on the stomach ; the irritability was depressed and emetics would not act.

Relations.—*Compare:* Æthus, Ziz.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Delirium tremens.—Quiet delirium, illusions of vision, grasped at imaginary objects ; incoherent speech ; uninterrupted attempts to get out of bed.—Incessant talking.—Fighting.—Fits of convulsive laughter.

2. **Head.**—Vertigo and general uneasiness.—Sense of weight in head.

6. **Face.**—Look : staring ; vague.—Face pale.

8. **Mouth.**—Tongue clean, moist, trembling.

11. **Stomach.**—Vomiting of milk in large curds (child, æt. 2, poisoned). —Irritability of gastric nerves depressed ; emetics in double the usual doses have no effect.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Breathing somewhat difficult and slow.

19. **Heart.**—Suppressed beating of heart ; pulse small, weak, slow.

24. **Generalities.**—In constant motion.

25. **Skin.**—Skin, red, hot, swollen ; eyelids œdematous, translucent.—Blebs on hands and fingers (child, æt. 2, ate and handled wild parsnip).

Paullinia Pinnata.

Paullinia pinnata. *N. O.* Sapindaceæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Cramps. Diarrhœa. Head, pains in. Heart, pain in. Neuralgia.

Characteristics.—*Paul. p.* is less well known than *Paullinia sorbilis*, better known under its name *Guarana* (*see* Vol. I.). It was proved by Mure, but I do not know of any clinical experience with the remedy. The predominating pains were lancinating, stitching, and pressing. Constricting pains as with iron bands or with iron plates. Head, abdomen, and chest furnished the largest number of symptoms. The symptoms were < by motion ; by inspiration. >

In open air (neck) ; by friction (pain in right shoulder). There was an unusual longing for coffee—to smell and drink it. Sensation as if the chest opened on drawing a breath.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Fear of becoming consumptive.—Sad ; drowsy ; lazy.

2. **Head.**—Pain above eyes piercing to brain.—Pain with inability to bend head forward.—Hammering sensation in l. temple ; in vertex.—Headache as if head were covered with a leaden cap and then struck upon.—Great itching and suppuration at back of head.

3. **Eyes.**—Pains in eyebrows intersecting at root of nose.—Lancinations in eyes with lachrymation.

4. **Ears.**—Cutting in cartilage of l. ear extending to neck.—Heat in ears. —Roaring in l. ear.

8. **Mouth.**—Pain in r. teeth.—Rough, swollen tongue ; it feels thick.—Mouth dry ; bitter.—Profuse saliva.

9. **Throat.**—Scraping ; digging ; itching in throat.

11. **Stomach.**—Appetite increased ; or diminished.—Desires coffee and fruit.—Nausea on waking.—Sensation while talking as if a stone were buried deep in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Pain as from tight cord round hypochondria.—Borborygmi.—Lancinations : in liver ; spleen ; umbilicus ; groins.

13. **Stool.**—Constipation.—Diarrhœa.—Colic followed by reddish diarrhœic stool, mixed with slime.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent and ineffectual urging to urinate.—Ardor urinæ.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Momentary stabbing in ovaries.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Hoarse voice.—Violent cough with inflammation of throat.—Dry cough.—Yellowish, bitter, difficult, and tenacious expectoration.—Short, rapid breathing.

18. **Chest.**—Oppression.—Pressure as from an iron band round waist ; with pricking in upper chest, **<** during movement.—Pressure on chest as if squeezed between iron plates and then stabbed.—Burning ; itching ; lancinations in chest.—Chest feels if breaking open with a crash ; while drawing a breath.—Burning in chest across breast, which feels as if compressed by an iron band.—Lancinations under r. breast.—Pain in l. breast.—Pain as of knife thrust in l. nipple at regular intervals.

19. **Heart.**—Pain in heart extending to last ribs, 6 p.m.—Lancination in præcordial region.

20. **Neck and Back.**—Pain in neck **>** in open air.—Burning all down back.—Bruised pain in loins ; cannot raise herself after stooping.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Numbness in shoulders and arms.—Pain in wrists. —Cramp in l. palm.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Pricking as with innumerable pins in l. thigh.—Weakness and heaviness of legs.—Numbness of feet after going up stairs.—Pain under sole when walking, **<** by pressure.

24. **Generalities.**—Staggering gait.—Pressive and lancinating pains ; as if stone or knife driven into side.—Feels bruised all over.—Pains in joints.

25. **Skin.**—Red patches on face and chest.—Itching in hands and fingers so that she scratches them raw.

26. **Sleep.**—Sleepless.—Sleep restless.—Dreams : disgusting ; of lepers ; of dead people.

27. **Fever.**—Coldness.—Shuddering with drowsiness.—Alternate heat and coldness of face.—Heat : of face ; of soles of feet.

Paullinia Sorbilis, *see* Guarana.

Pecten.

Scallop. *N. O.* Pectinidæ. Trituration or tincture of the animal.

Clinical.—Asthma ; humid.

Characteristics.—Swan (*Org.*, ii. 449), having learned "from a gentleman that every time he entered a room where scallops were being opened he had such a severe attack of asthma that he had to leave or suffocate," potentised the Scallop, and used the preparation with success in similar cases. T. Franklin Smith (*Ibid.*) reports a case of humid asthma cured quickly and permanently with *Pecten* 1m. and c.m., characterised as follows : Quick, laboured breathing ; cannot lie flat or on left side ; constriction of chest, especially right side. Attacks preceded for two or three days by sneezing and excessive coryza ; burning sensation in throat and chest ; fulness of head ; pulse very quick and wiry ; subsequently copious expectoration of tough, stringy, and frothy mucus. Cough < after 6 p.m. Symptoms < at night. *Arsen.* did not relieve.

Pediculus.

Pediculus capitis. Head Louse. *N. O.* Hemiptera. Tincture of the insects.

Clinical.—Children, diseases of. Colic. Diarrhœa. Ganglion of foot. Hair, falling off. Irritation. Œdema. Psora, hereditary. Skin, affections of. Stammering.

Characteristics.—*Pediculus* belongs to the same class of remedies as *Cimex* and *Trombidium*. It was proved by Mure, who says that he thought that nature pointed to the Louse as a specific for hereditary psora, in which belief he was strengthened by the fact that *Psorinum* develops pediculosis in healthy persons, and he adds that he has found *Pedic.* one of the most useful agents in diseases of chil-

dren. This is the only clinical observation I have met with in regard to the remedy. Five persons took part in the proving, but no particulars are given as to the doses they took. All developed symptoms. Among these were: Eagerness and aptitude for study and work. One prover, a stammerer, had unusual fluency of words. Constriction of pharynx. Jerks and starts in evening when sitting or lying. Miliary eruptions, itching, and formication almost all over. The symptoms are < by contact; in evening; after dining; after eating; standing; stooping; walking.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Chi. (anasarca). *Compare:* Colic and diarrhœa after eating, Trombid. Skin, Pso., Sul.

SYMPTOMS.

1. **Mind.**—Excessive merriment, laughs at everything.—Causeless melancholy.—Irritability, causeless anger.—Entire carelessness about present or future.—Disposition for study; quick of apprehension; eager for work; writes with feverish rapidity.—(Stammering improved.)

2. **Head.**—Confusion, on rising, with beating in r. temple.—Headache: with presssure on root of nose; on orbits; with lancinations.—Hair ceases to fall out.—Horripilation of l. half of scalp.—Contraction of scalp.—Sensation as if lifted up by the hair.—Itching of scalp as if lice were running all over it.

3. **Eyes.**—Rings round eyes.—Eyes: weary; smart as if from weeping.—Sight dim; brain feels compressed.

4. **Ears.**—Heat in ears.—Roaring in ears.—Cracking in r. ear, when eating.—Whizzing in ears when whistling.

5. **Nose.**—Inflammation of nasal fossæ.—Lancinations in root of nose.

6. **Face.**—Face deep red, scarlet.—Swelling of l. cheek.—Lips: dry, swollen, very red; black and cracked.

8. **Mouth.**—Burning and pricking on sides of tongue, which is red and much cracked.

9. **Throat.**—Dryness, scraping, soreness, constriction of throat.—Constant swallowing of saliva.

11. **Stomach.**—Hunger with inability to swallow food; the pharynx feels contracted, followed by faintness and nausea.—Constant nausea; difficult digestion with contraction in stomach.

12. **Abdomen.**—Violent colic making her scream and weep for half an hour at 9 p.m. –Colic and diarrhœa after dinner.

13. **Stool and Anus.**—Diarrhœa in evening, continuing next morning.—Small, hard stool.

14. **Urinary Organs.**—Frequent and copious discharge of yellowish green urine, with stool almost every day (before the proving, was constipated).—Urine light yellow and very odoriferous.

15. **Male Sexual Organs.**—Prolonged erection; without desire.—Emission at night without amorous dreams.

16. **Female Sexual Organs.**—Very painful lancinations; great heat and itching in uterus.—Shifting pain in uterus; she cannot lean upon it, evening.—Painful stitch in uterus.—Leucorrhœa.

17. **Respiratory Organs.**—Dry; spasmodic cough.—Suffocative feeling (4 to 6 p.m.) in chest; which is painful to touch.—Chest pains < by contact.—Pain in breasts when drawing breath.

22. **Upper Limbs.**—Bruised pain in shoulders and arms, which are very sensitive to touch.—Hands tremble so much she cannot sew.

23. **Lower Limbs.**—Great weakness of legs.—Violent lancinations above r. and l. patella.—Throbbing in l. patella.—Ganglion under foot, very painful when walking.—Skin comes off front of l. leg in patches.

24. **Generalities.**—Eleven days after all symptoms had disappeared, swelling of breast, face, and almost whole body set in, accompanied by several of symptoms of last days of proving, esp. constriction of pharynx; > by *Chi.* 10, but the itching and large pimples produced by the drug remained long after.—Increased physical strength.—Jerks and startings in evening.—Numbness while drawing breath; shuddering and rigors.—Great weariness when standing; dizziness and faint feeling.

25. **Skin.**—Red spots on cheeks; white spots on hands.—Red face, hands, feet.—Miliary pimples, on red base and swollen in centre, at nape of neck.—Miliary eruption on inside of arms, forearms, and thighs.—Small red pimples with black points.—After putting feet in hot water they are covered with small red pimples.—Horripilation all over.—Itching and pricking all over.—Itching: on wrists; on beard; on nape; face and scalp; backs of hands; backs and soles of feet.

26. **Sleep.**—Yawning.—Drowsy.—Restless sleep.—Dreams: frightful; monstrous; of a hospital, full of vermin; amorous; confused; of being pursued.

27. **Fever.**—Coldness with rigors.—Heat and dryness of extremities.—Heat: head burning hot, face bright red; of hands.—Sweat of face.—Sweat (cold) of feet, followed by great coldness.

Pelargonium Reniforme.

Rabassum (Dutch). *N. O.* Geraniaceæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Dysentery.

Characteristics.—*Pel. ren.* (G. M. H. in *H. W.*, xxxiv. 546) is a Kafir remedy for dysentery. The root is cut up very fine or bruised, and then boiled in milk for a considerable time. Many British soldiers were cured of dysentery with it in the Boer War. It is also used for purging in horses. When a horse is attacked during a journey the root (which is very thick) is wrapped up and tied to the bit. The juice mingles with the saliva and is swallowed.

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